The District Ledger

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Hosmer B. of T.
Seek Publicity

The publicity commissioner must have escaped from Calgary, where he has left a few brigades of what the press terms I. W. W.'s to join General Coxey's new army, which is due to march in May, and has unfolded his mantle for a few minutes in Hosmer. We'll tell you how it happened, Mr. Editor and readers. A few men who go under the term of business men, having amassed considerable dough by supplying the natives of this burg with raiment, grub and booze, deciding that our natural resources not known to any one but we natives needed development and that as there is an abundance of capital around some place (never mind the stringency) which is only needing an enticing chunk of bait for them to bite, the one thing necessary was a newspaper! To cut out the frills, here's the publicity, Messrs. Kendall and Mills, chased around and notified a few representative citizens that a public meeting was to be held in the Pacific sample room for the purpose of establishing a newspaper in Hosmer. The date of the meeting was Feb. 6th; time, 8 p. m. She opened up with a slim attendance, amongst those present being Messrs. Kendall, Mills, Willey, Wiley, Robson, Marlatt, Rankin, Luxton, Bennett, Bossio, Sorkie, Boassally, Balderstone and a Mr. Nicholson from Saskatchewan. Tom Cole acted as outside guard on the inside. Mr. Willey thought our regular chairman should take the chair, but Billy thought it was a regular Board of Trade meeting, so Mr. Kendall took the chair and introduced the star artist, Mr. Nicholson, who explained his mission. He had been corresponding with the Board of Trade regarding starting a paper in Hosmer and had been advised to make an inspection—this was part of the inspection. He then called Bill Robson, who, he said, understood the whole situation, to make a few remarks. Bill looked surprised, he "allus does," at being asked to butt in. "Billy" told the meeting if the merchants wanted a paper they would have to pay for it and that would cost them $250 a month before a paper could honor the town, and as far as he was concerned he insinuated he didn't give a continental "d——" if they had one or not. (You shouldn't be so blunt, Billy.) The chairman then requested Mr. Nicholson to outline his plans. He got on his hind legs and informed the meeting that what Robbie had stated was correct. He then briefly outlined the advantage a paper would be to the town and how the natural resources, etc., etc., and how the Board of Trade with the people behind them all working together would make another Saskatoon. And how——pause here; there came a sudden frost. Mr. Balderstone actually had the gall to interrupt the speaker by saying that all his elaborate statements about resources were mere bunk! and that the merchants were not the backbone of the town and rudely and cruelly told the meeting that the workers were the real backbone of the town from whom the merchant got his bread and butter. Here the chairman jumped up and excitedly asked Mr. Balderstone who he represented. Balderstone thereupon asked if it was not a public meeting. The chairman admitted the corn and Billy proceeded to get out his goods. He was then asked if he represented the Union or District Ledger. He replied they had his number O. K. Here the chairman found the pressure too strong and declared Mr. Nicholson had been grossly insulted. (Poor fellow; wonder if it hurt.) The passage of words now grew fast and furious, Nicholson declaring he had just escaped from the slave class and now was a capitalist, or at least he still had to work. However, he had to admit that he hadn't been fully informed, he didn't know the District Ledger catered to Hosmer. He thought it was a Fernie paper. It was made plain to him that the Union men of this town, like the other Pass towns, paid for and supported the Ledger and couldn't be expected to support a new concern that was liable to be detrimental to their interests. Mr. Nicholson then abandoned the field, declaring he wouldn't come anyhow, at which point the meeting adjourned.

When the atmosphere got some heated with the rampant slush about a newspaper in Hosmer, a certain member of the Board of Trade explosively remarked "What news do we get in the Ledger?" We don't get any news at all right here, and now your humble scribe wishes to apologize. We suspected there was a nervous streak in us some place, but from now on we will be good and report all that comes along, especially Board of Trade news. We have been asked by some citizens, "Why didn't we report a meeting some some time ago when the divine end of our community got at loggerheads with the sexton, which, to suit our present spell, we will term the strenuous end, and it all happened about a crossing which Jim Hill, highly moral man that he is (God bless him), couldn't see his way clear to make. We don't want to digress about the multitudinous virtues of the aforesaid James, so will briefly describe said meeting and tell the truth and nothing but the truth so——.

The meeting was called to order, the minutes read, the quorum had been hustled from the by-ways, and when the chairman called the meeting to order he had a comical-looking grin on him. Believe me, he's some comedian. When he called for new business a gentleman who runs a caravansery on Main Street made a motion that we, the Board of Trade, petition the G. N. Railway Co. to construct a crossing at some point in front or behind, or anywhere contiguous to, the depot. The motion was seconded. When the Rev. Davis wanted to know was it to reach the freight shed or the platform and philandered on generally, there was a suppressed guffaw at this from some of the members who were "hep." The Rev. Greenlie butted in and wanted to know definitely where the crossing could be best located and how it would help the merchants with their heavy shipments via Jim Hill. Here the guffaw men threw the soft pedal away and indulged in a prolonged concerta, in which the secretary even let his classic features relax and joined in. Just then the patriarch of the assembly got the floor. There are a few people who indulge in remarks about him which are the opposite of felicitous and all because the aforementioned gent is in the confidence of Sir Richard McBride and Tommy Taylor. But we can say this, John calls a spade a spade. He is used to the shovel as befits a man of his position and he couldn't help but be admired as he gave vent to a long na——w, which there is no punctuation mark in the English language long enough to explain. It showed at once an unutterable contempt for anyone who could be so stupidly ignorant of just why a crossing was needed. "Why, everyone knows what it is for," quoth he; "it's for people to get to the houses over the line." Here the representative of the Church Evangelical threw a fit, but the parson remained passive. The discussion then grew spirited and one member thought the matter should lay over until next meeting, but the motion's proposer called for ayes and the noes and, by jinks, he got 'em. Alas! however Jim Hill so far hasn't responded and the interested parties are wanting to know why the secretary can get voluminous correspondence about a newspaper and can't awake Jim Hill from his lethargy. Wailing that Charley the Jap would put the crossing in at his own expense if Jim Hill would only let him.

GLADSTONE LOCAL

There will be a meeting of the Management Committee in the secretary's office on Sunday afternoon, at 2.30 sharp.

T. UPHILL, Secretary.

THE REBEKAH SOCIAL

Don't forget the Rebekah box social on Tuesday next. Mr. J. Lundie will act as auctioneer and a good time is promised to all those who attend.

The Ancient Order of Foresters announce that they will hold another social, which will take place on Monday, the 23rd of February next. There will be the usual program of artistic talent and refreshments.

Young Maxwell, who recently went twenty rounds with Charles Lucca at Rossland, is back again, and will box ten three-minute rounds with Frank McCormack, at the Hosmer Athletic Club, on Saturday, February 21st next. There is every possibility of this return match being both fast and interesting, while the price is within the reach of all, being $1. Both contestants are in the pink of condition, and as the main bout will be preceded by three preliminaries, you should get your money's worth.

GLADSTONE LOCAL
SICK BENEFITS

Members of Gladstone Local Union are requested to carry out Article 9 of the Sick Fund By-laws, which reads as follows: "Members taken sick or being injured shall report same or cause same to be reported to the Local Union Secretary not later than one week after such sickness or injury. No benefits shall be issued unless this rule is complied with."

T. UPHILL, Secretary.

CITY POLICE COURT

Last Monday and Tuesday the local caliph was engaged in hearing a particularly unsavory case arising out of an assault, and two of Fernie's legal luminaries were engaged for defence and prosecution. We have no intention of besmirching the fair name of Fernie by publishing details, but will content ourselves with stating that the magistrate showed commendable wisdom in, after a few chastening remarks, dismissing the case. This, in our opinion, was the only possible course he could pursue.

THE CITY POLICE COURT

William Garrett will serve a sentence of twelve months' hard labor at Nelson for theft.

George Turney was let out on suspended sentence for twelve months. The charge was theft of chickens.

R. Dunlap's appeal against the magistrate's sentence of six months' hard labor for resisting police will be heard today (Friday).

The city bastile does not seem to be very popular, and far from attracting "crowded houses," is now practically empty, the only inmates being the cook and two or three prisoners awaiting transportation to Nelson. This has necessitated the city calling upon the tradesmen to clean the snow from their sidewalks, and during the past week members of the various business establishments were to be seen clearing the sidewalk in front of their premises. We won't suggest that they were qualified for an apprenticeship with the chain gang, as their movements were a little livelier than that aggregation.

FATALITY AT HOSMER MINES

Another disastrous fatality occurred in B level mine on Tuesday last about noon, a cave of coal in 7 breast 5 chute, thought to have been caused by concussion from a shot in the neighborhood, causing the death of a miner named Mike Knizatsky, evidently suffocated. Artificial respiration and respiration by the use of a pulmotor was tried without avail. The backhand, who had been sent by the miner to load coal out of the chute, also had a narrow escape, the sudden fall of the coal bursting the chute and all but burying him, the small dump car he was using proving a sufficient barrier to protect him. He was, however, in a precarious position for an hour or two until released by a party of willing rescuers. The unfortunate victim Knizatsky was a married man and leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his loss. The youngest child is only two months old. He was a member of the Local and the Slavonic society, under whose auspices he was buried on Thursday afternoon, the Fernie Italian band leading the cortege, followed by a large number of his fellow workers. The scene of the accident was visited by the mine inspector, T. Williams, E. H. Wilkes, district coroner, and the pit committee. The following jury were summoned to attend the inquiry, which is to take place on Tuesday at 10 a.m.: T. Cole (foreman), E. Oulton, J. Emond, E. Harper, E. Cox and B. Kiernan.

HOCKEY

The second act in the burlesques, Crow's Nest Trading Company vs. Trites-Wood Company, was staged on Tuesday evening in the Fernie rink. This match, it is stated, was played to decide as to who should provide the much-talked-of banquet or peanut feed. It is only fair to say that both teams showed much improvement upon the last occasion, and while there was plenty of mixing, the game might be called fairly clean.

The game was scheduled to take place at ten o'clock sharp, but after about thirty minutes' delay, due to several of the players having previous engagements, the game was got under way. T. Pascall, of the Fernie seniors, handled the game in a very efficient manner, being absolutely fair and above board in all his decisions.

The game was fast and furious from the word go, and after three minutes of playing the Trites-Wood team scored the first goal and kept on going until the final score read six goals to three in their favor.

The game itself was a credit to both teams, although one or two of the players allowed their tempers to get the better of them, with the result that Giddings, of the Trites-Wood team, got laid out. Apart from this little incident the game was contested in an excellent spirit.

We congratulate the winners, and sympathize with the losers, and hope to get an invitation to that feed—when it comes off.

FERNIE STAR WILL FINISH SEASON AT NELSON

The announcement was made on Thursday that Jack McQuinn, the star forward of the Fernie team, would for the remainder of this season wear the colors of the Nelson club. McQuinn's capabilities are well known to those who saw the Fernie boys in action at Nelson and he will add considerable strength to that team.

The annual meeting of the Conservative Association will be held on Friday evening, February 19th, in Ingram's Hall.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will hold a sale of home cooking in the school room of the Church on Saturday, February 21st.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Arthur Cartlidge, who died in Calgary, on February 9th, 1912.

By his loving mother, brothers and sisters.

TO THE QUERIST

Recently we published briefly particulars of an assault which occurred on the Coal Creek train and during the course of the week, in our absence, we hear some one was anxiously inquiring where we obtained our information. For the benefit of the enquirer we would state that the police records provided this.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

A service of song will be rendered in the Salvation Army citadel, Thursday Feb. 19th, by the Fernie S. A. Songsters, entitled "Leah of the lumber camp." There will be a variety of music. Don't fail to be present, or you will miss a treat. Admission 15c. Commence 8 p.m. P. R. Ratcliffe, songster leader; M. McLean, captain.

THE MOOSE SOCIAL

All members of the above organization should be on hand on Monday next to bellow, feed or dance the tango with their best girl. A first-class concert will precede the fantastic evolutions, and this will be upon the same generous scale as the last social Practically the whole of Fernie's vaudeville and instrumental talent will be present to entertain the visitors for the first hour or so. All Loyal Moose should secure a ticket for themselves and their friends. Non-members bringing a lady friend will have to secure two tickets.

THE ORPHEUM THEATRE

After some delay, the management of the Orpheum Theatre informs us that they have secured the Gaumont talking pictures, and they will be shown tonight (Friday) and Saturday. These pictures are, without doubt, the last word in the moving picture world, and the people of Fernie will have an opportunity of hearing some of the greatest comedians and vaudeville artists of the day.

From hundreds of records and subjects of the world's greatest vaudeville stars was chosen one, the greatest singing comedian, Harry Lauder, to head the bill that is to be shown at the Orpheum, along with other well known artists. Fernie has not the good fortune of having this world famous comedian appear before them so this opportunity is doubly fortunate, first in hearing and seeing the talking moving pictures, and secondly in being entertained by that inimitable entertainer, who has appeared many times before the royalty of the world. Harry Lauder receives the nifty little sum of $1,000 per day for his services.

This unusual treat will be offered as the feature on the program tonight and Saturday at the Orpheum.

John Walker on the Calumet Strike

Mr. Chairman and Brother Mine Workers:—I have taken an interest in the copper strike from its inception, and those of you who are familiar with the past records of our convention know that I have been interested in getting the two miners' organizations together for some considerable time. In this particular instance, while acting as an organizer for the United Mine Workers, President White asked me to go to the copper country to render what assistance I could; and having been up there for something like ten weeks I am possibly more familiar with that particular situation than any I have had experience with that has affected the two organizations. And while I would like very much to speak on matters of general interest and my own personal relations with the organization and its officials, I feel that the importance of that situation there is such that, with the limited time I have to speak, I should devote myself almost entirely to that particular question, because I don't know of any one thing that means in the immediate present as much in the way of progress, if that struggle is won, and as much in the way of delay of progress if that struggle is not won, than the winning of that strike in the copper country of Michigan at the proper time.

So that the records may be in a way complete, as they refer to the controversy there, I will give somewhat in detail a statement with reference to it. Forty-two years ago a company was organized in Massachusetts to buy out the holdings of the smaller copper operators in Houghton, Ontonagon and Keweenaw counties that were operating at that time. They capitalized them at two and one-half million dollars, and issued 100,000 shares of stock at a value at that time of $25 a share. They paid in twelve and one-half dollars for each share, amounting in all to $1,250,000. And they had made so much money out of the copper mines when they had reached that point that they declared further payments on their stock were unnecessary, so that they put into the ownership of those mines as a real investment $1,250,000.

In that forty-two years on the basis of that $1,250,000 investment they have paid themselves in dividends $121,050,000. Their own reports show that in addition to that they are paying themselves $340,000 a year salaries. The manager gets $140,000 a year, and for performing nominal duties as president, vice president, members of the board of directors and secretary, for possibly holding two or three meetings a year, those meetings not lasting over two or three hours, and a clerk doing the work, the rest of them get something like $200,000 a year. They have reinvested of their dividends $75,000,000, making in all dividends they have taken, in addition to paying themselves the highest wages men were ever paid for doing nothing, $195,050,000 on that investment, and the property today is valued at something like $1,000,000,000. All told, after paying themselves these fabulous salaries, the men who own the stock, on an investment of $1,250,000 own today $1,195,050,000.

These men who have made all this wealth, or who own it now, live in Brookline, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, in the finest homes that money can buy; they have never been in Michigan to see those mines. The closest acquaintance the most of them have with the mines at all has been with looking at photographs of the mines and reading of them in the papers And men who, by their labor, created all this wealth, up to the 23rd day of last July, were working in those mines, four of them over 8,000 feet deep. Just imagine 8,000 feet straight down, the drifts 3,000 feet straight in, working on the level and lift plan, 200 feet between levels. Sometimes the men would be down 8,000 feet and in 3,000 feet more and up 200 feet in a little entry, and the worst of it all no pretense made to furnish one single breath of air at the face of the working place.

Men worked in those places who only wore a cap and a pair of shoes. They had to have the caps on which to wear their lamps and they had to have the shoes to protect their feet. It was so hot that even when they were sitting down, not working at all, the sweat streamed from them the same as though they were in the vapor room of a turkish bath. No air, working two shifts, using dynamite and shooting four times a day. You men who have swallowed powder smoke understand what it means when you are working in a place with no air, shooting four times a day, with the fumes left to die there, and you eating them. Fumes from their lamps, fumes from their breath and the only air that found its way was what reached there by process of natural ventilation—and you know what limit that has—and the little air that came from the exhausts of the drilling machines when they were drilling holes.

Those men were working under the conditions I have described on an average of eleven hours a day at the face, driven to the limit of human endurance, and I say regardless of what their books may show—that the men were not averaging $2.00 a day for eleven hours under those circumstances. They were working on a contract system. They made a contract every three months and they didn't know what the contract meant. The company told them at the end of three months how much they had earned. And if the pit boss disliked you, although you may have been the best man on the job he might give you $25 or $30 for your work and give your butty a hundred dollars. And if you objected you and your family were thrown out of your house and driven from the country.

You talk of buying places and selling them! Nobody in the history of the world ever equaled the practice that was carried on up there in that respect! Men had to buy their places and they paid for them every month if they wanted to stay there at all. Pushing was done. They call it "tramming" there. The entry cars weigh 1,680 pounds. Men had to shovel on an average three tons into each of these cars and then push the car and dump it. They pushed it in forty times a day, two of them, an average of twenty apiece, to earn an average of $2.20 each they were paid for doing the work!

President Moyer said the average life of a copper miner in that country is seven years. The average trammer could not stand it three years until he was on the scrap heap. The company owns the houses. What few are not owned by them are built by miners on leased ground. They won't sell any ground. The understanding is that the men lease the ground as employees of the company, and the minute they cease to be employees the company has a right to turn them out. There are some features of this thing that are too dirty to describe. I may, however, give you an indication of what conditions are. Knowing there was no power there but the power of the boss himself—and they have some of the worst petty tyrants that ever had a human form, some of the lowest, most debased beasts in that capacity that are on the top of this earth. If you go there they whisper it about—they don't advertise such things. But I don't charge all of them with doing these things, but some of them did. They went so far that where a man's wife or daughter appealed to one of those things and that man would not agree to have them submit, the man and his family would be driven out of that country. Those are the things those men were enduring.

Because of the nature of the rock, that mining ought to be the safest mining in the world. Instead they have slaughtered and mangled more men in the operation of those mines than in any other mining industry in the world. Those are the conditions, and when men could bear them no longer they got together and sent a written communication to the representatives of the company. All they said to begin with was: "We have some grievances that we believe should be adjusted and we would like to have you meet us in conference to take them up, give us a hearing and let us try to settle them." The representatives of the company said: "No, if you want to stay in this copper country you go back to work in those mines the way we want you to. If you don't like what we are doing, get out!" And the men decided to do the only thing that was left for them to do, and that was to quit work, and by that means try to influence the representatives of that copper company to meet them and attempt to adjust their grievances.

The men came out on strike on the 23rd day of July. Sixteen thousand men came out then. Most of them have left that country. There are about 7,000 there, however, fighting this battle. All told, with the women and children, there are over 40,000 people there. Those three counties are an island, a big rock out in Lake Superior, up on the northernmost boundary of the State of Michigan. There is no agriculture there, no industry there. A man cannot find any other work to do. They raise practically nothing but a few potatoes and some cows on the grass. Everything they eat and wear and the fuel they burn not only costs as much as it costs us here, but the added cost of the extra transportation as well. And everything they get has got to be taken in to them or they don't get it at all.

They had another system worse than the truck store system that used to obtain with us. A few of the city grafters, along with one or two of the big crooks in the management of the company, worked that on the side. And they even went to the extreme of forcing men to do their trading there, charging them unreasonable prices. The copper companies own the two newspapers that are printed there. That gives an idea of why it is that about every paper you pick up tells you the strike is settled. One of those papers carries the United Press dispatches and the other the Associated Press dispatches. Anything that goes out from there for the newspaper service is censored by the representatives of the copper company, and anything printed in those papers from the outside world is censored by the same representatives of the copper companies.

When I got a telegram from President White asking me to go there I picked up my home newspaper and it said: The strike in the copper country

(Continued on page two)

MACLEOD, Alta., Feb. 11.—The acquittal of the prisoner, and the arrest of two of the witnesses for the prosecution on a charge of perjury, was the sensational outcome of an extraordinarily sensational case tried by Judge Walsh in the Supreme Court here today.

Charged with committing and attempting to commit offences of gross immorality against the person of Mrs. Anna Rypine, of Bellevue, An- [illegible] if he was being made the victim of a frame-up, and so plausible was his tale in contrast to those told by the accusers that in the summing up his lordship charged the jury to bring in a verdict favorable to the prisoner.

The evidence throughout was of a more or less revolting nature, Mrs. Rypine stating that Dobat called at her home, and threatening her with a knife which he held in one hand, while with the other he covered her [illegible] her husband, Mike Rypine, and a [illegible] corroborated the story told by the woman, but their evidence being of a non-convicting nature, both were arrested for perjury, while [illegible] the court a free man.

Want of Confidence vote Will be moved by Place

Socialist Contends Government is Making Shameless Sacrifice of Rights of Miners and Welfare of Public to Exigencies of Group of Financial Adventurers — Resolution Will be Submitted Tomorrow.

VICTORIA, Feb. 2.—On Wednesday Mr. J. Place will move a resolution of want of confidence in the government on account of the policy of procrastination in dealing with the mine troubles on Vancouver Island. No doubt an attempt will be made to rule the motion out of order, as was done when Mr. Parker Williams moved for an investigation into the conditions in the coal mining area, but it is very probable that this time the opposition will not be tricked by the speaker asking the house to approve his ruling instead of asking whether the resolution is in order, but will insist on the members voting on the question of order only.

Mr. Place's resolution reads: "Whereas, for a period of over sixteen months a strike or lockout has existed in the mines on Vancouver Island, and whereas, the said strike or lockout has caused and is causing grave inconvenience, hardships and suffering, and whereas, the said labor trouble has been, and continues to be, the occasion of very large expenditures of public money, and whereas, the said trouble arose and exists by reason of the government of Sir Richard McBride making a shameless sacrifice of the rights of the miners and the welfare of the public to the exigencies of a group of financial adventurers; therefore, be it resolved that this house has no further confidence in the government."

This resolution shows that the opposition is determined to force from the premier and his ministers some definite expression of opinion in the matter of labor difficulties and should the steam roller be applied in this case, as with Mr. Williams, the matter will again be brought up indirectly when the question of supply is being argued next week.

Mr. Place today asked Hon. W. J. Bowser how many men were arrested in connection with the strike disorders at Extension, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Cumberland and South Wellington. Mr. Bowser replied: Extension, fifty arrested, thirty-seven committed for trial, twelve charges withdrawn and one dismissed; Ladysmith, seventy-three arrested, fifty-five committed for trial, twelve withdrawn and six boys released on good behavior; Nanaimo, seventy-six arrested, fifty-six committed for trial, eighteen charges withdrawn and two charges dismissed; South Wellington, twelve arrested, ten committed for trial and two withdrawn.

SENTENCES ON RIOTERS SUSPENDED

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Feb. 14.—Fourteen miners, who had been convicted in connection with labor troubles at Nanaimo, were allowed out today on suspended sentence by Mr. Justice Morrison, the trial judge. The fourteen, including "Big Louis" Nuenthal, who was also allowed out on his own recognition of $1,000 in respect to another charge not yet heard. The other thirteen were: Mike Lynan, Mike Letro, George Metro, P. McKinnon, Throgers, J. Stewart, F. Alsop, F. Wallace, J. D. Robinson, M. Matt, J. Hall, D. Purse and J. D. Ross.

JUDGMENT IN CULSHAW CASE

Before Martin, Galliher and McPhillips, J.J.A. Culshaw (plaintiff), respondent vs. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. (defendant) appellant. Master and Servant, Workmen's Compensation, Fan Man, Death from Snowslide, Accident arising out of Employment.

"Where a workman is by reason of his employment exposed to the risk of injury from snowslides, greater than that common to people living in the same locality or the ordinary normal risk, then the extra danger to which the workman is exposed is something arising out of his employment and on his death from a snowslide his dependents are entitled to compensation.

An "accident" is an unlooked-for mishap, or an untoward event, which is not expected or designed." (Fenton v. Thornley (1903) A.C. 443, approved.)

On an application by plaintiff under the Workmen's Compensation Act for compensation for the death of her husband in a snowslide, Thompson, co. ct. J., dismissed the application (4 W.W.R. 1337) on the ground that the accident was caused by a snowslide occasioned by abnormal conditions of weather. The plaintiff appealed and Murphy, J. (4 W.W.R. 1340) remitted the case to the arbitrator with a direction to find for the plaintiff. From this judgment the defendants appealed to the court of appeal. Appeal dismissed, Martin, J.A., dissenting.

H. A. Maclean, K.C., and A. Macneil for plaintiff, respondent.

E. V. Bodwell, K.C., and J. J. Martin, for defendant, appellant.

Galliher, J.A.—I agree with Murphy, J., that the fact that the conditions which caused the slide which resulted in the death of Culshaw being abnormal does not affect the liability under the circumstances of this case.

The fact that the deceased, in the situation he was placed in in the course of his employment, was exposed to risks not common to others in the locality not so employed, takes it out of the principle enunciated in the cases cited to us on behalf of the appellants.

In order for Culshaw to perform his work it was necessary for him to be where he was, and that was not necessary or usual for other not so employed.

I would dismiss the appeal.

McPhillips, J.A.—This is an appeal coming before us from Murphy, J., who, upon a case submitted by the learned arbitrator (Thompson, co. ct. J.), held (4 W.W.R. 1340) that even with the finding of fact that the snowslide at Coal Creek which caused the death of Joseph Culshaw was caused by abnormal conditions of weather, the applicants, the widow and infant daughter of the deceased employee, being dependents, are entitled to be allowed compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902, and the learned judge remitted the case to the arbitrator to proceed thereon in accordance with such decision.

In all claims for compensation the question to be answered must always be, Was the personal injury one of accident arising out of and in the course of the employment?

The court of appeal has no jurisdiction to deal with the facts, that is, it is not a court of appeal upon questions of fact, but upon questions of law alone.

It is to be observed that Murphy, J., had some difficulty in determining [illegible] find.

The full court in Armstrong v. St. Eugene Mining Co. (1908) 13 B.C.R. 385, 7 W.L.R. 374, (Hunter, C.J., and Irving and Morrison, J.J.) defined what the arbitrators must do in stating a case. Morrison J. (who delivered the judgment of the court) 13 B.C.R., at p. 388, said:—

"The proper course in stating a case is for him to find, not only that deceased met his death by accident, whilst in the employment of the defendant, as he has done, but to go further and find as a fact (a) whether or not that accident arose out of and in the course of that employment; (b) that the deceased was guilty or not guilty of serious and wilful misconduct or serious neglect, and then allow or disallow compensation as the case may be."

We have no specific finding in the stated case covering (b), but we have the arbitrator's findings (4 W.W.R. 1337) before us, and we have therein this language:—

"Was the shelter in which the man stood and where he had a perfect right to be at the time in the course of his employment, so situated that persons standing therein ran a peculiar risk from snowslides? I would hold if the matter were before me for a final hearing, that persons within the shelter ran no special risk from an ordinary snowslide; and that the accident was caused by abnormal weather conditions, and I would therefore dismiss the application following Warner v. Couchman and Mitchinson v. Day Bros."

It may therefore be assumed, perhaps, that we have sufficient before us to determine this appeal.

Upon careful perusal of Warner v. Couchman (1911) 1 K.B. 351, 80 L.J. K.B. 526, and the decision in the same case in the House of Lords (1912) 81 L.J.K.B. 45, it will be seen that that case went wholly upon the fact that the man was not specially affected by the severity of the weather by reason of his employment; and Murphy, J., in his judgment properly distinguishes it from the facts of this case, and the learned judge draws attention to this important consideration, that the Lord Chancellor (Lord Loreburn) did not disagree with Lord Moulton in his statement of the law, the Lord Chancellor, 81 L.J.K.B., at p. 46, saying:—

"I think that Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, who was the judge in the minority in the court of appeal, stated the law fairly enough or rather stated what was the point of view with which a judge ought to approach cases of this kind. He said: 'It is true that when we deal with the effect of natural causes affecting a considerable area, such as severe weather, we are entitled and bound to consider whe- [illegible] ployment or was merely a consequence

(Continued on page seven)

Mr. A. Goodwin will arrive in town tomorrow night from the Coast, and will take up the duties of permanent organizer in the Crow's Nest Pass and Boundary district for the Socialist Party of Canada. He will lecture on Socialism in the Socialist Hall on Sunday, Feb. 15, when all are invited to attend. Comrade Goodwin is an able speaker and well worth hearing.

Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.

Noble Grand, H. E. Barnes.
Secretary, J. B. Meiklejohn.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Meet at Aiello's Hall second and third Mondays in each month.

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

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meet every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.

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K. of S., D. J. Black.
M. of F., Jas. Madison.

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PEACE IS NOT YET

An Eastern organ of privilege scolds radicals who "continue to hack and hew the corporations after they have accepted terms of surrender." It wants "peace."

The corporations surrendering? What have they surrendered? None of their profits on watered capitalization. Very few of the millions they have wrung by extortion from manacled labor and helpless consumers.

Mary Jones, washerwoman, is still paying forfeit tribute on food, clothing and shelter, and wondering how under heaven she can make ends meet. Labor in Colorado, labor in Michigan, labor in West Virginia, is still on the rack.

"Peace?" You don't see much peace in Calumet, do you?

Privilege can't save itself by crocodile tears. It's a case now of spare the rod and spoil the job.—New York Call.

Willie—Pa, what is the bone of contention?

Pa—The jawbone, my son.

There is no class of men so difficult to be managed in a state as those whose intentions are honest, but whose consciences are bewitched.—Napoleon.

Makes Hair Grow

All drug stores sell SALIVA, and it is guaranteed to grow hair or money back.

The time to take care of your hair is when you have hair to take care of.

If your hair is getting thin, gradually falling out, it cannot be long before the spot appears.

The greatest remedy to stop the hair from falling is SALIVA, the Great American Hair Grower, first discovered in England. SALIVA furnishes nourishment to the hair roots and acts so quickly that people are amazed.

And remember, it destroys the dandruff germ, the little pest that saps the life that should go to the hair roots and roots.

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For Skates, Hockey Sticks, Heaters Ranges, Furniture, Stationery etc

BELLEVUE . . Alberta

John H. Walker's Address on the Copper Strike in Michigan

Continued from Page One

is settled; everybody is back at work; production of ore is normal, and the only friction there is being created by outside agitators." Next morning the same thing occurred in the local papers and the Chicago papers as well. I said to myself: "If I didn't know the tactics of those people I would take it for granted the strike was over and it would not be necessary for me to go." But I knew their tactics, and I went up there to the copper country. Over 15,000 people attended the first meeting I held, and no more determined body of men and women ever went on strike than they were. Nobody ever appeared to more thoroughly understand what they had to meet and be more determined to meet it than they were, and the outrages I have cited are the reasons why the women seem to take a more active interest in the struggle than the men themselves, if that were possible.

Those companies had every detail and every phase of life entirely arranged for and under their control. Even the churches are built on the company's ground on the same kind of leases as the miners' homes. The only difference is that they say in the lease they can have the ground to use for church purposes as long as it is used for church purposes only—and they determine what church purposes are. One of the bishops of the Methodist church, in order to make clear that the copper barons must be good men, in a public declaration in their own convention announced that they must be good men because they guaranteed, practically, the salaries of every minister and priest that was up there!

They control the banks and through them the small business men; between their control of their credit and their control of their patronage they can crush any of them and drive them out of the country any time they like. As a result every element up there is on the side of the copper mine owners and against the men.

Let me give you a statement of what the political situation is. Big Jim McNaughton is the boss of the Republican party in those counties, and the chairman of the Democratic party had to get consent from the boss of the Republican party before he could hold a job as chairman of the opposite party! They have it arranged in detail; they know just how to play on men's prejudices and their sense of patriotism, their race feeling, their nationality feeling and their religious feeling. The manager of the company is a Scotchman—he ought to have been born a hundred years ago, and if he had we could have dealt with him in the only way he understands that men should deal with each other. The attorney of the company is a Welshman, and he is worse than the Scotchman. And the sheriff—he is an Englishman, and he is worse than both of them. And the Irish—there are so many Irish in the convention I don't like to tell you what they do up there. And the governor is a good American, and they were all elected on the platform that they were real friends, and the only good friends, the working men in that State had!

To begin with, they thought the men would not strike. They had been able to drive them at their own will so long they didn't believe the men would strike. McNaughton advised his people that the men would not strike; when they came out he advised them that the strike would not last a week. It has lasted over six months. Then they started in to break the organization up and drive the men back to work. McNaughton wired for the militia. Some of the men found it out and asked the business men to wire the governor that there was no need of troops or militia. They wired, and then the governor turned their telegrams over to McNaughton. McNaughton went up and told them—I am speaking figuratively, he had his agents do it—"you wire back to the governor that the troops are needed or we will deal with you as we will deal with the miners." And they wired back to the governor and 2,500 militiamen came up there to keep the peace, when there wasn't any evidence of disorder.

The militia camped on the company's ground around the mines, and every evening you could see the brewery wagon loaded with the kind of courage that sort of soldier needs being taken up to their headquarters. The officers lived mostly in the Miscauwabik Club and the Michigan Hotel, hobnobbing with the operators. They started out on their reign of terrorism, and as soon as it was evident what they were going to be used for there were three companies—halfway decent fellows—who didn't want to do that sort of thing, that protested and said they wanted to go home. The copper companies didn't want that kind of militiamen and they were sent home. After that every decent fellow in the militia protested and asked to be given a furlough and sent home, and they sent him home, and when they got through with their weeding-out process they had only the men who were willing to do that kind of work, and the kind of men the copper companies wanted.

Under the flag of our country, the flag for which hundreds and thousands of the best men and women in the days gone by have died, under that flag whose sentiments represent that thing to them that would get almost every red-blooded man or woman in our nation to die for what it means, under that kind of flag this bunch gathered, and I say to you that under no flag in the world in its history, not even excepting the black flag with its skull and crossbones, was there ever a more vicious bunch of degenerates there were in Michigan as militiamen at that time. They did what they could to drive those men back, but they couldn't do it. The men fought, they felt just as the coal miners did in 1897; they said they would sooner die and go to hell itself than go back to those mines under the conditions they worked before they came out on strike.

And then, feeling that they could not use the militia publicly to the extent that they would want to use them, they imported thugs into the copper country. You will notice in the records there were 5,000 less militiamen and military in our country last year than the year previous, notwithstanding they made a greater effort to get them last year than in any previous year. They knew if a lot of them would be used in such a way publicly that all the people of the nation would turn against them and weaken the military forces so that no good men at all would serve in them. Then they imported thugs. They sent to Del Mahone's strike breaking agency in New York City and got 1,200 of the pick of the slums and the tenderloin district to come up there and preserve the peace of the copper country. At least 100 of them are proven murderers and a majority have served time for almost every crime in the calendar. That is the kind of men the authorities imported into Michigan to preserve the peace and uphold the law!

And what the militia failed to do these gunmen, these bandits, these man-killers and murderers, attempted to do. They shot two men who were sitting down eating their supper. There was not a gun in the house or a thing that could be classed as an instrument of war or a weapon. One poor devil was shot with a big 45-bullet through his stomach, and died there. A boy seventeen years old ran out of the dining room and started up the stairs. One of these officers of the law saw him and thought it would be a nice way to get a record for himself and murdered the poor boy. The boy fell back in his father's arms. Two men are in the hospital now from that same shooting. And a little woman, with a six-months-old baby in her arms, ran to the kitchen and got behind the stove, with her three little children clustering around her, and one big brute poked a gun in, and the powder from the revolver shot burned the baby's dress, and the bullet went through its clothing That is the sort of thing that was done to those people.

The State's attorney—who without question is on the other side—said it was the most uncalled for, cold-blooded and cowardly murder he ever knew anything of. Notwithstanding that, the eight men who did it disappeared, and the sheriff disappeared. He stayed away for a week, and after they had arranged for a second degree murder charge to be lodged against them the sheriff brought the men back. Their bond was fixed at $10,000 the copper company went on their bond and the sheriff turned around and hired the murderers again, giving them their stars, and they have been on guard with their guns and clubs as peace officers ever since.

Men were shot in the back, women and children were insulted and outraged and beaten up. And then they adopted the same tactics they did with out people in West Virginia—they killed three of their own scabs to make it appears the miners had done it, in order to create public sentiment against them. The miners got hold of the facts, and you will notice the investigation was promptly hushed up. They took a flag from a little girl in a parade. Rather than disgrace the flag by allowing one of those murderers to get it the little girl held onto it, and one of the brutes shot her. A part of her head was shot off.

And then, to cap it all, on Christmas Day, when the people had been out on strike almost six months, when they were in dire straits, the little tots who had heard about Santa Claus wondered if he was going to come to see them, and the women and children and the officials of the union went around and solicited money so they could have a little Christmas box; some of them were to get a sack of candy and an apple, some of them pairs of second-hand shoes or mufflers. They were enjoying themselves around the Christmas tree. I don't say that they deliberately went out and murdered those children, but just as sure as I am on this platform Jim McNaughton told his paid murderers to go out and break up that meeting; the word was passed to them, and the only way they could do it was to barricade the lower part of the stairway, and then have some one go out and call fire. I was in that hall myself; I know how the stairway is located. Eight witnesses testified to the facts, but the grand jury never noticed it. That cry of fire was made, and seventy-three children and twelve grown people died as a result of it.

If the miners had done that to the families of the people on the other side we would be wiped off the earth. They understand what it would mean if the facts were brought out; they knew the people would rise up and they started to suppress the evidence. They arrested all the local officers and all the active men, they arrested all the sympathizers and people connected with friendly newspapers and put them in jail without bail so they could do nothing. And, knowing that President Moyer, if allowed to stay, would take it up, they figured they would have to get him away. They broke into his room, beat him into insensibility—and he charitably says he doesn't think they shot to murder him! Charlie always was kind of charitable, but by heavens, if I had to voice my honest convictions, I would have to swear they did try to murder him.

After President Moyer was beaten into insensibility, after they had shot him in the back—and I saw the bullet hole and saw the doctors locate it—they dragged him and the auditor of that organization out on the street, kicked and beat them for a mile through the public highways, put them on the train, bought two tickets for Milwaukee, and sent the bill for the tickets to the office of the sheriff of that county. Then when the small committee, fearing he might die on that train and they might be held responsible for it, tried to ge a way out of it—they sent for a physician. They got one, and he sent his bill to the sheriff of that county. I want to ask you if beating up men; if deporting them; if attempted murder had been practiced by us, and an organizer sent the bill to the International office, is there anything in our country that would have saved our International officials under those circumstances? But the men who did this haven't even been arrested or indicted!

And I say to you, friends, I hope we don't have to settle our troubles in that way in the future. I believe they can be settled in another way—a peaceful, orderly way—on the basis of reason; but if they won't allow us to settle them in that way, I tell you I want to quit dealing with the scabs who get $5.00 a day—they can get a thousand of them to take their places. If we cannot settle our troubles in any other way, what we ought to do is to go to the root of the matter and get the man who really is responsible. I am not going to advocate that; I will do what I can to prevent it, if they will give us a chance to do it, and I hope nobody, on the strength of any statement of mine, will take that action; but I tell you frankly that if some poor man or woman, driven to desperation, mentally unbalanced for the moment because of suffering and the murder of friends or relatives, maybe a father or a mother or a child, were to go down to Brookline, Mass., and take Jim McNaughton and his satellites and wreak vengeance on them, I could not find it in my heart to condemn.

They did this on Christmas Eve, and afterwards they took up a subscription among themselves to bury the murdered men, women and children. And when they offered their bloody money to the mothers and fathers of these children—these people with their hands dripping with the life blood of those children—the fathers and mothers said: "We will bury them." To the everlasting credit of those striking men and their wives and children, they said: "No, we don't want your bloody money; you can't give us a penny. We will be under no obligations to you; all we want is what is right, and we are going to do the best we can to get it."

Now they are on strike. It is one of the coldest States in the Union, and possibly the counties that are the worst in that part of the country are the three counties where the copper mines are located. Those men and women with their dead are still fighting this battle on. They are our dead just as much as they are theirs. Their lives were taken in the fight for our cause just as much as theirs. If they lose we lose, and if they win we win. I know that the copper companies have paid agents of the same type as the one that came from West Virginia that left the hall the other day, busy here now in this convention creating sentiment against these men and their cause. I don't want to criticize or reflect upon any who disagrees with me honestly, but don't allow these paid Judases to influence you.

A congressional investigation has been ordered. I believe there will be a fair investigation. If there is and the truth is brought out there are a number of those mine owners or their men who will hang, and a number of them will go to the penitentiary for long sentences. If those men and women who are on strike can be fed and cared for and enabled to stay there and testify in those cases and fight the battle through, there is no question in my mind but an agreement will be reached that will settle that trouble and allow them to be recognized as union men. The other side, I believe, will be driven to do this to save themselves from the sentiment of the American people when they find out the truth.

The Western Federation is a small organization; they are not able to bear the enormous financial burden this fight entails, and the other organizations have held their hands off. In those three counties, notwithstanding there are over 100,000 men and women working at trades and there are international organizations they should [illegible] man up there is organized except the miners that are in this fight. If they win in this struggle it means the labor movement will make progress on a rational, orderly, normal basis, and if they lose it means they will be set back and that we will have to go [illegible] going through now some time in the future.

There is one great danger to the peace, prosperity and progress; one great danger to the early settlement on a just basis of all labor troubles, and that is the ignorant man, the uninformed ones among us and the victims degenerates on the other side. The solution in the right direction lies in every man and woman who works for a living educating and organizing themselves and acting along the right lines. And I hope that these struggles that are going on now—this struggle that is going on in Michigan—will have the effect of awakening the consciousness and the consciousness of the workers to the necessity of really getting themselves informed so that they can understand this problem correctly. I would like to see every union man a subscriber to his own journal, a subscriber for the local paper, for the national labor organ, and read such literature as will enable him to see and understand thoroughly.

There i one other thing I want to point out: Ninety-nine per cent of all the men and women who are in our labor organizations are working for a living. If there is a mistake in the policy of the officials of the union they are not gaining anything by it; they are losing whatever it means in the loss of progress to them. If there is a dishonest official in one of those organizations the members are paying the bills; they are paying the cost, and in either case if you can get to them with the truth they will change it mighty quick. And it will not help to go on the outside throwing bricks. Don't go on the outside; stay in; don't let them put you on the outside. Whenever you go out you weaken your own cause; you discredit your own statement; and the crooks on the inside don't fail to take advantage of it. Stay on the inside; preach the truth to the rank and file, and in the long run—it will not be long—we will get them to see things as they really are and they will act in the right direction. It will be the shortest way.

If even a small amount of funds can be provided those men will be able to make a fight while this investigation is on, and farther if necessary. I believe that $100,000 from outside sources will enable those people to take every precaution to protect themselves and bring out the truth in this investigation and get the best results that can be gotten from it. I believe if the trouble is not settled it will enable them, with their other resources, to fight until summer time comes again. And if that is done they can fight on until winter time comes again. I believe this means so much to the labor movement it will be a shame if some means is not found to enable them to do it. I am not going to suggest even how it can be done.

I know we have our own burdens that are bearing heavy, but if that fight in the copper mines is won, the new spirit that will be put in those men and in the labor movement will mean a great deal more than a few dollars in the treasury if you have to fight next spring. And if that fight is lost it will mean more as a deterrent influence upon us than the few dollars would mean in our treasury that would be necessary to put it on the right kind of basis. And I do hope, along with President Moyer, that some means may be found to meet this situation and enable those people to make that fight.

I have been in fights pretty much all my life. There are four generations of coal miners on both sides of my own family. And that is enough for anyone who knows anything about the coal mining industry to realize that life has been pretty much of a fight, and I don't know any one who ever went into a battle that made a better fight than those people are making in Michigan, and, if there is any cause in the world that is more important than another, it is that one. I hope something will be done to enable them to win that victory.

Although I am President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, I am a miner yet, and as long as I live there won't be a time I am needed that you cannot get all I am and all I mean in any kind of way that is necessary. Build up our movement; strengthen it; avoid mistakes! A mistake now might cost more than one we might make at any other time. Get all that is possible. God knows you cannot get all you are entitled to while this system lasts; but don't overreach yourself and let the other fellow put you at a disadvantage. Don't make a mistake at all, if it is possible to avoid it. Stick together. If you will do that, and if you will educate yourselves, you will succeed. If the bunch that is in this hall will take up this question and agitate and go back to the mining districts and take it up with the other workers, we will have the obstacles that are in the way of the labor movement taken out of there before another year rolls around.

I want to thank you for allowing me this opportunity to appear before you. I wish you God speed, and if there is anything I can do, you won't need to ask me to do it if I can see it myself.

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Fernie, B. C.

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Meet every Tuesday evening in the Athletic Hall at 7.30. Sick Benefit Society in connection.

W. Balderstone, Sec.
Box 63, Hosmer, B. C.

MICKEL LOCAL
No. 2334

Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.

H. Elmer, Sec.

PARK LOCAL
No. 1387

Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.

Michael Warren, Sec.
Canmore, Alta.

HILLCREST LOCAL
No. 1058

Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.

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CARBONDALE LOCAL
No. 2227

Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.

J. Mitchell, Sec.
Box 105, Coleman.

BANKHEAD LOCAL
No. 29

Meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Bankhead Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Fund attached.

Frank Wheatley, Fin. Sec.
Bankhead, Alta.

COALHURST LOCAL
No. 1189

Meet every Sunday afternoon in Miners' Hall, 2.30.

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

BEAVER CREEK LOCAL
No. 481

Meet every Sunday at 3 o'clock p.m.

John Loughran, Sec.

COLEMAN LOCAL
No. 2683

Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.

J. Johnstone, Sec.

PASSBURG LOCAL
No. 2352

Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Slovak Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.

Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

BURMIS LOCAL
No. 949

Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in School House, Burmis. No Sick Society.

Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

MAPLE LEAF LOCAL
No. 2829

Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in Union Hall, Maple Leaf. No Sick Society.

Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

LETHBRIDGE LOCAL
No. 431

Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.

L. Moore, Sec.-Treas.

BELLEVUE LOCAL
No. 431

Meet every Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Socialist Hall.

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

LOCAL No. 3026

Max Hutter, Secretary.
Georgetown, Canmore, Alta

CORBIN LOCAL
No. 2877

Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.

John Jones, Sec.
Corbin, B. C.

GEORGETOWN LOCAL UNION
No. 3026

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canadian Pacific TO & FROM EUROPE

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From Liverpool		From St. John	From Halifax
Feb. 7	Empress of Britain		Feb. 21
Feb. 21	Empress of Ireland		Mar. 7
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Mar. 7	Empress of Britain		Mar. 21
Mar. 21	Empress of Ireland		Apl. 4
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A. R. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent :: MINERS' UNION HALL BLOCK

An Ad. in the Ledger will Pay

Union Labor and Socialism..

LIFE & LIBERTY MESSAGE NO. 50

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN

Organized labor is here to stay. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the National Manufacturers' Association, the Allied Snobocracy from the Mayflower to the Hog-and-Hominy brand, will have to make the most of this treasonable fact. Organized labor will not only stay but will grow in numbers, intelligence and power. This is more than can be said truthfully of the Amalgamated Union Smashers. The aforesaid parties in opposition to union labor may as well assimilate so much knowledge at one time.

Business roughnecks and bum revolutionists of the direct action pattern generally agree that organized labor in its present form has never stood together, never accomplished anything for the working class, never will last through the storms of the prevailing business system. The inference to be transmitted by this amazing agreement between sworn enemies is that organized labor in its present form has never learned anything from experience and will remain an illiterate in political economy till the last gasp of man.

Cost of Union Smashing

A union wrecker quoting experience beats the devil quoting scripture. Experience might have taught the business roughnecks that union smashing is not a paying profession in the long run. There is little or no profit in it. It costs more to maintain a union smashing organization, a labor-hating lobby, a labor baiting army of Pinkertons, sluggers and spies, a labor betraying gang of Congressmen, Senators and local politicians, a labor sentencing corps of judges, a labor selling crowd of labor leaders, than to pay decent wages, observe decent hours, act more like a man and less like a dog. Yet experience proves that the business roughneck will rather spend millions on such union smashing methods than hundreds on decent wages and humane treatment of union labor. Experience also proves that the very worst that union smashing can do to organized labor is to break one union and build up a stronger one, harder and more expensive to break than the first one. And when the second union has been broken, a third one will take its place that cannot be broken at all, but will break the union smashers. This might be called the vest pocket guide for union smashers. We offer it free of charge.

How the Unions Have Grown

Experience proves, furthermore, that organized labor has accomplished more for itself and its class by peaceful and levelheaded methods than by roughneck alarums and contortions. Yet the modern roughneck does not know it. He carries the chip of the pure and simple revolutionist on his shoulder and dares everybody to be holier than he.

Experience viewed through the spectacles of impatience looks like a giraffe in a crooked mirror. In her own fair likeness she tells a different tale. The history of union labor may lend some color to the twisted conclusions of its enemies, but when you read its FULL TEXT even the facts misconstrued by the impatient roughneck teach a different lesson.

In spite of all union wrecking operations there are more labor unions in this country, and in the world, today than there were when union busting was first introduced. And let it be remembered that union busting in the United States started at least two generations before trust busting.

When Smashing Began

The first labor unions did not understand the clockwork of the existing business system and went at it with jimmies and crowbars. The modern labor unions have felt their way to its mainspring and are learning to set the right lever that will make them free. Only it takes a little longer than the making of a roughneck mouth-revolutionist.

When union smashing began in the United States—and it began soon after the inauguration of the Republic—it was easy to drive union members westward and import foreign scabs who, as a rule, neither organized nor voted in the first generation. Nowadays the last corners of the globe are scoured for illiterate and easy scabs, the open West is settled, and the next generation of union members will neither jump into the ocean nor be compelled to face an overwhelming horde of unsophisticated foreign scabs. In the next generation even the Hindoos, Chinese, Japs and Koreans will hear about modern labor unions and Socialism. There will be little use in importing them as strikebreakers, then, and few will want to immigrate when left to their own devices.

The present generation of American business roughnecks is on the list of the Soon-to-Die, and the next generation of captains of industry will have a hard time following in the steps of their union smashing forbears. There will be harder things to tackle; for instance, the question of preventing their own methods from wrecking themselves, and the question of getting around the laws without violating them and working into the hands of the Socialist party. And finally even obeying the laws will work into the hands of the Socialists.

The Entrance of Socialism

In the early days of union smashing the workers had few or no political rights. Today we are nearer to a popular government than ever, and the rising generation of labor unionists are learning to use the Socialist party as their weapon on the political field. Against the Socialist party all union smashing methods are helpless. If all labor unions in the world could [illegible] much more stubbornly turn to the Socialist party for action. But since union smashing is ineffective in the long run, the unions will grow and work hand in hand with the Socialist party, until the union smashers and their beloved business system are put out of business altogether.

In former periods hard times weakened strong labor unions and almost wiped out the weaker ones. Today labor unions grow even when times are hard, and every attempt to break the unions makes more Socialists. Recent events have also shown that strikes will come where there is no labor organization, and these unorganized strikes generally create the beginnings of new labor unions. These new labor unions finally drift into the great labor federations and become solid with them, even if at first they were organized as rival unions.

Solidarity Comes Slowly

Chattel slavery and carpetbag government retarded the rise of union labor in the Southern States. But today the colored people join the unions and learn the new way of doing things by longhead methods. With the growth of manufacturing in the South union labor will also grow. It will become more and more difficult to hurl colored and white workers against one another for the benefit of business men.

So long as much of the energy of labor unions was spent in petty jurisdiction fights, it was easy to sow disruption in the labor movement. Today the jurisdiction troubles are gradually eliminated, the industrial form of organization solidifies the ranks of labor, the useless petty officials are struck off the list, the rank and file democratizes its unions and takes away the opportunity for labor leaders to use their union as a personal asset in business men's quarrels. It becomes harder for old party heelers to bertay the unions, the rank and file turn toward Socialism and learn to keep a tight string on their officials.

Politics in the Union

At the same time the sentiment of organized labor is turning from strikes to politics. Instead of fighting each other at the ballot box under the slogan of "No politics in the union," the rank and file unite and rally to the idea of "None but working class politics in the union." Working class politics in the long run means Socialist politics.

A consistent labor legislation would make the labor unions almost impregnable against labor smashing intrigues. Thousands of union laborers realize every year that they cannot expect such legislation on from old party politicians, so long as organized labor, instead of uniting in the Socialist party, divides its ranks between the old parties. The quickest way to compel old party politicians to pass and enforce effective labor laws is to vote the Socialist ticket.

Labor Legislation

The combination of labor laws that will thwart the plans of union wreckers looks like this: A universal eight-hour law, a compulsory employment law, a minimum wage law, an anti-child labor law, a law forbidding the empoyment of women from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., a law insuring all workers against sickness, disability and old age. Any of these laws passed by itself is ineffective, because the existing business system works at all points to compensate the business men for any loss sustained by any one of them. They must be passed and enforced together. The best way to put them would be as clauses into the same law, or bill, so that they must all be passed or rejected together. In order to make them properly effective, Congress must pass sufficient appropriations to carry them through and warn the United States Supreme Court to keep its hands off them.

These laws, if enacted and enforced by Congress in interstate commerce, and by every individual State in intrastate commerce and industry, will make scabbing impossible, because everybody will be employed. This will abolish the blanket stiff, the strike breaking immigrant, the labor-hating loafer. It will make impossible the betrayal of the union by any walking delegate. It will unite organized labor politically for working class legislation.

Where Socialist Political Action Is Required

But—you might as well expect the business politicians to abolish the system that feeds them as to hope that they will pass this combination of laws without the very strongest compulsion from below.

It is true that this combination of laws represents the very least that organized labor can demand to make labor conditions humane under the present business system. If it were not for that big BUT this legislation would have been passed long ago. It was not passed, nor even any single one of these laws, because business politicians are not the uncompromising servants of all the people regardless of classes. This combination will never be advocated, still less passed and enforced, by any old party of its own accord. It must be forced upon them on penalty of party ruin. The only way to bring successful pressure to bear upon the old parties is to send Socialists into the public offices.

The Boomerang

When the American Federation of Labor was organized in 1890, the Republican Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It was clearly understood that this law was aimed against business men who violated the rules of the profit game, not against labor unions. Today a Democratic Congress, pretending to protect the labor unions, passes a law to the effect that a certain sum of money appropriated for trust prosecutions shall not be used against labor unions, a Democratic President, elected by the votes of organized labor, signs the bill with the remark that the government has plenty of other funds available to prosecute offenders from the ranks of organized labor against the Trust Law. And many labor leaders are in jail as a result of a plot carried through successfully by trust magnates under the protection of the politicians who passed the Sherman Act. Thus labor is bunco'ed by old party politicians.

Petitioning Is Futile

Organized labor has lobbied for one or the other of the above laws for at least one generation. They have never been passed. Here and there in spots, fake labor laws have been passed, but they have always had a joker somewhere that made them ineffective, or if they were otherwise sound, the old party politicians forget to appropriate funds for their enforcement. And now even business men's lobbies are to be abolished, and organized labor can no longer expect the privilege of having its lobbyists locked [illegible] even business men can no longer maintain "representatives" in the lobby of Congress. It is against human nature, you know.

There is hardly any necessity nowadays to recall the list of distinguished efforts made by old party politicians to educate organized labor into class intelligence. That the militia, the regular army, the navy, and special constabulary or other Coccacks are a part of every regular business administration and natural enemies of organized labor has become tacitly accepted. Even the National Civic Federation cannot deny this truth.

The Courts and the Unions

Not quite so well popularized has been the idea that the courts, especially the Federal Courts, have the sacred duty to drain the union treasure, sentence labor leaders at all cost, on any old charge, if need be on the charge of contempt of court, which is always handy. A few more decisions like the Danbury Hatters' case and the Bucks Stove case will probably make this lesson a little plainer. There is every indication that this lesson will be forthcoming in the near future. It is great sport, of course, to pay dues for twenty years in the hope of having money laid away for the wife and babies in case of need, and then to see all these savings wiped out over night by lawyers' fees, court expenses and judges' decrees. This makes a splendid foundation for election appeals to vote for a Democratic, Republican or Bull Moose business administration and furnish cash for some more kicks in the stomach. Strange to say, there are many thousands of labor unionists who don't appreciate these efforts of old party politicians, but ungratefully turn to the Socialist party that has never fined, clubbed, bullpenned and jailed them. Some people can never be pleased, no matter how much you do them.

Signs of Change

A superificial observer may not see much evidence in the American Federation of Labor or in other labor unions of any political awakening. Neither can the impatient mouth-revolutionist see any signs of a change there. The business roughneck has organized labor catalogued as deaf, dumb and weak-minded, and the blanket roughneck has his federation friends classified as "reactionary," which is even worse than deaf, dumb and crazy. Nevertheless, it is hardly likely that the American Federation of Labor will stick to the old party lobbying plan for another ten years, or be content to have its bills pigeonholed or assassinated in the committee files of old party Congresses. Officially the policy of "no politics in the union" was abandoned by the executive of the American Federation of Labor in recent campaigns. Of course, this was done in the interest of the particular old party that the executive believed in, but who will say that what is sauce for an old party cannot become sauce for the Socialist party?

One Political Party for Labor

In various States labor union parties have already run their natural course, which is close by the wind of the old parties with about eight points of leeway toward Socialism. Here and there, realizing where their ship was actually drifting, the leaders have squarred off before the wind and steered straight for the Socialist party. In other places the leaders are still tacking back and forth, or backing and filling in the effort to land a political job and scuttle the union. But to a keen observer there are broad indications on all sides of a rapid conversion in the ranks of organized labor to Socialist politics. And this is coming about, not so much through the clever arguments of the Socialists, as through the zealous efforts of old party statesmen and through the eloquent language of business roughnecks.

An international federation of organized labor in all business countries of the world is well under way. The inevitable companion of this growing internationalism of organized labor is the International Socialist party. It will become THE PARTY for organized labor all over the world, as it is now in Germany. The unions and THE party will win together.—New York Call.

THE UNION LABEL

At the Seattle convention of the Union Label Department, a resolution was unanimously adopted, the substance of which was that the very best means for advertising the union label is by advertising it in the newspapers, including the daily, weekly and monthly labor papers and official organs of labor organizations.

After years of experience and thoughtful consideration we are convinced that the very best results can be obtained by advertising in the newspapers. While many of our locals perhaps cannot afford to advertise in the daily papers, however we strongly urge that all local unions advertise, and as extensively as possible, in the labor papers in your vicinity. The labor paper deserves our support, and in this particular instance it is to our advantage to give it. We are fully persuaded that an "ad" in a labor poper is worth a barrel of novelties of all kinds, with the possible exception of calendars, and we hold that advertising in labor papers to be vastly superior to even calendars.

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

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

For sale at Blesdell's Drug Store

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manfactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional Cure on the market. This is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

"Soo - Spokane - Portland"

Trains Nos. 11 & 12

TO BE WITHDRAWN

Last Train Westbound February 4th
Last Train Eastbound February 7th

Consult local Ticket Agent, as to rearrangement of schedules

R. DAWSON
District Passenger Agent
Calgary : : : Alberta

"Go to work," they tell you, but they do not point the direction where work is located.

Farm Life and Health

Many farmers never send for a doctor from one year's end to another.

But this is not a sure indication that they and their families are perfectly healthy.

You—for instance—may not have had the doctor for years. Yet it is safe to say that you DON'T always feel fit and well. Many days in the year you don't feel like working. You may not have to stay in bed but you DON'T feel just "right."

That miserable feeling is usually caused by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, or Biliousness.

You would welcome relief if you could get it—wouldn't you? Well, you can get relief—any time you need it—quick and positive relief. Take 15 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—the great English remedy for ALL stomach disorders. It will set your stomach RIGHT and KEEP it right. It's almost purely herbal—Nature's own remedy for sick stomachs. It has been used in England for over 40 years. There it is the Standard remedy for weak digestions.

Get Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Take it regularly. Then note the improvement in your health.

Price, $1.00. Trial size, 50c.

For sale by

McLEAN DRUG AND BOOK CO.
FERNIE, B. C.

HERE IS A SQUARE DEAL

and peaceful security as well. With a policy in our old line company, you can go off on your vacation or visit the ends of the earth and you know you're secure. The best in

FIRE INSURANCE

is always cheapest, and especially so when it doesn't cost higher. Don't delay about that renewal or about that extra insurance you want but come right in at once and have it attended to.

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SOLE AGENT FOR FERNIE
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HIGH CLASS
Ladies' and Gent's TAILORS

SUITS MADE to MEASURE
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C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

Stomach Heal h— or no cost to you

Very likely others have advised you to use Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, because scores of people in this community believe them to be the best remedy ever made for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. [illegible] We have so much faith in them that we urge you to try them at our risk. If they don't help you they won't cost you a cent. If they don't do all that you want them to do—if they don't restore your stomach to health and make your digestion easy—just tell us and we will give back your money without a word or question.

Containing Pepsin and Bismuth, two of the greatest digestive aids known to medical science, they soothe the inflamed stomach lining, help in the secretion of gastric juice, check heartburn and [illegible] bowel action, and make it possible for you to eat [illegible] you like, with the [illegible] ance that there will be no bad after-effects. We believe them to be the best remedy made for dyspepsia and indigestion. Sold only at the more than 7,000 Rexall Stores and in this town only at our store. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and $1.00. [illegible] Victoria Avenue, Fernie, B. C.

COLD WEATHER

Is the time for those heat producing breakfast foods

Quaker Oats	Puffed Rice
Robin Hood Oats	Cream of Wheat
Oatmeal (fine or coarse)	Shredded wheat
Cornmeal	Grape nuts
Corn Flake	Etc. Etc.

ALWAYS FRESH

A. I. BLAIS - Grocer
Frank, Alta. TWO STORES Bellevue, Alta.

The District Ledger

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F. H. NEWNHAM, Editor-Manager.

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The eleventh annual convention of District 18, which commences on Monday next at Lethbridge, promises to be one of the most important in the history of the District, and the delegates will be called upon, not only to consider many amendments to the constitution and grievances, but will also have to consider many matters of importance connected with the situation both within the District and the organization generally. It is no duty of ours to dilate upon the work that lays before the convention. There is not the slightest doubt but that the delegates selected from the various camps have been chosen not merely from an appreciation of their popularity, but because of their known and tried ability to represent and express the wishes of the rank and file. There will be, and must be for that matter, much discussion and a variety of opinions, but this is only as it should be, for it is only by tempering each motion and suggestion with the fire of a conscientious and thorough argument, that any advancement and decision can be arrived at. District 18 has conducted ten very successful conventions, and there is not the slightest doubt that the membership can place every confidence in the ability of those selected to represent them for this convention.

JOHN WALKER DESCRIBES CONDITION IN CALUMET

In another portion of this issue will be found a verbatim report of John H. Walker's (President Illinois State Federation of Labor) address to the delegates at the International convention. It is, without doubt, one of the most comprehensive and descriptive word pictures of the great strike of the copper miners in the Calumet-Hecla region of Michigan ever given. We have read many reports of the situation and conditions existing there, but nothing so graphic and vivid as this. Dealing with every aspect of the situation, from the time of the amalgamation of the copper interests in Houghton, Antonagon and Keweenaw counties, and traced the company through its forty-two years of existence, he carries the reader away with his description of the conditions existing in the mines, and of the workers and their families. He reviews at length the actions of the governor, the attorney and the manager of the company, and the sheriff of the county, while the militia men he quotes in the following language:—

"I say to you that under no flag in the world in its history, not even excepting the black flag with its skull and crossbones, was there ever a more vicious bunch of degenerates and Judases gathered together than were in Michigan as militiamen at that time." And what of the men who were fighting against these conditions? Walker tells us:—"The men fought, they felt just as the coal miners did in 1897; they said they would sooner die and go to hell itself than go back to those mines under the conditions they worked before they came out on strike."

Men know nothing about the terrors of hell, but they do know these mines. They know the abject servitude and peonage under which they have worked—they know what to expect if they go back. Hell has been described by Dante, but his description, vivid and blood-curdling that it is, does not compare with Walker's description of those mines and the condition of the miners.

We can do no better than use Walkers' own words:—"Just imagine, 8,000 feet straight down, the drifts 3,000 feet straight in, working on the level and lift plan, 200 feet between levels. Sometimes the men would be down 8,000 feet and in 3,000 feet more and up 200 feet in a little entry, and the worst of all no pretense made to furnish one single breath of air at the face of the working place. Men worked in those places who only wore a cap and a pair of shoes. They had to have the caps on which to wear their lamps and they had to have the shoes to protect their feet. It was so hot that even when they were sitting down, not working at all, the sweat streamed from them the same as though they were in the vapor room of a turkish bath. No air, working two shifts, using dynamite and shooting four times a day. You men who have swallowed powder smoke understand what it means when you are working in a place with no air, shooting four times a day, with the fumes left to die there, and you eating them, and for this the men were paid on an average of $2.00 a day." The reader must read this for himself to thoroughly understand and grasp what the conditions in the copper country are, where the men women and children of the mine workers have suffered and are suffering; the brutal, cold-blooded murders that have been done; that horrible disaster that resulted in the death of seventy-three children and twelve grown people, and finally the beating into insensibility and shooting in the back of President Moyer. All these things the reader will find depicted as vividly and as realistic as never before. John Walker may not be an orator; he may not be a literary genius, but he has given us a picture which makes the blood boil in the veins of every toiler and decent-minded man as he calls upon his Deity, "How long! how long!"

Read this speech; let every word sink deep into your heart; learn the lesson, for you may be next, and the sympathy that you are giving so generously to the copper miners may, and will be, handed you some day. "I ask for bread and ye gave me a stone."

HOSMER AND ITS NEWSPAPER

There is a deal of satisfaction in knowing that we have such an ardent champion in Hosmer as William Balderstone, and if the business element of Hosmer showed as much publicity ability as William has done, they would not be scratching around at present for a newspaper. We should like to see somebody get an easy job and $250.00 a month for a few years and might enter into competition with the fortunate individual ourselves.

If the business element of Hosmer are so desirous of publicity, why not do a little advertising in the Ledger? It would certainly cost much less than $250.00 a month, and might be the means of securing for them a little of that business which at present finds its way into the mail order houses. Last time we combed this town for business (at 9.30 a. m.) quite a number of the establishments were closed or the proprietors resting, while the only business secured was from the Co-operative Store and $1.00 as subscription from a prominent tradesman!

William may consider himself permanently engaged as publicity agent for the Ledger, and Hosmer might do worse than secure his co-operation as publicity commissioner.

HOSMER NOTES

We are very sorry to hear of the death of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Sloggett. We all sympathize with you in your sad bereavement.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Redpath, on the 6th inst., a daughter. Jim doesn't show any noticeable exuberance.

A concert in aid of the Presbyterian Church will be given in Hosmer Opera House, Friday, February 20th. The entertainment will include musical items, a farcical comedy under the direction of Mr. Kendall, moving pictures, and supper. Cost of admission is 50 cents. The ladies of the Church look for a good attendance.

The Athletic Club are to give a basket social and dance on a date to be announced later. The object is to obtain funds for financing the football team.

Those present on the station platform Monday morning saw an exciting pugilistic encounter between two well-known Hosmerites. Bob seems to have reaped all the honors out of the engagement, the other quit, failing to give any evidence of the skill of his namesake—"Kid" Williams, of Baltimore.

It is rumored that the girls or ladies of Hosmer are to give a dance in the near future. Dancing fiends amongst the sterner sex are anxiously waiting announcement of date.

The mine management would like to see the ambulance classes better attended. This should appeal to the miners of the camp, as a knowledge of ambulance work is certainly an asset. There is a good instance in the B level case.

The local K. P.'s are to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of their order on February 19th. A public ritualistic service will be staged by Bros. Fortier, White, Cole and Smith.

Could Billy Bow-wow-ser, in his extreme regard for the municipalities and other electoral districts, not find some means of adding the duty of dog catcher to some government official or other? Probably Harry Brown will take this matter up at the first favorable opportunity, as we sure have some voluptuous canines round this burg.

There was a picture that no artist could paint put upon the boards here on Monday morning as a fat little "feller" was chasing one of our members of society round the coal chutes and onto the station. "Vy don't you pay? "Vy don't you pay?" I wonder if "one round Williams," of pugilistic fame, made his getaway?

Charles Marlatt is now engaged dissecting the coal in the assayer's department of the natural resources.

Hon. W. R. Ross, better known as "Ballot Box Bill," who never worked and never will, is making rapid headway to earn a new title. We have been reading Dutch history and think Bill's title should be William the Silent, so far as the present session of the legislature is concerned. Bill hasn't even given a little toot about prosperity or a White B. C.

We have a very dear friend who occupies a strong position on Spion Kop, who has an ache to improve his social position. It was amusing to watch his high brow come down to his chin as he dolefully watched the snow shoe club waddle down to our friend Mr. Peach's. Don't worry, Wilhelm, the future is yours.

The Hosmer Athletic Club must be passing through its first pangs of resurrection and resolves from now on to show the public that it is on the dot. They are staging a bout between McCormack, the fighting miner, who has quite a reputation in this part of the country, and Young Maxwell, of Moose Jaw, on Saturday, February 21. McCormack is confident he can revenge his former defeat at the hands of Maxwell and we should see some fun in the course of ten three-minute rounds, as there is no love lost between the two men. The main bout will be staged at 10 p.m. Three good preliminaries have also been arranged so the fight fans ought to get their money's worth. Proceedings will commence at 8.30 sharp.

The social atmosphere on Kootenay Avenue is now clear and Mrs. Binks will use water out of the same hydrant as Mrs. Jinks. We have not so far been advised as to the hours of calling.

The leaders from each class of Hosmer Schools for month of January, 1914, are as follows: Division I.—Senior grade, 1st, Robert Smith; 2nd, Jas. Millar; 3rd, Jean Cole. Intermediate, 1st, Bessie Smith; 2nd, Cora Dehaurier; 3rd, Walker Taylor. Junior grade, second readers, 1st, Jas. Cole; 2nd, Emma Anthony; 3rd, William Craig. Division II.—Class A, 1st, Bohus Palacek; 2nd, Isabel Parkin; 3rd, Edna Gourlay. Class B, 1st, Irene Malo; 2nd, Nellie Donnochie; 3rd, Peter Gabara. Class C, 1st, Sam Torlolli; 2nd, Sam Dowler; 3rd, John George Beeby. Division III.—A class (senior), 1st, Sybil Karney; 2nd, John Korman; 3rd, James Whalley. B class, 1st, Jim Peach; 2nd, Gladys Shaw; 3rd, Margaret Wylie. C class, 1st, Dorothy Malo; 2nd, Rosario Granato; 3rd, Charles Milo.

CORBIN NOTES

We are sorry to say that the youngest child of Mr. McGrath is very sick, but we hope for a speedy recovery.

Johnny Redhead has started firing on No. 6 engine, Wm. Ball having taken over the position as engineer.

Curly the trapper is spending a few days in Corbin.

We are pleased to state that Joe Krkosky and Tony Smith, who have been off work for the last month, have [illegible]

Mrs. P. Allen arrived back in town from her holiday with her parents.

Superintendent Graham is sending his wife and family to the Coast for a few weeks.

Election of officers will take place [illegible] than on Sunday next, Feb. 15, at 3 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

After three weeks of hard work the snow plow reached No. 3 mine, which is expected to be in full swing by Monday next.

COAL CREEK NOTES

The mines were idle from Saturday afternoon until 3 p.m. Tuesday, the residents spending the vacation in various pursuits and pastimes.

The Loyal Order of Moose, Fernie lodge, are arranging a grand social [illegible] in the K. P. hall for Monday evening next, 16th inst., to commence at 8 o'clock sharp. Tickets for admittance 25c. Members' lady friends free. Non-members wishing to bring lady friends will have to purchase tickets. Tickets can now be had from R. Billsborough. Don't forget the date.

The lantern lecture given by Dr. White, superintendent of missions, in the Methodist Church was fairly well patronized.

One of the residents has been the victim of a practical joke this week, in which the telephone was supposed to have played an important part. Say, Bill, too bad, after shasing around for the doctor to find all to be a hoax.

Frank Townsend, of Toronto, arrived in camp on Tuesday, intending to take up his residence amongst us. He is staying at the home of his cousin, W. R. Puckey, Coyote Street. We bid you welcome.

We fully expect to see the shiveree band out in full force on Thursday next. Watch Riverside Avenue.

Jack Tyson left camp on Thursday afternoon en route for Whitehaven, Cumberland, England. Bon voyage, Jack. Oh, Jim, why do you weep?

The stork was seen hanging around the suburbs of the camp on Monday eventually depositing his bundle at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ah Sing, the laundryman, leaving a daughter. Mother and baby doing well. Ah Sing all smiles.

A party of show shoers, comprised of residents of the camp, took a trip on Sunday armed with guns etc. They reported the road fine, but returned empty handed. Better luck next time, boys.

Mrs. James Ireland, of Coyote St., left camp on Thursday en route for the land o' cakes and thistles. We wish her a pleasant journey.

Mrs. Shanks was removed to hospital on Wednesday morning for medical treatment, where we learn she is doing as well as can be expected. We hope for a speedy recovery.

A special train was run after the show on Thursday for the convenience of Creekites. These trains are appreciated by the residents.

The members of the dancing class assembled on Wednesday to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Powell, who left camp on Thursday evening en route for Poell River, where Teddy has secured a good position. Their many friends wish them a successful career in their new sphere.

We observe several notices advertising furniture for sale on the boards and posts in the camp. What is wrong with Coal Creek?

James Stewart is severing his connection as pit boss with the company to take up a position with the Brazeau Coal Co. We join in best wishes, Jimmy.

Still another wanderer, Jack Chester, is leaving during the week end for his old home in Whitehaven, Cumberland, England. Oh you Jack, good luck, old man.

Rev. Mr. Philp will speak on Sunday night in the Methodist Church on "The young men and boys who are wanted." A week later he will speak on "Masters and servants, or employers and employees."

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

GOOD IRONERS WANTED—Wanted at once at the Fernie Steam Laundry. Only experienced hands need apply. 145

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—7 roomed house, lower end of Chipman Ave. For terms apply at District Ledger. 140

WATER ACT

Notice of Application for the Approval of Works

TAKE NOTICE that B. C. Hydraulic Power Company will apply to the Comptroller of Water Rights for the approval of the plans of the works to be constructed for the utilization of the water from Elk River Creek, which the applicant is, by Water License No. 1554, authorized to take, store, and use for generation electrical energy.

The plans and particulars required by subsection (1) of section 70 of the "Water Act" as amended have been filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights at Victoria and with the Water Recorder at Fernie.

Objections to the application may be filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 29th day of January, 1914.

B. C. HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY
Per Haffner & Wurtele, Engineers,
Agent of the Applicant.

141

TO BE LET OR SOLD

320 acres in Sunny Alberta S½ Sec. 7, Twp 9, Range 1, West of 5th Meridian. Fenced and 50 acres broken.

Apply to

J.W. Bennett
Box 48, Fernie

ORPHEUM

HIGH CLASS PHOTO PLAYS

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

WELL HEATED AND VENTILATED

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Europe's Latest Marvel:

THE WORLD FAMOUS

Gaumont Talking Pictures

Shown with the regular programme of silent pictures.

Complete change of programmme each night.

SELECTIONS FROM HARRY LAUDER

and other celebrated stars

MATINEE SATURDAY 2 to 5.30 p. m.

NIGHT SHOWS 6.30 to 11 p. m.

Admission 25c & 15c

ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA

CROW'S NEST BUSINESS COLLEGE AND ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES

DAY AND NIGHT CLASSES

COURSES

Arithmetic	French
Bookkeeping	German
Shorthand	Italian
and	Spanish
Typewriting	English for
English Branches	Foreigners

Special attention paid to out of town Students in matter of board, discipline etc.

Sensible reduction to all who enroll before Feb. 15. Mark with a X the course desired and mail to

J. W. BENNETT, Principal

FERNIE, British Columbia

write for full particulars

THE FERNIE CO-OPERATIVE

The Fernie Co-operative Society has just issued another balance sheet for the quarter ending December 31, 1913. The store has earned a very substantial profit and five per cent dividend will be paid to shareholders, while a considerable sum will be placed to the reserve account. The society has had a most successful seven months' trading, and the balance sheet, which will be received by all subscribers this week, ought to be the means of inducing many small investors to place their savings in the fund of the society. Next week we hope to publish the balance sheet complete.

On Monday, February 27th, the annual meeting of shareholders will take place, and it is hoped at this meeting to devise some means of increasing the capital of the society and thereby be in a position to launch out in other lines.

THE ISIS THEATRE

Never content with, but always looking for something novel and original, Mr. Miller this week announces that on Thursday next he will show the famous motion picture dancing lesson, which includes the tango, turkey trot and Viennese hesitation waltz. This picture is complete in three reels. The instructors are Wallace McCutcheon and Miss Joan Sawyer, the sensation [illegible] dancing teachers to the best people of that city. They charge $25 for a single lesson, but Fernie audiences will have the same tuition for 25 cents.

The feature for the week end will be "The Streets of New York," Pilot film in three parts. This is a very fine dramatic film in which the audience will be thrilled with a great fire and rescue scene.

On Wednesday there will be a feature of special educational value, "Big game hunting in the North Pole Ice Fields," 2 reels. The expedition to secure this picture cost $30,000 to fit out and the result has been the securing of one of the most realistic and scientific films ever projected.

The Fernie Juveniles travelled in state to Waldo last Saturday, and if the Juveniles' veracity can be relied upon, smothered the Intermediate team of Waldo 19 to 1. We have not yet ascertained whether it was cribbage, black jack or hockey. We hear that it is the intention of the Fernie bunch to journey on Sunday to Elko and contest for honors in that city.

GET A LITTLE INFORMATION

The following communications need little comment from us, but people desirous of taking up life insurance will, if they take the trouble to investigate, find enough agents of solidly established offices in Fernie to risk two or three hundred thousand on their lives.

"Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., Vancouver B. C.

"Dear Sirs:—

Re Western Life & Accident Company

Replying to your communication of 10th inst., the above named company has been granted a temporary license until the 31st day of March next.

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST HUNTER,
Superintendent of Insurance."

Mr. A. S. Campbell,
[illegible]

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your recent query in regard to the Western Life and Accident Insurance Company of Denver, [illegible] organized in 1900 under the assessment laws of Colorado, and is a comparatively small company. Its statement as at the close of 1912 shows that it received in premiums $100,395; paid to its policy holders, $27,762; while its expenses of management amounted to $73,583. It reported assets amounting to $20,970, and liabilities of $4000. You will note that the company is a comparatively small organization, and has but little over 6,000 certificates in force. We will leave you to form your own conclusions as to the advisability of insuring in this company.

Yours very truly,

THE SPECTATOR CO.

PARCEL POST RATES

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Rates of postage (in cents) on parcels mailed in the province of Alberta addressed to any post office within twenty miles, including place of mailing:—1 lb., 5c; 2 lbs., 6c; 3 lbs., 7c; 4 lbs., 8c; 5 lbs., 10c; 6 lbs., 12c; 7 lbs., 14c; 8 lbs., 16c; 9 lbs., 18c; 10 lbs., 20c; 11 lbs., 22c.

Any post office beyond twenty miles but within the province of Alberta:—1 lb., 10c; 2 lbs., 14c; 3 lbs., 18c; 4 lbs. 22c; 5 lbs., 26c; 6 lbs., 30c; 7 lbs., 34c; 8 lbs., 38c; 9 lbs., 42c; 10 lbs., 46c; 11 lbs., 50c.

Any post office in Saskatchewan or British Columbia:—1 lb., 10c; 2 lbs., 16c; 3 lbs., 22c; 4 lbs., 28c; 5 lbs., 34c; 6 lbs., 40c; 7 lbs., 46c; 8 lbs., 52c; 9 lbs., 58c; 10 lbs., 64c; 11 lbs., 70c.

Any post office in Manitoba:—1 lb., 12c; 2 lbs., 20c; 3 lbs., 28c; 4 lbs., 36c; 5 lbs., 44c; 6 lbs., 52c; 7 lbs., 60c; 8 lbs., 68c; 9 lbs., 76c; 10 lbs., 84c; 11 lbs., 92c.

Any post office in Ontario:—1 lb., 12c; 2 lbs., 24c; 3 lbs., 34c; 4 lbs., 44c; 5 lbs., 54c; 6 lbs., 64c; 7 lbs., 74c; 8 lbs., 84c; 9 lbs., 94c; 10 lbs., $1.04; 11 lbs., $1.14.

Any post office in Quebec or maritime provinces:—1 lb., 12c; 2 lbs., 24c; 3 lbs., 36c; 4 lbs., 48c; 5 lbs., 60c; 6 lbs., 72c; 8 lbs., 96c; 9 lbs., $1.08; 10 lbs., $1.20; 11 lbs., $1.32.

The maximum charges on any parcel shall not exceed 1 cent an ounce.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

[illegible] MONEY [illegible] MORE

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

Special for Saturday Matinee and Evening

The Great Sensational "Pilot" Feature

The Streets of New York

3 PARTS 3

A very fine dramatic film containing a great fire and rescue scene.

Special Wednesday

Marvellous, Interesting and Educational Feature

Big Game Hunting in the North Pole Ice Fields

TWO REELS

This expedition was fitted out at a cost of $30,000 to secure one of the most marvellous pictures ever made and to capture alive Polar animals for scientific purposes.

Extra Special Thursday, 19th

MOTION PICTURE DANCING LESSONS

The Tango, Turkey Trot and Viennese Hesitation Waltz

The instructors are Wallace McCutcheon and Miss Joan Sawyer, the sensations of the New York Theatre Roof Garden and Dancing teachers to the "400." They charge $25 for a single lesson in any one of the above dances but you get all three here for the price of admission which, on account of the great expense of this picture, will be 25c.

SPECIAL MATINEE AT 3.30

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

Marriage

At Cerro De Pasco, Peru, S. A., on November 27, John Henry Brownrigg, late of Bellevue, Alta., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brownrigg, of Hosmer, B. C., to Gladys, youngest daughter of the late Captain Griffith-Griffin, of the British army, India, and Mrs. Griffith-Griffin, of New York. Mr. W. R. Foster, late of Bellevue, Alta., acted as groomsman and the bridesmaids were Miss Ella Emmerson (also late of Bellevue) and Miss Margaret Vogel, all of Cerro De Pasco. The pages were Master Aucil Brown and Cyril Adams, a nephew of the bride. The honeymoon was spent in Lima and the happy pair were the recipients of many handsome and costly presents.

Mr. John Alanbee, John R. McLeod and Fred Padgett were at Cowley as delegates from Bellevue Order of Orangemen on Thursday last.

The hockey match between the Bellevue colliery office and the office staff of Blairmore played one of the best hockey matches seen here this season. The game was a fast one and the Bellevue boys were the winners to the tune of 4-3. The teams meet again some time next week at Blairmore, when a good game is expected.

Tom Burnett went to Macleod on business on Thursday.

Saturday was pay day at the mines here, but as there is a large proportion of the men idle things were quiet.

William Chappel, jr., left camp Monday evening for Macleod, where he will be for a couple of days attending court.

Norval Baptie, the fancy skater of the world, gave an exhibition in the local rink on Saturday evening.

Some of the clerks in Bellevue and vicinity are contemplating looking for a charter from the Clerks' Retail Association.

Tom Bradley was a visitor at Macleod this week on business.

The pictures at the Lyric on Sunday evening were good and the music was furnished by the six-piece orchestra.

The Bellevue hockey team met the Blairmore team Monday in the first of a series of matches for the purse of $100. The game was a fast one from start to finish, both teams putting up some good hockey. The first two periods were without score, but when the last period opened it was with a dash and Blairmore made two goals in quick time. The Bellevue boys seemed to put some steam in the play and succeeded in scoring two goals in the last few minutes. This made the game a tie. The boys are to play the next game at Blairmore some time this week.

Mr. Sam Paton pulled up stakes on Saturday and left for pastures new.

Don't forget the date of the hockey dance, Monday, Feb. 16, in the Workers' Hall.

The government bridge and building gang have arrived and commenced to install the new bridge between Hillcrest and Bellevue.

Mrs. Robert Evans is laid up with la grippe.

Mrs. Fred Wolstenholme was a Frank visitor on Saturday.

Remember the Sunday School anniversary services on Sunday, March 1. There will be big services in the afternoon and evening with a large children's choir. J. P. Westman, of Calgary, will be the speaker for the day.

Miss Doris Bateman and Miss Winnie Dicken celebrated their birthday on Tuesday.

Mr. Cleeviand has arrived in camp and intends staying for a time.

Mr. Arnold Grundy has moved in the house lately vacated by Mr. Jack Tennant. Mr. Tennant and family have moved back to Lethbridge.

Mr. Robert Conley is visiting at Pincher Creek for a few days.

Bill Christie, who has been in Calgary for the last year or so, returned to camp for a vacation.

Don't forget the grand masquerade carnival at the rink on Feb. 18. Come and have a good time. Bring your best girl.

Bellevue Local Union Notes

Our meeting convened as usual, with the vice president in the chair and only a meagre attendance, which caused, as is generally the case, a dull meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence

A circular from Secretary Bellamy, of the Alberta Federation of Labor, stating the slow but sure growth of that organization, was very much appreciated by the Local, as we are yet waiting the report of our last delegate to the convention, which was held at the "Hat." A letter was also read from Solicitor Palmer informing us that one of our members' compensation cases will be tried at Macleod next month. The secretary was instructed to give the solicitor all the necessary data.

Reports of Committees

The Pitt Committee reported that at this particular time it was impossible for the quality of the house coal to be improved, but would, etc.

The Census Committee reported that they had met on three different occasions and had discussed pro and con the situation as it existed in Bellevue, and recommended the following to the Local: That the secretary write both the District and International officers, stating our case clearly, and to apply for exoneration for all those who were idle for the whole month of January. And further that he write the District for relief to be sent in by the 17th day of February. These recommendations were agreed to.

The secretary was instructed also to compile a census of the size of the various families.

Acting on the suggestion of one of the Ledger scribes re the reporting of the conditions of the different camps from week to week, would say that the condition of this camp is not as bad as it was last week at this time, as a few more have been given work, but we still have 20 per cent of our membership idle.

The Pit Committee were instructed to take up with the superintendent a case of discrimination against one of the brakemen in No. 1 mine.

Then followed the paying of bills, selecting of Measuring Committee, No. 2 mine, and providing the sinews of war for our delegate to the convention.

LYRIC THEATRE

Bellevue - Alta.

Saturday, February 14th, we will show a very sensational three reel Vitagraph feature : : :

Detective W. J. Burns in the Big Land Swindle

This film is the one that produced a world-wide sensation shortly after the McNamara dynamite case in Los Angeles.

Be sure and be at the show on the night of February 14th, when the drawing for the $5 bill will take place. Someone will win and it might be you.

LYRIC THEATRE CO.

C. W JOHNSTON, Manager

PASSBURG AND VICINITY

By Observer

The inhabitants of Passburg have decided at last to petition the C. P. R. to place an agent here. Whether the petition will leave Passburg or not we are not in a position to say. Experience shows that appeals have received very little attention in the past, and we are impressed that this one will be given the same knock out blow also.

The mines around here are still idle and no one seems to have any idea when they will start up again. Burmis Colliery worked one day last week; Maple Leaf and Passburg looking on.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thomson, of the Columbia Hotel, Elko, B. C., are guests at the Passburg Hotel this week.

Mrs. J. Howe, of Frank, was down here Friday visiting her daughter at the Passburg Hotel.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Tom Duncan was conveyed to the Sanatorium on Friday last, being unable to move himself through rheumatism.

The regular meeting of Passburg Local Union, which was called for Sunday, the 8th inst., was unfortunately unable to transact any business because a quorum could not be found. But if there was any serious trouble with each member, we would have been in a position to exert and exercise our lungs, instead of allowing them to lay dormant in some old shack or other. If we workers intend for advancement we must endeavor to create and perform a duty which shall and will be beneficial to everyone concerned. Nowadays the mine workers are fairly well in dreamland, and the man with the ability to arouse them can congratulate himself as being a genius.

Mr. Frank Allan, the genial mixologist of the Passburg Hotel, who has been suffering for the last week with la grippe, is seen on his feet again.

Mr. J. Jackson, of Marsden ranch, South Fork, brought in a beautiful eagle which was caught in a trap and sold it to Mr. W. Duncan, of the Passburg Hotel. The bird measures six feet three inches from tip to tip. It's a fine specimen of the eagle tribe.

Mr. Richard Beard and family left for Michel, B. C., with the intention of staying permanently. We wish you success, Dick, in your undertaking.

Mr. Thos. Nanson, fire boss at the Passburg mines, has severed his connection with the Leitch Coal Company and intends taking up a similar position in the northern field.

Mr. James Hoppe left here last week for home sweet home, which is at Red Deer.

The dance which was held in Slovak Hall Saturday night was entertaining to a large number after a whole week's rest. The Coram orchestra was in attendance.

It is rumored that the Passburg dancing committee intends holding a masquerade ball on the 17th of Ireland, providing that conditions will revert to normal.

A grand concert, smoker and dance, which was held in Barnhill's, Police Flats, under the auspices of the P. P. bachelors, proved a huge success and a very enjoyable time was spent. Those who were prominent in the concert and also filled the evening's program were Mr. J. B. Thomas, who occupied the chair and remarked that the lengthy program as outlined would provide for a king's banquet if there was a little champagne on the table; Dai Lewis, song (encore); Jack Williams, song; Nat Evans, song; Ned Woosnam, song; Llewelyn Evans, song (encore); Tom Leyshon, song; Nat Howells, recitation; J. Thomas, song; J. Howells, song; T. Coram, song; Bob Jones, song. After partaking of refreshments the floor was cleared and dancing commenced, continuing until the early hours of the morning, when everybody retired perfectly satisfied.

A large number of Passburg people took in the grand ball at Hillcrest on Monday evening, including Mr. and Mrs. Rowell, Miss Bell and Miss Dennis.

The stork was seen hovering on Monday at Burmis and visited the home of Mr. Tom Sloan and left behind a bouncing baby boy. Mother and child doing fine and Sloan all smiles.

Mr. H. Cameron, of Beaver Dam, Burmis, has obtained a contract to supply the city with one thousand tons of ice.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

No. 3 mine resumed work on Saturday last after being idle for ten days.

The new system of welding was a failure, it is said, owing to the awkward position of broken wheel, which ultimately had to be fixed by the blacksmith. It was a costly experiment, especially for the men working there.

The report of the Old Country football games every Saturday in the Herald, especially the cup ties, is creating considerable excitement on the North side of the track; so much so that at a meeting held last week a good number turned out and formed an organization which, by the enthusiasm shown, has the hearty support of the residents on this side of the track.

The death occurred of F. Emmileo, an Italian, on Saturday, at Chinook. The body was brought in to Fetterby's parlors, from which place the funeral took place Tuesday afternoon. The excellent turn-out of his own countrymen was a tribute to the esteem in which he was held. The cortege was headed by the city band, followed by about 20 covered coaches. The remains were first taken to the Roman Catholic Church and then to the Catholic cemetery.

R. Ashcroft, a miner in No. 6 mine, had his foot badly crushed last week by a piece of rock falling on it. He was taken to the Galt hospital, where Dr. Church put the X rays on it to ascertain if there were any bones broken. The doctor did not let Bob know whether there were or not, but he says he knows there is, as he could feel them before it began to swell so much. Bob seems to be rather unfortunate, as it is not long since he resumed work after being off work six weeks by having the same foot crushed in a similar manner. Hard lines, Bob, but we hope to see you around again soon.

A fracas occurred in No. 6 wash house on Monday morning, when Mike and Sam Vernachuk blazed Mike Pintal with a piece of piping on the head and shoulders. The two brothers were taken in charge by the Mounted Police, and before Inspector Lindsay on Tuesday they had to stump up $20 each and costs.

An accident occurred to a driver in No. 6 mine on Monday forenoon by being caught between a door in the act of shutting and his empty car. His injuries were slight and it is expected he will be able to return to work in a few days.

The examination for third class or fire boss papers will be held Thursday of this week in the mine inspector's office in the Court House. There are quite a number of candidates from Hardiville, where there has been a class held for some time under the tuition of J. Stevenson, pit boss.

J. Heston has been engaged as manager of North Lethbridge Co-operative Store in place of Mr. J. Glennie, resigned.

The co-operative movement seems to be taking hold of our foreign-speaking friends, as it is understood the Roumanians have already taken over Mike Pilchak's old pool room stand for the purpose of opening a store in the near future. It is stated that forty of them have already subscribed $100 each towards that end. We wish them every success in the venture.

A number of the miners who have been connected with the city band have withdrawn and with the members who quit when they joined in with the city are now getting together with the object of having their own miners' band again.

Robert Reid pulled out on last Friday's local for his old home, Glasgow, Scotland. Bob says there is no place like home.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

L. Dutil returned this week from Quebec, where he has spent the last five weeks with relatives.

Norval Bapkie, the world's champion skater, gave a most successful exhibition on the local skating rink on Thursday night last. His performance was witnessed by a large crowd, who proclaimed the various feats as wonderful.

J. W. Gresham left on Sunday last for Spokane, where he will appear as a witness on the case Kenney vs. C. P. R., which is being heard there.

The Blairmore hockey club journeyed to Cranbrook on Wednesday last and engaged the team of that town in a very fast hockey game, which resulted in a win for Cranbrook by a score of 8 to 4.

H. M. Budd, of the Keystone Cement Co., who are constructing a plant here, spent several days around town last week.

"The Rosary," by Edward E. Rose, was produced at the local Opera House on Monday night and was witnessed by a packed house and everybody declared it to be the best play ever performed in Blairmore.

Several couples from Blairmore attended the hockey dance at Hillcrest on Monday night, which proved a huge success.

An exhibition game of hockey was played at Bellevue between that team and Blairmore on Monday night, which, after a hard struggle, resulted in a draw 2-2. A replay will be played one night next week on the Blairmore rink.

The hall which is being fixed up by D. A. Sinclair, over the Blairmore Hardware Co.'s store, is completed. The electrical fittings, which are being put in by Olie Olson, of the Cement Works, will be completed this week.

Ling Dong, a Chinese resident of Blairmore, has opened up a large restaurant in the store lately occupied by the Pioneer Furnishing Co., on Victoria Street.

The Bellevue intermediates visited Blairmore on Tuesday night and engaged the intermediate hockey team of this town in a smart game, which resulted in an easy win for the Blairmore kids. The score was 5 to 1.

Silvo Gris, manager of the local Opera House, paid a business visit to Cranbrook this week.

Mr. James Millar, principal of the Camrose normal school, has been appointed by the provincial government to take charge of technical education in this district. Mr. Millar will enter his new duties about the first of March.

A big temperance rally was held in the Opera House on Sunday night, at which F. C. Atkins, of Lethbridge, delivered an interesting and rousing speech, the outcome of which was the organizing of a branch of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Blairmore. The organization ceremony took place in the Miners' Hall on Tuesday night, and upward of twenty-four names were entered on the charter application form. Mr. Atkins was unable to attend the meeting on Tuesday, but fortunately Mr. J. C. English, chaplain to the Grand Lodge at Edmonton, was in the vicinity and was secured to perform the duties of organizer. It was decided to call the lodge the Victory Lodge of Blairmore of the I. O. G. T., and will meet every Friday in the Miners' Hall on Victoria Street.

A roller skating carnival will be held by the management of the local Opera House on Tuesday night, Feb. 17, and they are doing everything to make the affair a success. Prizes will be awarded the best dressed person, the best comic dress and to the one wearing the best mask.

Carbondale Local Union Notes

The regular meeting was held on February 8, the vice president in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The correspondence, which was of a very slight nature, was read and passed for discussion. A number of bills were submitted and handed to the finance committee, if found correct to be paid.

The president, J. O. C. McDonald, returned from the International convention, but was indisposed and was not present to give an account of the proceedings.

Matters are very quiet at present, but the mine is going fairly well, notwithstanding the mild winter.

Quite a large number of men have been laid off in the various camps, but this has not in any way affected our Local so far and it is hoped will not do so.

After the correspondence had been discussed, a motion being in order the meeting adjourned until Feb. 23, at 2 p.m., when the president will address the meeing re the convention.

MICHEL NOTES

It is announced that Mr. Bernard Caufield, superintendent of the Michel mines, is taking up the position of superintendent at the Coal Creek mines, succeeding Mr. John Shanks, who, we are informed, is taking up a position in the Brazeau mines.

A grand billiard tournament is taking place in Lockhart's pool room. Keen interest was shown by the Michel boys after the handicap had started on Monday last. The following are the winners of the first round at present: Andy Mitchell, A. Krall, H. Jenkinson, P. White, Tom Yates, J. Caufield, J. Waddington, Wm. Porter, Albert Moores, John Price, sr., John Price, jr.

Born—To Mr. and Mr. M. Lyons, on Saturday, a son. Mother and baby doing very well.

Everybody looking forward to the football basket social on the 24th Feb.

Tom Marks and his company gave a two-night performance in the Opera House on Friday and Saturday last.

On Wednesday night Natal was aroused by an alarm of fire that occurred in a small shed adjoining the Great Northern Hotel, where they store a small quantity of gasoline. T. Barns, electrician, and another workman returning about midnight from Old Michel, discovered the outbreak. [illegible] for the able manner they worked to extinguish the fire, which otherwise may have terminated in a serious conflagration. How it originated is not known.

We are sorry to announce Mrs. Robert Oakes has received another relapse and confined to her bed again. We hope to see her around again soon.

Mrs. Joseph Littler and Ivy her daughter are boarding the passenger for the Old Country on Saturday night, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bickley, of Sparwood.

We are informed that before our [illegible] T. Stewart is taking up the position of superintendent of the Michel mines. He is well known in the Pass and was superintendent at Corbin about two years ago.

William McKeowen is back in town from his trip to Toronto, having visited his parents. William looks all the better for his trip.

Bill Savage is back in town this week. The cold snap wasn't as good as it was cracked up to be. Bill is suffering a little from the effects of the frost, but hopes to be alright in a few days.

The final for the billiard tournament will be in next week's issue.

It came to our notice in the columns last week that it would be best to insert in the notes how the camps are working. We may say Michel is working steadily, but there are lots of men out of work here—men who are entitled to work who have been laid off—no places, but we are informed there will be room for a good few men after a while.

Nat Evans has blown in here this week. Nothing doing down the line.

Michel Local Union Notes

Regular meeting held at 2 p.m., John Marsh, vice president, occupying the chair. After the usual order of business, the secretary read out the grievances for the week, which were satisfactorily dealt with.

The Sick Committee's report was the next order of business and that also met the approval of the meeting.

The quarterly statement of the District was read out by the secretary. The outstanding loans of various Locals were discussed, which it was explained would come up for discussion at the convention.

We want the members of our Local Union to notice that all members working three shifts will have his Union dues stopped. The motion was passed at the last Union meeting. Those who are not in favor of it kindly attend the meetings; it will give those who usually attend a great deal more satisfaction and business may meet with better results.

Hermon Elmer, secretary, boards the passenger on Saturday night en route for Lethbridge to prepare for the convention. John Newman was appointed secretary pro tem. during the absence of secretary.

The Finance Committee have been rather lacking in their duty, but pleased to say most of them have put in appearance this week. The Local kindly instructed the secretary to notify them, which they promptly responded to except one.

COLEMAN NOTES

On Saturday, pay day, the 7th, a collection was taken up on behalf of Harry Wheatcroft, who, it will be remembered, met with a serious accident some time ago at Drumhiller collieries. The amount collected was about $130.

An Old Country dance will take place in the Opera House, Coleman, on March 17th, St. Patrick's Day. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. John Hopkins and her two daughters, Lily and Florence, left on Sunday morning's passenger for Spokane to give evidence in connection with the suit Kennedy vs. C. P. R.

Mrs. Edward Eacott was also a passenger on the same business.

On Sunday night, the 8th, a runaway took place, when Mr. James Hilling and Mr. Jack Dinney were driving in from Mr. Wheatcroft's. Coming down the hill opposite Mr. Eacott's the horses took fright and bolted, throwing the occupants out and smashing the sleigh. Fortunately the gentlemen escaped with nothing more than a fright.

Mr. A. McLeod, Mr. Joe Stephenson and D. H. Hyslop left on Monday night's passenger to attend a jury trial in Macleod.

The Tom Marks company occupied the stage of the Opera House with "The Rosary" before a crowded house on Friday, the 6th.

The stork paid a visit to the home of Mr. Alex. Easton, late of Coleman, at his home in Winham, Montana, and left a big bouncing boy. Mother and child are both well.

Mr. T. W. Davis, manager of the skating rink, is at present confined in the Miners' Hospital with an attack of pneumonia. Latest reports announce him out of all danger.

On Saturday, the 7th, Frank Baylon was brought before A. M. Morrison, J. P., on a charge of being under the influence of drink and disorderly, and was fined $2 and costs.

Tom Zornlos was brought up on a similar charge and had to fork out $2 and costs.

Joe Petroskie was, on the 9th, charged with assaulting Mike Petroskie. Joe was fined $1 and costs.

Joe J. Petroski was up on a similar charge and was also fined $5 and costs.

Martin Doodas was also up on the same charge and it cost him $5 dollars and costs.

B. P. McEwen, expert jeweler, watch maker and optician, of Lethbridge, has taken over the business [illegible]

On Monday night, about 9 o'clock, a miner in the McGillivray Creek Coal Company's employment, named John Atteis, met with an accident while at work. Some coal fell on him, bruising him rather severely over the right kidneys and right hip. He was attended by Dr. Connely and taken to the hospital. He is progressing fine.

Mr. and Mrs. James Coulter, from Mountain Park, are on a two weeks' vacation visiting his sister Mrs. Martin Bowman.

SHILOH

quickly [illegible] the throat [illegible]

John Ferguson is laid up with an attack of pleurisy at present. Hope to see you around soon, Jack.

S. Trono, watch maker and jeweler, of Blairmore, has started business in Coleman.

There died with startling suddenness this morning (Wednesday, the 11th), about five o'clock, Mr. P. Pisoney, butcher, of Coleman. Mr. Pisoney has not been enjoying the best of health for some time, but no one expected the end would come so sudden. Mr. Pisoney was of a very quiet disposition, taking no active part in the town's affairs. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss.

G. Falconer was a guest at the Coleman Hotel on Wednesday, the 11th, from Vancouver.

C. Maclean was also a guest in the Coleman on Wednesday, the 11th, from Lethbridge.

A. Veitch was a Coleman visitor from Calgary and put up in the Coleman.

On Sunday night, the 15th, the Knights of Pythias will assemble at the Eagle's Hall for Church parade, at 6.30, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Order. All true knights will endeavor to turn out to make the parade as large as possible.

When in Coleman don't forget to visit the Coleman. First class wines and liquors and first class table. Mr. G. Downing, manager.

Coming to Coleman, on February 23rd (don't forget the date), the Rainey moving pictures. These are the most thrilling and most exciting pictures ever shown in Coleman. These pictures hold the world's record for continuous exhibition, having a run of a year at the Lyceum in New York City and the Holborn Empire, London, England. The popular manager of the Coleman Opera House, Jack Johnston, has spared no pains to secure these marvelous pictures, so don't forget the date, Feb. 23rd.

POCAHONTAS NOTES

By "Gip the Blood"

Mr. Kid, of Edmonton, representing the Edmonton Capital, was in town this week.

Sorry to see so many of our single men getting laid off. Better take a hint, boys, and not let it happen again.

Dennie says that his supply of cigars is getting low. He wants a few more crib and whist contests.

All the members of the class in first aid under Dr. Snyder passed their examinations with honors.

The entertainment given in aid of the striking miners on the Island was a great success. The sum of $170 was taken in. Well done, boys!

It is a pity to see a horse wandering around the place not fed or cared for. We want an officer of the S. P. C. A. here.

The one that took the coal should have told his man not to give the show away.

The crowded condition of our school should have the serious consideration of every man in camp and something done to remedy it.

Mr. Joe James and Katie McKegin took a trip to Edson, returning reduced in numbers—two became one. Everybody's doing it; get a move on, Ross.

Why is it that all our young people go to Edson or Edmonton to get the knot tied when we have a J. P. with us that can do the trick? Are they afraid that it might end with twenty-five and costs?

The return match of cribbage played by the Punch Bowl Club versus the Workmen's Independent Club ended with another victory for the W. I. C.

The mining school conducted by the heads of the different departments is making good progress, and the teachers deserve much credit for the manner in which they have carried it along.

Now, boys, spring will soon be here and we should all get together and see what can be done towards gettting a hall. It is up to you.

(Continued on page four)

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Now is the time for protection

You cannot afford to lose when we can protect you

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

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Hardware **Furniture**

We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. All orders given prompt attention.

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

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"The Quality Store"

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

Five Rose and Robin Hood Flour	98 lbs.	$3.40
B. C. Sugar	per 20 lbs.	1.25
Ram Lals	1 lb. package	.35
Blue Ribbon Tea	3 lbs.	.95
A1 Coffee, Our Own Special	per lb.	.30
Baking Powder	16 oz.	.15
Tomatoes, Canada First and Tartan Brand		.15
P[illegible]	per can	.10
St. Charles Cream	9 for	1.00
Canada First Cream	[illegible]	.25
Fine Japan Rice	4 for	.25
White Beans	4 for	.25
[illegible]	per lb.	.10
Cooking Apples	4 for	.25
Onions	5 lbs. for	.25
Sunkist Oranges, large size	per dozen	.25
A1 Dairy Butter		.30
Brookfield Creamery Butter	2 lbs. for	.75

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

All Heavy Rubbers & Winter Clothing at Cost Price

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THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

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For Beautifying Your Hair

The Ladies in this Town are Simply Going Wild over Harmony Hair Beautifier. And no wonder, because to make the hair lustrous, soft and silky we believe there's nothing else—and we sell about all the various hair preparations made—that anywhere near comes up to Harmony Hair Beautifier.

Ask any one of the many women in this town who use it—she'll tell you she "loves" it. Just look at her hair, and you'll come to us and get some yourself.

HARMONY HAIR BEAUTIFIER

Is just what its name implies.—Just to make the hair glossy, lustrous, more beautiful.—Just to make it easier to dress, and more natural to fall easily and gracefully into the wavy lines and folds of the coiffure.

It leaves a delightful fresh and cool effect, and a lingering, delicate perfume. Will not change or darken the color. Contains no oil; therefore doesn't leave the hair sticky or stringy. Simply sprinkle a little on your hair each time before brushing it. But first, make sure that your hair and scalp are clean, by using

Harmony Shampoo

—A liquid shampoo to keep the hair clean, soft, smooth and beautiful. It gives an instantaneous, rich, foaming lather, penetrating to every part of the hair and scalp. It is washed off just as quickly, the entire operation taking only a few moments. *It leaves no lumps or stickiness.*—Just a refreshing sense of cool, sweet cleanliness.—Just a dainty, pleasant and clean fragrance.
—Both in odd-shaped ornamental bottles, with sprinkler tops.

Harmony Hair Beautifier, $1.00. *Harmony Shampoo*, 50c.

Both are guaranteed to please you, or your money back.

These Stage Beauties Endorse Them

There is no class of women who know better how to discriminate in the use of things to make them more beautiful than actresses. Among the many celebrated stage beauties who use and enthusiastically praise both Harmony Hair Beautifier and Harmony Shampoo are:

ETHEL BARRYMORE
Star in "Tante," Empire Theater, New York.
ELSIE FERGUSON
Star in "A Strange Woman," Lyceum, New York.
LOUISE DRESSER
Star in "Potash and Perlmutter," G. M. Cohan Theater, New York.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
Star in "Peg o' My Heart," Cort Theater, New York.
NATALIE ALT
Star in "Adele," Longacre Theater, New York.
ROSE COGHLAN
Star in "Fine Feathers," now touring the United States.

Sold only at the more than 7000 Rexall Stores. Ours is the Rexall Store in this Town

N. E. Suddaby, Druggist

"The Rexall Store" :: FERNIE, B. C.

Can the Capitalist Create or Avert Industrial Crises?

BY JOSHUA WANHOPE

(Continued from last week)

The All-Seeing World Financier

This simply means that the great financier must be as familiar as possible with the condition of the markets both present and prospective. If he sees no sufficient market ahead for the goods which his would-be debtor intends producing, he will not loan. And the fact is today that the great financial capitalist, the Rockefeller, Morgan or Rothschild, has a far more accurate outlook upon the market, both present and prospective, than the industrial capitalist who desires to borrow from him. It is his special business to know, or else he cannot invest his capital with reasonable safety. He gets the most reliable information from the most capable hired experts. His keen financial eye scans the entire world market and everything connected therewith. He must and does make himself acquainted with the financial and political outlook everywhere. He is the first capitalist who has had forced upon him the necessity of understanding world politics, the first capitalist who must become, whether or no, a world politician. His business interests imperatively demand it. It is for this reason that we find Morgan hobnobbing with Kaisers and Czars and Popes and such like, as well as their prime ministers, statesmen and diplomats.

Sizing Up the Borrower

For instance, what financial capitalist would have lent, say, $100,000,000 to the Turkish Government for war purposes, in view of what has happened in the Balkans? No Morgan or Rothschild would fall into such a trap, but we don't blame the great financiers of Europe for the practical destruction of the Turkish power in Europe, because they "deprived" that government of money that it needed to remain in existence. They would willingly lend much larger sums for the same purpose to Germany, France or England or the United States, as the security is immeasurably better.

The fact is that the great financial capitalist is the first to perceive the coming of industrial depression, through watching the condition of the world market and gauging its capacity to absorb future volumes of commodities yet to be produced, for it is for the increased production of commodities [illegible] market is about reaching the point of saturation with surplus, he calls in his loans, and refuses to advance money, even to perfectly solvent concerns, for he sees that the market for their product is narrowing down. He is a better judge of where and how much they can sell than they are, and he knows they must convert their commodities back into capital in the world market, if his loan is to be secured with interest. If he sees they cannot do it, then there is no money for them from him.

If the industrial capitalist cannot get the money elsewhere—and it is not easy when one or two groups dominate financially, and besides, outsiders are rather cautious about investing where Morgan withholds credit—he cannot conduct his business. He might as well give it up. Under such circumstances, who alone can take it over? The financial capitalist

Illustrations From 1907

To illustrate from the crisis of 1907. Why was credit withheld from the Westinghouse Company? It was not insolvent, yet it went into the hands of the big financial combination dominated by Morgan, as everybody knows. It is evident enough that the credit was withheld because the financial capitalists applied to decided that the prospects were not good for future business in the Westinghouse industry. They could not see adequate markets for its products ahead, and would not risk their capital. It was a bad investment simply because the markets were failing and they knew it. They also owned a similar competing industry, the General Electric, and the market was not sufficient for two. But the Westinghouse people had to have the money and could not carry on business without it. The other fellows knew that, too, and advanced none, knowing that the property was bound to gravitate into their hands.

An Imaginary Reversal—What Then?

Now, let us look at the other side of the matter. Imagine that all this had been reversed and, idiotic as the action may seem, that the financial capitalists had actually lent their money to all manufacturers who applied for it in 1907, the Westinghouse, of course, included. What would happen? These manufacturers would go on for a time all right, but when the market failed, as it was ultimately bound to, the industrial depression would have arrived just the same, and not being able to pay back the loans, the financial capitalists, the Morgans, would have got their property anyhow. In a business sense they would simply have to take it. We do not blame the small creditors when they divide the debtor's estate among them when he cannot pay. Why should we blame the big ones? The condition is exactly the same in both cases.

Financial Attraction of Gravitation

As a matter of fact, Morgan, using that name for big financial capitalist interests generally, simply cannot avoid taking the property of the industrial capitalists. It will be thrust upon them. It gravitates to them as iron filings fly to the magnet. There is no need for them to create panics, even if they could do so. The very process and development of capital industry must throw the means of production everywhere into their hands [illegible] avoid it, even if they so desire, and if we even go so far as to imagine that they could, it would not help matters in the least. The Westinghouse Company, which we have used as an illustration, would have had to stop anyhow, whatever the financial capitalists might or might not do. It could not keep going without the necessary capital, and not even with the necessary capital. And whether the financial capitalists took it over, or abandoned it, or left it lying ownerless, it would have to be shut down and the workers would be out of their jobs in any case.

The industrial depression, consequent on the inability of the market to absorb the surplus products which the workers create, but cannot get on account of the competitive wage system, in any case would be inevitable, and bring the same results, no matter what was done or not done.

It may be that Morgan could have refused to take the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company or the Westinghouse plant, but only in the sense that he could jump into the Atlantic if he saw fit. Any man can commit suicide, but no one in his right senses will, and even if he does, that doesn't change anything whatever.

While the System Lasts

Morgan, the man, is dead, but the social force known as the Morgan combination is still here and will be here until the end of the capitalist system comes. We shall, if all signs do not fail, speedily have another industrial depression, preluded probably by the usual financial panic, and there is no risk whatever in predicting that when it has passed, the Morgan combination will be found in possession of another additional booty as large, or perhaps larger, than that which was thrust upon him in 1901—industrial manufacturing plants, railroads, mines, and other things of that nature. They will be simply handed over to them for the reason that there is no one else to take them, as, of course, at present we will not hear of collective ownership for one moment. If the American people do not want to own their country and its resources collectively, then Morgan, Rockefeller and a few others—getting ever fewer—will own them individually. There is no other alternative.

Meaning of the Process

And what is all this process but the process of concentration—the negation of private property for the vast majority of the people, the natural selection of capitalism, the survival of the fittest under the system? And at the same time these are the factors in economic evolution which are driving the world toward Socialism, as remorselessly and resistlessly as the rising of the sun tomorrow morning is brought about by the rotation of the earth.

To attribute these tremendous social forces solely to the desire of the puny individual capitalist to grab the possessions of his neighbor is to utterly miss their import and meaning. All capitalists are and always were equally desirous of this object. It is inherent in the very system itself, and the system is unthinkable, unworkable, and inconceivable without this feature. Over these conditions the capitalists have no control whatever, and it is these conditions that bring our recurring periods of industrial depression.

The Fundamental Condition and Cause

And these phenomena are to be ultimately and directly traced to the [illegible] posing at a profit of the increasing surplus that wage labor, working with ever improved machinery, must and does create. There is the necessity of keeping capital constantly employed, exploiting labor and turning the proceeds of the exploitation into capital again, [illegible] the interminable cycle of money, commodity money. And with the competitive wage system, holding the worker down to the barest subsistence, while, at the same time, the ever improving machine process produces more with less human effort, the mass of commodities must pile up beyond the capacity of the market to absorb at a profit. The process of circulation of commodities stops. The workers, with their subsistence wages, cannot buy them back. The capitalists who own them cannot dispose of them, and, consequently, must go bankrupt and their means of production fall into the hands of their bigger brethren, the financial capitalists. It is the law of the jungle working out in practice. To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken, even that which he hath. Morgan must own America whether he likes it or not. There is no one else to take it until the masses become intelligent enough to perceive the possibility of Socialism, and the process itself tends—though slowly—to make them see it. The ultimate factor in the process is the worker—the actual producer—but he has not as yet entered into the situation intelligently. He at present suffers—and learns.

Past and Present Crises

The prime, essential, basic cause of the recurring industrial crisis has not changed in a century. The impossibility of disposing of the accumulated surplus, remains and will remain while the competitive wage system exists. No individual capitalist or group of capitalists is responsible for it, neither can they prevent it. The centralization of capital, and the apparent great power which the trust magnate and world financier wields in consequence has no effect whatever in preventing the crisis. It simply changes the form to some extent, but the effects remain exactly the same. The crisis has the two main effects of still further concentrating capital by crushing out the weaker capitalists and starving—and thereby educating—masses of workingmen through unemployment.

The one thing that differentiates the present crisis from former ones, and which is due to the appearance of the trust in industry, is the absense of the accumulated surplus in the material form of consumable commodities that cannot be disposed of at a profit. This mass of surplus was visible on every hand in 1893, and hardly noticeable in 1907. The former condition was due to the blind competition of the manufacturers before the trust era. Each one of them went on manufacturing and piling up goods in the hope that they could somehow, somewhere, be profitably disposed of. The capacity of the world market for absorbing these products could not easily be gauged by them, the point of saturation could not be determined, and so blind competition naturally resulted in blind production, and the people starved while the goods were actually in sight, all produced and ready for consumption. But they could not get them, that is to say, the worker could not buy back his surplus product, and naturally the employer would not keep him producing and adding to the enormous mass of surplus commodities already indisposable. So the workers starved.

What the Trust Changed

The era of the trust, and the rise to primacy of the great financial capitalist, changed this in the sense that the [illegible] pacity of the market beforehand, and by withholding his loans, to bring about the cessation of production before clogging the markets with an actually produced surplus. The manufacturer might have been blind in this respect, but the financier on whom he depended for profit was not, and the latter declined to advance the necessary capital and this automatically forced the manufacturer to close his plant and discharge his workers. But the principle was the same. The potentiality for production, for production greater than the market could absorb, was there as before, but as it could not be used, the effect was exactly the same upon the workers as if the great mass of surplus products which appeared in all former crises, had actually been produced. The potentiality for reproducing was there, but no prospective profit in sight to warrant the industrial capitalist in permitting goods to be produced. The financial capitalist was the first to see this—he was looking primarily after his own profit—and by declining to loan his capital in a market that he saw clearly would be glutted, compelled the industrial capitalist to shut down. This he was compelled to do, as we have seen, by the inherent laws of capitalist production itself. To violate them would mean bankruptcy and ruin for himself, and would prevent the coming of the industrial depression ultimately, though it might at most delay it for a short time.

Socialist Explanation Still Holds

But does this change warrant the assertion that the theory of accumulating indisposable surplus as the basic cause of industrial depressions must be abandoned? Not at all. As a matter of fact, the surplus product is there under another form. Instead of being incorporated visibly in the form of a vast mass of directly consumable commodities, it now takes on the appearance of a mass of surplus means of production; surplus railroads, mills, mines, factories and plants of all kinds. Every factory with a padlock and a shut-down notice on its gates was, in 1907, a surplus factory—surplus means of production; every "dead" locomotive engine and idle box car told the same story; every particle of the idle means of production testified to the same indisputable fact.

For the past twenty years, perhaps the largest part of the labor power expended by the workers has been expended upon bringing into existence, not directly consumable commodities, but means of production—material for producing these commodities. The entire productive plant of the nation has been built and rebuilt again during that time. Vast masses of old machinery of production have been scrapped, and again and again new machinery of far greater productive power has taken its place. Again and again this process has been repeated, in fact, it may be said to be continuous process. The majority of workers found employment in producing this means of production; the minority only were employed in producing commodities for direct consumption. With this vast mass of improved machinery and means of production, we were, as the capitalist press informed us, to conquer the markets of the world, and visions of commercial bliss rose before the gaze of the great capitalist as he dreamed of world commercial supremacy. But he didn't capture the markets of the world. The "world," meaning by that term other capitalist communities, had no intention of being captured. They were out, in fact, to capture, also. They, too, built ever new and improved means of production as our capitalists did, and with the same utopian object in view. And when the production of this vast mass of means of production had reached a certain definite stage and was being prepared to go full blast in producing it was found that the market showed signs of saturation, that, in short, there was no way of distributing that enormous prospective surplus at a profit. The competitive wage system would not permit it. Then there was nothing for it but to stop—and stop means the industrial depression. The results to the worker and to the small capitalist, however, are absolutely the same—unemployment and starvation for the one, ruin and bankruptcy for the other, while the process of centralization of capital, proceeding at such times at an ever more rapid rate, throws into the lap of the great financial capitalist—our hypothetical Morgan—the means of production of his smaller brethren, who are not able to use it, because the financier on whom they depend for capital forbears loaning, knowing that the world market, saturated to the point of glut, cannot possibly absorb the new volume of products which the manufacturer intends to throw into it. When the prospect of profits fades away, the industry stops, as industry, under capitalist conditions, is conducted primarily for profits, and will not be conducted without it.

Surplus Means of Production

There is, then, overproduction, principally in the means of production. The Socialist theory of the surplus was never confined to masses of directly consumable commodities, or means of subsistence alone. It involves the machinery for producing these commodities likewise. The reader may note that Engels, nearly forty years ago, in writing of the crisis, saw this, and distinctly included means of productions as a part, if not the principal part, of the surplus which temporarily chokes capitalism at these periods.

"The whole mechanism of the capitalist mode of production breaks down under the pressure of the productive forces, its own creation. It is no longer able to turn all this mass of means of production into capital. They lie fallow, and for that very reason the industrial reserve army must also lie fallow. Means of production, means of subsistence, available laborers, all the elements of production and general wealth are present in abundance. But abundance becomes the source of distress and want."—Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.

These are the conditions of the crisis, and it is easily evident that we may multiply the greatness of our hypothetical Morgan without adding one iota to his ability to change these general conditions. Inside the sphere of capitalist production he is great and powerful, but he can only work within the system itself, and is bound by it. He cannot change it fundamentally. The system is greater than he. He cannot overthrow it; as he is its beneficiary he cannot [illegible] desire its overthrow. But to change it in these fundamental aspects would mean nothing short of its overthrow, and that is the work of Socialism, not of Morgan.

Last Stages of Capitalist Exploitation

The development of capitalism is not confined to the mere production of vast masses of consumable commodities; the constant improvement of the means of producing these commodities is an equally important part of the process of development. In it is involved the changing methods of production which Socialists recognize as the basic cause of all changes in human society. That we are in the final stage preceding collectivism is certain. The appearance of the trust is all the evidence that is needed. The perfected trust is a notice to capitalist society that the machinery of production in any certain industry in which the trust appears, is sufficient; that outside the trust, such machinery, if built, is overbuilt and therefore superfluous; and the trust proves this by shutting up such plants the instant it gets hold of them. That is what is called "destroying competition." In short, the trust is the sign of the industrial maturity of a capitalist community, just as the appearance of the beard on the face of the youth is a sign that he is evolving into manhood. The machinery of production has been about completed, and the next step is to utilize it for the benefit of all, which, of course, will involve Socialism for its fullest realization. But we can see this particular tendency already glimpsed in the capitalist mind, by the "state Socialist" schemes of Roosevelt, the suggestions of government control of the trusts from Gary and others, and the maundering of Perkins about profit sharing as the solution of the problem of labor and capital.

Deductions and Conclusions

And now we are in a position to condense the general conclusions arrived at from the foregoing examination. In direct refutation of the theory of "artificial" crises, they may be thus stated:

Modern industrial crises are natural, not artificial.

They are the result of overproduction, but this term must be understood in its widest application, as it has been treated in the foregoing observations. Capitalism is being strangled by the vast productive forces it has created, and every industrial depression draws the noose tighter around its neck.

No capitalist, group of capitalists or all capitalists combined, can avert industrial depression, and conversely, no capitalist, group of capitalists or all capitalists combined, can creat it.

The power of the capitalist in this matter is altogether illusory.

The basic cause of the industrial crisis lies in the sphere of production, not in that of circulation.

The "financial panic" has no necessary vital connection with the industrial depression. It may be mitigated or perhaps obviated by currency reforms and the improvement of banking systems, but even so, this will have no effect whatever in averting or creating industrial depression.

No juggling with money or credit can prevent industrial crises.

If there is any benefit from the money legislation now under consideration by Congress, it will benefit the financial capitalists, preferably the big ones. It will not benefit the industrial capitalists, nor the workers, and it may be doubtful if it will benefit any class in particular, though it is an attempt to safeguard the financial capitalist. But the mere fact that any capitalist group tries to protect itself, is no certain evidence that it will succeed in so doing.

Why the Delusion Persists

A few words may be in order here as to the general reasons for the persistence of this delusion regarding the power of the capitalist to avert or create industrial depression.

That it arises primarily from the general individualistic mode of thought which is the mental reflex and necessary accompaniment of the existence of capitalist conditions, may be taken as indisputable. The "man in the street" has his thinking ready made for him. It saves trouble, and at the same time he has no difficulty in persuading himself that these opinions are really his own. What "everybody says," he concludes, must be about the right kind of thinking. And when the topic of industrial depression is on the board, what can be simpler than to put the responsibility for it all on Morgan, or, if a personality is objected to, upon some indefinite thing that "everybody" again calls "the money power". It is the easiest way. Just as the ancient Hebrews got rid of their sins by loading them upon a "scapegoat" and turning him into the wilderness to die under his burden, so we manufacture a scapegoat and call it Morgan, and let it go at that. But the simile ends right there. Morgan doesn't wander into the desert and die of hunger. We do that when we lose our jobs. He isn't really the goat. We are, because we think like goats—or sheep. And unlike the ancient Israelites, we don't escape punishment for our sins—of ignorance—by loading them upon Morgan or his associate capitalist scapegoats of "the money power."

But how is it that Socialists fail, or partially fail, for this delusion? Partly for the same reason, and partly because of the disinclination to make an effort at clear thinking. Many of us, in common with the bulk of our fellows, use words and terms in the loosest possible manner without ever making an attempt to work out a concrete and exact meaning for them.

Loose Talking and Clear Thinking

An illustration may be given by referring back to the idea examined in this essay, the assumption that the financial capitalist is in some undefined way morally obligated to lend his capital to the manufacturer so that the latter may "conduct industry," as if that were the being, end, aim and object of the financier; that when he declines so to lend, he is "depriving" the other fellow—of something he never had. In like manner the common "bromide" observation that Morgan "precipitated" the panic is to 999 out of 1,000 exactly the same thing as saying he "created" it, which is about as correct as declaring that because a man threw a stone, he therefore must have called it into existence and assembled the substance composing it. To "hasten, accelerate, bring on, or precipitate," all carry the idea of creation with slovenly thinkers. And when such careless substitution is made and accepted, how few stop to carry the assumption to its logical conclusion and perceive that it arrives at a cul de sac—a reductio ad absurdum? That to ascribe power to the capitalists to create or avert industrial crises is in reality tantamount to the abandonment of Socialism and the repudiation of Socialist reasoning? That the two things cannot exist side by side, but exclude each other and are mutually destructive?

The cultivation of the habit of clear thinking, the practice of investigating and examining as carefully as possible the terms, words and phrases which we constantly hear repeated in reference to economic subjects is imperative for Socialists, and still more imperative when we come to use them ourselves to construct an argument, furnish a proof, or refute some current capitalistic fallacy.

A Final Summary

Let us, however, bring this essay to a close by once again reciting and summarizing our findings and conclusions.

The great financial capitalist whom we have typified in "Morgan" measures the capacity of the world market more accurately than the industrial capitalist, and is better able to gauge what it can absorb in the immediate future, in the way of commodities, at a profit. But he does not dominate the world market except negatively. He cannot widen it so as to make it sufficient to absorb all the commodities that can be produced by the increasing productive forces. He cannot change the competitive wage system. Before the system as a whole he is as powerless as the little capitalist whose possessions he confiscates, and if he were a million times as powerful as now, he could not change the conditions of the problem—which is to keep capitalism going by making the world market absorb at a profit all the commodities that can be cast into it by millions of workers who only receive a part—it matters not whether it is one-fifth, or two-fifths, or three-fifths—of the value they create. Morgan cannot work miracles, and miracle working power would be necessary to solve that problem. If he could stop industrial depression, which is the cause, and not the effect, of financial panics, he would be quite as capable of compressing a gallon of water into a quart pot. But the age of miracles is past—if it ever existed.

The capitalist can neither stop nor start industrial depressions. They do not arise in the sphere of circulation, but in that of production, and all the tinkering with banking methods and currency reforms will have absolutely no more effect on them than the Turkish custom of firing muskets at the moon has in preventing the eclipse from stealing over its face, or the papal bull in chasing the comet out of the heavens. All the greatest and most powerful capitalist can do when these phenomena occur is to grab, and that, from the very nature of the conditions, he must do. And when the final grab is consummated, the stage of the world is then thoroughly prepared for the entrance of Socialism.—New York Call.

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HOW THE LAND OF TOPSY TURVY BECAME the LAND of RIGHT SIDE UP

By DOROTHY BIRD

Once upon a time, in the land of Topsy-Turvy, there lived a race of people who were only four feet tall. It was a mighty race—in numbers. Its people swarmed thick over the land as ants over an ant hill. These myriads of pygmies were ruled by a band of giants who were terrible taskmasters. They forced the little people to do all the work in the fields and in the towns; to fight their battles for them, build their cities, sail their fleets—to do all the countless tasks that had to be performed in order that they might grow powerful and rich and idle. They even chose the wisest of the dwarfs to do their thinking for them.

Now all this time the dwarfs so feared the clubs and the mighty strength of the Great Ones that they seldom rebelled excepting when some long series of injustices drove them into blind fits of anger that only earned them punishment that was more cruel and hardships more galling. They bowed their heads before their mighty masters, addressed them humbly, delivered up to them without question all the fruits of their labors of mind and body; and in gratitude received in return just enough to clothe and feed them so that their race might not die out.

But after the pygmies had been in slavery for many generations, all their hard work of brain and muscle began to have its effect on them, and they began to grow stronger and larger. Generation by generation they increased in stature and power till at last the time came when they were ten feet tall. At the same time, inaction, much feeding and little thinking had caused the giants to shrink in height and in power, until at last the time came when they were only four feet tall, as the pygmies once had been. But in the case of the giants, what they lost in height, they gained in diameter, till their shape became as near spherical as it is possible for the human shape to be. They lost their size, their shape, their mental vigor. They even lost their power to enjoy the good things they had so easily gained.

Of course, you will say, "Now that the pygmies have become giants and the giants have become puff-balls, the troubles of the former are at an end. They will surely come into their own and eradicate the poisonous growth that hinders their own best development."

That shows that you have never dwelt in the land of Topsy-Turvy and do not understand the laws and customs of that marvelous country.

I have told you already that in the days when the puff-balls were giants they had trained certain of the dwarfs to think for them. There were several types of these thinking dwarfs. Members of one class were called priests. They told their brother dwarfs of a mystic and omnipotent being who dwelt somewhere in the clouds, and who directed the destinies of all mankind. This being was called God, and he had commissioned the Great Ones and their servants, the priests, to be his earthly representatives, and gave them his full sanction to decide what was good and what was bad for his "children." And whosoever refused to listen to the wisdom of the priests should burn forever in a mythical place called Hell.

Another class was called "lawyers," whose duty it was to teach the dignity and majesty of the rules laid down by the giants. Of course, these rules considered only the welfare of the rulers. If a worker applied for redress against a giant, citing one of these rules as a basis for his plea, the clever lawyer so befogged its meaning with high sounding phrases and technicalities that he was able to interpret it as he chose—and the worker went home with his wrongs only intensified (if, indeed, he was not put in jail so that he could not go home at all). But the lawyer told his brothers, the same as the priest had done, that these rules were for the good of all; that the Mighty Ones knew better what was for the greater good of the many than the many themselves could ever know; and, that whoever disobeyed one of these laws should suffer its fullest penalty.

Later on there grew up another force to serve the masters—the most potent one of all. Its name was "the Press." By means of the press all men knew what the priests threatened, what happened to those who disobeyed the laws; knew, also, direct from the giants themselves, what their will and their wishes were in all matters.

And last in the list of trained servitors comes the great class of teachers. These taught the priests to pray, the lawyers to make proper laws and interpret them as they were meant to be interpreted, and the servants of the press to set before the people in the most convincing form the will of the Great Ones.

Now, this change in the size and power of the workers had taken place so slowly that the workers still looked upon themselves as pygmies. But all the time they kept on growing—learning more and seeing clearer every day. At first they felt only a vague rebellious sense of discontent, of something incongruous and ridiculous in the existing state of affairs. This feeling spread and became more bitter, but still they did not know how they could go about it to make a change. Their brains had for too many centuries been befogged by a mist of lying legal, moral and religious traditions.

For a long time, however, there had existed a small but ever increasing band of men called Socialists, who presumed to think for themselves and in their own interests. They saw clearly how unjust and silly it was for a small body of human monstrosities to own the world, while the real giants, the rightful rulers, toiled and suffered and starved. They had worked quietly for years, telling all who were wise enough and sufficiently oppressed to listen, that it was nearly morning—time to wake up and see the truth in the broad daylight of common sense and right. As the spirit of unrest became more and more universal, the voice of the Socialist grew louder and bolder, ringing the changes on the story of the oppression of those who were apparently weak because they did not know their strength by those who seemed strong because of the artificial system which protected them and hid their weakness.

And at last, one day, the workers awoke and saw the truth. They saw what poor things their masters were; they saw that the work of the world was done by them, the workers; that they could do their work just as well, and much better if they were allowed to manage for themselves without depending upon an idle puff-ball, descendant of a giant though the puff-ball might be, to frighten them and drive them with lies and threats. They saw, too, that with the passing of the master class, would pass also all the burdens of misery and poverty and degradation they had existed under for so many hundreds of years—that they would at last get what was rightfully theirs and begin to live in real earnest.

When they really saw all these facts clearly, they straightened their bent backs, threw back their heads and laughed—a mighty laugh that rang through all the lands and down through all the ages. They laughed at themselves because of the blind confiding fools they had been; they laughed at the "masters" because of the helpless weaklings they had become; and they laughed for pure joy because of the good that was to be theirs. Then they set to work—they made use of all the tools the "masters" had hitherto used against them—the press, the government, education, organization. In short, they took the world for themselves. All the "masters" who were strong enough to survive under the new condition (a condition which forced them—so little fitted for real work—to earn their own living) again became giants, after many generations of toil and right living wrought a change in them.

Thus did a mighty race come into its own. Thus were a divided people united into one harmonious and useful class; thus did sanity and peace and plenty come into a distraught earth. Thus did the Land of Topsy-Turvy become the Land of Right Side Up.—New York Call.

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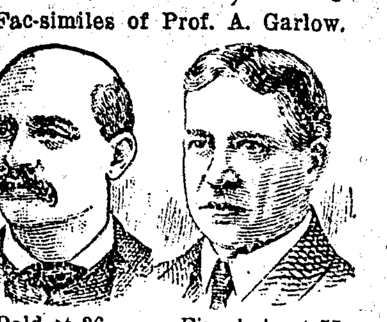

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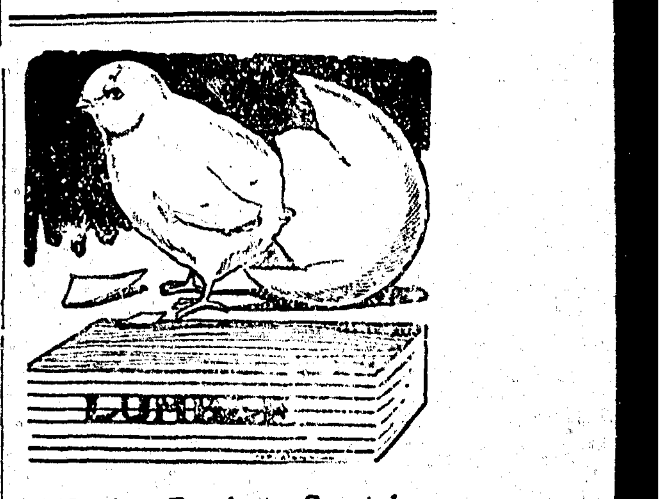

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CULSHAW VS. C.N.P.C. COMPANY JUDGMENT

(Continued from page four)

of the severity of the weather to which persons in the locality, and whether so employed or not, were equally liable. If it is the latter it does 'not arise out of the employment,' because the man is not specially affected by the severity of the weather by reason of his employment."

It is worthy of notice that the learned arbitrator in this case has fallen into the error referred to by the Lord Chancellor in the Warner case, supra, that is, he deals with the subject matter of the inquiry as being one of "accident." At p. 46 the Lord Chancellor has this to say:—

"I will only say this further to be perfectly strict and accurate—it is somewhat lax to speak of this statute as though it referred to an accident. I am perfectly conscious that I myself, as well as others, have fallen into that lapsus linguae, but at times it may be apt to confuse one's idea of what is enacted in this particular Act of Parliament. The Act of Parliament does not speak of an accident; it speaks of an injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment."

Here we have a man working for a colliery company in a mountainous country: he was a fan man at the Coal Creek workings, and near by was a built shelter for the protection of the workmen in cold weather; it is not the case of a workman engaged in his work being affected by the severity of weather, only in the carrying on of his work, as all other workmen would be in a locality where workmen would be engaged at various pursuits.

The situation here is quite different; the deceased workman was engaged at his work at a particular point, where evidently snowslides were looked upon as not impossible things; in the arbitrator's findings, we have this stated as being the evidence of John Shanks, superintendent of mines at Coal Creek:—

"He (Shanks) says that the shelter was in a sheltered position as far as snowslides were concerned, that it was not at a point where an ordinary snowslide would occur, and that he (Shanks) considered it to be in a safe position for a reasonable man working there under ordinary circumstances, and that it was never considered as a dangerous point in regard to snowslides."

It is therefore evident that the workman was within the horizon of danger from snowslides at the point where employed, and even were it an extra- [illegible] ployment required his presence at this point, a possible and a proved zone of danger. How, then, can it be successfully contended that this is not a case for compensation? Is it not injury (here injury resulting in death) by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment. The learned arbitrator also relied upon Mitchinson v. Day Bros (1913) 1 K.B. 603, 82 L.J.K.B. 421, a decision of the court of appeal, but I do not consider that that case at all supports the learned arbitrator's view. I would call attention in particular to the language of Buckley, LJ. 82 L.J.K.B. at p. 425, where he said:—

"The question, therefore, is whether the occurrence is such that there has resulted personal injury by accident arising out of the employment. This means personal injury fortuitously arising out of the employment. To satisfy the words of the Act the occurrence must in my judgment be one in which there is personal injury by something arising in a manner unexpected and unforseen from a risk reasonably incidental to the employment. Nothing can come 'out of the employment' which has not in some reasonable sense its origin, its source, its causa causans, in the employment. That the injury must be one resulting in some reasonable sense from a risk incidental to the employment has I think been decided over and over again."

Can it be contended for a moment that the workman in the case before us was not exposed to a risk from snowslides? The answer seems to me to be incontrovertible—that he was exposed by reason of his employment at the place where so employed to precisely that risk.

Lord Justice Hamilton, in the Mitchinson case, supra, at p. 427, said;—

"On the grounds therefore that the risk of this accident was not proved by evidence to be incident to the employment; that it was plainly on the evidence one to which any other person who crossed Parke's path was equally exposed, whatever his employment; that there is an entire absence of any authority for treating injury arising from a third party's crime as injury by accident arising out of the employment, except when the employment is special and involves an obligation to face such perils"

Here we undoubtedly have exactly what Lord Justice Hamilton admits would be a case for compensation under the Act—the workman's employment was special, and involved the obligation to face the peril of snowslides.

To further emphasize that this case is one that, in my opinion, calls for compensation being allowed, I would refer to Nisbet v. Rayne (1910) 2 K.B. 689, 80 L.J.K.B. 81. There a cashier was employed by certain colliery owners, and it was part of his regular duty to take weekly large sums of money from his employers' office to their colliery by rail for the payment of the wages of the colliers. Whilst he was thus employed he was robbed and murdered in the train. His widow applied for compensation; it was held that the murder was an "accident" within the meaning of The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and that it arose not only "in the course of" but also "out of" the employment, inasmuch as the duty of carrying the money about subjected the cashier to the special risk of being robbed and murdered, which was consequently incidental to his employment, and that therefore the widow was entitled to compensation.

Cozens Hardy m.r., in the Nisbet case, 80 L.J.K.B., at p. 88, said:—

"The case of Andrews v. Failsworth Industrial Society (1904) 2 K.B. 32; 73 L.J.K.B. 510, is an important authority on this point. Any man may be struck by lightning and in many cir- [illegible] to compensation. If however the nature of his employment exposes him to more than the ordinary normal risk, the extra danger to which the man is exposed is something arising out of his employment. Thus a workman who was killed by lightning while working on a high scaffolding was held to have met his death by an accident arising out of, as well as in the course of his employment."

Kennedy, LJ, in the same case, at p. 89, said:

"In the case of Falconer v. London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Co. (1901), Fraser, 3 F. 564, the Lord Justice Clerk said: 'It [illegible] fit of the Statute was given.'"

The [illegible] of the word "accident" as contained in the Act has been settled by the decision in Fenton v. Thorley (1903) A.C. 443, 72 L.J.K.B. 787. Lord Macnaghten at p. 790 says:

"I come therefore to the conclusion that the expression 'accident' is used in the popular and ordinary sense of the word as denoting an unlooked for mishap, or an untoward event which is not expected or designed."

Lord Loreburn, l.c., in Ismay Imrie & Co. v. Williamson (1908) A.C. 437, 77 L.J.P.C. 107, 24 T.L.R., at p. 881, referring to the Fenton case, said:—

"In the case of Fenton v. Thorley (19 The Times L.R. 684; 1903 A.C. 443) the meaning of the word accident was very closely scrutinized. That case stands as a conclusive authority, and I would not depart from it if I could, nor need I repeat what was there said."

Turning to the learned arbitrator's findings, and considering his language "that the accident was caused by abnormal weather conditions," it follows that from this point of view alone it was an unlooked-for mishap, and untoward event which was not expected or designed, and quite within the definition as given by Lord Macnaghten.

In my opinion the workman met with the injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, and the Act, in my opinion, plainly covers all injuries by accidents incidental to the special employment. Here the workman was engaged at a particular place in a most important work—he was a fan man; a shelter was provided; there was the risk of snowslide; they were perils that might be looked for; one occurred—in fact he so met his death. It follows that this is a proper case for compensation.

I am therefore of opinion that this appeal should be dismissed and that the stated case be remitted to the learned arbitrator, with a direction to him to ascertain the amount of the compensation to which the respondent is entitled.

Appeal dismissed.

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Odd lines of Men's Working Boots, in low and high cut, black and tan leathers, at exceptionally low prices for Saturday and Monday.

Men's Tan Blucher Boot, 8 inch tops, plain toe; a good comfortable working Boot, at **$3.90 pair**

Men's Black High Cut Boots, 10 inch top, with toe caps, heavy double soles, buckles on tops. **Special $4.60 pair**

Men's Low Tan Blucher Boots, heavy soles and good strong tops; a splendid shifting Boot. **Special $3.75 pair**

Men's Black Grain Blucher pit Boot, a serviceable and roomy Boot for working in. **Special $2.00 pair**

Men's Black Pit Boot, nailed, a heavy and serviceable digger's boot. **Special $3.15 pair**

Men's Black Chrome Blucher Shoe, a good easy fitting Shoe for knockabout wear. **Special $3.00 pair**

Odd lines of Men's Fine Shoes in Geo. A. Slater and Just Wright makes at very interesting prices. Regular $5.50 to $6.50 values at **$3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 pair**

These Shoes comprise all the different leathers in black and tan and are worth your inspection.

A Few Specials for Saturday and Monday in Children's and Girls' Shoes and Slippers

Child's Black Crome and Grain Blucher Boots, wide foot-form last. **Special $1.30 pair**

Child's Box Calf Blucher Boots, a comfortable and easy fitting Shoe. Sizes 5 to 7½. **Special $1.50 pair**

Girls' Vici Kid Blucher Shoe, patent toe caps, easy fitting Shoe. **Special $1.75 pair**

Girls' Box Calf Blucher Shoe wide toe, easy fitting. **Special $1.85 pair**

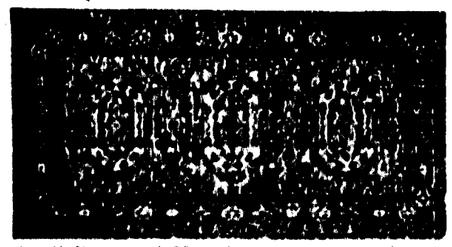
Girls' Vici Strap Slippers, low spring heels, roomy Shoe. Sizes 8 to 10½. **Special $1.45 pair**

Men's, Women's and Children's Felt Boots and Slippers at interesting prices while they last.

Just Arrived

Spring Stock of Carpet Squares, Mats, Linoleum and Oilcloths

Our Carpet Square in Wilton, Axminster, Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and Jute are certainly worth your inspection. Never before have we shown such a wide range of sizes and prices as today and we know that the beautiful Oriental patterns and rich colors of these Rugs will appeal to you strongly. We extend you a hearty invitation to visit our Housefurnishing Department and inspect these goods for yourself.



Small Rugs and Mats in the most popular sizes and at prices that you simply cannot beat. All the designs and colorings are up to the minute. They come in various qualities from the velvet Rug to the beautiful rich Khorhassans.

AS A WEEK END SPECIAL WE OFFER A BEAUTIFUL AXMINSTER RUG

27 x 54 inches, at the unheard of price of $2.00 each; your choice of fine new patterns.

We are also showing over 20 new and distinctive patterns in Linoleum and Oilcloth.

Men's Suits

In fine imported Tweeds, tailored by the celebrated 20th Century tailors **(which in itself is a guarantee of perfect workmanship).** The colors are Greys, Browns, Greens, Heathers and Blues; made in single breasted style. These Suits are sold everywhere at $30.00, and are guaranteed by us as well as by the maker to give perfect satisfaction in fit, wear and shape retaining.

Our Pay Day Price $15

Underwear

Men's All Wool Ribbed Underwear in natural color, any size 34 to 46.
Saturday ..... $1.75 suit

Men's Natural Fleece Underwear, extra heavy with wool fleece.
Saturday ..... $1.00 suit

Special Order Clothing

We wish to announce that samples of the new fabrics for Spring, and portfolio of advanced styles for men who want to be up to the minute, are on display in our Clothing Department. **We guarantee a perfect fit.** This means we do not want you to feel you take any chance ordering from us. We take all responsibility. The fit will be perfect and the workmanship faultless.

We are agents for—

THE 20th CENTURY CLOTHING CO.
WM. H. LEISHMAN & CO.
COPPLEY, NOYES & RANDALL.
NEW SPRING SHIRTS

Sweaters

Men's Pullover Sweaters, in Navy Blue only; all sizes; pure wool. Regular $1.50. **Special for Pay Day .... 95c each**

All our men's Coat Sweaters will be sold at big reduction Saturday.

Sox! Sox!

Men's All Wool Grey Sox.
Saturday.....5 pairs for $1.00
Men's All Wool Grey Rib Sox.
Saturday.....4 pairs for $1.00
Men's All Wool Worsted Rib Sox.
Saturday.....3 pairs for $1.00
Men's Black Cashmere Sox, all sizes.
Saturday.....5 pairs for $1.00
and.....4 pairs for $1.00

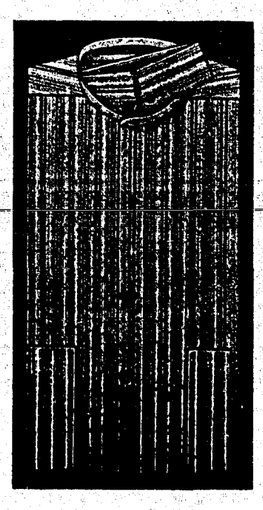
Mitts

Men's Heavy Bronko Mitts with good wool lining and wool cuff. Regular $1.00 value.
Our Pay Day Price.....50c pair

Men's Heavy Genuine Buck Gloves, good wool lining. Regular value $1.50.
Pay Day.....$1.00 pair

Shirts

Our new stock of Shirts for Spring is now open for your inspection. It comprises all the new fabrics, patterns and styles shown by the best Eastern Shirt makers.



We specialize on all lines of Cluett Peabody Shirts

Big inducements will be offered in Boys' Clothing for Pay Day

Be Sure You See These Suits

You can buy Cluett Peabody Arrow Collars at the Big Store at 2 for 25c.

Women's Hosiery

We have 500 pairs of Ladies' Worsted Cotton Hose to clear Saturday at 5 pairs for $1.00. This is exceptional value. Don't fail to see them. They come in all sizes and in Black only.

Ladies' Fancy Neckwear

All the latest styles in Ladies' Fancy Neckwear are embraced in a lot of 300 samples we have purchased at a great discount. The advantage of this good buy will be given to our customers on Pay Day. These will be sold all at one price, **50c each.**

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Dresses

12 only Silk Dresses, made in the latest styles from the most desirable fabrics, Pongee Silk, Messaline, Paillettes, in Blue, Black, Purple, Natural and Reseda. All sizes. These are extra good value at $10.00.

Pay Day Price.....$4.95 each

New Cloth Dresses at $6.50

New Serge and Panama Dresses, neatly trimmed with white collar and cuff; colors, Black, Navy or Copenhagen Blue; all sizes.
Special Saturday $6.50

Ladies' Suits

14 only Tailored Suits, made in serges and novelty cloths. Every Suit is up to the minute in style and durable. Good range of sizes.
Pay Day Only $9.95

Our Spring Wallpapers are more beautiful than ever this year.

Don't Forget to Look at Them.

Pay Day Specials

Molasses Snap Biscuits	2 lbs.	.25
Family Mixed Biscuits	per lb.	.15
Robertson's Cream Chocolates	per lb.	.35
Robertson's Cream Chocolates	1 box	.35
Robertson's Mixed Candy	2 lbs.	.25
Braid's Best Coffee	2 lbs.	.85
Lowney's Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.20
Heinz Tomato Catsup	pints	.25
Peaches	2 lb. tin	.15
King Edward Sardines	2 tins	.25
Robin Hood Flour	98 lb. sack	3.10
Red Seal Jam	5 lb. pail	.50
Empire Ham	per lb.	.22
Empire Bacon	per lb.	.22
Finnan Haddie	2 lbs.	.25
Shamrock Matches	2 packets	.35
Queen Quality Mixed Pickles	20 oz.	.25
White Rose Toilet Soap	7 bars	.25
Baby's Own Toilet Soap	per box	.25
Special Blend Bulk Tea	3 lbs.	1.00
Standard Peas	2 lb. tin	.10
Early June Peas, 2 lb. tin	2 for	.25
White Swan Yeast	6 for	.25

PATENT MEDICINE SPECIALS

Small Sponge	each	.05
Medium Sponge		.10
Nestles Milk Food		.40
Lyman's Beef Iron and Wine		.40
White Pine Cough Syrup	2 bottles	.25
Gin Pills		.40
Lyman's Talcum Powder	2 tins	.35
Tooth Brushes	regular 30c, for	.20

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

The Store of Quality