The District Ledger

Industrial Unity

The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

Political Unity is Victory.

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Strike May Develop Into a General One

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4.—Charles E. Mahoney, vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, tonight left Denver for Chicago, where he will discuss with President Charles H. Moyer the proposition of calling a general strike throughout the United States of all members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Much pressure has been brought to bear upon officers of the union to issue the general strike call, according to Secretary-Treasurer Ernest Mills, who asserted that a voluminous correspondence, both telegraphic and postal, had been received here since the deportation of President Moyer from the Calumet district, and the failure of Solicitor Densmore of the government department of labor to effect a settlement of strike difficulties.

Strike General

Secretary Mills was of the opinion that a general strike if called would not be confined to the metal workers and inmers of Michigan, but would be general in its broadest sense. Support is expected in such event from the United Mine Workers of America, who, because of their difficulties in winning the Colorado coal strike, have joined forces with the federation to bring about government investigation of industrial conditions and the conduct of the strikes in the Colorado and Michigan fields.

The calling of a nation-wide or state-wide strike of the Western Federation of Miners would rest with the executive officers of the federation, but would be issued probably by the American Federation of Labor at the request of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners.

Meeting Will Decide

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Whether a general strike of metal miners in Michigan will be called to aid the strike of the Western Federation of Miners in Houghton county, will be decided at a meeting of the Michigan Federation of Labor to be held at Lansing, Mich., on or about January 12.

Should the Michigan Federation of Labor decided that a general strike is necessary, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will be requested to issue the call. The iron miners have already indorsed the strike in Houghton county.

President Moyer expects to return to the copper country this week to resume his command of the labor forces. He asserted today he will go directly to Hancock, from where he was deported before going to the meeting at Lansing. The bullet wound in his back is healing rapidly.—Vancouver Sun.

IN MEMORIUM

In loving memory of David Paton, beloved son of George and Janet Paton, who was accidentally killed by a runaway train at Fernie, B. C., Canada, on Thursday, the 9th of January, 1913, aged 35 years.

One weary year has passed away
And all this world seems dread.
How different would it all have been
Had only he been here.

We think of him in silence;
No eye can see us weep;
But treasured in our inmost hearts
His memory we will keep.

For him hath endless joys begun;
He shines in glory like the sun.
Oh! may we then our souls prepare
To meet our loved one over there.

Peace, perfect peace.

Inserted by his father and mother.

Municipal Elections

RE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

To the Workers of Fernie.

For a number of years I have noticed that the majority of the workers in Fernie have been more or less apathetic with regard to municipal affairs. True, an occasional candidate has been run, but we have never made an organized effort to get the number of representatives on the Council that we are justly entitled to.

The satellites of the capitalist class, knowing full well that the workers, and more especially the miners, were fully awakened to their interests just after the long strike we went through, feared we would have ran a ticket at that time, hence in order to frustrate us, they used some precedent which suited them, and struck a large number off the voters' list, who for years past had voted without any trouble.

While many of our men have possibly not yet been able to place themselves in shape in order to obtain their franchise, nevertheless I am convinced that we will have sufficient workers on the list to ensure us getting a Council from among our own ranks.

On this occasion, you will have placed before you a few representatives of the party, who, at all times are pledged to represent the interests of the workers, and they alone. While there may be some few among the working men of this city, who may have certain prejudices against a representative of the Socialist party, if they would only trace the history of the representatives of the said party, they would find that they can make no mistake by voting the Socialist candidates into every office. The platform of the Socialist party is such that it compels them to at all times ask themselves the question: "Is this legislation in the interests of the workers?' If so, vote for it: if not, they naturally vote against it. Hence it is their duty to at all times look after their own interests, and so doing thereby protect yours.

I will not at this time take it upon myself to criticize the action of the present Mayor and Council, but I would like to remind you of this fact, that it certainly behooves us to have men on the Council whom we can at all times trust. For instance, in Cumberland on Vancouver Island, some time ago, the mayor absolutely refused to call in the special police on the strikers. We can all well remember the action of the Bleasdell Council at the time of our last strike, hence in order that our own interests may be fully protected, I think it only right and proper that we should be fully represented bn the Council.

I would especially recommend, as already stated, the candidates placed in the field by the Socialist party of Fernie. If the workers of Fernie are all of the same opinion as myself, or if they will give this matter their earnest consideration, I feel sure that the representatives of the Socialist party of Fernie will top the poll on this occasion.

Trusting that we shall see a general awakening of the workers take place on election day.

[illegible],
Yours in the scrap,
RATEPAYER.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

At the request of numerous friends and ratepayers, I have decided to offer myself for election upon your Council.

Permit me, in the first place, to state that I have been a resident of this city for the last fifteen years, during which period I have witnessed the various catastrophies through which our city has passed, and also seen many cases of mismanagement from time to time by the various Councils. This must be my apology, if any is needed, for offering myself as a candidate at the forthcoming election.

I do not intend to canvass votes, but should any ratepayer have sufficient confidence in me to give me his vote and support, the same will be appreciated. I have no political allegiances, and shall not be under the influence of other parties, and my position on the Council will be independent.

There are two principles which I shall always strongly advocate, viz. fairness in the interests of my own class and strict economy. While this policy may appeal to most ratepayers, I realize the impossibility of pleasing all, and shall not make any attempt to truckle either to the "open towners" or the "moral reformers."

The mine workers of this town have hitherto had little or no representation, and as a consequence their interests have received as much attention. They are the body and soul of the town, and this, I maintain, is but an additional reason why they should receive as much consideration and be represented on the Council, the same as other classes.

The present assessment of our dwellings is such as to keep the worker jumping to pay his rates and taxes, yet in spite of this, the recent delinquent rate sale proved most conclusively that the worker has been much more punctual in making his contribution to the city treasury than most of the business and professional men of the town.

Another point, and this with reference to the voters' list, hitherto, considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the franchise for householders, while some two years ago, even property owners had their names removed from the voters' list owing to the non-payment of rates. The class affected by this was the mine working community of the town, and the reason was a fear by the Bleasdell Council that the miners would attempt to elect their own ticket.

I am in favor of representation and taxation, but do not favor the latter without the former.

With reference to our finances, I realize that the strictest retrenchment will have to be practised if we wish to place our town in a position of financial security. A certain amount of work will have to be done on the streets and sidewalks this year, but to attempt to lay down a permanent concrete pavement on Main Street (which would cost approximately seventeen to twenty thousand dollars), would be an extravagance on a par with building a street railway to the park. Extensions of the electric light are also very necessary, and as this is one of the paying properties owned by the town, we should give same every consideration. The water mains will, no doubt, also require our attention, as their condition is far from satisfactory, which fact is appreciated by the city engineer.

With reference to the payment of Councillors, I think the present rate is away too high for the two hours' meeting, and would suggest that $2.00 or $3.00 per Councillor and $5.00 for the Mayor per meeting would amply repay them for their efforts on behalf of the city.

In conclusion permit me to say that I stand for the people of this town who have made it, and are still the backbone of the whole community, and do not favor the political juggling and flapdoodle that has been fired into us by so many of the past Councillors.

Trusting to be favored with your vote and confidence, I am,

[illegible],
AUBREY SNOW.

DIED

Jan. 7, T. Joyce, son of W. Joyce. Funeral will be held tomorrow from Coal Creek at 1 o'clock.

"Jim" McNaughton, president and general manager of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company, doesn't carry a red card, but he is making quite a number of Socialists these days.

All the thieves in all the penitentiaries have not stolen as much as one multimillionaire has done.

TO THE WORKERS

You are going to elect your own council—if you want to.

You have experienced what the past councils have done for you and will have the same experience again—if you want it.

You know who is the backbone and support of this town—do you want to assist in administering it's affairs?

You know that the workers can elect those who will protect their own interests—then vote for your own class.

The Mineworkers are the bulk of the electorate--why not the majority of the council?

The Mineworkers are the moneyearners and spenders of the town and should be the governors -- make a start on the 15th by electing your own council.

Mineworkers of other towns in the Pass appreciate the necessity of having municipal representation -- why not Fernie?

Polling takes place on Thursday. Get there on time, register your vote and elect your own representatives.

REMEMBER OUR BIG STRIKE! LET US STRIKE HARDER ON the 15th.

Meet in the Socialist Hall, Sunday

Be at the Grand Monday Night

THE CITY COUNCIL

The fortnightly meeting of the Council and the last of the present assemblage was held on Thursday evening last. Among those present were Mayor Gates, Aldermen Robichaud, McDonald, Rizzuto and Uphill, while J. W. W. Morrison put in an appearance at the call of time.

The minutes of the previous meeting were duly read and adopted. The city surveyor's report was also read and adopted. A communication from The Roaring Game, Limited, was read with reference to the part payment for installation of the water. It was claimed that a price had been mentioned by a city employee but that the actual cost was in excess of this estimated amount. The several aldermen expressed decided opinions upon the company's method of obtaining estimates, and thought that the work had been done very reasonably. The matter was allowed to stand over for the next council to decide.

Councillor T. Uphill, who was one of the committee appointed to meet W. R. Wilson, general manager of the coal company, reported that he had seen the latter with reference to the city bearing the cost of ambulance and that Mr. Wilson had very generously handed him the sum of $100 towards defraying the cost of same. Tommy was congratulated by the Mayor upon his success in securing the dough.

The Mayor had a few remarks to make anent the amicable spirit that [illegible] fice and expressed the hope that they would all meet again in the sweet bye-and bye.

Whether this will be in the loftier or nether regions, or in the City Hall —who can tell?

Fernie is to have a notable visitor on January 18, Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, the general superintendent of the Methodist Church for the whole of Canada, is passing through the Crow's Nest region and has agreed to speak here on Sunday, the 18th, at the Methodist Church. Those who fail to hear Dr. Chown will miss a rare speaker, a man who has something to say on twentieth century subjects and can say them in a strong and compelling way.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Reading, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 3.30.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

We are reprinting below recommendation No. 5, submitted by the president in his communication to the officers and members of the Local Unions of District 18, U. M. W. of A., sent on January 6th. A clerical error was made in the fifth paragraph, the word "earlier" being substituted for the word "later." The recommendation should read as follows:—

"That Article 6, Section 5, be amended so as to provide that nominations take place at least one month later."

HOBOES' RANKS AUGMENTED WHEN MAYOR JOINS ORDER

Says That in Course of Time He May Become One of Great Army of the Unemployed

TACOMA, Jan. 4.—Standing in line with fifty unemployed men, Mayor W. W. Seymour, of this city, today took the oath of allegiance and became a charter member of local 23, Hoboes of America, which was installed at the Hotel de Gink, an abandoned school building now occupied by unemployed men.

Jeff Davis, the hobo king, in introducing Mr. Seymour, said he was the only mayor who had ever attended the first meeting of a hobo local.

Warmly endorsing the movement, Mayor Seymour in reply said: "No man can tell but that some day I [illegible] your union, and any one of you may become mayor of this city.

Capitalism is against individuality. The capitalist is made to sink his individuality in a corporation, and the worker to lose his name in a number.

Mr. Robichaud informs us that it is his intention to again offer himself as alderman to the electors. While we may hold very different opinions politically with certain candidates, we are compelled to state in all fairness, that the city has never elected a more [illegible] ardent councillor than "Dad," and it is our opinion that if [illegible] the [illegible] committee he will be not only the right man, but will do the right thing. The streets at present are far from satisfactory and we certainly require a man of his experience and practical knowledge to reconstruct and repair our thoroughfares.

THE S. P. OF C.

A special meeting will be held in the Socialist Hall, Miners' Block, at 7.30 p.m. on Sunday next, and as the matter under discussion will be municipal representation and the attitude of the party at the forthcoming election, it is earnestly to be hoped that every comrade and person interested in this most important matter will be present.

The economic class will be held as usual at 3.00 p.m.

DYNAMITE SENTENCES CONFIRMED

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The judgment of the Federal district court in Indianapolis sentencing to prison 30 members of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers, was affirmed, today, by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, here, in 24 cases. Six cases were reversed and remanded to the lower court for retrial.

L. O. O. M. DANCE AND SOCIAL

The Moose and their friends assembled in the Knights of Pythias Hall last Monday evening and enjoyed what was voted the greatest social not only of the year but ever held under Moose auspices. The success of the entertainment was in a large measure due to the efforts of Messrs. Sweeney and Routledge, who assumed practically all the duties of committee [illegible] the Moose in Fernie.

As usual, the Coal Creek element were there and helped in no small measure in the entertainment, while several well-known Fernie favorites also assisted the Order in entertaining their visitors. Among those who contributed musical items to the program were the following: J. McMillan, Mrs. Percy, Miss Baker, R. Samson, A. Prentice, T. Biggs, G. Moses and W. Owen, while the orchestral portion was in charge of Charlie Percy, Geo. Ramsay and Thomas Marzinobile.

The catering was done by W. Ratcliffe, whose [illegible] were voted by all to be not only [illegible] best feed they [illegible]. Everybody was thoroughly satisfied and the gentlemen who [illegible] the committee so arduously are to be congratulated upon the success of the evening, while the Moose feel a great appreciation for all those who assisted by their services.

Sad Fatality at Hosmer Mines

A very sad accident occurred here on Friday afternoon about 4 p.m. A youth named George Stepanow, while following his occupation as loader in the coke oven lorries, became in some unaccountable manner caught between the top of the lorry and coal bins at the tipple. His neck was broken and death resulted instantaneously.

The inquiry into the death of George Stepanow, who was killed at the tipple binns on Friday last was held in the police station by Coroner Wilkes and a jury consisting of the following: J. Asselin, T. A. Cornett, W. Ross, A. L. Fortier, J. Emond and R. Hancock. The first witness called was W. H. Craig, driver of the dinkey, who stated that while backing under the binns to get loaded up with slack he heard a shout from someone and on investigating discovered deceased lying on the track dead. He also stated that he had warned deceased about being inside lorry while loading. Inspector Williams asked witness at what speed he was backing under binns. Witness replied dead slow. In answer to a further question stated that he did not know where deceased was riding. H. A. Pruett, coke oven foreman, in his evidence stated that he told deceased when he started work on the lorry to be careful while backing under the binns. Joe Maraninio deposed he was working on the lorry along with deceased and on the date in question saw deceased climbing up the ladder while they were in motion, and saw deceased get caught between the lorry and binns. He stated that he had frequently warned deceased about mounting the ladder while in motion and that he had himself been warned by the coke oven foreman about the practice. Supt. Shaw was put on the stand and asked a few questions by the coroner and Inspector Williams, mostly relative to the distance between the lintel of the binns and the top of the lorries, and stated that it was his intention to have same lifted higher to have more room. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FEAR PARALYSIS OF INDUSTRIES

Great Strike in South Africa Starts Today—Volunteer Forces Being Organized

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 7.—The strike of 35,000 South African state railway employees is fixed for 7 o'clock tomorrow morning and the situation has caused a feeling of panic. The country is faced with the possible suspension of all industries. The only hopeful feature is that the Cape railway men do not seem inclined to join in the strike and are taking time to consider their action. They may possibly call for a ballot of the men. All the men in the Pretoria and Johannesburg districts, however, are going out. After a hurried cabinet meeting at Pretoria, today, Gen. Smutz, minister of defence, with the minister of mines and railways, came here to arrange with the authorities for the preservation of order and for railway services.

Citizens' defence committees and volunteer forces are being organized at Cape Town and Pretoria.

For several days the authorities have been removing rifles and ammunition to places of safety. All cadets' rifles have been called in from the government schools to prevent their falling into unauthorized hands. It is reported that unless a settlement is effected by Saturday a general strike will be called.

The council of the trades tonight decided to call out all the workers, both members of the unions and others, to help the railway men in their fight and to treat any men enrolled as special constables as "scabs." A consignment of bullion valued at $80,000, on its way to Cape Town, tonight was stopped and returned to the Standard bank for fear it would not reach its destination. The people in the Rand are laying in supplies of wood and coal. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has decided to call out its men to support the railway strike.

Calgary Unemployed Want Food or Work

CALGARY, Jan. 6.—Two constables kept watch and ward last night outside the council chamber lest the deliberations of the aldermen should be disturbed by an invasion of the "unemployed." The report had gone abroad that the "I. W. W." contemplated coming down in force, and, while not anticipating any trouble, Chief Cuddy deemed it best to be prepared for all emergencies.

Nothing out of the usual course happened. There was a fairly big crowd of men in the spectators' seats, but no one who could with any fair show of reason be suspected of anything but pacific intentions toward the assembled city fathers.

The matter of the unemployed came up, off and on, several times during the session, but there were no fireworks. It was first broached when Alderman Frost gave notice of the introduction of a motion to prohibit parades such as that which was broken up by the police on Saturday, unless the paraders should first secure permission of the chief of police to march. It was referred to the city solicitor.

The city clerk read the night lettergram received by Mayor Sinnot from the "Publicity Committee" of Edmonton on Saturday demanding the release, forthwith, of the arrested leaders, threatening in default that 650 members of the "unemployed league" would march on Calgary like the forty thousand Cornishmen in the song, and "know the reason why."

Charge of the Six Hundred

The message was followed by a long letter in the same tenor, signed by the "publicity committee" which warned Calgary of the "undesirable publicity" which would follow if the six hundred and fifty actually did march, and protesting against what was termed "the barbarous methods of the bull pen." Both communications were ordered filed.

Another letter, this time from the Calgary branch of the "league," was read, asking permission to hold public meetings in Victoria square or vacant lots if the consent of owners could be obtained, "without being disturbed by the police."

"BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS"

At last "Bunty" is coming to the Grand, on Wednesday, Jan. 14. She has succeeded in setting London, New York and Chicago and the Canadian provinces topsy-turvy with "Buntyitis" and will spread the fever to Fernie when "Bunty Pulls the Strings" opens at the Grand.

The story is the acme of simplicity—just a simple chronicle of a Highland family, whose daily life is closely allied with the church. "Bunty Pulls the Strings" to adjust the matrimonial affairs of her father, her brother and [illegible] his bride-to-be on the morning of what was to have been his wedding day, proceeded to a neighboring village, changed his name, made a success in business, and became a pillar of the church. Thirty years later he is found by the "girl" whom he left "waiting at the church." [illegible] being forced into a disagreeable marriage with a sour old maid to whom he owes money, whose ultimatum is "pay or go to jail for debt." Then "Bunty" pulls the strings and gets him out of his unpleasant predicament, arranges for his marriage to his old sweetheart, [illegible] her brother Rab's love affairs and [illegible] Sprunt, the man of her choice.

There will be a late train for the convenience of Creekites.

See the display of prizes shown in the Trites-Wood Co. big window. These are prizes donated for our [illegible] [illegible].

UKERAINIAN CONCERT

The first Ukeranian concert in the Crow's Nest Pass was held in Union Hall, Hillcrest. The opening of the program was in two languages by Sam Sandulak in Ukerainian and by Alex Kipryanczuk in English. After the first four items A. Kipryanczuk gave a good English recitation, "The Common Lot," and after another four selections the president asked the audience if any of them knew and could give recitations or songs in other languages. No one, however, came up to the stage so the program proceeded. At the closing the president asked the audience to sing the national Socialist song. At 12 p.m. supper was served and after supper the music was continued until 5 a.m. The money gathered from the sale of tickets will be sent to one of our greatest social workers in the past, Michael Pawlyk, who is paralized and crippled for life.

Receipts

Tickets sold	$116.00

Expenses

Hall	$ 10.00
Music	13.00
Supper	12.00
Other expenses	6.85
Total	$41.85
Balance	$74.15

M. Kipryanczuk, J. Kunyoki, F. Terlecki and D. Sandulak comprised the committee.

GLADSTONE LOCAL UNION

The regular meeting of the above Local Union will be held in the Club Hall, Coal Creek, on Friday, Jan. 9, at 7.30 p.m.

A special mass meeting will be held in the Grand Theatre, Fernie, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 7 o'clock p.m.

Business: To discuss the question of imprisoned miners on Vancouver Island; also appoint delegates to the District Convention and other important matters.

T. UPHILL, Secretary.

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.

ISIS THEATRE

Manager Miller informs us that he has just returned from a visit to Calgary, where he has made arrangements with a film company for the most famous players' films, which are [illegible] all of the great and best known dramatization of literary works. He has certainly secured a splendid program and some of the pictures are the masterpieces of the great writers of the 19th century.

On Saturday matinee and evening a thrilling and vivid story of the French revolution will be depicted, introducing the most ardent and fanatical of the leaders of that epoch-making movement.

On Wednesday next, Sir Walter Scott's famous story of "Rob Roy" will be shown, [illegible] the heroic [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] "The [illegible] Black" will be presented. Don't miss it. It's [illegible].

A [illegible] of woe perchance may rouse
The interest of some.
Talk not of grief till thou'st unskulled
A [illegible] of [illegible].

Organization of The Unskilled

By Austin Lewis

It must be admitted indeed that there is an undercurrent of hostility towards the American Federation of Labor among the unskilled of the West. The labor leaders in the reports quoted refer to the distrust with which their efforts are received at the hands of the migratory laborers. Occasionally, indeed, at the meetings of the Industrial Workers some one gets up and proposes to "scab the A. F. of L. out of existence." The suggestion always receives a certain amount of support and is accorded more or less applause. But the influential members are practically a unit against such sentiments, taking the ground that the solidarity of labor would be irreparably injured by such behavior and the morals of the working class destroyed. They carry the audience by the ethical appeal. But it is obvious that such an appeal has its weakness, and that the time might easily come when pressure might destroy its effect.

Distrust on the side of the unskilled is met by scorn on the part of the organized. For, however sagacious the leaders may be, and however skilfully they may conceal their feelings, in view of the advantages of organizing the unskilled, they are in advance of the membership. The mechanics and the carpenters have a snobbish disdain of the unskilled laborer and they are at no pains to hide their feelings. Thus the writer heard Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, make the statement to the convention of his organization in 1912, that the skilled organized men would not go on strike for the benefit of the unskilled.

This is a blow at the very foundation of the organization of the unskilled in the A. F. of L., for its real value consists in the support which the individual unions may expect from the unions associated with them in the Building Trades Councils or in the Central Labor Councils. Without that support organization is nothing, particularly in the case of a labor union which does not form a fraction of an international union.

Yet the attitude of the ordinary trade unionist in such case is not at all incomprehensible. In fact, viewed from the standpoint of personal self-interest it is eminently commonsense and commendable on general business principles. Why should a trade unionist put himself to the inconvenience of a strike to benefit a poorly paid and generally negligible member of the unskilled proletariat, with whom he has no intimate relations and to whom the members of his family consider themselves vastly superior in every way? Viewed from the mere economic side the idea must seem absurd to the average skilled workman. Hundreds of men earning respectable wages of four or five dollars a day cannot be expected willingly to expose themselves to financial loss to secure three dollars a day for the unskilled. The property notion is uppermost. The fact can be readily appreciated. The possession of an infinitesimally small piece of property will stand between the possessor and the recognition of labor fraternity. The skilled workmen will not strike on behalf of the unskilled, nor will they make any other sacrifices in his behalf as long as they hold an economic position which they regard as secure.

Neither will the skilled men consent to recognize the methods which the unskilled must employ in order to achieve their ends. The contract with the employer is the very essence of the unionist position. An agreed scale of wages and hours, to terminate at a given time, with due notice and proper legal formalities constitute a very essential part of trade unionism. The business agent exists to get and maintain these contracts, which are generally religiously and scrupulously observed. In fact, if they are broken, it is not usually by the workers but by employers. This does not necessarily imply bad faith on the part of the employer, but is usually merely due to the very obvious fact that the latter can obtain better legal advice because he is better able to pay for it. A contract is a legal document, to be construed in legal terms, subject to the operation of legal technicalities. The employer is quite at home here, for the bourgeois always cheat one another in the name of the law.

But these agreements and delays mean death to the unskilled worker, who is compelled by the necessities of the case to strike rapidly and hard. His life is so uncertain, he always stands so perilously near the edge, that he can waste no time. Under such conditions he is bound to come into collision with the law of procedure established in the trades union movement.

Recently, for example, the unskilled workers in my neighborhood in California demanded a three-dollar-a-day scale. They proceeded to enforce their demand forthwith and were fairly successful. Thereupon they fell under the condemnation of the Building Trades Council with which they were affiliated, because they had not given the requisite sixty days' notice. Their action was declared irregular and the council accordingly refused its endorsement. Subsequently, some five months after, the demand was sanctioned by the State Building Trades. Such tactics are simply fatal to the unskilled. They cannot endure them. Yet the basic underlying notion of the A. F. of L. rests upon a hypothesis which renders such regulations actually necessary.

The methods pursued by the organizations of the unskilled are admittedly not the methods which the regular trade unions employ, for the conditions are entirely different. That which might be of use to the skilled laborer of the building trades is worse than useless to the unskilled. This unavoidable difference in neccessary tactics proceeds from an equally unavoidable and essential incompatibility in economic position. This incompatibility in turn renders any alliance between the unskilled and the skilled workers in the A. F. of L. in the long run impossible.

Neither does the fault, if that which is unavoidable can be called a fault, rest with the skilled worker alone. The unskilled worker when he is organized wishes to improve his position. He does not desire, as we have already pointed out, to be eternally doomed to the role of the unskilled. He wishes to break into the more highly skilled trades, and he will try to do it. Already the tile setters in the vicinity of San Francisco have complained that the unskilled men organized in the United Laborers and carrying an A. F. of L. card have "scabbed" upon them, and have set tiles without carrying a card in the tile setters' union. There has been much discussion about it. It is expecting too much of human nature that these men should refrain from doing work which they and their employers consider that they can do. Carrying a union card they consider themselves union men, and think that they are ill-used if their card does not entitle them to make as good a living as opportunity affords.

It is very difficult to meet their argument effectively. The only reply is the admission that the tile setters' union is an organization intended to secure a monopoly of tile setting and its emoluments to the limited number of men who belong to the union. This may be satisfactory to members of the union, but hardly to those not members.

As the organization proceeds these disputes will grow more common, and the incompatibility of the union of skilled and unskilled will become more and more obvious. Of course, if the A. F. of L. becomes more thoroughly industrialized this argument will not apply. But such industrialization will not be accomplished by the proclamation of any particular doctrine, for the work of the industrial process will first have to be more clearly manifested to the rank and file of organized labor. In the meantime there will be no secure place in the A. F. of L. for an organization of the unskilled.

It may be noted, however, that the old form of trades unionism appears to be undergoing a transformation. Even the political Socialists express a hesitating but distinct preference for the industrial form. They couch their language, indeed, in discreet terms, so as not to give offense to the leaders of trades unionism and to avoid the risk of losing votes. They admit that the unskilled workers are syndicalists because they cannot help it and that the first point in the program of English and American syndicalists is the propaganda of industrial unionism in place of the existent craft unionism.

If syndicalism offers the only opportunity to these unskilled men they are surely not to be condemned for taking it, and the use of the word "syndicalism" by them to describe the form of their organization can certainly not be considered as sufficient reason for condemnation.

We have already tried to show that the unskilled cannot function in any form of organization of a craft nature. The crafts will not move for them.

It is necessary therefore that they move the crafts.

They can only do this by forcing the crafts which will not strike on their behalf into such a position that they must cease work whether they will or not. In other words, the unskilled must be so organized that they can compel the highly paid workmen to share in their fight.

Tremendous and, in some respects, almost hopeless as it appears, this is the strategic position in which the unskilled must place themselves, if they are really to impress themselves upon the labor movement and force the consideration of their claims upon the more fortunate and better organized workers.

The recognition of this fact has impelled the unskilled worker towards syndicalism, and has given an impetus towards the recognition of French unionism. This is not altogether satisfactory, for it must be admitted that much of the activity of French unionism makes no appeal to those who have been accustomed to the handling of large bodies of men under conditions industrially in advance of those in France. Some of the French manifestations are simply ridiculous, as are indeed some manifestations of the great unions elsewhere. Judging by recent experience, on the other hand, it can hardly be said that the German unions, even with the assistance and co-operation of the Social Democratic leaders, are altogether admirable.

Be that as it may, the unskilled are being organized in no other fashion than by an approach to syndicalism. The unions so organized must go through their experiences, must face actual conditions, and will either survive and be all the stronger for their experiences or succumb. They must prove their worth in terms of their own life, like any other organization. So far, however, we can say of the syndicalist movement, as Marx said of the Socialist, that it is "puer robustus sed malitiosus."

The unskilled must help themselves and the only way that they can do so is by forming an organization apart and distinct from that of the skilled workers, one which is in fact the antithesis of that of the skilled worker in concept and design. The unskilled must constitute themselves the nucleus. They cannot be grafted on to the existent form: they must take a form for themselves. Their organization must be representative of common unskilled labor and not of accidentally skilled labor. Therein lies their power.

The realization of that power will come from the inherent and unavoidable hostility of the skilled trades.

Had it been possible for the unskilled laborer to have made an alliance with these trades, he might have remained in a subservient position and leaned for help upon the crafts. Disappointment would then surely have awaited him. The red tape of organization and the slow processes of the propertied crafts would have throttled him, and would have helped to keep him in an inferior position. The impossibility of such an organization has, however, made it imperative for the unskilled laborer to seek his own organization.

Industrial unionists so-called, and even American and British Socialists, are still obsessed with the idea that the unskilled may be made an instrument for keeping up the standard of the skilled and maintaining the latter in their small property rights. But the unskilled cannot allow themselves to be so used. They have no need to make concessions, because actually they hold the strategic position and can in the long run shake down the house of cards of organized craft labor.

This statement may seem absurd in view of the great number of unskilled and the apparent impossibility of welding them into a harmonious and effective organization. But it will soon be easier to organize the masses of the so-called unskilled than it was only a few years ago to organize the carpenters, who worked by threes and fours in small shops here and there under various competing employers.

The machine industry rules the mass of unskilled proletarians. It drives them to work together in unison. It forces them to keep time with the industrial machine and in so doing teaches them the goose step of industrial organization, for organization by the employer is the first step to the self-organization of the employed. In that fact lies the real significance of the teachings of Marx and Engels, who showed that apart from all philosophical abstractions and ethical considerations and apart altogether from any humanitarian notions, the machine industry itself creates the brain-stuff of the revolution. Preaching cannot put the idea into the mind of the worker. Facts themselves force him to revolt. Facts also teach him the method of revolt. This method takes more and more the form of spontaneous mass action. This is the reflex upon the mind of the workers who have nothing in common and never have had anything in common except the fact of common environment, a common subjection to the machine industry. This is the reason that the unskilled are goaded into mass action wherever the machine industry has become established.

The unskilled are in the basic industries. They really hold the strategic position, for they can hoist the whole industrial fabric into the air by abstention from work. No sentimental bonds control them. They are not subject to the ethical and patriotic concepts which have drugged the minds of the organized skilled workers. They have no illusions about the value of political action, for they have no vote. They can be organized, indeed they are, apparently slowly, but really very rapidly being organized.

They are learning the trick of concerted action. They will not wait to be organized by the skilled workers, in fact, the skilled workers cannot organize them. They will nevertheless have an organization for they will organize themselves, and they will organize themselves as syndicalists.

Unskilled workers have an identity of interest with each other [illegible] identity of interest with the skilled. Identity of interest, however, is the impelling force to organization. The political Socialists, particularly the left wing, are making their fundamental mistake at this point. They argue that the interests of the proletarians [illegible] as against the capitalist, as in fact they are, but they ignore the fact that the interests of the so-called proletarians are not always identical with one another. When a matter of property is involved, even if it be only the truncient and uncertain property in skill, interests become differentiat[illegible] There can be no united or really purposeful action.

But these unskilled by virtue of their very proletarianism, are able to move even the mass of the skilled, for as soon as they organize and enter upon their right they challenge the existing system at its very base.

Here, again, they fulfill all the conditions of the Marxian proletariat. On this account they are able to move large masses, even of the skilled, in times of industrial struggle and to appeal to the fundamental and underlying proletarianism which the craft form of organization obscured. The small-property notion of the skilled under these circumstances becomes subordinated. This would happen more readily but for the hostility of the labor leaders, who continually warn their followers that an independent organization of the unskilled must be discouraged. Where the A. F. of L. controls, the leaders are able to make their probition effective through their control of the jobs. But for this, many thousands of skilled men would willingly throw in their lot with the mass and demand an organization that required but one card and gave them an opportunity of solidarity in an industrial movement.

The time for such a consummation is, however, not yet. The craft unions must be subjected to still further pressure and their inefficiency must be made patent. How far the unskilled unions can assist in the work of destroying craft small property depends altogether upon the particular circumstances of each case, and involves too many factors to be successfully examined at this point.

In the meantime they are driven to a syndicalist form of organization. They are of necessity impelled to direct action, not by any means, however, in the sinister sense in which the term is employed by many Socialists. That this is so is now receiving practically universal acceptance even among the ultraparliamentarians of a decade ago.

What is this syndicalism, then, to which the unskilled have been obliged to turn? We cannot find a better statement than that which appeared in a recent number of the London New Age as follows: "The object of syndicalism is to induce in the workers a sense of solidarity and concurrently to electrify the mass for corporate action."

Whatever objections may be made to this method cannot have any weight, as regards the unskilled, for it is admitted that no other can be followed by them. It is clear also that the pursuit of such a method on the scale which its use would imply must be fraught with tremendous consequences to the labor movement.—The New Review.

The Class Struggle in Germany and England

By J. B. Askew (Berlin)

It is certainly no mere coincidence that at a time when public opinion in England has been outraged by a glaring example of class justice the Prussian government should have afforded a like notorious case. It may not be unknown in America that Ramsay MacDonald, the theoretical authority and guide of the English labor party, maintains in common with his bourgeois admirers that class war and class justice are terms only suitable to Prussia, and ought presumably, like all imported goods, to be branded with the words 'Made in Germany" as a warning to all true sons of Britain to have nothing to do with them.

It must have been a double sorrow to our friend when the government of his dear Liberal allies gave the clearest proof that the class war and class justice were not German *monopolies*.

To observant men and women, not obsessed by biological analogies or confused by ethical phrases, it has long been clear that England is a class state in the basest sense of the word. Even if class justice does not take on so open a form as in other countries, it is largely because English justice, by reason of the heavy expenses involved on those who call on it, has long been a preserve for the rich. English justice proclaims the equality of rich and poor before the law and takes at the same time every precaution that the poor be kept away. But now we may thank the Liberal government for destroying what little ground there was for believing in the impartiality of English justice or its independence of class considerations. Compare the treatment meted out to Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry, who have been allowed for more than a year to organize in Ulster an armed rising against the government without any steps being taken to check or prosecute them, with that accorded James Larkin, the trade union official, who on the strength of a single speech in which he had said not a hundredth part of what Carson has said daily, was condemned to several weeks' imprisonment. When we consider that the law by which Larkin was convicted is between two and three hundred years old, and that the fact that he spoke disrespectfully of the king was among the points of the indictment, it is fair enough to speak of the whole proceeding as farcical. But it must further be said that not even in Prussia, the classic land of prosecutions for lese majeste, would it have been possible to convict a man on the strength of such words as Larkin was accused of using. Many a comic paper in Germany could have been convicted over and over again, had a similar rule prevailed. It is easy to see why the English government has no need to pass an anti-Socialist law, since she may revive obsolete laws from previous centuries. Fortunately the mighty protest of the British workers compelled Larkin's release.

Another case of class justice in England was that of Sir Rufus Isaacs, who instigated certain colleagues to a transaction somewhat similar to that of the Krupp case in Germany, and was then made Lord Chief Justice of England. In this capacity he sits in judgment upon men guilty in many cases of crimes less serious than his own.

How the courts under the feudal capitalism of Prussia mete out justice is shown in the Krupp case. It is important to bear in mind that here the government was tackling the most powerful of German capitalist firms, in fact, it might almost be said that the Krupps, with their allied banks, embodied German capitalism, and to indict a member of that firm was, in a sense, to indict German capitalism, militarism and imperialism. How unwillingly the government disturbed such a hornet's nest was shown by the careful manner in which the public prosecutor—usually so keen when after an ordinary criminal—this time ignored the most obvious questions. Explanations were gravely accepted which, under ordinary circumstances, would have aroused only laughter. When certain witnesses were at a loss to explain their conduct, the courteous presiding judge was good enough to suggest an explanation for them. They were acquitted of a charge of treason and found guilty of bribery. But it is certain that many a poor devil of a spy has been given a long sentence on evidence far less damaging. When an attempt was made to defend the [illegible] ground that bribery was probably a necessary feature of capitalism, the government and the capitalist classes soon saw that such a defence might do for the Krupps, but it would give the case against capitalism entirely away.

[illegible] Krupp was known to have offered guns to the French government just before the outbreak of the Franco-German war has not been allowed to disturb the reputation of the firm as a model of German patriotism, any more than the fact that they supplied armor plate to the American government at about half the price demanded from their own. An agreement which Krupp entered into with other gunmakers provided that they should not compete against each other in their own countries. Thus were monopoly prices assured in their home land, while in countries like the United States the advantage of competition was enjoyed. It was naively explained by one of the directors that the Krupps, in trying to buy state secrets, were actuated not merely by a desire for profits but were thinking how to find employment for their workmen—those workers, whose interests they had previously guarded so anxiously against the insidious wiles of Socialist agitators and trade union organizers! Yes, indeed, the Krupps were proven to be not only patriots, but philanthropists as well.

In the Fatherland the German official has always been held to be a model of incorruptibility. How awkward the situation is at present may be imagined when it is considered that the Krupp board of directors consists largely of ex-ministers and other high state officials, who have exchanged the dignity of state offices for a directorship. That such directors would have access to ministers and even higher powers, and thereby be in a position to render peculiar services, the Krupps well knew.

That so much of the facts in regard to this case ever reached the public was due to the Socialist press of Germany. The extent of the bourgeois government's fear of certain Socialists may be gathered from their clumsy and of course unsuccessful attempt to dictate to our parliamentary representatives what members should be excluded from the committee to investigate the armor contracts. By their objection to Karl Leibknecht the government has deprived this inquiry of any value it might have had in the eyes of the public, who now conceive it to be a mere whitewashing effort.

Corruption and its twin brother, class justice, are the two prevailing characteristics of capitalism equally in Liberal England and Conservative Germany.—The New Review.

KNOWLEDGE IS DEATH —IGNORANCE IS LIFE

If sex hygiene is to be taught in our public schools the human race will die out in 150 years, says Bird S. Coler, the well known Tammany politician and reformer.

There can be no doubt about it, for Mr. Coler asserts he has statistics to prove his assertion. He has studied, he says, the birth rate statistics of a number of women who were trained in a college where eugenics and sex hygiene had been taught for many years, and his deductions therefrom prove his contention.

He didn't give the name of the college or the number of women, or how the statistics were collected. Great minds like Mr Coler's are above such petty details and particulars.

But, accepting the assertions, it would be interesting to know from Mr. Coler just how and why this knowledge prevented women from having children.

Sex hygiene, after all, is nothing more than teaching people how to preserve their health through a knowledge of the sex and sex functions which, all of them naturally possess. And eugenics isn't anything more than knowledge of how to improve the race physically, to have "better born babies," as the eugenists say.

What, then, happened to these women? Did they use their knowledge to weaken and destroy their bodies by completely suppressing functions which this knowledge enabled them to recognize as normal and natural?

Or did they refuse to bear children beyond the number that their knowledge told them they could do, without physical injury to themselves, or that they could comfortably rear, support and educate?

That is probably what Mr. Coler means. His idea seems to be that women should bear children unthinkingly and without any regulation, because it is a "natural function." Their output should be determined, not by themselves, but by the Bird S. Colers, and the latter put no limit on it. Just let the children come right along, without let or hindrance. The women have no business to think about children; they have only to bear them. It is a "natural function," and the thing to do is just "let nature caper."

If we can imagine people following Coler's advice in all "natural functions" without restriction, the race would disappear in much less time than the 150 years he gives it.

Eating is a natural function. But how would it be if it were not re[illegible] whether they wanted it or not? The person who feasts, or diets, or refrains from certain food at certain times is just as much suppressing a natural function as is a woman who refrains from having more children than she can safely bear and preserve her health.

If people can eat too much, they can also breed too much. If the stomach can be abused, overworked and weakened by continual demands upon it, so can the generative organs.

The Coler hypothesis evidently is that reproduction can only be kept up through the ignorance of the reproducers. Let them acquire knowledge of what they are doing and they will cease to do it. If that were the case, the human race would have come to an end thousands of years ago. Women have kept the race going millions of years in their ignorance, and now that they are becoming enlightened they will quit—in 150 years.

Mr. Coler, however, has some reason to fear. If he regards himself as a representative of the human race, intellectually speaking, then it will come to an end for certain. Women will not bring into the world human beings of the low mental powers of Coler. There won't be any Bird S. Colers [illegible] years from now.

"Better babies" involves better education, more knowledge and superior reasoning power. B. S. C. is, therefore, out of it. He and his like will disappear, and the world will never miss them.

The best place to cast an old party ballot is on the dump heap.

The New York Call shows that many of the child slaves of the south are lineal descendants of the men who fought for freedom during the revolutionary war. It proves that capitalism makes the freedom won by war impossible to keep.

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The Socialization of Saving

By Arthur Wallace Calhoun
Professor of Sociology and Economics, Maryville College

It is worth while to consider the logic of the renewed interest at present manifested in Poor Richard's gospel of frugality and the simple life. What is the significance of the emphasis that certain economists have been putting on the virtue of saving on the part of the masses? and how much value should be attached to the doctrine?

The first thought that suggests itself in this regard is that the doctrine in question is calculated to be a stout prop for Capitalism, about whose future some of its own adherents seem to be more dubious than the more hopeful Socialists are certain. It is well known that the man with a few dollars invested is likely to be more possessed by the capitalist spirit than the man with a much bigger stake. And even the workingman with no savings, if only he have sufficient hope, is likely to stand, not with the class to which he now belongs, but with the class to which he hopes to belong when he shall have saved enough to make him, as he fancies, a capitalist. If, then, the practice of saving can be diligently cultivated among the masses, a reactionary tendency may be injected into the ranks of labor that will make the frugal workingman more or less immune to the advances of the Socialist who wishes to convince him that he belongs on the proletarian side in the class struggle. It is evident, therefore, that, whether intentionally or not, the advocates of general saving are playing into the hands of Capitalism, as against the assaults made by Socialists on the present custom of interest and profits. Of this fact the Socialists are aware, hence their tendency to disapprove any general propaganda made in behalf of the doctrine of "saving."

It is a commonplace that in so far as saving is for the purpose of investment, and not merely as a safeguard of the future, its advantage consists in the fact that it gives the saver the privilege of participating in the fruits of other men's labors. Its benefit depends largely on the fact that relatively few are able to save. If everyone were saving, the result would be that everyone would be taking toll of other people, and would himself be giving part of the proceeds of his labor to other people, resulting in a state of affairs not unlike that of the castaways on the famous island who lived by taking in each other's washing. For if everyone were saving, the supply of capital goods would soon become a white elephant, and would be largely sterile, because far in excess of the needs of society.

Such considerations suggest some criticisms of the traditional philosophy of saving.

Shall a man save in order to have abundant means of enjoyment in his later years, when he is less capable of work? But as his capacity for work decreases, in like manner does his capacity for enjoyment decrease, and he finds himself convicted of irretrievable folly in missing enjoyment when he might have had it, in order to make it financially possible at a time when his sensibilities have so lost the keen edge of youth that he can enjoy it only a feeble degree.

Shall a man save in order to give his posterity an easier time than he had? Experience shows that beyond a certain very moderate amount, such unearned godsends are deadly rather than helpful. They blight the talents of the children to whom they come, or maintain in high places weaklings unfit for survival. The experience of the past in this regard shows that unrestricted inheritance is one of the blights on our supposed democratic equality of opportunity. The man that cares to perpetuate this system of special privilege may be a kind father, but he is not a wise father, and assuredly he is an execrable citizen.

Shall a man then save in order to lead an easier life, by taking tribute of the industry of others? Surely it will be agreed that the citizen that refuses to employ his own capacities for social service is in his way as despicable as the man who, with fewer opportunities, turns his talents to preying on society by criminal violence. Or, if it be granted that he intends to engage in some dilettante philanthropy, or other police employment, with intent to benefit society, what reason have we to suppose that his aristocratic self-confidence is a better credential of fitness for such work, than was the vision of the rustic who saw in flaming letters P C in the sky his call to Preach Christ but was informed by a kind friend that it probably signified rather "Plow Corn." It would surely seem that we need some better test than individual fancy for the selection of our social workers.

Shall our incipient capitalist, then, save in order to gather into his hands the power to dominate, firstly in the industrial world, and thereby in the world of government, culture, and ecclesiastical activity? Certainly the situation in which society finds itself at the present writing would suggest to the friend of social well-being that there is no need of encouragement to accumulation with this end in view. And it is scarcely honest to encourage a host of petty savers by holding out before them such hopes of dominance, which are as certain to make shipwreck as were the chances of the traditional American boy to attain the Presidency of the United States. The minority stockholder is the joke of American finance.

To what end, then, and to what degree, is saving commendable? Was the old gospel of frugality erratic and desultory? By no means. Private saving had its place in its day, just as did slavery. It will be granted that, in an age of deficit, when man's utmost efforts were, on account of the lack of proper instruments of production, incapable of accumulating a surplus for the whole people—it will be granted that in such an age of deficit, slavery which secured a surplus to the few, whereby they could enjoy leisure and thereby develop the instrumentalities of civilization, was a means of social progress, preferable to a state of primitive equality and stagnation. But slavery was a system appropriate only to such an age of deficit. Similarly, the accumulation of capital by private individuals was appropriate to an age of deficit, when society was too ignorant and crude to be able, out of its scanty production, to safeguard the interests of all and provide a permanent capital for future production. But its validity in such an age of social poverty does not prove the necessity for private saving in an age such as that upon which we are entering—an age in which mankind is coming increasingly into possession of all the means to an abundant life for all. It would be strange if, in such an age of social surplus, society should remain content to gather its capital in the same old whimsical haphazard way that prevailed in the ages of economic barbarism. We are waking to the fact that saving is appropriately a social function that may not safely be left to the caprice of a host of unsocial individuals.

To what degree does society benefit from individual "saving" as it now proceeds?

In the first place, much of the money accumulated by our blessed savers goes into real estate speculation. Now, whatever may be the consequences of such deals, assuredly they do not add to the amount of productive equipment of society. They may stimulate the opening up of new fields, but there is no indication that America needs stimulation to the hasty exploitation of her natural resources. Whether the flow of funds into real estate swells prices in a given locality or helps to lower the rate of returns on money, there is no indication that it adds one iota to the equipment by which society makes its living.

Again, much of the money saved goes into the needless duplication of already existing capital. Our mills and factories running at half pressure, our railroads hauling half-empty trains along parallel tracks of supposedly competing lines, our hordes of starving grocers and other small dealers, all testify to the fact that it is possible for a society to overcapitalize, to encumber itself with an excess of equipment. Certainly savings turned into such wasteful duplication is of no benefit to society. It adds nothing to the real means of production. It is fictitious capital, unworthy of the name.

Moreover, when a man saves and puts his money in the bank, it may be loaned out to some spendthrift, who squanders it forthwith. Obviously such an event is not saving at all, but is merely vicarious spending. The fact that B has spent wealth belonging to A, and that A has thereby a claim against B, has done nothing at all to augment society's productive equipment. The "saving" has been of no social benefit.

It is scarcely necessary to mention the type of saver that simply hoards his funds away in some place of fancied security. Such saving is obviously without social benefit.

We are thus reduced to the conclusion that the only case in which private saving is of social advantage is when the money saved is invested in some form of capital goods of which society is in actual need, that is, when the investment goes into some line that is not only undeveloped, but is, at present, in need of development.

It is doubtful whether those that so confidently urge everyone to save have taken all the foregoing considerations into account.

It remains to consider what method of saving is to be recommended in the one case in which saving is socially beneficial. Shall the task of providing the capital actually needed for legitimate industrial development required by present needs of the community be left to the uncontrolled impulses of miscellaneous individuals actuated by purely selfish motives, or may we hope to develop a class of savers actuated by philanthropic motives and guided by some well-defined principles, or shall the saving in question be effected collectively?

Surely social evolution has gone on at haphazard long enough. We have long enough suffered the regime of chaotic individualism, with the social machinery at the mercy of the chance activities of numberless irresponsible individuals uninformed as to social needs, uninformed as to what steps others were taking. The riot of reckless enterprise, seeking gain by financial juggling, the encouragement of uncontrolled squandering, and by all the other devious ways of capitalistic finance, has surely by this time brought us to our senses. Saving and investment are, conspicuously, social functions not to be left permanently to private judgment.

Already much saving is being done by collective agencies. A well-ordered corporation takes pains to create a surplus, even contrary to the short-sighted preference of its dividend-greedy stockholders. Collective saving has in so far superseded individual saving. Moreover, numberless enterprises under public ownership yield returns sufficient not only for maintenance (which is in itself a form of saving), but also for extension, or for the development of new public enterprises. These two forms of collective saving, corporation and municipal, point the direction of future social policy. The time may not yet be ripe for the replacement of the old method of private saving by the new method of corporate saving, but it is bound to be more and more recognized that saving is essentially a public function and must be performed by some agency representing the whole public.

The upshot of our inquiry into the logic of saving rather dismantles the familiar ethic of frugality. The way to social progress is not along the lines of individual saving. Other considerations of great import intervene. If saving is in itself a virtue, we ought to praise the frugality and simple life of the Chinaman and the Italian government, who subsist on nothing and save nothing. Our disapproval of them grows out of our recognition of the pulling power of a high standard of living. Instead of trying to teach people to get along on as little as possible, we ought to teach people to want as much as possible. It is by the introduction of new wants in ever increasing number that we may hope to spur the populace to the elimination of waste and exploitation from the productive process and to the development of constantly improving implements of production, in order that we may realize in actuality what we now see as potential—the transition from the pain economy to the pleasure economy. Saving is a virtue appropriate to a regime of capitalism and industry for private profit. Under a regime of socialized industry, it need not be stressed as a virtue. It will not be a matter of private concern. It will not be thought of as meritorious. It will be a matter-of-course, conducted by society, not left to individual discretion. Its place in the list of personal virtues will be taken by eager, wise expenditure. Thus does industrial evolution reverse values.—The New Review.

"John D. Hakes Part," reads a headline. The pious old gentleman is getting modest.

The Dangers of Indigestion

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

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B. Rawsón :-: Manager

An Open Letter to the Boy Scouts of America

I am in receipt of your communication asking me to call attention to the fact that there is a distinction between your organization and the United States Boy Scouts. You say the latter is a military organization; yours is not. You add, further, that your organization is founded on "the good turn daily" principle.

You inform me that it was at the suggestion of one of the members of your Executive Board that you wrote me, and I suppose your purpose is to secure the indorsement of the Socialists, since they are in favor of international peace and opposed to militarism.

I do not know upon the suggestion of which member of the Executive Board you wrote me. And in looking over the names of the board members, I wonder if it might have been George D. Porter, who happens to be a resident of Philadelphia.

Mr. Porter also happens to be allied with the reform party now in charge of the city's affairs; in fact, Mr. Porter occupies the office of Director of Public Safety.

I wonder if you are familiar with the fact that in the campaign just closed the reform party made an issue of the point that it desired the building of more battleships? It so happens that in the section of the city nearest the navy yard a number of pig sties are more or less in evidence, and some well intentioned people made the abolition of the nuisance a campaign demand. In this the reform party joined, hoping to thereby becloud the real issues—the failure of the administration to live up to their campaign pledges to reduce the cost of the necessaries of life.

The reformers made their issue "battleships against the piggeries" Mr. Porter is of the reform forces and I wonder if you are aware of the position he took in this campaign.

More than that, I am speaking as to what Mr. Porter means by the good turn daily principle, in the happens that we are in the midst of a strike of several thousand garment workers. These people are rebelling against the sweatshop conditions under which they have been compelled to labor, which has steeped them in the dregs of poverty, while permitting their employers to bask in affluence. If ever there was a struggle upon the part of the lowly of the city that deserved the support of every fair-minded man, this is the one. Here certainly is room in abundance for Mr. Porter to put into practice "the good turn daily" principle.

But this is how Mr. Porter has behaved: Peaceful pickets of the strikers have been clapped into jail by the hundred, many of them being discharged as soon as their cases came to trial. On the other hand imported thugs and plug-uglies, paid only for their ability to perpetuate violence, have been authorized to arm the strikers, have been commanded to carry dangerous weapons, have committed any number of assaults and killed one young boy.

The least Mr. Porter could have done as between the citizens of Philadelphia on strike and these anti-social elements engaged to terrorize the community, would have been to compel the latter, equally with the former, to maintain the peace. That he favored the imported lawbreakers, discriminated against the poor and oppressed is an established fact.

The exact nature of Mr. Porter's interpretation of "the good turn daily" principle was shown, however, a few days ago. A resolution was unanimously adopted by Common Councils. The resolution provided that the arbiters should consist of a number of public officials, together with representatives of the Business Men's Association. The strikers were to have no representative upon the proposed board. Yet they considered their demands so just that they promptly expressed their willingness to abide by its decision. Select Councils were tardy about adopting the resolution and the Central Labor Union called for a demonstration at the City Hall in behalf of the resolution.

What part did Mr. Porter take in the plan proposed to bring peace in this great industrial trouble? He permitted, if he did not order, his assistant to prohibit the meeting, and thereby trample down the right of the people to assemble peacefully. Wiser heads prevailed over Mr. Porter, and, at the eleventh hour, when enough had been done to demoralize the meeting, the action of his department was rescinded.

Mr. Porter's action did not end there, however. He ordered several hundred policemen to station themselves in the crowd in riot formation, or be in readiness at the nearby police stations. In spite of the fact that every provocation was thereby offered the people to forcibly resent this intrusion of their rights, the meeting was held without the slightest indication of disorder, and Select Councils unanimously adopted the resolution.

[illegible] their friends as against the manufacturers? And just to hint at one thing could any one in sober thought imagine Mr. Porter sending a squad of police to attend the meetings of the manufacturers? Could any one even imagine him sending a squad of police to keep an eye upon the suspicious characters the employers have hired to break the strike? And, finally, could any one imagine that Mr. Porter, by the slogan "good turn daily" principle, mean anything else but a good turn for the masters and against the victims of our industrial despotism?

[illegible] the circumstances, what is the Boy Scout organization to be taken to be but an auxiliary of organized wrong and oppression?

I am free to admit there is need for an association that will bring together the youth of the land for the purposes of self-development physically, mentally and morally. The least that should be expected from such an association is that it will try to live up to the principle of doing a good turn daily, which means, among other things, that it will frown down militarism. And I am under the impression that such an association exists in the Young People's Socialist leagues.

These leagues are under the supervision of the Socialist party, which is recognized as the greatest force in the world for universal peace. The principles of the leagues in this direction cannot, therefore, be misunderstood. But more important than that, the leagues take the position of the Socialist party with regard to the weak and exploited as against the ruling class of exploiters.

On that account these leagues, bringing together the young men and women who are trying to establish the social order in which the principle of the brotherhood of man will be realized, are a very potent factor for coming humanity.

I am sorry that I cannot see my way clear to recommend your organization. At the same time I am happy to be able to return your courtesy and invite all of you who desire to help in the realization of the principles of the Socialist movement to assist in building up the Young People's Socialist leagues.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH E. COHEN.
—New York Call.

A NATIONAL PERIL

We have arrived at a moment in our industrial history which is both critical and inspiring, at least as inspiring as it is critical. We are learning to perceive that the existence of a vast class of underfed, underprovided workers, without hope or security, constitutes an enormous national peril. Is it the case that the first charge upon an industry should be the opportunity of making large fortunes or the proper payment of the workers? I believe the greatest need of the workers at home is courage, hope and confidence. By our present system we are plunging deeper and deeper into economic difficulty.—Dr. Gore, Bishop of Oxford, at the British Anti-Sweating Conference.

THE DRAMA IN NEW YORK

He pressed up to the window of the box office.

"Gimme ticket to the show."

"Sorry, sir," responded the urbane ticket dispenser. "No tickets being sold for this performance."

"Huh?"

"No tickets sold for this particular performance."

"How's that?"

"This performance is being given for the District Attorney. There is, however, a good show across the street."

"Been over there," snapped the man, "and they were playing exclusively to the Grand Jury. This is a fine town! [illegible] works exhibiting now also? Maybe I can get a view of them without intruding on the Coroner."

And he pranced out. Judge.

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F. H. NEWNHAM, Editor-Manager

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL FERNIE B.C.

THE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF A CITY

Our remarks are not directed at individuals, but at the system, and this system which we have in mind is the management of the city of Fernie, and any other municipality that is content to adopt the present, sloppy, haphazard method of conducting its affairs.

A city is nothing more or less than a huge business concern, and the first essential to the management of same is, that the individual or individuals at the head of affairs be men with a knowledge, not necessarily practical, but certainly good business heads. We favor the management of city affairs by one man, that man to be subject to the referendum and recall, and to be governed by a commission of three commissioners.

To the casual reader this may appear an impossibility in our small town, but when we consider what is being paid out by this city in the shape of salaries for administration, it will readily be seen that this is not by any means so expensive as the present method.

If we had one head business manager, who was above the pettyfogging, political and trade interest that at present run the town, many of the ever-growing expenses would be eliminated. For instance, he would not have to listen to the appeals of an already well-paid city magistrate. The city clerk and his office would be under his control and personal supervision. With the present method of government, there is practically no supervision in these two departments. There is also the question of the policing of the town. At present we have five men on the force, which should be ample for this town. This force would also come under the supervision of a business manager, and he would control the movement of same.

The electric light department, the water department, and the works department would also all be controlled by him. Each department would, of course, have its own superintendent, but they would be responsible to the manager, who, in turn, would be responsible to the commissioners and the people. This strikes us as a much more logical method of conducting the affairs of our small community than the present one of electing year by year fresh Councils and fresh committees, who are always discovering what the other failed to do, and leaving a like reputation behind for the following year.

The management of our school offers an eloquent example of what a one man management can accomplish. G. G. Henderson has practically assumed control of the school, and the amount of good work done and the success of same is due, in a large measure, to his unstinted efforts for our future citizens.

In coming to the real issue at present before the electors, namely, the election of a Mayor and Council, we must relegate the question of business management to the future.

The workers of this city are determined to make an effort to secure municipal representation upon the Council. This is the only effective kick that you can register at this particular time. You must not be content, as hitherto, with the promises of the vote anglers, who regard the fulfilment of their resolutions as something to be taken care of by the distant future. By having your own men on the Council, you will discover that the city officials will have a much higher regard and appreciation of you and your class than they at present have. You will have a say in the policing of this town and the Justice Department. You will also be able to curtail many of the little unnecessary expenses that are incurred from year to year, while the lighting and works department will also come under your direct notice. The average individual is unfortunately inclined to view too lightly the duties and obligations of the Council, but you will discover, if fortunate enough to be elected, that there are many ways whereby you may help in the administration of this city for the betterment of the citizens generally.

A meeting will be held in the Grand Theatre on Monday evening, when all the prospective candidates will have an opportunity of addressing the ratepayers and stating just what they stand for, and what they do not.

It is to be regretted that the city financial statement can not be published until after we have gone to press. In our opinion the late Council might have arranged for this to be in the hands of the local papers and permit them to place same before the rateplayers. It savours too much of the usual political flimflam to run this on the electors at practically the last minute. In spite of this, however, we have the assurance of the Mayor that the statement is one of the most favorable that has ever been placed before the citizens, and we suppose must until are able to examine the same carefully be content with his assurance. In all fairness to the late Council, we believe that an honest attempt has been made to curtail expenses and run the affairs of the city as economically as possible. True, there is opposition in the field, so far as mayoralty is concerned, but what platform Mr. Morrison will workers and the Ledger will get just so much as they can force the Council to give and no more. If, however, they elect two or three of their own class to the Council, they will find the moral influence to get a little more consideration for themselves and us much greater.

THE COMPANY OF THE UNEMPLOYED

A rather interesting state of affairs at present exists in Calgary—the labor markets and the unemployed seem determined to keep the council on the jump until they have secured either work or three square meals a day, and shelter from the glorious Sunny Alberta climate. We say interesting, and it surely is when one attempts to analyze the attitude of the council and the petty bourgeois ratepayer of that town.

To the superficial observer, the fact that the small ratepayer finds himself burdened with extra rates caused by the unemployed demand, may seem a gross injustice, and it is an injustice, but no quite so gross as some of the councillors would have us believe. At a meeting of the Calgary fathers, the surveyor pointed out that the sewer work carried on for the benefit of the unemployed at this time of the year meant an increased cost of 60 or 70 per cent. Now we will take the question as it affects the small ratepayer first.

These unemployed men are the surplus of the labor market; they were brought into this country at a period when their services were required. They were paid just so little as was necessary to keep them in the necessities of life, and they were worked just so hard as the bullying contractor or his straw boss could work them. They were sent out in the early spring to the railroad camps to assist in the construction, were employed in the bush or irrigation work that has been in progress in various parts. They have been the pioneers in opening up the various transportation ways and their work for the year is finished. During the period that these men have been employed the smug capitalist and even the petty bourgeois have been reaping the benefits of their toil; for remember, railroads are not built to give employment but to earn dividends. Land is not irrigated for the benefit of the unskilled laborer, but with the intention of exploitation. All the capital, or at least a large portion of it, employed in this work will find its way back into the big city. It is this that keeps the city man employed, and it is the man with the steady, permanent job who is able to scrape sufficient together to purchase a home. The unskilled laborer can find employment for six or seven months only, what is he to do with himself during the winter? The great pity is that, unlike Bruin, he cannot hibernate for four months and resurrect in the spring ready for the labor market, which invariably at this time has a demand for his only commodity. The immigration authorities have permitted these men to enter the country because the transportation people wanted them, and the question now arises, who shall maintain them? Naturally you say the railroad companies, and you would be more or less correct, but the railroad companies have not been the sole gainers by their efforts and therefore even this drastic method would not be quite correct. Society—and by society we mean all those big or little, large or small, capitalist or non-capitalist—must support them. We have all reaped and we must all pay, and while the idiosyncrasies of our system may compel some to pay a larger portion than the other, this does not relieve us of the responsibility. The small ratepayer has voted his ticket and by so ding has vested the power in the present authorities. He has no reason to kick; he is getting what he voted for and if the municipal authorities tax him cent per cent it is no more than is necessary to awaken him to a consciousness of his position.

The fact that the work is costing 60 or 70 per cent more does not cut much figure either. Surely it is our glorious privilege to live, and as to live we must work, then for our part it would not interest us did the surveyor inform us that it cost 1,000 per cent more. For, after all, the city should find it cheaper to find work than to find food.

Possibly the Calgary ratepayers will realize what they are up against and discover the solution. It is the kindest sympathy to hand them, and if the present council does not swat them hard enough, then we trust they will elect another bunch who will pass them all that is coming. The only way to reach some men's brain is through their pocket.

To the Ratepayers of Fernie

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the request of a number of ratepayers and friends, I have decided to present myself as candidate for Alderman for the city of Fernie for the ensuing year. Should you favor me with your confidence and support I shall [illegible] further [illegible] the interests of the city.

W. Jackson

To the Ratepayers of Fernie

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the request of numerous friends and ratepayers, I am offering myself as Alderman to the citizens of Fernie. If elected it is my intention to devote all my energy to improving the streets and sidewalks of our town, and I feel sure that most of my friends will appreciate my experience and practical knowledge of work of this kind.

W. Robichaud

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

MICHEL NOTES

Mr. W. R. Wilson, general manager, visited the Michel mines this week.

Mr. Joe Wilson, of Fernie, was among his friends down here.

Mr. John Lockett, from the North Fork ranch, paid his friends a visit. John looks none the worse for his quiet living on the prairie and says "now't beats ranching; your own boss and no strikes."

A rumor came around town that Mike Krall met with his death on the coast, but by what means is not known. His brother Joe, we understand, received a letter announcing death.

Bill Savage is around town again for a short stay.

Mr. Cassidy, of Trites-Wood store, came in again this week from Spokane after visiting his parents.

The dance on New Year's night, given by Thomas Crahan, of Michel Hotel, was well appreciated and a very enjoyable evening was spent, everyone being pleased with the musical talent of Dan Waddington, of Old Michel, M. Taylor and McIntosh, of New Michel.

There seems to be quite a lot of sickness in town; let us hope a change in the weather will bring about changes for better.

The news came to hand as we mail these notes that a theatre is to be built with a maple wood floor for dancing, in New Michel. Keep improving, boys, that's the idea.

Uncle Benny Hall has blown into camp again. The kiddies were saying here comes Father Christmas. Our reporter just managed to have one word with him before train time. "How'st goin' on ould lad? Thou's gotten some owd country weather at Michel. Beggar me buttons, what shall we get next?"

Michel Local Union Notes

The regular meeting was held at 2 p.m. with a good attendance, but we want to impress on the minds of the non-attenders, or in other words union men who are just satisfied by paying their dues and kicking if their dues seem too large, that the 50 cent assessment is not forgotten yet.

Interpreters were picked for the various nationalities, Pete Baldassi, Italian; Mike Dudas, Slavonian; M. Brown, Hungarian.

The meeting voted in concord with the resolution sent by the Liberation League. We are certain that it is only our duty in supporting something that should show a good feeling to our imprisoned brothers whom we consider wrongfully dealt with. Let us hope our directors of the law will consider they have put some good honest citizens (who have a character good enough for anywhere on God's earth) behind criminal bars.

After the Local Union meeting an underground employees' meeting was held for the purpose of electing inspection committee for the three mines and the following were elected: Old No. 3 mine, John Price and Harry Brown; New No. 3 mine, James Mercer and Ben Ball; the so-called No. 8 mine, M. D. McLean and L. Thomas to act for the ensuing term of three months.

After the meeting adjourned a contract miners' meeting followed to bring certain charges against the scrutineers. Charge No. 1 was tabled indefinitely, the author of the charge failing to put in appearance. Charge No. 2 was rather a complicated affair, although would have been better understood if the tally sheets had not been burned, which should not have occurred. Let us hope the checkweigh committee will be a little more active on these elections. Under the circumstances nothing could be proved against the scrutineers at this meeting.

COAL CREEK NOTES

Christmas Tree at Presbyterian Church

The annual Christmas tree in connection with the Presbyterian Church took place on Friday evening last. The Church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the scholars each received handsome presents at the hands of Santa Claus. Recitations and songs were rendered by the children. The committee in charge desire to thank the residents of the camp for the noble response made to their appeal for funds.

Charlie McGee arrived in camp last week end from Whitehaven, Cumberland. He is staying with his sister, Mrs. George Smith, Morrissey Cottages. We welcome you, joy.

Ewan Livingstone arrived in camp on Saturday last hailing from Lancashire, England. We welcome thee, in gradely Lanky fashion. No clogs and shawls here.

Coal Creek was fairly represented at the Moose social held on Monday evening last. As usual the boys came home with the milk in the morning. These events are looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation by Coal Creek Moose.

We are pleased to report that Dudley Michell has returned to work after his sojourn in Fernie Hospital, where he underwent an operation.

Jack Buchanan returned from hospital this week, where he has been undergoing [illegible] ing.

The baby boy of W. Wilson was taken to hospital on Saturday suffering from blood poison. He is reported doing as well as can be expected.

The stork paid a visit to Coyote Street again on Saturday, leaving a [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. James English. Unfortunately the child did not live long, dying on Sunday. Our sympathies go out to the parents.

A gloom settled over Morrissey Cottages when word was received that Tom Joyce, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Joyce, had died in Fernie hospital on Wednesday morning about 3 o'clock. The unfortunate boy (who was 16 years of age) complained of pains in his leg during last week end which developed into blood poisoning. He was removed to Fernie hospital for operation. Complications arose which could not be avoided and death resulted. Funeral to take place on Sunday next, Presbyterian Church.

We are pleased to report the camp free from any serious accidents.

J. Rodgers visited Fernie hospital with a piece of steel in his eye. He was detained. We hope to see you around again soon, Jimmy.

The Slavonians celebrated their Christmas on Wednesday in the usual fashion, Mutzine and stronger stuff being the chief beverages used. Some indulged too much, which resulted in the appearance of the roysterers before his honor Robt. Fairclough, who, on hearing the evidence, fined them $5 and costs. Sorry you so far forgot yourselves, boys.

Alex Galloway, described as a druggist, was removed to Fernie and ordered to take thirty days' rest at the government expense for fraudulently procuring board at the Teepee boarding house. Mind where you throw your egg shells.

Ed. Harrison has again got home from hospital, where he had to return owing to the old wound breaking out again. We wish you better luck this time, Ned.

A grand smoker will be held in the Club Hall on Saturday, 10th inst., when an opportunity will be taken of presenting Superintendent Shanks with a token of appreciation for services rendered as president of the Club during the last three years. We trust that as many as can make it convenient will attend.

We understand that our old friend Wm. Jackson, sanitary engineer, is running for aldermanic honors again for the city of Fernie. We surely wish you success, Billy.

A runaway occurred on the outside incline at 1 East mine on Wednesday night, shortly before 11 o'clock, which caused the midnight shift to return home, as the gig wheel was smashed up. Work was resumed on Thursday morning.

The committee of the Amateur Dramatic Society is requested to meet at the Club Hall on Sunday morning, at 10.30. Business very important.

Watch for the announcement of the next concert by the Amateur Dramatic Society. Uncle Tom, Little Eva, Topsy and Simon Legree will positively appear, to say nothing of Marks, the lawyer, maybe.

Visitors to Coal Creek this week have been struck with the number of miniature Niagaras, especially in Coyote Street.

The jail and private residence of our local constable is now nearing completion. When finished and painted it will be quite an asset to Coyote Street.

Who was it that used the butter in mistake for cold cream and soot for grease paint? Oh, you boys! practical jokes like these are too bad.

The age of chivalry is not dead yet, for we hear of one lovesick swain, who waited out in the heavy rain for nearly two hours, only to find that the object of his adoration was the fiancee of another. "Oh, cruel fate, 'twas hard o' thee!" etc.

The schools reopened on Monday morning last after the Christmas holidays. The shouts of happy youngsters are missed (?) from the peaceful avenues of our village.

HOSMER NOTES

The Board of Trade held their usual monthly meeting Monday night, with the president, N. F. Kendall, in the chair. Business transacted was light. The Great Northern Railway wrote stating their intention to keep the depot here open and make things generally more comfortable for their patrons. Up to the present they seem to be minus a stove and a key. Steps are being taken to induce someone to lay water to the school. A small committee was appointed to inquire into the matter and report to next meeting. Correspondence was also received regarding prospects for a newspaper in Hosmer. The secretary was instructed to say that a personal look over the ground was advisable. A discussion also took place regarding water supply in case of fire. It was reported that the mine water would have to be used in a case of emergency and many of the members seemed to think that the pipes would become polluted with germs. However, the president allayed their fears by giving some expert information he had received on the subject and the matter was allowed to drop.

The Athletic Club intend having another smoker on Jan. 31. The program is already being arranged. The committee in charge intend giving the maximum amount of fun for a minimum of cost.

A pea soup re-union took place at the Pacific Hotel, New Year's night. The host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Labelle, entertained their friends to dinner, after which dancing and games were indulged in till the small hours of the morning.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. D. Wilson, Thursday, when a report of the year's work was given.

The additions and alterations to the Hosmer School are practically completed and add much to the comfort and convenience of the teachers and pupils of this town. The older part of the building has been revarnished and generally cleaned up. Bookcases have been installed in each room. The school is easily one of the best of its size in the Pass. Considering interruptions, the work of the half-year has been very satisfactory. Following are the leaders in each division: Division I—L. Flett, teacher—1st grade entrance: 1st, Jas. Millar; 2nd, Gretta Rankine; 3rd, Jeannie Cole. 3rd readers—1st, Bessie Smith; 2nd, Leslie Brown; 3rd, Bertha Zischman. 2nd readers—1st, Jas. Cole; 2nd, Wm. Craig; 3rd, Arthur Pruet. Report of Division VI.—Miss C. D. L. [illegible] Class A, Donna Pa[illegible]ck, Isabel Parker, Paula Kulzandl. Class B, Peter Gabara, Mathias Jaspec, Mary Stejeski. Class C, Clara Redpath, Lena Jasper, Sam Tortorelli. Report from Division III.—Miss P. L. Baxendale, teacher—will appear later. Beginning with January the leaders in each division will be announced in the columns of the Ledger.

Dr. and Mrs. Nay have returned from their jaunt down east. Dr. Major, who was relieving, went west Tuesday.

The Galicians and Russians of Hosmer were celebrating their Christmas Wednesday, very little being done at the mine in the work line as a consequence.

A big dance to celebrate Russian Christmas was held at the Queen's and was well attended. They say this was nothing compared with a dance that is coming off in the near future. For further particulars ask John.

The following medical examination of a patient took place at Hosmer recently and is too rich to pass up. Patient complained of elbows being useless. Bone at the back of the neck felt kind of away like and the bones on the outside and inside of the knees jerked and at times were useless. The doctor reported as follows: Heart, normal; lungs, normal; liver, enlarged; nerve reflexes, knee jerks exaggerated; vertebral reflexes also exaggerated; cerebral (i.e., brain), very much so; stomach, normal. These two have evidently been having a little game at reparte or too much holiday cheer; it's hard to say which.

The Hosmer bread and pie factory in the course of construction near P. Burns & Co., is about finished and will soon be operating.

The bush jacks round Hosmer are feeling disconsolate these days, the incessant rain hindering work in the bush to a great extent. A big fall of snow with some frost would be welcomed. Perhaps the weather man will take notice and oblige.

The wash house at the mine is undergoing alterations, and it is to be hoped they bring about an improvement in the matter of convenience, etc. Everything comes to them that wait.

Wanted—Some mine safety lamp agent to call on the directors of the C. P. R. and make a sale of lamps; if he makes it stick he'll do the miners of Hosmer a favor.

CORBIN NOTES

The license came on Saturday last for the Flathead Hotel. The grand opening is to be on Friday, Jan. 9. Free drinks and free dance; everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Allen returned from their honeymoon on the first of the year, and Marl gave the boys a good time. We all join in wishing them the best of luck in their new undertaking.

Mr. John Lockett is paying a visit to his many friends in Michel before returning to his ranch at Cowley.

Now, kids, get the tin can band ready as there is to be another wedding on the 12th inst.

Owing to the strong winds that have been blowing lately, the snow has drifted to such an extent that it took the engine two days to get to the big showing.

Frank Newman is now attending the fan at No. 4 mine on night shift.

Mike McGrath has started to work in the mines here.

We are pleased to say that Mike Bednace will not lose the sight of his eye which was thought would be the case a few weeks ago.

Our old friend Benny Lewis was up here a few days ago, but did not stay as long as usual. We hope nothing has upset you, Ben.

As we go to press we hear that Matt. Ball has left for pastures new.

There will be a special meeting of Corbin Local Union on Sunday next, in the Union Hall. All members are requested to attend, business of importance on hand. Come, one and all.

Sorry to say that John Jones has been under the doctor's care for the last two weeks. We are glad to see you around again, Jack.

HILLCREST NOTES

We have received a communication with reference to certain remarks made by the correspondent from this camp upon the question of the retention of a permanent secretary, but regret that we are unable to publish same. Hillcrest Local, we believe, decided that no mention should be made of business transacted at Local Union meetings through the columns of the Ledger, and under the circumstances we plead laxity in permitting the remarks to appear last week. However, we fail to see how the matter will be helped by using these columns for the discussion of such a contentious question, and prefer to leave the handling of same in the hands of the membership. It is readily understood that all questions of a purely local character are better appreciated and understood by the members than by any outsider, and we think that by giving publicity to these matters we are only creating further discord.

It is open to any member, should he consider himself aggrieved, to apply to the District officers and failing to get satisfaction from them, to carry his case to the International for adjudication.—Ed.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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Frank, Alta. TWO STORES Bellevue, Alta

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

The Lyric orchestra furnished the music at the concert on Sunday night. The hall was filled and the pictures were good. The solo by Mr. Ross McKenzie was a good one and the recitation by Mr. Brown, entitled "The Vagabond," furnished quite a lot of amusement. Pictures at the theatre Monday were "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the hall was filled.

Matt. Hudhard was taken to the hospital on Sunday for treatment for rheumatism. His friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Harry Jepson and wife were up from Lundbreck last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emmerson and family are visiting in camp. Mr. Emmerson was for eight years superintendent of Bellevue mine.

Classes in English for foreign speaking men are being organized in the Methodist Church. Prospective scholars will do well to see Mr. Irwin as soon as possible.

The mild weather has put an end to skating. At the time of writing we are anxiously looking for enough frost to permit the Bellevue-Blairmore hockey match on Friday evening.

Mrs. Irwin entertained the executive of the Junior Epworth League on Thursday night.

The officers and members of the Bellevue Band wish to thank the West Canadian Coal Co. for the sum of $25.

Everybody has the hockey craze in Bellevue. The games with Macleod and Frank fully justify our confidence in our players. If Bellevue gets a square deal from the officials of the Crow's Nest Pass Hockey League, there is no reason why she should not win the honors this winter. But what do we expect? The provisions of the League distinctly state that all games shall be played in three twenty-minute periods. When we went up to Coleman for the opening game the wiseacres of that burg refused to play according to this provision and adjusted the time to suit themselves. Bellevue, of course, lost the game and entered a protest, plunking down the required ten-spot and receiving a letter from the secretary of the executive to the effect that the protest would be duly heard. However, when the matter came up in the executive a motion was put that Bellevue's protest be thrown out. Coleman and Blairmore representatives supported the motion, Frank and Bellevue opposing. It was up to the chairman, a loyal citizen of the sporty (?) town of Blairmore, to cast the deciding vote and Bellevue was handed a lemon in the shape of having her appeal thrown out. This looks to the Bellevue public as if Coleman and Blairmore can work the executive strings any way they like, while Frank and Bellevue can't get a look-in. This is the type of sportsmanship that kills good sport everywhere. It is up to narrow minded and prejudiced people to keep out of official positions or else loosen up.

The Frank-Bellevue hockey match played on the local ice, on New Year's day, provided sport lovers with a rare treat. Frank started off playing strong and rather rough, scoring off a pretty shot from Hurd in three minutes after the whistle blew. Bellevue rallied and kept up a strong pace all through the game, scoring her four goals in the second period. The last period was an exhibition of hockey seldom equalled in these parts and owing to good goal tending only one goal was scored off MacDonald, of Frank.

Bellevue	position	Frank
Rynas	goal	Dunlop
McDonald	point	McIntyre
ckey	cover point	Ford
Scott	right wing	Paul
urke	left wing	McDonald
Scott	centre	Hurd
wers	rover	McKay

Result: Bellevue, 4; Frank, 2. Referee, McNeil.

The Bellevue Band will give a concert in the Miners' Hall, Hillcrest, Sunday, Jan. 11, 1914. The following is the program: March, "Step along"; selection, "Maritana"; song, selected; cornet duet, "La Belle Creole"; recit. and air, "Air Varie"; trombone solo, "The Death of Nelson"; vocal quartette; fantasia, "Songs of Sentiment"; piccolo solo, "Picaroon"; instrumental quartette, "Village Chimes"; paraphrase: chorus, "Hallelujah."

Bellevue Local Union Notes

Our meeting convened as usual with the president in the chair, and a good crowd present. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The first item of note was a request from the general offices, Blairmore, seeking our co-operation in the selecting of a suitable ambulance for the use of both mines. The matter was given the pit committee to handle, with instructions to consult the St. John's Ambulance books, which contain a variety of such things.

The next item was a reply to the secretary, stating why a brother could not be placed back again on the list of those receiving compensation. The matter was now out of their hands owing to the action of said brother, who, when pronounced fit for work by the doctor, instead of trying, placed the matter in the hands of a lawyer, who was now pressing for a settlement with the company. The company states that had this brother gone the usual way and proved to the doctor his inability to work, it would have been an easy thing for him to have got his compensation continued. The matter was ordered placed in our own solicitor's hands for him to take action immediately.

The report of both measuring committees was accepted as satisfactory and very satisfactory to a good number of our members.

Resolutions to be submitted to International Convention—

First: The present basis of representation being very expensive, the drafters of this resolution were of the opinion that none of the efficacy of the organization would be lost by having a less number of delegates present, as they would of necessity be the cream of each district if selected in the following manner: That each District have one delegate for every thousand members, or major fraction thereof, and that each Local have one nomination, to be voted upon in our bi-annual elections. Motion that we non-concur in the resolution brought out many divers opinions of the conception of the trades union movement, some being of the opinion that the educational value could not be measured in dollars and cents. Motion lost, so the convention will have the opportunity of airing their views on the matter.

Second: The United Mine Workers of America seek parliamentary representation as the only institutions that counted for anything had parliamentary representatives.

Third: That our delegate be instructed to support all resolutions having for their object the affiliation of all labor movements.

Fourth: That in the event of a grievance not being satisfactorily settled in any District, a referendum vote of the entire membership be taken to determine a strike of all organized miners.

The secretary was given power to make a small outlay of capital to make his office a little more accommodating for the meeting of all committees.

The meeting ended by giving our pit committee some work and the paying of bills.

FRANK NOTES

Mr. Wilson, our postmaster, spent a few days around New Year's with his family in Calgary.

Mr. E. P. Baker arrived from Ponoka last Saturday to take the position of school principal. Two of the rooms opened on Monday, and the third will open as soon as the lady teacher arrives.

A few business deals have been put through lately. Mr. A. I. Blais has purchased the house and lot of E. Pozzi and expects to build a new store on the front of the property in the near future. The two vacant lots next to this one have been purchased by McDonald & McDonnell. This part of the town, which is next to the skating rink and the best spot in town, bids fair to be the new business centre when Frank mines open.

Mr. Wilcox left for Canmore mines to resume work after the holidays.

Frank hockey team went down to Bellevue on New Year's day and got beat by that team, the score being 4-2.

The Hockey Club are arranging for a basket social and whist drive to be held in the school house, Jan. 16, and the Scotch are considering the possibility of a Burns' night around the 25th in honor of the famous poet.

The annual meeting of ratepayers of the town of Frank was called for last Monday night in the school hall. Mr. Farmer took the chair and read the report of both school and town for the year 1913. It was surprising how much money was collected for the past year, with the condition the town was in, the total amount being nearly $7,000. Last summer the school had a debt of $3,000 and now it is reduced to $500, and there is more than enough to cover this if all taxes are paid. The council and secretary deserve great credit for the careful way in which they have figured things out. Some expressed dissatisfaction at the lighting system of the town, as for a little while the lights at the railroad crossing have been out, but is was explained that this was due to the difficulty of securing lamps for these places. Criticism was also freely offered about the stumps that Mr. Palmer placed at intervals in the Main Street in places in the middle of the sidewalk. This was very timely, as only last week a man fell over one of them at night and broke his leg badly.

The nominations for councillors for the coming year were as follows: W. J. McGowan, F. Weigr and J. Wheeler being the old councillors, and J. Thomas, Evan Morgan, Dan Dunlop, J. A. McDonld and I. Wilson. We understand that a few of the above have declined. The election will take place next Monday between the hours of 2 p.m. and 9 p.m.

PASSBURG AND VICINITY
By Observer

The Observer, likewise our secretary, is very much dissatisfied with the ruling handed down recently by Mr. Stirling, Chief Inspector of Mines, as to what constituted a "practical working miner." We maintain that a man, after digging coal for a large number of years, is a practical working miner, regardless of his occupation at the present time. Whether he holds a miner's certificate of competency or whether he is employed by the miners, he is, in our opinion, a practical working miner and comes within the meaning of the Coal Mines Act. The reason why we are so persistent on this important question is this: We are all well aware of the attitude of the operators in the past. Our fellow workers who dared to demand their rights as union men were discriminated, victimized and so forth, and, in fact, hounded out of the country. To eliminate these injustices we advocated employing men who would not be dependent on the operator for his livelihood and would be in a position to look after and attend to the best interest of the miners. But what do we find today? The miners' agent or representative is violating the Mines Act, the secretary cannot even go into tne mine to check their measurements. The question is: What is the disposition of the miners regarding this great farce of a Coal Mines Act that we have in the province of Alberta? We are fully convinced that it is detrimental to our interest, so therefore let us protest as a body to the Legislature whence it came. Remember that this is not an agreement or contract, but a rotten law of the province.

Mr. Dan Picton, of Bellevue, was visiting at Passburg on Sunday last.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. Harold Houghton, of Passburg, and Miss D. Smith, of London, England.

There are quite a few claims for compensation still pending in these camps and our secretary was instructed by the Locals to place these claims before our solicitor. These cases are being placed before an arbitrator. We were told some time ago that the Sifton government had enacted a good many laws in the interest of labor. The individual who gave us that information must have been hypnotized by the Sifton spell.

Miss Jessie Duncan and Miss J. Howe, of the Passburg Hotel, were visitors at Blairmore on Saturday, returning early the same evening after experiencing a breezy trip.

Mr. Albert Allen, accompanied by his brother Billy and friend, arrived in camp on Saturday from Michel after spending some enjoyable time during the Christmas and New Year's festivities.

We are sorry that we omitted in last week's issue of the Ledger our appreciation of the Stokes' orchestra, Coleman, and the good music rendered by them on Christmas eve. We trust in the near future to have the pleasure of giving them another engagement.

An accident occurred to Mr. McKeen Hunter, on Saturday morning. It seems that when bringing his tools down the angle, his foot slipped and he fell down the chute, dislocating his shoulder and sustaining other slight injuries. Dr. Bell attended to his injuries and immediately replaced his shoulder. Mac says "I shall only be detained two or three days." We trust that this is the case.

The Maple Leaf colliery is working steady at present, but owing to a lack of orders they are only employing a small number.

The miners are not very comfortable when bathing in the new wash house, which the coal company constructed a short time ago, owing to the fact that there is always water dripping from the roof. The steam collects on the sheet iron roofing and keeps the place wet.

The Passburg mines are working steady. There are a large number of men looking for a job every day. At present every vacant place in the mine is full up.

It seems that a little straw boss around here is in the habit of requesting the employees to leave their statements until the next pay day. We are not in a position to state what authority this boss has for giving out statements, because his occupation is not that of accountant to the coal company. It seems strange that the employees of the Leitch Collieries cannot be given their statement of wages on Thursday the same as in the adjoining camps, instead of receiving statement and wages when coming home from the mine on Saturdays.

F. A. Cote, of Coleman, is now at work at the Passburg Hotel, repairing some broken parts in connection with the furnace.

Mr. Benjamin Hill, an old timer in the Pass, blew in here last Saturday from Calgary. "Naught doing," says Benny, around Calgary.

We are sorry to hear that the old war horse, Dick Beard, is suffering with indigestion. A great fill around Christmas and New Year's does not seem to agree with Dick's constitution. Plenty of exercise is a sure cure.

Mr. A. Smith, of Lunbreck, was in Passburg on Sunday wending his way towards home sweet home, which is the dearest place on Mother Earth, says Arthur.

The Picton, Beard and Coram orchestra, of Passburg, was in attendance at the dance on Saturday evening and everybody present appreciated very much.

Those of the dancing class who have already received their patent pedometers are practising the tango at every opportunity. Come and join us. Every Saturday, social and dance. Good time and good music assured.

The Observer is now on the war path against participating in strong beverages, and has obtained a contract to sink at least fifty wells in order to provide the boys with plenty of Adam's ale.

It seems around Passburg, every pay day, that the employees of the coal company cannot obtain their wages until late in the evening. Sure there is no train coming from the east about supper time. Why not hand it out in the morning? Refrain from so much talking and comply with the statutes of the province. We are getting tired of the same old tale, no money.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

Victor Lemieux, who has for many years been conducting a barber shop here, left on Monday for Maple Leaf, where he will open up a new business.

L. Dutil left on Tuesday for Quebec [illegible] where he will spend a few weeks visiting his mother, who resides there.

The ball given in the Opera House on New Year's night, under the auspices of the Blairmore hockey team, was largely attended and everybody enjoyed themselves to the full. The music was supplied by the Coleman orchestra.

Corp. Grant, of the R. N. W. M. P., was down from Coleman on Thursday last.

Bill Davis was in from Burmis on Monday.

F. B. George, of the Union Bank, returned with his bride on Saturday after an extended honeymoon trip.

Mrs. Chippifield left on Saturday's eastbound local for the Old Country, where she will reside in future.

One of the cleanest and fastest games of hockey seen this season was played on the Blairmore rink, on Jan. 1, between the locals and Coleman. Blairmore was in excellent trim and played a skilful game. The Coleman boys too played a very good game, but were unable to penetrate the home team's defence. Very little scoring was done in the first two periods, but in the last Blairmore managed to land the puck in the opponents' net three times and the game finished with the score 4-2 in the home team's favor. H. Benson refereed the game.

Dr. A. H. Baker left on Thursday last for an extended trip to the States before settling down to further studies.

Bill Beard was down from Ennis' camp on Monday.

Rev. W. Harvey Moore, of Ontario, organizer for the L. O. L., was in town on Sunday last and addressed a record gathering in the Opera House in the evening. Rev. Mr. Moore is a great orator and fully succeeded in his object, which was to explain to the public the aims of the Orangemen's association. He spoke at great length on the good work that was being done by the Orange lodges all over the Dominion, and before closing expressed his wish of having more good and able men join the organization and help carry on the good work. Rev. Watkin Jones, of Coleman, also addressed the audience and expressed his pleasure at being able to be present at the meeting. Mayor Lyons, Rev. J. F. Hunter and several other local Orangemen occupied seats on the speakers' platform.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Wolstenholme paid a visit to Burmis on Monday.

The opening of the public school has been postponed for a few days owing to the installation of the new boilers not being completed.

Ling Dong has rented the building just vacated by Victor Lemieux, which is next to his restaurant, and will enlarge his grocery department. An entrance is being made through the partition which divides the two buildings.

James Haddid, of Fernie, has accepted a position in Kefoury's dry goods store.

James Burrows, middle-weight champion of the Pass, is training for a bout with Joe Uvanni, which, it is announced, will take place at Fernie on January 14. Dick Marshall, who recently fought a fifteen round draw with Uvanni at Cranbrook, will challenge the winner of the coming bout.

Danny Moren was charged before J. W. Gresham on Saturday last with having supplied an interdicted person with intoxicating liquor. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Macleod.

Dominic Sartori, the Italian who was remanded last week for having injured a fellow creature in a drunken fight at Frank, came up for hearing on Saturday morning before Justices Gresham and Jungett. Sartori was sentenced to six months' hard labor.

S. Berry will be in charge of the Blairmore Hardware Co.'s store during the absence of L. Dutil.

J. J. Thomas arrived in town from Pocahontas last week to take up a position as fire boss in the W. C. C. mine here. Mr. Thomas for many years held a similar position in the Frank mine.

The big Conservative rally, which was held in the Opera House on Monday night, was one of the largest crowds ever seen in Blairmore. The meeting opened at 8 o'clock with Dr. A. C. Johnston, of Lundbreck, in the chair. The chief speaker of the evening was the honorable member for this constituency, Robert E. Campbell, who delivered a most interesting speech. Mr. John Herron, late M. P. for the Pincher Creek district, also delivered a very rousing speech and congratulated the Rocky Mountain Riding for electing Mr. Campbell.

W. Evans has removed to Bellevue, where he will go into the livery business with his brother Bob.

A raid was made on a house in the red light district between Coleman and Blairmore, on Monday night, by Corp. Grant, of Coleman. Two ladies had taken possession of the house on Saturday night, but after appearing in court on Tuesday were ordered to leave the district.

Joe Furstrong has opened up in his old stand in Lewis's pool room.

COLEMAN NOTES

A concert and dance was given in the Coleman Opera House on New Year's eve, under the auspices of the Coleman branch of St. John's Ambulance Association. Notwithstanding other attractions, there was a good attendance.

A Scotch dance was held in the Eagles' Hall on Hogmanay night, when about fifty couples were present. Supper was served at 11.30. New Year's day was ushered in by the entire company singing "A Guid New Year tae You All." Dancing was kept up until six in the morning.

Coleman Hockey Club journeyed to Blairmore on New Year's day to engage the locals in a game of hockey on a very soft ice, and suffered defeat by the score of 4 goals to 1.

There were united in the bonds of matrimony, by the Rev. T. M. Murray, in the Institutional Church, Mr. J. A. James, of Coleman, and Miss Daisy Burns, of Coleman. We wish them joy.

Miss P. Pardie, of Westchester, Nova Scotia, has taken up the duties of school teacher in the Coleman public school.

Bob Jones and J. McKean Hunter [illegible] the dance in the Opera House on New Year's eve.

The chimney of Mr. Patrick Kane's house took fire on New Year's morning. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

The sewing machine given by Cecil Gower for every purchaser over $2 worth of men's outfitting was won by Archie Anderson, of West Coleman.

A committee has been appointed and arranged to hold the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Rabbie Burns in the Coleman Opera House on January 2[illegible], with a supper and concert and dance. An excellent program has been arranged with Scotch song and story. Doors open at 7 p.m. Chair to be taken at 7.30 by A. M. Morrison. J. P. Scotchmen all over the Pass are cordially invited to attend.

William Ashman was brought up before [illegible] and McRitchie, on Friday, Jan. 2, and for assaulting Chief of Police Ford was fined $20 and costs, and for being drunk and disorderly was further asked to stump up another $2 and costs, making in all $32.

On Monday morning an unwelcome surprise came to about thirty men employed by the International Coal Company in the York Creek district, who were laid off for a considerable time to come, and about the same number on Wednesday, making in all about sixty. This comes very hard on a great many of them, as they have large families to support.

Developments are going on in the lower seams and until the electric hoist is installed much coal cannot be hauled out of the slope which the company is pushing on rapidly.

Coleman Local Union Notes

The regular meeting, held on Jan. 4, was well represented on this occasion.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

There was no correspondence of a serious nature to deal with.

A letter was read from Mrs. J. Kilgallon thanking the members of the Local Union for their kindness in the matter of taking up a collection on behalf of herself and children. The amount collected was $183.05.

The Sick and Accident Benefit Society committee submitted to the Local the rules and constitution which will govern this body.

After various rules adopted by some of the other Locals in the District had been discussed, the rules governing Bankhead Local were unanimously adopted with a very slight alteration.

It was moved and seconded that 50c a month be levied from each members in good standing for the months of February and March. This will allow of a considerable amount of funds to be in hand before any sick or accident benefits are paid out. All members in good standing to be assessed at the rate of 25c per month. No benefits to be paid out until after April 1, 1914.

Some other matters of great importance were left over until a future date. At the conclusion of our business, President Smith, who was present, along with International Board Member Rees, took the floor.

President Smith dealt in a very masterly manner with several matters of great importance in the District and some local questions. He left a very good impression on all the members present and a great many were sorry at being absent, not knowing the President would be at our meeting.

After the President finished his address International Board Member D. Rees addressed the meeting with a few well-chosen remarks in his usual breezy style. He advised that all Locals who were in a position to do so to send a delegate to the International Convention.

Questions were asked and answered by both President Smith and International Board Member Rees. After Board Member Rees finished his speech a motion was in order to reconsider the motion which we tabled —viz., the question of sending a delegate to the International Convention, and a motion was put before the members present to call a special meeting on Monday night, at 5 p.m. At the special meeting held 5 p.m. on Monday night, it was moved and seconded that we do not send a delegate to the International Convention. Carried.

The committee appointed to take up the collection on behalf of Mrs. Kilgallon wish to thank the Coleman and Carbondale Locals for their kind generosity on this occasion.

A. J. Carter, secretary of District 18, paid a visit to Coleman on Monday on important business, and left on Tuesday's local passenger for Calgary.

Vice President W. Graham was also in Coleman on Monday night, Jan. 5, on matters of interest.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

The mines here are still running full time, but the exceptional fine winter is having its effect on neighboring mines; and without doubt, if it continues, the Prairie Mines will be all on short time in the near future.

Since the incoming of 1914, there has been quite a few accidents. On Saturday Fred Holokoski climbed over a fenced-off old room, in No. 6 mine, in which, fortunately for him, there was only a small body of gas. This he ignited with his open light, getting slightly burned about the face. Thomas Ince, an Englishman, acted in the same way, but was not so fortunate, there being a greater body of gas, which he ignited and burned him severely about the head, face and arms. He is progressing as favorably as can be expected. On Monday a trapper boy had the misfortune to get his hand severely crushed between the ends of two cars. Tuesday forenoon in No. 3 mine, George Lowe, a young Scotchman, whilst at work in his room, had a piece of rock fall upon him from the roof which caught him on both legs above the ankle and held in that position for some time until his brother, who works in the next room, went in to ascertain the reason for his not coming out to the switch with his car. He at once released him and had him conveyed to the [illegible] was in waiting. He at once [illegible] Hospital. The heavy weight bearing on him for so long a time and the swelling resulting therefrom made it impossible to ascertain whether there were any broken bones, but after putting the X rays on [illegible] that one of them was broken. The doctor is not sure of the other leg.

Today (Wednesday) H. Brown, an Australian, 21 years of age, is being tried at the R. N. W. M. P. barracks for checking cars in No. 3 mine other than his own. On Dec. 1 he started in this section and on the 5th there were two complaints of men having lost three cars. There being no unclaimed [illegible] cars the checkweighman at once came to the conclusion that pilfering was going on and at once made out paper checks, bearing same numbers as iron checks, and had these placed by the complainers on the inside of the cars. Next morning, the 5th, three cars with the paper checks on the side came to top, but having Brown's iron check. The driver was instructed to carry a book and take note of every car he gave and took away from Brown each day. The latter being a stranger in the mine it was impossible to prosecute or have him charged, as he could have put up the plea of not understanding the sheets put up from day to day, hence the necessity of keeping tab on him for a full month. On the Friday Secretary Moore was in the colliery office when he received his statement and the clerk, Mr. Smith, endeavored to get him to admit that it was correct. The secretary made arrangements with the Mounted Police to be at the colliery office on Saturday, having all the different parties concerned, and who could give evidence regarding this case. When Brown handed in his part of the statement, bearing his signature, testifying that it was correct, Sergeant Lumley stepped out and arrested him on receiving his check for the bank. According to statement made by the driver the number of cars he gave and took from his place from the date he was instructed both by the secretary and the management was 54 and the number came up bearing his check was 88. This kind of work has been carried on winter after winter and when it was brought home to the guilty party's door, he was fired, and there the matter ended. But this kind of thieving has got to be stopped and surely these two cases, Bolokoski of No. 6 mine, who is at present doing six months, and this one in No. 3, should be a lesson to all that honesty is the best policy, and although the party may think, as in this case, he was getting away nicely, nobody knowing but himself, when there were at least six of us keeping tab on him every day. I may point out that in every instance, with the exception of Bolokoski, they were all new comers. We sincerely hope that these two cases will eliminate this trouble and annoyance in the future.

Wednesday being the Greek Christmas, a number of the men laid off to celebrate.

The holidays being on, the Local dispensed with their regular meeting, which, after Wednesday, will be held as usual (on Wednesdays), at 7.30, in the Miners' Hall, when we hope to see all taking more interest in their affairs during 1914.

BANKHEAD NOTES

The ladies ball given on New Year's eve was the most elaborate thing of its kind ever witnessed in Bankhead. The hall was beautifully decorated, the various colored lights giving a fine effect. Great praise is due to those ladies who prepared the hall for the occasion. The floor was in excellent condition; the crowd also, as was proved by the way all enjoyed the refreshments at midnight. Ladies acting as M. C.'s made everyone "at home." Card playing, ice cream parlors and dancing were enjoyed till 4 a.m. Quite a crowd of people attended the dance from Banff.

Dr. Nay and wife, of Hosmer, were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Wilson.

The school re-opened on the 5th inst., which was a relief to most parents.

The Polish residents and members of the Polish Benefit Society held a dance on the 3rd inst., which was well attended.

Banff curlers visited Bankhead on New Year's day and the results were not very gratifying to the local rinks. The visitors will do well to call again when some of our "green ones" will be more "seasoned."

BEAVER MINES NOTES

Although the number of men employed here at present is small, compared with twelve months ago, the mine is working fairly regular. Last week we were only idle on New Year's day.

Jim McGuiness and Pius McNeil, from Burmis, spent last week end at Beaver.

Mr. Sam McVicar has returned from his short holiday and is again attending to duties.

The roofing and heating of the new saloon is about completed and it is expected that the premises will be opened early in February.

A. E. Greer, the carpenter who fell from the roofing on Friday, the 2nd insst., and was badly shaken, is recovering as fast as can be expected.

Robert Brown, master mechanic, left by the midday train on Wednesday of this week for Regina. Bob has gone to look after the company's interest in a business proposition.

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It pays us to please you and all our efforts are for your entertainment.

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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand, A. Prentice.
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 8 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.
C. C., G Barton.
K. of R. S., Chas. Buhrer.
M. of F., Robt. Dudley.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Meet every Monday at 8 p.m. in K. of P. Hall.
Dictator, T. Uphill.
Secretary, W. F. Vance.

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IT WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY

No need having piles any longer! No need of suffering another day! Stearns' Pile Remedy (complete with tube) will help you or IT COSTS YOU NOT ONE CENT.

This remedy is a combination of the lately discovered, high-priced Adrenalin Chloride with other powerful curative principles, and IT STOPS THE PILE PAIN IN ONE MINUTE!

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This is the only pile remedy that we can guarantee and we know you will thank us for telling you about it. We have the exclusive agency.

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THE SONG OF THE SHIRK

(With apologies to Thomas Hood.)

By Jay

With fingers slender and long,
With eyes that glitter greed,
A railroad official sat at his desk
Plying his scissors with speed—
Clip! Clip! Clip!
Remorse in his mind does not lurk.
What matters a wreck if coupons are clipped?
He sang the "Song of the Shirk!"

"But why should I talk of death?
That phantom of grisly bone,
I hardly fear his terrible shape,
For the blame is not my own.
It's true, the signals are old,
And the men half dead for sleep.
Likewise, steel cars are very dear,
And flesh and blood are cheap!"

O men with sisters dear!
O men with mothers and wives!
It is not coupons he's clipping out,
But human creatures' lives!
Clip—clip—clip—
By negligence, greed and stealth,
Making the while, with the coupons white
A shroud as well as wealth.

Work—work—work—
Till the brain begins to swim!
Work—work—work—
Till the eyes are heavy and dim!
"Time must be made at any cost."
It is criminal to be late!
So the engineer strains every nerve,
And rushes on to his fate!

Wrecks! wrecks! wrecks!
[illegible]
Wrecks! wrecks! wrecks!
With its injured, maimed and slain
Mid steam and shrieks and groans,
Mid groans and shrieks and steam.
Till the heart is sick and the brain benumbed
As in a fearful dream.

With fingers slender and long,
With eyes that glitter with greed,
A railroad official sat at his desk
Plying his scissors with speed—
Clip! Clip! Clip!
Remorse in his mind does not lurk.
What matters a wreck if coupons are clipped?
He sang the "Song of the Shirk!"

When a Siamese girl attains the age of 35 without marrying she is labeled and placed in a privileged class under the special care of the King, who binds himself to find a husband for her. His method is delightfully simple. A prisoner in any one of the Siamese jails may gain his pardon and release by marrying one of the mature maidens. Whether he is already married or not is of no great consequence, for in Siam a man is not restricted to one wife.

CONCERNING THE GREATEST FALLACY

BY ALLAN L. BENSON IN PEARSON'S MAGAZINE

(Continued From Last Week)

Nor is there, under the capitalist system, any escape for the working class from such conditions. Times would be better if there were two jobs for each man instead of two men for each job, but under the capitalist system, there can never be two jobs, nor even one job for each man. A man employed implies the existence of a market for his product. The working class constitutes the market for the great bulk of the goods that are produced. Diminish the working class and the market is thereby automatically reduced correspondingly. So long as private individuals own the industrial machinery of the country, so long will workingmen be compelled to accept wages that represent only the cost of living.

This is so plain that it would seem as if the mere statement of it would be sufficient to carry with it conviction. Who has observed the rise and fall of wages without noting that the cost of living fixes wages? The present high wages are due to nothing but the high cost of living. Whoever heard of workingmen striking for grand pianos, Persian rugs, and college educations for their children? Who has not heard of workingmen striking for enough wages to keep their families alive? When men can live on their wages, they never strike for money to put into the bank. Workingmen who should strike for money to put into the bank would be frowned upon by the community. Who would be willing to walk five miles a day to and from his work merely to enable striking street car men to put money into the bank? Not one man in a thousand. We are precisely as ignorant as that. If the whole working class would strike to put money into the bank, the working class would have money in the bank. Nothing can defeat the working class except the working class itself. It comprises more than 90 per cent of the population. It includes all of the brawn in the country. It includes most of the brains in the country. There are not many brains in the country, but such as there are belong to the working class. Not enough exceptions exist to be noted. Every man of great social value comes from the working class. They are the ones who invent whatever is invented and who run whatever is run. Edison came from the working class. J. P. Morgan did not.

I have said before in this magazine and I say again that the only remedy for this situation is that which is provided by Socialism. The working class of this country is producing great value and getting little of it. Every man in his senses knows it. Mr. Morgan knows it. Mr. Ryan knows it. George W. Perkins knows it. Even Oscar W. Underwood knows it. I should dislike to rest the case of Socialism upon any statement made by the over-estimated Mr. Underwood, but I cannot forego the temptation to prove by quoting from one of the tariff speeches that he so kindly gave me that he knows only too well that American manufacturers are skinning American workingmen to the bone.

The speech from which I quote was made by Mr. Underwood on March 25, 1909. The Payne tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Underwood was seeking to show that the bill was a fraud. The particular point that he wished to puncture was the contention that a protective tariff was necessary to enable American manufacturers to compete with their foreign rivals. Mr. Underwood contended that the profits of American manufacturers were so large that they needed no protection. Mr. Underwood contended that American manufacturers paid their employees so much less than they earned that they need fear no competition. In making this contention, the Congressional Record that he himself gave me quotes him as saying:

"I find in the report of the secretary of internal affairs of the State of Pennsylvania a very interesting and accurate tabulation of statistics of manufacturers. It is Official Document No. 9, page 69. This document shows that the combined production of the steel works and rolling mills for the year 1907 for the State of Pennsylvania amounted to 12,953,000 gross tons, at a total valuation of $504,167,000.

"The average yearly earnings of persons employed in the steel works and rolling mills are shown to be $663.80 per year in the mills of Pennsylvania. . . . The Pennsylvania report which I have just referred to shows that the average value of the production of each employee in the mills of Pennsylvania amounts to $3,661. In other words, **the average wage in the iron and steel mills in Pennsylvania is $663 *as compared with an earning capacity* of each employee of $3,661, making the labor cost only 18 per cent of the value *of the product of the employee.***

"The same report, referred to above, shows that the average yearly earnings of men employed in the tin-plate industry in Pennsylvania amounted to $722, and the average value of the production for each employee amounted to $2,127, making the labor cost 23 per cent of the value of the product. . . .

"The same report shows that the average value produced by each employee in the manufacture of cotton and woolen yarns in Pennsylvania is $2,825, and the average yearly earnings of each employee are $363. This report shows that **the textile industries of Philadelphia pay their employees on an average $429 a year, and that these employees produce an average value of product amounting to $2,094.**

"The same report shows that the average value produced by each employee in cotton, woolen, waste, and shoddy manufacturers amounts to $5,-846, **and the average yearly wage in these industries was about $449;** that the woolen and worsted goods produced by each employee amounts to **$2,-445, and the average yearly earnings amount to $454.**

"When it is borne in mind that the average ad valorem rate of duty on the importations of worsted goods runs all the way from 50 per cent to 140 per cent, **and the percentage of labor cost is only 18 per cent of the value of the product produced by each** man, and the English workman receives at least one-half the American wage scale, making a difference in the labor cost in any case not to exceed 9 or 10 per cent of the value of the American product, it shows what an enormous protection is given to the industry above the difference in the

Now, nothing about the foregoing statements except that in black type are mine. They are Mr. Underwood's. He vouched for their truth. I do not. I do not believe they are true. They are substantially true, but they are not exactly true. In computing the value of the worker's product, in each case, he did not take into account the cost of raw material. The cost of raw material represents wages, waste and profit. Whether Mr. Underwood did not know these facts or whether it did not suit his purpose to state them, I have no means of knowing. If he did not know them, he is too ignorant to take part in a discussion of the tariff. If he did know them and yet did not state them, he is intellectually too dishonest to take part in the discussion of the tariff or anything else. The plight of the American workingman is not quite so bad as he stated it to be, but it is bad enough. It is so bad that the American workingman never gets ahead while the class that employs him never goes back. But the American workingman's plight is not so bad that it is necessary for Mr. Underwood or anybody else to picture his misery in colors more somber than exist. Nothing is ever gained by the overstatement of a case.

We are now beginning to get a near view of Mr. Underwood. We are beginning to see this man as he is. He is a hero made of printer's ink. He poses as a champion of the people, yet if he is a champion of the people, Thomas F. Ryan is a champion of the people and August Belmont is a champion of the people. Ryan and Belmont are "Democrats." Underwood is a "Democrat." Such men, when pleading for power for their party, are always prolific in their protestations of the potency of their proposals.

But when their party comes into power, gentlemen like Mr. Underwood slow up a bit. With the tariff reduced and its full results soon to be known of all men, it becomes futile to make loud claims. So they moderate their tones. The people tre gently cautioned not to expect too much from the low tariff nor to expect that little too soon. But Democrats do not dare to talk that way when they are campaigning. The promise of a few cheap cabbages from Canada would not have won the election for Mr. Wilson in 1912. In 1912, the reduction of the tariff was to fill the "empty market basket." In 1913, with the facts about the tariff about to become known, the tariff reduction is nothing that Mr. Underwood cares to talk about in precise terms.

Having revealed Mr. Underwood as exactly the sort of a man whom it is more pleasant to meet before election than afterward, I shall now reveal him as a man who knows so little about his great subject, the tariff, that he denies in one speech what he asserts in another. I am indebted for this privilege to the copies of the two speeches that Mr. Underwood himself so kindly gave me. In Mr. Underwood's tariff speech of March 25, 1909, he said:

"There is no doubt that a tariff bill can be written, based *fairly on the* difference in the cost of production at home and abroad."

On April 23, 1913, in speaking upon his own tariff bill, he said:

"As a matter of fact, I contend that the theory is not defensible; that it is impossible for anyone to reach a conclusion based upon the difference in the cost-of-production theory."

Now, if a Socialist were to have such head-on collisions with himself, everybody would understand them. By the common consent of the uninformed, a Socialist is necessarily a jackass. He never knows what he is talking about. He changes his opinions from day to day. But please bear in mind that Mr. Underwood made the foregoing statements. They are not important, it is true. They express only the opinions of Mr. Underwood. But since the ink-speakers are so insistent in presenting Mr. Underwood as a great statesman, and since he himself is trying as hard as he can to head for the White House, it is interesting if not important to show exactly how profound he is.

One more quotation from Mr. Underwood's speech of April 23, 1913, and I believe I shall have proved by his own words the bitterness of the fraud, from the working class point of view, that is constituted by his tariff law. In speaking of the high cost of living, as affecting manufacturers, he said:

"It is this high cost of living to employees that of necessity increases the cost of production. It is the high cost of supplies that industry must bear that increases its cost of production. It is this increased cost of production that has chained American industries to our shores and prevented them from going out among the nations of the earth to spread the goods and wares of American enterprise in foreign markets and to secure the fruits of American labor and American enterprise to the people of our great country." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Do you get the significance of that? Do you catch the appeal that is made to the cupidity of manufacturers who cannot be helped by a protective tariff? Mr. Underwood's law, according to his own statement, is going to reduce the cost of production by reducing wages, and thus enable "American enterprise" to "spread its goods" in foreign markets. Please also observe Mr. Underwood's admission that wages are based upon the cost of living, following it both up and down. "It is the high cost of living," he says, "that of necessity increases the cost of production," by compelling employers to pay wages enough to enable their employees to live. His law will reduce the cost of living and thus reduce the cost of production be reducing wages.

Are American workingmen fools? No; not quite. They are the victims of printer's ink. The present industrial situation is so absurd that it could not exist for another five years if the truth about it were told and retold to all the people. It is only because all the batteries of the press are devoted to the tremendous task of making black seem white that black seems white to so many people. If most of the newspapers and magazines were to be devoted for the next five years to explaining and advocating Socialism, a public opinion would be formed that would compel the government to take over the ownership of all the great industries of the country and operate them for the sole benefit of the people.

But that would put the grafters out of business, and that is precisely what the grafters do not want. That is why they control the visible supply of printer's ink and make into heroes gentlemen like The Overestimated Mr. Underwood.

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These Great Marx Killers

A correspondent calls our attention to the following editorial article in *Harper's Weekly* of Nov. 29:

A. QUESTION TO SOCIALISM

One of the most interesting books *we know about Socialism is that of* Professor Simkhovitch, "Marxism versus Socialism," published this *year.* In it he presents very effectively a group of facts making against the theory of increasing misery, on which Marx based his argument. Here is an example of the amount of consumption of various articles in England in 1840 and in 1881:

		1840	1881
Bacon and ham ...	lbs.	0.01	13.93
Butter	lbs.	1.05	6.36
Cheese	lbs.	0.92	5.77
Currants and raisins	lbs.	1.45	4.34
Eggs	No.	3.63	21.65
Rice	lbs.	0.90	16.32
Cocoa	lbs.	0.08	0.89
Corn, wheat and wheat flour	lbs.	42.47	216.92
Raw sugar	lbs.	15.20	58.92
Refined sugar	lbs.	nil	8.44
Tea	lbs.	1.22	4.58
Tobacco	lbs.	0.86	1.41
Wine	gals.	0.25	0.45
Spirits	gals.	0.97	1.08
Malt	gals.	1.59	1.91

Similar figures are given about other countries, but these are enough to illustrate. We have not happened to see any effective Socialistic answer to such figures, and should be glad to know from some *member of that party what the best* answer is. Socialism certainly stands on a different footing if it has to depend merely on the allegation that, although the world is improving with great speed now, Socialism could make it improve even [illegible] **if it could demonstrate that the misery of the laboring classes really has increased.**

For charity's sake we supply the words "per capita" which the writer of the above forgot to insert after the *words "amount of consumption."*

[illegible] **tion. What did the people of England eat in 1840? Potatoes, pork, beef, veal and vegetables aren't mentioned in the table, so of course they didn't eat them. Of bacon and ham they ate so infinitesimal an amount that it doesn't count. Of butter, cheese, eggs (less than 1 lb a year) and rice, practically nothing. Of bread (corn, wheat and wheat flour) a little over one-tenth of a pound a day, less than two ounces—they certainly couldn't afford to eat cake! What, then, did the English people live on in 1840?**

The writer of the Harper's Weekly editorial appears to suffer from the same malady as most people. When he sees a row of figures he is awed, and when he sees two rows of figures—a statistical table—he loses his reason, falls down on his knees and worships the Inscrutable Power. Had he preserved his five senses he could not have perpetrated that magnificent statistical lie.

For, on looking up Professor Simkhovitch's book we find, on page 138, that the above table does not represent the amount of various articles consumed per capita, but "the quantities of the principal imported and excisable articles retained for home consumption per head of the total population of the United Kingdom." Thus spirits, malt, etc., are excisable articles, and the table shows the amount of them retained for home consumption, the remainder of the quantity produced having been exported. Rice, sugar, tea, etc., are all imported, and the table shows the amount of them retained for home consumption, the remainder of the total imports havinb *been re-exported. The consumption of* these and other tropical or colonial products has greatly increased, not only in England but throughout the Western world, owing to the development of world-commerce. There remain the homely food products, such as corn, wheat, bacon and ham, butter, cheese and eggs, which up to 1846, under the old Corn Laws, were subjected to a high import duty and were therefore imported only in small amounts. England in those days produced the bulk of her own food supply. But since the abolition of the Corn Laws these primary articles of food have been regularly imported in large amounts, because free of duty, and England has become dependent upon foreign countries for her food supply.

Thus the above table has no bearing whatsoever upon the "theory of increasing misery." It proves nothing either for or against that theory. The only thing it proves, and beyond any possibility of doubt, is the shocking ignorance of a great editor and of a professor of economic history in a great American university.—H. S. in The New Review.

OUR CONVENTION

By W. O. Smith

The Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, which will convene in Indianapolis, January 20, 1914, will doubtless be the largest representative body of union men that has ever met in convention in the United States. Directly and indirectly 700,000 coal miners will be represented in this great convention. All the people in the United States will be interested in the questions that will be discussed in this convention and the problems it will be called upon to solve. Not only will the people of the United States watch the deliberations of this great body of workers, but practically every civilized nation will be more or less interested in the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers of America. Firmly established on the eternal principles of justice, this grand organization has grown in numbers, developed in strength and broadened in influence until it has become a "world power," battling in the great struggle for human rights and the eyes of the civilized world will be turned toward Indianapolis while this convention remains in session.

But, while this is to be a great convention, while there will be more delegates attend this meeting than have attended any previous convention, the problems which the delegation will be called upon to solve will be relatively as great as our greatly strengthened organization. The miners in the coal fields of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and many thousands in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Mexico and Canada have not yet been unionized and the great battle now raging in Colorado has not yet been won.

These non-union fields must be and will be unionized. The sanguinary battle in southern Colorado can be and will be won. Through the slow process of evolution these ends will be attained. The thorough and complete organization of the toilers of the world is inevitable. Organized labor the creature of greed cannot be destroyed by its creator. But we can either set the day farther into the future when labor's hosts will be thoroughly united on the industrial field or we can bring the goal nearer the present by intelligent, concerted action.

During the past two years great achievements have been wrought by means of educational campaigns. But yet our system of education is not complete. We have not yet been able to reach the vast majority of the people—who can always be depended upon to do the right thing when once they know the right—with our side of

***If we had had some system whereby* we could have shown each taxpayer in Colorado just how he was being *burdened with debt in order that the* coal barons might be permitted to exploit their employees a few more years they would have long since recalled Governor Ammons and placed a man in his place and the strike in Colorado would be history.**

If the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention will adopt a policy whereby the people can be reached personally, if necessary, our success will be even more phenomenal during the next two years than it has in the two years just past.

Let our slogan be: Publicity and education.—U. M. W. of A. Journal.

"The finding of the coroner's jury at Glenwood Springs that a violation of the state mining laws caused the death of thirty-seven men at New Castle was no surprise to me," said John McLennan, of the United Mine Workers. "We have known of these terrible conditions in the mines of the state for some time and so have the operators. The coroner's verdict should prove to the people of the state how the coal corporations are continually disregarding all of the laws of the state. *In* their desperation to break the strike the coal barons are willing to risk hundreds of lives.

"The utter disregard of human life of the coal corporations is shown by the fact that they employed an eighteen-year-old-boy as fire boss in the Vulcan mine while the shot firer was also a boy under twenty-one.

"The danger of bringing in inexperienced men as strike breakers *is also* shown by the coroner's report which says 'because they were not experienced coal miners they violated many state laws regarding practices within the mine.' The fact that these men by their lack of experience and the evasion of the law by the coal operators caused the death of thirty-seven men should arouse the citizens of Colorado against the importation of strike breakers and also cause them to bring pressure on the officers of the state to compel the coal operators to obey the laws."

The jury summoned by Coroner G. A. Hopkins, of Glenwood Springs, returned a verdict charging that the blast was due to the negligence of the Coryell Leasing Company, a subsidiary of the Carbon Investment and Security Company, which in turn is a subsidiary of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company.

The verdict recites that the operators were negligent in that they did not sprinkle the mine properly, that they permitted the use of open lights, that smoking was permitted, and that the firing of shots while the men were on duty in the mine was a common practice.

The verdict further recites that the recommendations made by Deputy State Mine Inspector Oberdine, on Oct. 24, were not complied with.

Throughout the inquest the evidence indicated that the men were in the habit of smoking cigarettes and pipes and that because they were not experienced coal miners they violated many laws of the state, regarding practices within the mine.

Under the law the men should have been provided with copies of the state mining statutes. This the company, the verdict states, failed to do.

A further requirement of the law is the posting of notices printed in the various languages represented in the mine. This, the jury found, was not done.

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Story of The Putumayo Atrocities

By W. E. Hardenburg

VII—Conclusion

On June 10, 1913, the report of the Select Committee of the British House of Commons was made public. The Committee found that the British directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company had been guilty of culpable negligence, but placed the responsibility for the atrocities upon Arana. The report was received generally as a fair and well-considered finding, and the comments of the press upon the responsible individuals was extremely severe.

In regard to Arana, the Committee finds as follows:

"As a Peruvian citizen, Signor Arana is doubtless not responsible to British courts for acts done by him in the Putumayo. The Committee had before them at the outset, a despatch of Sir Edward Grey's of Jan. 20th, 1911, in which, referring to the Putumayo, he speaks of the 'present state of affairs, which dates from a period before the concern became a British company, and for which it is clear that the Arana Brothers are responsible.' Sir Roger Casement definitely expressed in his evidence before the Committee the view that the partners in the firm of Arana Brothers are criminally responsible.' Mr. Barnes, who went to the Putumayo as a member of the Company's commission of inquiry, in answer to a question whether he thought that Senor Arana was the 'organizer of the criminal system, replied, 'I think he certainly was.' During the sittings of the Committee a petition of certain shareholders was heard in the High Court for the compulsory winding-up of the Company. Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in his judgment referred to Senor Arana's position in these terms:

"'Senor Arana, with his three partners, were jointly concerned in selling a business that had for years before the sale been concerned in collecting rubber in the atrocious manner disclosed in the Report, . . . and it was the profits arising from that business and in part from the rubber so collected that were set out in the prospectus. In my opinion it is quite impossible to acquit all the members of the firm of knowledge of the way in which the rubber was collected. Certainly the atrocities must have been brought home to Pablo Zumaeta long before the time of the Company's commission, and if Arana personally were unaware of the extent to which these atrocities were being committed, he ought to have known and he ought to have ascertained. In my opinion, having regard to his connection with the Company, and his business in the district and his position as vendor, he is the last person who ought to be in any way connected with the winding up of the Company.'

"After carefully weighing all the evidence placed before them your Committee is convinced that Senor Arana, together with other partners in the vendor firm, had knowledge of and was responsible for the atrocities perpetrated by his agents and employees in the Putumayo. . . ."

With reference to the British directors of the Company, the report proceeds:

"Your Committee finds no evidence that the British directors made themselves individually parties to any overt act which would expose them to a charge under the Slave Trade Acts. But they cannot absolve them from the charge of culpable negligence as to the labor conditions that prevailed under their Company. They had inherited a system of doing business, of the real nature of which they were confessedly ignorant. It was worked by agents of whom they knew nothing. They wrote to the Foreign Office that 'the Board have taken and will continue to take all the steps open to them to ensure that the Company's business in the Putumayo district shall be carried on in a proper manner, and with all possible consideration towards the natives.' And Senor Arana in a letter to the shareholders, sent by the Company to the Foreign Office, declared that 'the greatest care is taken in the selection of the agents and employees of the Company in these remote regions.' No care at all was taken, and the employees were, in fact, a gang of ruffians and murderers who shot apparently from sheer lust of blood, or burnt, tortured, and violated in a spirit of wanton devilry."

The attitude of these directors, their insolent disregard for the condition of the workers who showered them with blood-stained gold, their total lack of thought for everything but unearned profits, is well illustrated by the following passage:

"A photograph of the wild, naked forest Indians whom they employed hung on the walls of their Board room, and there was a list hanging in the room of the Indians working in the sections. But no discussion ever took place at Board meetings about the labor question or the treatment of labor. Mr. Read (one of the directors) stated that 'it never crossed his mind to inquire into the treatment of the Indians at all.' Asked if he had satisfied himself that the average price was being paid to natives in other parts of the world, he replied: 'It never occured to me to ask at all. I suppose they knew their own business and ways, and they tried to get the thing done as cheaply as possible.'"

Although the Committee thus finds the British directors guilty of culpable negligence, it seems very doubtful if they will ever undergo any punishment. Under British law, Arana, if he were under the jurisdiction of the courts as a British subject, could be indicted for a variety of grave offences, such as the common-law crimes of murder, maim, etc., and the statutory offences of slave-trading and holding persons as slaves in foreign countries. But the British directors have succeeded in showing that it would not be possible to prove that they had such knowledge as Arana had. The law is clear that British subjects actually committing such offences abroad, either personally or as accessories, could be prosecuted in the British courts, but a man cannot be an accessory without having knowledge. It is on this ground alone that the British directors escape all but moral censure. As the Committee points out, their lack of knowledge might have been dispelled by inquiry, but they did not choose to inquire. Before the Committee, all the British directors took the position that they had no duty of inquiring about the labor conditions. No matter what horrors accompanied the production of the rubber, the directors were under no responsibility, so long as they allowed themselves to be persuaded by Arana instead of making their own inquiries!

"Behind the question of the individual responsibility of the British directors," continues the report, "lies the wider problem raised by the second half of the terms of reference in this inquiry. . . . The case of the Peruvian Amazon Company is one in which a composite board of directors drawn from three nations, sitting in London, nominally professed to direct the operations of rubber production by wild Indians thousands of miles away in the depths of the Amazon forest. We now know what has been possible under the negligent ignorance of one section of the directors and under the callous indifference and guilty knowledge of another section of the Board. The public spirit of a chance traveller and an English journal was in this instance able to present a strong prima facie case for inquiry. Thanks to the initiative of the Foreign Office, and the remarkable work of Sir Roger Casement, the truth has been established, the worst infamies have been terminated, and it may be hoped (though with no great assurance) that a lasting improvement in the conditions of this particular district may be secured.

"But in the course of the inquiry your Committee have been impressed with the fact that ill-treatment of the Indians is not confined to the Putumayo. It appears rather, that the Putumayo case is but a shockingly bad instance of conditions of treatment that are liable to be found over a wide area in South America. No doubt there are special features peculiar to the Putumayo problem, such as the dispute over the territorial sovereignty, which would not occur elsewhere. But the spirit of the 'conquistador' appears to be at work on other rivers. The real difficulty is the existence of a low standard of treatment towards these unfortunate Indians, though it is recognized that the best elements in Peru and elsewhere are working for improvement. It would be going beyond the scope of the Inquiry to attempt to indicate localities where . . . the conditions are not yet brought up to a proper standard. It is, however, a very material point in the Inquiry whether the Putumayo case is to be regarded as due to an isolated gang of exceptional criminals. The Committee have had to face the question whether they were dealing merely with a single and local outbreak of crime or whether they were in presence of a more widespread malady. The outrages on the Putumayo were carried to an inhuman extreme, which, if it had not been proved up to the hilt, would have seemed incredible. It may be hoped that these depths of brutality are unparalleled elsewhere. But your Committee regret that they are unable to regard the ill-treatment of the Indians, of which the Putumayo case is an abominable instance, as an isolated phenomenon."

The soundness of this opinion is self-evident to anyone who knows Peru. In the whole Eastern half of the country, peonage of the most brutal character reigns supreme. Under it, tribe after tribe of the forest Indians have disappeared within the last two decades. Indeed, Eberhardt, a former American Consul at Iquitos, estimates the decrease of the Indians at five per cent per annum. Before the rifle, whiskey and syphilis of Peruvian "civilization," the primitive tribes of the Upper Amazon wither, decay and disappear. Twenty or thirty years more, and they will have vanished from the soil.

"Moreover," continues the report, "there is an increasing tendency for tropical regions to be developed by absentee and international capital through the use of colored or native labor. There have been sufficient instances in different quarters of the world to show that under such circumstances abuses are liable to occur. Away from the influence of civilized opinion men revert and throw back to lower standards that have been left behind elsewhere. It is one disquieting feature of the Peruvian Amazon Company that symptoms appear in practice of acquiescence in, or assimilation to, conceptions and practices which cannot be defended. The economic waste of ill-treating, and perhaps exterminating, the native labor by which alone such regions can be developed, is, from the commercial standpoint, shortsighted enough. But that consideration by itself cannot, it appears, be relied on to provide the remedy, and it would seem that your Committee have been directed to consider whether any strengthening of the law is required to provide additional safeguards in view of the facts and tendencies above referred to."

The final conclusion of the Committee is that so far as British companies are concerned the present law is adequate. It recommends, however, the consolidation and extension of the existing law as to slave-dealing by British subjects and using persons as slaves in foreign countries.

This, it may be said, at best facilitates the punishment of crime after it has been detected. What is wanted most is a means of preventing it and of bringing it to light. With this in mind, the Committee recommends "that British companies employing colored labor in foreign countries should notify the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office and the Consul in whose territory they propose to operate that such labor is employed by them and any prospectus issued by them should be similarly forwarded."

These recommendations are excellent. The Committee went as far as it had power to, and there is no doubt that its recommendations, if enacted into law, will do much to deter similar profit-seekers from totally ignoring the conditions of their colored workers in foreign countries.

But the recommendations of the Committee can carry weight only where British companies or British subjects are concerned. The [illegible] a Peruvian or other foreign firm are, of course, not subject to British law. Hence, associations of capitalist adventurers can still continue flogging, torturing and mutilating helpless natives, so long as they form themselves into other than British companies. [illegible]

WARSHIP AS TARGET

Experimental firing into the battleship Empress of India took place a few days ago in the English Channel. The ships allotted to the firing first brought to play their smaller weapons. Afterward the 12.5 guns were turned on the mark from a distance of several miles. The effect was most deadly. The Empress of India was badly holed, and as each shell struck her she heeled over to a considerable angle. She took fire following a hit, and finally, the old ironclad turned turtle and sank, stern first.—Tit-Bits.

FROM THE ISLAND

It appears after all that Commissioner Price's recent report on the strike situation on Vancouver Island, is anything but a clear and impartial statement of matters that it does not given anything like a full account of many matters it takes up, and that many decisions arrived at are, as a consequence, to say the least, not a little misleading. In speaking of certain labor disputes on the Island he states: "In the year 1903 serious strikes occurred involving the miners of Cumberland, Extension and the mines of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, that the strike at this place was of short duration, that it was caused by the withdrawal of an allowance of 25 cents paid per day to miners using safety lamps, and demanded by the company on the introduction of a new and better safety lamp; also that work was resumed by the men on the restoration of the same." This is scarcely a half truth, and is perfectly misleading. The full demand of the company at this time included 25 cents per day off the safety lamp, and the imposition of a charge upon the miners' house coal, which had been free up to this time; also a charge for all tools supplied the men, which had alike been free until this time. This took place at the time when the mines were managed by Mr. T. Russell, who shortly afterwards retired and his place was filled by the present manager, Mr. T. R. Stockett. The local union of the Western Federation was recognized at this time by the Western Fuel Company. However, after the appearance of Mr. T. R. Stockett plans were immediately executed which brought this union to grief. A system of private spy was set in motion to crush trades unionism and eventually, as a result, the last union of Nanaimo came to its Waterloo. From this hour to the moment when the present struggle for recognition began men had been subjected to the ill effects of favoritism, and drastic discrimination on the part of the company, and these things are some of the reasons why the men sought to unite themselves with a strong union like the U. M. W. of A., for they well knew that without such a union to protect them their case for redress in such matters was hopeless.

The next item to which we desire to refer is that of the number of Orientals working underground at Cumberland. The Commissioner states that "out of a total number of 690 men employed underground in May, 1913, 432 were Orientals." The report of September 15, 1912, shows that 315 Orientals were employed underground and this gives an increase of Orientals from September, 1912 to May, 1913, of 117. The chief inspector of mines confirms the statement of Price for May, 1913, of 432 employed below ground, also he states further that only some 35 Orientals had been given certificates between September 15, 1912, and July, 1913. These figures show a discrepancy of some 82 Orientals, which are not accounted for between September, 1912, and May, 1913. Now comes the rub. If the chief inspector's figures be correct, then some 82 Orientals were working in the mine at Cumberland in May last without certificates, or some one is telling fibs. Later reports to hand still upon these matters state for November, 1913, that 402 Orientals were employed underground at Cumberland and that 113 were employed above ground, making a total of 515. These figures show a decrease in the numbers working underground between May, 1913, and November of 30, and still a discrepancy shows itself of 52 working underground and not accounted for as having certificates. Of course it would be easy to make these statements harmonzie if they were submitted to the astute compilers of the same. However, it is necessary after all in such simple statements made apparently to fool the public that some can be excused, or the truth will leak out. It is the function of these parties to befool public understanding in order to protect their interest, and, of course, it means that in such cases the lie is as useful as the truth. It is most strange that the perpetuation of the present form of society should depend upon fraud and dishonesty for its existence; yet, alas, it is true. However, education is accomplishing its work upon the toiler, and making him capable of understanding such things.

It would not be practical for the government to allow its representatives to render an impartial and correct statement of matters in such a connection, because if this was done the advantage, in nine cases out of ten, would be with the worker, and, of course, no government could long exist if they adopted this attitude, for the masters' associations, consisting of the coal owners, railroad magnates, and propertied combines would call a halt and the party in power would have to obey such mandate. This is the true position of labor the world over, as it stands associated with governments of the day. It is the private ownership of the world's wealth today, held by the few, that dictates the policy of the party in power; that decides the condition in society of the worker, and that is responsible for the monstrous poverty that stalks the earth. The worker could scarcely ask for a less thing from his employer than that recognition of his union, and yet to be recognized he must be compelled to suffer privation and want in order to wrest from his employer a measure of recognition. If the people are half as anxious to end the sad disquietude consequent upon the suffering through which labor has to force its way to exist, it would not take them long to do so, but alas! it takes all too long to awake the gods of mammon. They are content to proceed along as they have and [illegible] already reached hitch heaven. The [illegible] groanings of the laborer are heard each day more and more distinctly as he gradually awakes out of his long sleep of indifference, and once he has shaken himself free from his slumber [illegible] he will see his own. He digs the world's coal, its iron, its silver, its gold; he makes and manages the machine that flies in the air, the iron horse that speeds along over the land from ocean to ocean, and the gigantic greyhounds that plough the seas; he sows the seed, reaps the grain, runs the machines that thresh the grain and that grind it into flour; he builds our homes, makes our furniture to render the home complete, and by him the world is fed. Yet amid all these great exploits he is valued least, is paid least, and suffers both hunger and lack of shelter.

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[illegible]	[illegible]	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
191	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
131	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
149	Bermis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
127	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
187	Canmore	Michael Watson, Canmore, Alta.
183	Coleman	J. Johnstone, Coleman, Alta.
177	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
178	Diamond City	J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
197	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
168	Hillcrest	Jas. Gerton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
339	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
134	Michel	H. Pimer, Michel, B. C.
352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
139	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
192	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
3026	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.

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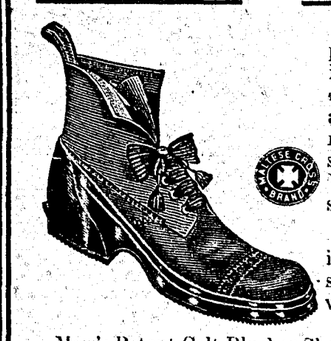

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See our bargains in Footwear. A few specials that are worth considering.

Men's Patent Colt Blucher Shoes, in Invictus and Just Wright makes. Regular $5.50 and $6.00. Special $3.50

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Ladies' Patent Colt, high military heel, good roomy last. Regular $4.50 and $5.00. Special $3.50

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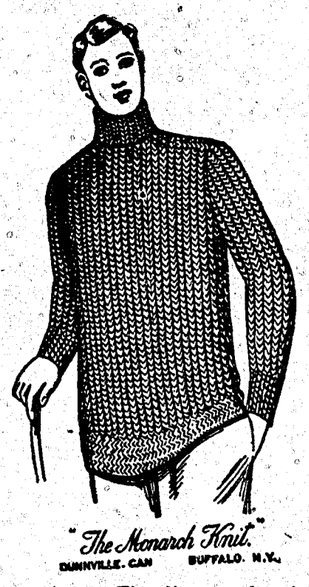

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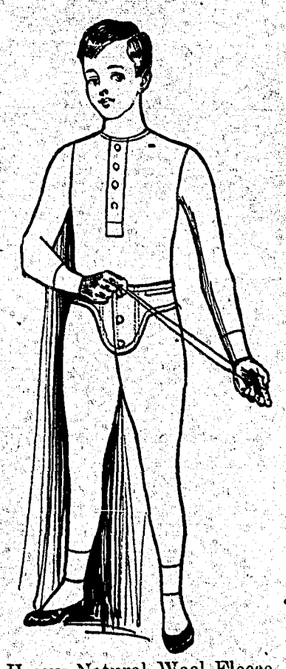
Natural Fleece Underwear

$1.00 per Suit



We are selling our Heavy Natural Wool Fleece Underwear at $1.00 per suit. This is the lowest price ever offered on the heavy weight fleece we are showing. It comes in natural or grey color. All sizes 34 to 44 at ..... **$1.00 per Suit.**

SATURDAY SUIT SPECIALS

These Suits will be shown in our Clothing Department. The best imported Tweeds, tailored by first class tailors, who guarantee them well made and shape retaining. These Suits come in Brown, Grey, Blues and Greens, single breasted style, all sizes 34 to 44 chest.

During Clean-up Week $10.00

Visit Our Dry Goods Section

We have arranged a display of all odd and broken lines of the most seasonable merchandise, also smallwares of all descriptions. This will be the centre of interest to every woman who enjoys a real bargain. Be sure to look these lines over. They are composed of the following:

Pins	Broken lines of Underwea
Hairpins	Children's Hosiery
Invisible Hairpins	Remnants
Hooks and Eyes	Menders
Mending Wool	Hair Nets
Needles	Toques
Thimbles	Wool Hoods
Hose Supporters (Child'	Fancy Collars
Side Combs	Stationery
Back Combs	Brushes and Combs
Hose Supporters (Ladies')	

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Robin Hood Porridge Oats ..... 5 lb. carton	.25
Bulk Cocoanut ..... per lb.	.25
Robertson Elline Fancy Cream Chocolates per lb.	.35
Canada First Milk, family size ... per dozen	1.15
Big 4 Coffee, fresh ground ..... 2 lbs.	.75
Lombard Plums, 2 lb. tins ..... 2 for	.25
Peaches, 2 lb. tins ..... 2 for	.35
Puritan Seeded Raisins, 12 oz. packets, 3 for	.25
Dates ..... 1 lb. packet	.10
Cooking Figs ..... 3 lbs.	.25
Oranges, per dozen ..... .25 to	.50
Oranges ..... per half case	2.00
Finnan Haddie ..... 2 lbs.	.25
Robin Hood Flour ..... 98 lb. sack	3.15
Crosse & Blackwell's Jam ..... 4 lb. tins	.65
Swift's Pure Lard ..... 5 lb. pails	.85
Smoked Shoulder ..... per lb.	.16
Roller Shoulder ..... per lb.	.20
Heavy Bacon ..... per lb.	.22
Sugar House Molasses ..... 3 lb. tin	.15
Sugar Drop Golden Syrup ..... 5 lb. tin	.35
Simcoe Baked Beans, 3 lb. tins ..... 2 for	.25
Siam Rice ..... 9 lbs.	.50
Swift's White Laundry Soap ..... 7 bars	.25
Swift's Witch Hazel Soap ..... per box	.20
Assorted Toilet Soap ..... 8 bars	.25
Turnips ..... 18 lbs.	.25
Reacting Washing Machines ..... each	7.50
Copper Bottom Boilers ..... each	1.75
Mazda Electric Lamps, 15, 25 and 40 c.p. 2 for	.35

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

The Corporation of the City of Fernie

BY-LAW No. 143

A By-Law to raise the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) for the purpose of erecting a Storehouse in the City of Fernie, which said Storehouse is required for Municipal purposes.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie, signed by the owners of at least one-tenth of the value of the real property in the Municipality of the City of Fernie, as shown by the last revised assessment roll, requesting them to introduce such a By-Law;

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

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable land and improvements and real property in the said City of Fernie, according to the last revised assessment roll, is Two million, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand, three hundred and ninety-one dollars ($2,169,391.00);

AND WHEREAS it will be requisite to raise annually by rate the sum of Seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-five cents ($716.45) for paying the said debt and interest;

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

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

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

2. It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed or issued, each for the sum of One thousand dollars ($1,000.00) as may be required for the purpose and object aforesaid, not exceeding, however, the sum of Five Thousand dollars ($5,000.00), and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor and City Clerk thereof.

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

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of Six per cent (6 p.c.) per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable annually at the said office of the Home Bank of Canada, in Fernie aforesaid, or at the said office of the National Park Bank, New York City, United States of America, in lawful money, on the twenty-first day of January, respectively in each year, during the currency of the said debentures, and it shall be expressed in said debentures and coupons to be so payable.

5. It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to negotiate and sell the said debentures, or any of them, at less than par, but in no case shall the said debentures, or any of them, be negotiated or sold for less than ninety per centum (90 p.c.) of their value, including the cost of negotiating their sale, brokerage, and all other incidental expenses.

6. There shall be raised and levied in each year during the currency of said debentures the sum of Three hundred dollars ($300.00) for payment of interest, and the sum of Four hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-five cents ($416.45) for the payment of said debentures, by rate sufficient therefor on all rateable land and improvements and real property, in the said Municipality.

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

8. The following By-Laws are hereby repealed, effective on and after the date upon which this By-Law shall come into force and take effect:—

(a) By-Law Number 122, being the City of Fernie Storehouse By-Law, 1912, passed on the Thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1912.

(b) By-Law Number 128, being the City of Fernie Storehouse Amendment By-Law, 1913, passed on the First day of May, A. D. 1913.

9. This By-Law shall come into force and take effect on the Twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1914.

10. This By-Law may be known and cited for all purposes as the Municipal Storehouse By-Law, 1913.

Done and passed in open Council on the Twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1913.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-Law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, Thursday, January 15th, 1914, between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Eight o'clock p.m.

Fernie, B. C., December 30th, 1913.

O. W. ROSS,
City Clerk.

Corporation of the City of Fernie

ELECTION FOR MAYOR AND ALDERMEN

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of Fernie, and Fernie School District, that I require the presence of the said electors at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, on the 12th day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon (Coast time), one o'clock p.m. (local time) for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen and in the School Board as School Trustees.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:—

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to me at any time between the date of the notice and two p.m. (Coast time), three p.m. (local time) of the day of nomination; *the said writing may be in the form numbered 5 in the Schedule of this Act (Municipal Elections Act),* and shall state the names, residence and occupation or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently to identify such candidate; and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on the 15th day of January, 1914, at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Qualification for Mayor

Any person who is a male British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, not disqualified under any law, and has for the six months next preceding the day of nomination been the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the City of the assessed value, on the last Municipal assessment roll, of one thousand dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and who is otherwise duly qualified as a Municipal voter.

Qualification for Alderman

Any person who is a male British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, not disqualified under any law, and has for the six months next preceding the day of nomination been the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the City of the assessed value, on the last Municipal assessment roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and who is otherwise duly qualified as a Municipal voter.

Qualification for School Trustee

Any person who is a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years and having been for the six months next preceding the date of nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the Fernie School District of the assessed value, on the last Municipal assessment roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified to vote at an election of School Trustees in the Fernie School District.

Given under my hand at Fernie, this 2nd day of January, 1914.

O. W. ROSS,
Returning Officer.

To the Citizens of Fernie

At the request of a number of the ratepayers and citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for re-election as Mayor. A public meeting will be called to discuss municipal issues. You will all be in possession of financial statement for the year 1913 before election day.

J. L. Gates

FOR MAYOR

To the Electors of the City of Fernie

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Permit me to thank you for past favors in electing met on your Council as Alderman, and to earnestly solicit your support for Mayor at the forthcoming election.

W. J. J. Morrison

A pipe band has been organized in the city the last week and are desirous of securing beginners, who may see either of the following officers: A. D. Carrie, manager, or Alex. McCord, pipe major. This organization is to be known as the Fernie Highland Bagpipe Band.

Classified Ads.—Cent a Word

SNAP—160 Acres Farm in famous Pincher Creek district with good cash market for everything. New house, barn, granary, all fenced and cross-fenced; 60 acres under cultivation; splendid water spring; soil, black clay loam; school same section; post office 2½ miles; 8 miles from town. Cheap, all cash or $800 down, balance to suit purchaser. Would like to go East. Address: A. E. Pennington, Pincher Creek, Alberta. 130

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good plain cook. Apply Mrs. Corsan, City. 131

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE in French Camp, Coal Creek, cheap. Apply Wm Davidson, Welsh Camp. 133

DR. JOHN BARBER, DENTIST.
Office: Above Bissadell's Drug Store
Phone 121
Residence: 21 Victoria Avenue
FERNIE . . . . . B. C.

ALEXANDER MACNEIL
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc.
Offices: Ketchen Building,
Fernie, B.C.

F. C. Lawe Alex. I. Fisher
LAWE & FISHER
ATTORNEYS
Fernie, B. C.

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

PICTURES CHANGED DAILY

EXTRA SPECIAL

On Saturday, Matinee and Evening, a vivid story of the French Revolution

THREE REELS *ROBESPIERRE* THREE REELS

The story of the most fanatical and famous of the Republican leaders of the French Revolution

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY—SIR WALTER SCOTT'S

THREE REELS *ROB ROY* THREE REELS

The heroic struggle of the Scots to break English yoke graphically portrayed

SPECIAL NEXT SATURDAY—GAUMONT'S GREAT DETECTIVE STORY

FOUR REELS *THE MAN IN BLACK* FOUR REELS

WATCH THE ISIS FOR THE REAL BIG THINGS