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The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength

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

Political Unity is Victory

No. 32, Vol. VII. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., APRIL 4, 1914. $1.00 A YEAR

NOTICE TO COAL DIGGERS

Examinations for certificates of proficiency for diggers will be held at Coal Creek on April 6th. It is very important that all diggers who have not already secured certificates should take this opportunity to do so, as there will be a showing of certificates demanded shortly after the examination and all those not possessing same will be debarred from working.

HOSMER CORRESPONDENT'S TO J. J. GREENLEE'S LETTER

It appears according to the last issue of the Ledger that the Rev. J. J. Greenlee has taken upon himself to feel offended at our news items and complains that our version of life as we see it in Hosmer is highly tinged with our imaginative faculties. We never knew we possessed the heaven-sent gift! Having always thought we were regarded more or less as a sort of an onery son of Satan whose specialty was in defiance of all the hypocritical cant which is disseminated in Hosmer and masquerades as truth and knowledge.

Now, the news item as John J. would see it should be: A meeting was called in Hosmer at the request of some dozen boys to see if a Boy Scout company could be formed. The rev. gentleman very discreetly omits to state that he personally solicited boys to join the scouts, which he did. At least, that's what the boys assert. Now, a lawyer would say if you omit the vital part of a statement you may be perilously near uttering a falsehood, and harken, ye workers, this is how the item should read: Mr. Greenlee being actuated by an unswerving patriotism, personally solicited the boys of Hosmer to form a Boy Scout company. To train them to shoot their parents he claims is highly hyperbolical! But notwithstanding his pooh! pooh! the comment is justified by facts. Baden Powell made no bones about it, for wherever he was acclaimed as the new apostle he asserted Boy Scouts logically went to the territorials, militia or the regulars. Colonel Hall, of Jingle Pot meeting fame, when sent by Bowser to Nanaimo, thought to execute "ze grande coupe," so he surrounded a hall in which a public meeting was being held and, as a Victoria officer put it, "ordered us to arrest the whole bally cheese!" Now, this is what we would like to bring to the rev. gent's attention: As the workers were marched out of the hall they were surprised to see in the ranks of the militia former fellow workers who probably had suffered as victims of a coal company's tyranny and were unable to get work on the Island and had perforce to go to Vancouver and look for a job as street car men. Lured by the idea of a couple of weeks camp life, they had joined the Vancouver "Highlanders." The strike came on and the militia are sent over and as our friend says, "That is all there is to it." The militia were armed and I need not remark ordered to shoot if arrest was resisted, and we know of one case where a father saw his son in the thin red line. And again, I would say that is all there is to it! Most organized workers are against militarism, militiaism or scoutism. See Vancouver Island, Colorado, Michigan, or the comic opera stunt of the British Army aristocrats today. Where John Ward, M. P., makes the statement that Britain is possessed by the army. And if Mr. Greenlee has any imagination left the little trinity who attended his last meeting should surely convince him how the parents of Hosmer feel on the matter. This takes us to the first part of our friend's kick. The second leads us to where he says our imagination leads us beyond our depth. We reported a meeting of the Board of Trade where a resolution was passed anent a crossing to facilitate traffic to the segregated area, of which our friend was present. The account of the meeting was correct and we defy contradiction. Our rev. friend decries against any attack made by us on that district, but we wish him to understand that it is only the filth of the institution that we would attack. We know there are economic reasons which we, as Socialists, account for the existence of the traffic. Who is there in this town that is not aware that a slant-eyed Oriental collects as tribute two or three hundred dollars a month as rent? Does not everybody know the comic opera part the government takes in the matter? Do we not see the inmates hauled up before the beak and periodically fined their little fine and practically told to go and sin again? We happen to have some undisputable data on this matter and have in our possession a copy of a petition hawked amongst the business people two or three years ago by a legal gent to show the authorities that they, the business people, regarded the absence of a segregated area as a detriment to the prosperity of the town and they actually succeeded in getting it re-established. We have actual knowledge of the court proceedings here, but we have never yet known of a case where the Oriental was before the "beak." This is the matter that we attack and it is none of my funeral if the rev. gent objects. That is his privilege.

With regard to other affairs in Hosmer, we shall always be found trying to state exactly what happens. Our rev. friend and the thinking portion of Hosmer must understand that the District Ledger is published in the interests of the working class and if our views do not coincide with those of the intellectual section of this burg we would advise them to get wise to our aims and objects.

South Wellington, B. C.,
March 23, 1914.

Editor, District Ledger,
Fernie, B. C.

Dear Sir,—Please find resolution appended bearing on the deportation of the South African labor leaders. We, Local No. 30, S. D. P., South Wellington, hereby make an appeal to all organizations of working men to forward similar resolutions to the British Colonial Secretary, and by so doing show the powers that be that such Russianized actions have the condemnation of the workers throughout the Empire. Fellow workers, comrades and brothers, we have felt the iron heel of capital on Vancouver. I have seen the iron first used in Dublin, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and elsewhere; and in a short time it may be your turn to feel it, so join us in protesting against the tyranny of the master class and their hirelings.

Yours for the revolution,
LOCAL No. 30, S. D. P.,
South Wellington.

WHEREAS it is a well known fact that the ostensible reason for the South African war was that Britishers were disenfranchised, while it is equally well known that the real reason was to give the British capitalists new fields in which to exploit labor; and

WHEREAS the worker, who is always forced to fight his master's battles, brought about the conquest of the South African Republic; and

WHEREAS ten of the workers' representatives have been deported from South Africa for exercising their constitutional rights; and

WHEREAS the interests of the workers the world over are identical;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that we, the members of South Wellington, B. C., Social Democratic Party protest against the despotic and high-handed treatment handed out to the members of our class by the hirelings of the capitalist class in South Africa, and we demand that they be immediately taken back to South Africa.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the labor press of Canada and Great Britain for publication, with a request for endorsation from all working class organizations.

WEIGHT LIFTING

Great Britain's strongest miner at 146 lbs. is open to life any man in B. C. on the left and right, clean, double, clean or press, for best purse offered. If no reply in one month will claim title.

Reply to E. Owens, trainer, Box 471, Fernie.

E. Owens is willing to lift any 112 lad in the Pass on the single, double handed clean lifts

Box 471, Fernie.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION AND SPORTS

The First of May will be celebrated by the mine workers of Fernie and Michel in the Civic Park, West Fernie. A strong committee has been formed to make arrangements and collect subscriptions. The tradesmen will be asked to contribute towards this celebration, as it is realized that a number of people will be attracted to the town and considerable business accrue therefrom. A splendid program will be fixed up and all that will be required to ensure success is the help and co-operation of all and—of course—the best smile from Old Sol possible.

Look out for the collectors and let's have a real good time. Every subscriber will receive an official receipt from Gladstone Local Secretary, T. Uphill.

LABOR AND LIBERALS MAKE PEACE

LONDON, March 29.—It is understood that the interviews between Mr. Ramsay McDonald, the chairman of the parliamentary labor party, and Mr. Lloyd George, seeking to prevent triangular contests, have been official and successful. It is added that as a result of the agreement, Mr. Ramsay will get the portfolio of minister of labor in the next Liberal government. There are evidences, however, that the rebels in the party are planning a big campaign which is going to embarrass the government considerably.

Mr. McDonald may be desirous of effecting a compromise with the Asquith government, but can he control the majority of workers in Great Britain? We think not. Every attempt at coalition only seems to disgust the workers more and more. The inability of leaders to effect such a coup d'etat may well be questioned when we regard labor conditions in England today. Mr. Ramsay may experience some difficulty.

THE ORPHEUM

Several features of historical and educational interest are programmed for this week end. Tonight "In the Days of Trojan," an historic Roman spectacular production, with splendid setting and gorgeous costumes of that period, will be screened. On Friday, a two-reel Essany, "The Three Gamblers," a sensational Western drama, and several comedies. For Saturday, big two-part Vitagraph comedy, "Jerry's Mother-in-law," is promised, and this, it is claimed, is one of the greatest mirth-producing films ever made. The mother-in-law does not contradict her title, and puts it all over Jerry and his wife. He buys a tin armour that helps some. But mother-in-law douses him in the bath tub and decides to prolong her stay indefinitely. But Jerry is not beat. He goes to a hypnotist show, and secures a book on that subject. Returning, he throws such an unholy scare into mother-in-law that she flees the house and calls the police to protect her. Jerry also enlists their aid, and together they succeed in vanquishing the trouble maker. The film might justly be entitled "Too Much Mother-in-law." There will also be shown "The Price of Gold," drama; "Too Many Brides," Keystone comedy; and a splendid Pathe educational feature, "Breeding Trout by the Millions."

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEET AND APPOINT OFFICERS

The annual general meeting of the Fernie Athletic Association was held in the City Chambers on Wednesday, April 1st. Present: President McDougall, Vice President Lowe and Secretary Claridge. There were also the following representatives: Football, Messrs. Gregory and Stewart; lacrosse, Messrs. McDougal and Garbett; city, Messrs. Graham and Robichaud; board of trade, Messrs. Morrison and Norton; Civilian Rifle Association, Messrs. Bean and Gould; Fernie School Association, Principal Daniels; United Mine Workers of America, T. Uphill; Fernie fire department, Chief McDougal and J. R. Lowe; curling club, Messrs. Olson and Klauer.

On motion it was moved that the minutes of the previous annual meeting be adopted as read. It was also moved that the minutes of the special meeting be adopted as read. The financial statement was read and received.

Election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows: Hon. president, J. L. Gates; hon. vice president, W. R. Wilson; president, D. McDougall; vice president, J. P. Lowe; treasurer, Mr. Burns (Home Bank); secretary, C. W. Claridge; executive, Messrs. McDonald, Stewart, McDougall Gould, Morrison, Randall, Uphill, Graham and Rev. McQuarrie.

Representative Uphill addressed the meeting on the proposed sports of Sub District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, on May 1st, to the effect that the Sub District had decided to hold their May Day celebration in the city of Fernie, and asked the co-operation of the association in making the day successful as possible.

On motion it was decided that the United Mine Workers of America be given the grounds for May 1st, provided, however, that the grounds be put in shape if any damage should be done, also that 10 per cent due the association be returned to the U. M. W. of A. It may be stated that the association was only too willing to give the miners every assistance possible.

On motion it was decided that Messrs. Marriott, McDonald, Charlton and Burland interview the City Council at their next meeting with a view to obtaining a grant of the city athletic grounds.

Mr. Volume addressed the meeting with reference to a weekly half holiday for the clerks, pointing out that if it was possible to obtain some, it would mean the park being used more for games, and in that way help the association whose main object is to promote sports.

On motion it was decided that the association should go on record as being in favor of the store clerks being given a weekly half holiday on Wednesdays, from the 15th of May to to the 15th of September.

meet on Friday, the 10th inst.

Cyclone Scott and Dick Marshall will box 15 rounds clean break, in the Orpheum on Monday, April 13th. The bout should be interesting to fans as both men have met previously, and while Scott claimed victory on points Marshall put up such a game fight that another meet seemed inevitable. The Athletic Association have charge of the affair and this should guarantee clean sport.

A CORRECTION

In the last quarterly financial statement of District, the word "Coleman Local" were used instead of "Coleman Co-operative" with respect to loan

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

Mr. J. W. Bennett will deliver an address on "The Theory of Karl Marx" in the new Socialist Hall, on Sunday, April 5th, at 7.45 p. m., when all are invited to attend.

NOTICE

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, April 4th, 5th and 6th, Brigadier and Mrs. Hunter will conduct services at the Salvation Army Citadel. Monday night a demonstration of mission work amongst criminal tribes in India will be given and admission may be gained by ticket.

L. O. O. M.

Members in arrears are reminded that all dues may be paid into the secretary, G. F. Moses, on Monday evening from 7 until close of lodge.

It was decided to give all those in arrears another opportunity to come through, but all who have not done so by April 15th will incur suspension.

Brother Evans was present last Monday evening and gave the members a real live talk, and the meeting was voted one of the most entertaining since the inauguration of the lodge. All members and visitors are cordially invited to attend next Monday evening.

I. O. O. F.

Mount Fernie Lodge and Esther Rebekah Lodge will attend divine service at the English Church on Sunday, April 26th, in the evening. All members and visiting brethren are requested to take note of this date and be on hand.

On Monday, April 27th, a grand ball will be held in the Victoria Hall, and as the entertainment committee have given assurance that the event will be a success, both socially and financially, it is up to members to give every support.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE

The management report shipments of Californian produce, cucumbers, lettuce, celery, tomatoes, asparagus and cauliflower, also California-Washington navel oranges. All these are in prime condition and the very finest produce of the Pacific state.

The Veterans meet next Sunday at 7 p. m. in the basement of the English Church.

W. H. Newmarsh, engineer for the Fernie-Calgary railway, was in town this week.

Miss Jessie Dobson has been appointed stenographer-bookkeeper to the Fernie Co-operative.

The monthly tea of the Methodist Ladies' Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. W. R. Wilson, Tuesday afternoon, April 7th, from 3 to 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Winstanley and Robert Winstanley left Fernie last week and will make their future home on their ranch in Crescent Valley.

New furniture for sale; library table, reading lamp, dining room set, buffet, rugs, beds, limoges dinner set, stoves. On view 2 to 4 p. m. Monday and following days. O. W. Ross, 29 Baver Avenue.

B.C. STRIKERS IN JAIL PARDONED

Twenty-Two Sentenced to Long Terms Will Be Released Soon, and Fines of Strikers Will Be Remitted

OTTAWA, March 27.—On the recommendation of Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, 22 of the Nanaimo, B. C., coal mine strikers who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment several months ago, are to be released as soon as the necessary papers reach the governor of the penitentiary in New Westminster, B. C., where the strikers are serving their terms.

Hon. Mr. Doherty's recommendation was placed before H. R. H. the governor general today, who accepted it and signed the papers for the release of the men. The strikers were fined $100 each when sentenced. This money will now be remitted to them.

THE W. M. HILTON BENEFIT

The committee in charge of the above wish to convey to the tradespeople and citizens of Fernie their best thanks for the generous and ready respone made to their appeal for prizes.

As a result the committee have now some 31 useful and handsome prizes, which will be drawn for on Monday, May 18th, at the Grand Theatre. Tickets are now on sale at 25 cents each, and you will be assisting a most worthy cause if you secure one at once.

Dawson Benedict was given fifteen days for theft of a pail of lard at Elko.

Chief Minty, of the Provincial police, will go to Hazelton, North B. C., and Chief Baytes, of Tete Jeancache, has been appointed to take his place in Fernie.

We learn on good authority that a congenial assistant at the Ingram's lunch counter anticipates touring the country as a pool expert. The gentleman in question has already some forty-nine shots at his command, but considers a tour necessary to acquire proficiency in the fiftieth.

W. L. Phillips will make a special house to house canvas of Coal Creek to secure all eligible for the voters' list on Saturday, April 4th.

THE GRAND THEATRE

The management have succeeded in securing a splendid program of films for this week end. For Friday they are showing six reels, including the following: "The Second Shot," "In the Dredger's Claw," "Pathe's Weekly," "Mystery of the Stolen Child," "Wanted—A Plumber" and "Too Many Cups." The latter two are splendid comedies. For Saturday, a special feature film has been secured at great expense, entitled "The Battle of Freedom." This is a story of the Boer war, and is one of the most realistic and dramatic features ever filmed upon that historic event. The management have decided to keep the prices as usual, ten and fifteen cents.

On Monday, April 13th, "Byron's Troubadours" will be here for a one night engagement, while the following week will see the famous Allen Players back in town at this theatre.

Preferential Ballot

Bro. Elmer, secretary of Michel Local, sends us the following pointers on the Preferential Ballot which will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by the membership of the District. The contributor has succeeded in elucidating some very fine points in connection with the ballot, but modestly remarks at the conclusion of his letter to us:

"As I think it most essential that the members should understand this method, I have done the best I could, although I fully realize that I have not mastered the subject thoroughly, having only heard the matter explained once, by Mr. Hamilton in the last convention.

For District President
(You have three choices)

Name	1 Choice	2 Choice	3 Choice
Alfords			X
Ballers		X	
Church			
Danner	X		

This ballot would be all right here if you gave Danner your first choice, Ballers second and do not vote for Church at all.

For District President
(You have three choices)

Name	1 Choice	2 Choice	3 Choice
Alfords			
Ballers		X	
Church			
Danner			X

This ballot would be spoiled, because you voted for your second and third choice without voting for your first.

For District President
(You have three choices)

Name	1 Choice	2 Choice	3 Choice
Alfords	X		
Ballers			
Church			
Danner			X

This ballot would be spoiled, because you voted for your first and third choice without voting for second.

For District President
(You have three choices)

Name	1 Choice	2 Choice	3 Choice
Alfords	X		
Ballers		X	
Church			X
Danner	X		

This ballot would be spoiled, because you voted for all four candidates, that is, you voted three choices for one.

Explanation of the Preferential Ballot

Let us assume that we have here four candidates for the office of District President. Now, you can vote for your first choice alone (plumper), or for your first and second choice, or for your first, second and third choice. But you cannot vote for your second and third choice without voting for your first choice. If you do your ballot will be spoiled.

Neither can you vote for your first and third choice without voting for your second choice; if you did, your ballot would be spoiled.

Should you vote for all four candidates (you can only do this by voting twice in one column) your ballot would be spoiled also. These are the most essential parts of the preferential ballot, and if our members give a little thought to the matter there will be no need for any spoiled ballots.

H. ELMER.

Million Workers Out on Strike

Miners, Street Car, Railway, Building Trades Employees—England Faces General Tie-up

NEW YORK, March 31.—A London cable says: "England faces a strike of almost 1,000,000 working men. One hundred thousand coal miners have quit work in Yorkshire and 250,000 more declare they will strike this week unless their demand for a scale of minimum wage is granted.

"A strike of workers on the London subway and street cars in fixed for Wednesday unless an agreement is reached. The compromise with 400,000 railroad employees expires soon and their leaders swear that certain grievances must be remedied.

"Ten thousand more men are to be called out in the building trades strike."

Mines Are Closed

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31.—With few exceptions every coal mine in Ohio was closed down indefinitely tonight. Local operators estimate that 50,000 miners are affected. Recent legislation changing the method of paymen of miners from the screen plan to the run of mine basis is the cause of the shut-down, operators refusing to renew contracts expiring tomorrow until conditions resulting from the new law become more settled.

The above is a very serious state of affairs, but it should not be misconstrued to mean that the men are on strike, as several reports have stated. The men are not on strike in any of the confederate states, nor is there any likelihood that they will be. There may be a temporary tie-up pending the fixing of agreements, all of which expired on April 1st.

THE WARDNER MURDER CASE

Mahomed Khan, the accused in the Wardner murder case, has implicated two other Hindoos, Rahan Singh and Behr Singh, while Budghran Singh is being held as a witness. No less than four lawyers have been engaged by the crown and the accused and Rahan Singh and Behr Singh will be given a preliminary hearing at Cranbrook next Monday. The case promises to be a very complicated one, and the hearing will no doubt last several days.

COAL CREEK NOTES

The amounts contributed to the debt on the Methodist Church and parsonage were as follows:

Coal Creek subscriptions	$168.40
Five Fernie friends	65.00
Personal friends of the Rev. Mr. Philp	47.00
Missionary Society	75.00
Net proceeds of concert	22.00
Total received	$377.40
Debt $325.19; expenses $2.00	327.19
Balance on hand	$ 50.21

Rev. Mr. Philp will speak next Sunday evening on the educational work of the Methodist Church. The officials will meet at the close of the service.

The wintry conditions prevailing have not been conducive to the horticultural pursuits of this camp.

The Amateur Dramatic Society are busy rehearsing a new piece for production in the near future.

Charlie Williams, the crack pool player of New York, gave a very interesting exhibition of pool in the Club Hall before a very large audience on Thursday evening last. He also played one of our local cuists, proving the winner. A substantial collection was taken up during the evening.

The tin can brigade are attending rehearsals in full force. The event to take place is not far from Coyote Street. Awaiting developments.

The old custom of April fooling was carried out with vim and gusto in the camp, several of our well-known's being easy victims.

Tom France was admitted to Fernie hospital for treatment on Thursday evening last. Hope to see you around soon, Tom.

We learn that Jack Bell, who was admitted to hospital to undergo an operation, is progressing very favorably.

Mrs. Lowther Morton came home from hospital on Tuesday. Lowther all smiles now.

Jim Crockett has severed his connection as outside tracklayer for the company to take in fields and pastures new. Jim has been around here for the last nine years. Like leaving home, Jim?

We learn that an old friend, Robinson Welsh, intends joining the "noble army of martyrs" somewhere around payday.

Inter-Club Games

That a spirit of healthy rivalry exists between Coal Creek and Fernie clubs was evidenced on Saturday evening last, the local flyer being filled to its utmost capacity by enthusiasts. The following are the games played and points won by the respective clubs:

Coal Creek		Fernie
255	Pool	226
775	Billiards	900
1060	Carroms	1039
2090	Total	2165

Mr. Ed. Harris, manager Fernie team, kindly donated a box of cigars for highest scores in billiards and pool. These were won by the following: Billiards, Joe Worthington, Coal Creek; pool, John McPherson, Coal Creek. The return game takes place on Coal Creek on April 10th.

[illegible] on the 21st, which promises to be the event of the season. The members of the late [illegible] this week volunteerily and it [illegible] anything that would appeal to the individual that has ever [illegible] to them as everyone [illegible] they are on [illegible]

Say, did you meet the girls? [illegible] Mr. Lalonde is to be married in a week or two. [illegible] Hodson's Creek on Sunday next. [illegible]

HOSMER NOTES

The local Knights of Pythias were busy engaged initiating two or three innocents into the mysteries, etc., of the order at their meeting Thursday last.

A little of the old party spirit seems to have returned to Hosmer and the married and single are to battle for the football supremacy of the town as soon as the ground is dry. The losers are to put up a 15-course dinner and some spirited betting on the result can be expected.

Dr. Niblet, of Macleod, was in town Sunday examining two serious cases of injury on behalf of the insurance company.

An athletic club meeting was held Friday last and, for a wonder, the committee turned up in full force. The business was mainly in connection with ways and means regarding the coming football season. The financial results from the basket social were very gratifying, something in the neighborhood of $150 being cleared.

The Hosmer Opera House was well filled on Wednesday last by an appreciative audience to witness the representation of Cleopatra by the moving picture route.

Say, boys, how would you like to belong to the intellectual or the thinking portion of Hosmer? Wonder if these people ever think why about fifty miners or backhands are looking every noon (cap in hand) for a job or the right to live?

The Hosmer Liquor Company is busy erecting a verandah at the North end of their building. They will now have a secluded view of the coke ovens.

Alec Allan reports the arrival of another backhand and we do not know the weight, but Mrs. Allan is reported to be doing well.

The Board of Trade will meet next Monday night. We wonder if there will be any gentleman public spirited enough to go into the matter of shorter hours and a half holiday during the summer season for the assistants. Surely all the business in the thriving metropolis can be done in the course of 55 hours during the week.

It will soon be the season for the crop of "heelers" to turn up as applicants for fire warden. Who will be the lucky man in Hosmer?

[illegible] the weather be favorable, the concert will take place on the outside. A splendid musical program is arranged.

A start is to be made on the football grounds on Thursday morning.

The mines here are only working four days per week, being idle on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from 3 p. m. until 3 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays.

GET ON THE LIST

The voters' list closes on Tuesday, April 7th, and if by this date your name has not been registered you will be robbed of the chance of protesting against present conditions. If you don't give a d—— for yourself remember the other fellow does and you will look to him to do the fighting. So get on and lend a hand yourself. The ballot is the workers' intelligent protest—get on, list closes Tuesday, April 7th.

Direct Primaries & the Socialist Party

[By Julius Gerber]

In view of the exoneration of Comrade Lunn from the charges of not having prevented the nomination of a Democrat on the Socialist party ticket, Comrade Lunn giving as his main reason that "he is a believer in the principle of direct primaries, and his advice to Democratic Judge Borst to decline the Socialist nomination after having received it by a trick would have been setting himself to repudiating the principle of direct primaries," it becomes necessary to make plain the position of the party on this subject.

To me and to many others of the party members this is a very lame excuse.

To the Socialists it is clear that political parties represent certain economic interests, and hence we declare that as the political parties represent the interests of the capitalist class it is necessary that the working class organize in a political party of its own to represent the working class. We, therefore, organized the Socialist party, and we claim that it is the only party representing the working class; and we, therefore, call on the working class to rally around our party, join it, vote for it and support it.

The platform of our party has the following to say on this subject:

"All political parties are the expression of economic class interests. All other parties than the Socialist party represent one or another group of the ruling capitalist class. Their political conflicts reflect merely superficial rivalries between competing capitalist groups. However they result, these conflicts have no issue of real value to the workers. Whether the Democrats or Republicans win politically, it is the capitalist class that is victorious economically.

"The Socialist party is the political expression of the economic interests of the workers. Its defeats have been their defeats and its victories their victories. It is a party founded on the science and laws of social development. It proposes that, since all social necessities today are socially produced, the means of their production and distribution shall be socially owned and democratically controlled.

"In the face of the economic and political aggressions of the capitalist class, the only reliance left the workers is that of their economic organizations and their political power. By the intelligent and class-conscious use of these they may resist successfully the capitalist class, break the fetters of wage slavery, and fit themselves for the future society, which is to displace the capitalist system. The Socialist party appreciates the full significance of class organization and urges the wage earners, the working farmers and all other useful workers everywhere to organize for economic and political action, and we pledge ourselves to support the toilers of the fields as well as those in the shops, factories and mines of the nation in their struggle for economic justice."

What are political parties?—but a composition of individuals. So if the political party represent the capitalist class, the individuals composing the party must be imbued with the capitalist class spirit.

Now, what is all this "Direct Primary," and should Socialists favor it? Recognizing, as we do, that political parties represent economic classes, it is much better to have an organized political party and to hold the party responsible for the acts of public officials who are elected on the party's ticket.

The party can adopt a platform setting forth its principles, and the voters know what they are voting for if they vote the party ticket. Hence we find in all democratic countries that the government resigns if their party is turned down at the elections.

In this country, where politics is a profession, the same thing prevailed, until the reformers cropped up and set up to reform the world; but not caring to mingle with the mob, they do not care to get in the political organization and work along and by virtue of their work deserve and get office; but they preferred to keep aloof from any political party organization. But when honors are to be bestowed, or plums handed out, they are willing to be the recipients; but not being organization men, the party, in many instances, turned them down.

Believing that they could get the honors and offices if the power of nomination were taken away from the party and placed in the hands of the voters, they could fool the voters more easily than the political organization, they set up the cry of "Direct Nominations."

The majority of voters being outside of the political organization developed a party machine with a boss, and politics became the private affair of these party leaders or bosses. This majority of party voters, however, not caring to bother with politics and, hence, not belonging to a political party, the cry of getting the power in the hands of the voters and taking it away from the political bosses appealed to them, with the result—direct primary laws.

Under the Primary Law the individual candidate is placed above the party. You no longer vote for the party, but for the individual. It, therefore, removes the responsibility of the party for the acts of the officials elected on their ticket, but makes every individual officer responsible. But to whom is he responsible?

He cannot consult all the voters and confer as to what should be done; and as all the voters, or a majority of them, cannot come to him and tell him what should be done, and not having the initiative and referendum, the voters have no control over legislation; with the result that the office holder is not responsible to any one. There is no party to call him to account; and as we have not the power to recall the officers, the official becomes the boss, and while in office creates a machine of his own, and if he is dishonest he will make his pile while in office, and does not care what happens to him when his term expires.

As to how much these reformers care for real democracy, is best illustrated in that they all favor the short ballot, where the people will elect very few officers directly, and they to appoint all the rest. Ostensibly this is done to place more responsibility on those in office, but in reality they do not trust the people.

We Socialists take a different position. We believe in party organization. We know that without an organization there can be no success; that the workers, in order to succeed, must organize, economically and politically, for the purpose of taking possession of the economic and political powers to establish the Industrial Democracy. We declare that all other political parties represent the capitalist class, and we prohibit the fusion between the Socialist party and any capitalist party. To preserve our integrity and that of our candidates for public office, our constitution provides that no one can be nominated as candidate for public office unless he has been a party member for at least two years.

None of the party organizations can nominate any one who is not a party member, and no party member can accept a nomination from any other political party with or without "Direct Primaries." Section 6 of Article IX of the Constitution of the party in New York provides:

"*Eligibility for Public Office*—No person shall be eligible as a candidate of the Socialist party for any political or public office (this not to include members of the political committee elected for the purpose of designating candidates) who is not a member in good standing at the time of his nomination, and has been such for a period of two years preceding the date of his nomination. Provided, that this rule shall not apply where there has been no local organization for the prescribed period.

"No one but party members in good standing shall be nominated for member of political committees, authorized by law to designate candidates."

The national constitution, in Section 3 of Article X, provides:

"The platform of the Socialist party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all State and municipal platforms shall conform thereto. No State or local organization shall, under any circumstance, fuse, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of such other organization, nor shall any candidate of the Socialist party accept any nomination or indorsement from any other party or political organization.

"No member of the Socialist party shall, under any circumstances, vote in primary or regular elections for any candidate other than Socialists nominated, indorsed or recommended as candidates by the Socialist party. To do otherwise will constitute party treason, and result in expulsion from the party."

I presume that since Comrade Lunn is such a great believer in the principle of direct primary, he must have logically voted for Judge Borst, who, though being on the Socialist ticket, was, to all intents and purposes, not the Socialist party candidate.

When the Socialist party, being a political party, must comply yith the law and have its candidates nominated at the primary, we do not leave it to chance as to who may be nominated; but intend to nominate only such Comrades who are eligible, according to the laws of the party; and Section 5, of Article XIII, of the New York State Constitution of the party, provides:

"All candidates for public offices other than for county, township, municipal offices, or candidates lying wholly within the one county, to be nominated at the primary elections, shall be selected by a referendum vote of the dues-paying membership in such districts, or by a convention of delegates from the locals of such districts.

"The selection made through such referendum or conventions shall be binding on the members composing the official committees authorized by law to make the designations for the primary elections."

This provision is clearly a violation of the principle of "Direct Primaries."

Comrade Lunn, being a believer in direct primaries, would have to violate it in case the party organization should select any one as candidate whom he does not want to see nominated. Would he, in such a case, help and vote on the primary ballot for any one else than the one selected by the party organization?

That the party organization aims to control not only the nominations but the candidates and their actions if elected, is evident from the following provision in the State constitution of the Socialist party of New York. Article XIII, Section 1:

"All candidates nominated for public office or appointees to public office selected by the dues-paying membership of the Socialist party of the State of New York, or any of its subdivisions, shall sign the following resignation blank before nomination is made official, or appointment is made final." Then follows the form of resignation.

From the sections of the party constitution which I quoted it is evident that the Socialist party not only does not believe in, but is opposed to the "Principle of Direct Primaries." We place the organization above the primary, and justly so. If anything, the Socialist party believes that the working class must organize economically and politically for the purpose of taking possession of the industrial and political powers, and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth; and how are we to organize the masses for a principle, if you destroy the organization and substitute the "Direct Primary," whereby the masses are made to think that they exercise jurisdiction over the party and candidates, without having to join the political party?

The Socialist party constantly points out that the difference between us and the other political parties is not only a principle, but we differ in our form of organization as well. While the other parties may elect party committees at official primaries, and then leave these committees without control or responsibility to any one, the Socialist party has a compact organization. Our committee, ostensibly elected at official primaries—to comply with the law—is responsible to the party members at all times. We do not only preach, but practise, the referendum, initiative and recall. We intend to control the acts and actions of any official elected on the Socialist ticket. We assume the responsibility in nominating the candidates. We must have the right to control and recall any one elected on our party ticket, or othenwise our party will become as corrupt as the other parties, and fall away from the principles of Socialism.

The main principle of the other political parties is getting into office. The main principle of the Socialist party is the abolition of the present system of society. While the capitalists, to maintain their rule, may throw a bone to the "Dearly Beloved People" by granting them a say in their party affairs and permitting them to vote at primaries as to who should be the candidate, because it really makes no difference to the capitalist class who the candidate is.

To us Socialists such a procedure becomes dangerous because what was done in the Schenectady Judicial District may be done in many other districts in the State; and instead of having good Socialists on our ticket, who, if elected, will be a credit to our party, we will have good Democrats, Republicans and Progressives on our ticket; and instead of working for Socialism and the Socialist party, we will have to use our money, time and energy to tell the people not to vote for the candidates on our own ticket, and thereby violate the sacred principle of "Direct Primary," or we will adhere to this sacred principle and help to elect good Democrats, Republicans and Progressives, and then have to apologize for their unsocialistic acts.

We Socialists claim that no one works or can work for Socialism unless he is a member of the Socialist party. Any one outside of the party cannot be and is not a good Socialist. As Socialists we believe in organization, in method; otherwise, we are anarchists.

The organization comes first; and there is no room or need in the Socialist party for direct primaries. Our organization is run by the "rank and file" of the dues-paying party members and not by an unorganized mob of possible Socialist voters, of whom we do not know, and of whose knowledge and understanding and the aims and objects of our party we know less.

Our party is the army of the "Revolution"; and everybody is welcome to join it and help in the work; but we cannot afford to permit noncombatants to form the council of war and dictate our policy and select our generals who are to lead us. And the best proof that such action of permitting outsiders and nonparty members to dictate to our party is that wherever we have played practical politics, instead of Socialist politics, wherever we were swayed in nominating some one who had a chance of election instead of his steadfastness to and training in our movement, is spelled ruin.

I have no quarrel with Comrade Lunn, nor is this written for his special benefit; but this "Direct Primary" business seems to be in the air, and there may be many Comrades who feel and think the same way. I have often heard the word "machine" used when I talked organization to Comrades, and for all these this article is written.

Comrade Lunn has been exonerated by Local Schenectady, and this particular case may be a closed incident; but exoneration or not, to those in the party who understand the principles of the organization and who value it, Dr. Lunn has committed a breach of party ethics, to say the least.

In conclusion I want to sound a word of warning to all party Comrades. Don't be misled or carried away by the nice-sounding phrases of the reformers in or outside of the party. Don't place your organization behind anything—not even direct primaries. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and this fits our party more than anything else.

Let us build up our party organization and as long as there are primary laws, our main object must be to get the enrolled Socialists in the party organization, if for no other reason than for self-protection and preservation. But whatever we do, do not let the power out of the hands of the organization; and if anybody says "Machine," tell him to come in and become a part of it.

We have a mission to perform, not to get jobs or office; and for that we need and must have a well organized and disciplined party organization; and only through organization will we be able to carry on the proper education that will ultimately bring about emancipation. But organization first!

In the words of our immortal Ben Hanford: "The Socialist party, may it ever be right; but right or wrong—the Socialist party."—New York Call.

Some one suggests that the workers are to blame for their poverty. And they are. They have no business to permit themselves to be robbed of what they produce.

Seeing that the workers have stood for being robbed for these many centuries the proposition that they "expropriate the expropriators" does not shock them in the least.

LESS DYSPEPSIA NOW-- HERE'S THE REASON

The fact that there is less dyspepsia and indigestion in this community than there used to be is largely, we believe, due to the extensive use of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, hundreds of packages of which we have sold. No wonder we have faith in them. No wonder we are willing to offer them to you for trial entirely at our risk.

Among other things, they contain Pepsin and Bismuth, two of the greatest digestive aids known to medical science. They soothe the inflamed stomach, allay pain, check heartburn and distress, help to digest the food, and tend to quickly restore the stomach to its natural, comfortable, healthy state.

There is no red tape about out guarantee. It means just what it says. We'll ask you no questions. Your word is enough for us. If Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets don't restore your stomach to health and make your digestion easy and comfortable, we want you to come back for your money. They are sold only at the 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and $1.00. N. E. Suddaby, Druggist, Victoria Avenue, Fernie, B. C.

Wanted--A Short Story

"I'd like to write a story," said Albert F. Scott, glancing up from a letter which had just been delivered.

"A nice story?" his wife asked, smiling at him.

"No; any kind of a story," Albert answered, gravely. "He tells me I may say anything I care to say. That's tempting, I must confess. It's not every mail that brings me an offer like this."

In mock seriousness, she said:

"While the editorial sun shines on you, it is wise to make hay and keep the pot a-boiling."

"Yes, my dear, I would like to let this dear editor have something, but the trouble with me is that I'm as dry as the Sahara Desert. I really can't write a story; I haven't an idea in my mind."

"Oh, come," she laughed; "it's not so serious as that, for this story writing is a simple matter. Let us see if we can't get something that will make a story. A letter like this isn't to be sneezed at."

"Good!" exclaimed Albert, seating himself at the table and placing paper before him; "help me get a story; and if it goes, I'll divide the spoils."

"Very well; now, then, what shall it be?"

"What shall it?" Albert repeated.

"Oh, I see; I'm to do it all," with a bow; "very well, I'm willing to try."

For a full minute she remained in deep thought; then, her face lighting up suddenly, she said, quickly:

"Once upon a time there was a foolish little man, who had a foolish vocation. This foolish little man wrote foolish little stories to help support his foolish little self and his foolish whims."

"I don't know what you are driving at," David drawled, "but, I must confess, that's a pretty good lead. I may use it."

"And," she continued, "this foolish little story writer had a fairly good memory, a quick eye and a well oiled typewriter, and managed, in quite a passable manner, to express other people's originalities—not a bad word—originalities—you might use it. So, this foolish little story writer succeeded in selling lots of his foolish stories to editors whose business it was to print foolishness in magazines that were read by thousands of foolish women.

"One foolish woman wrote a letter to this uninteresting story writer, and, to her surprise, she received an answer. It was a short, sweet note, offering thanks for her praise of a story that really didn't deserve it. And, as she was a silly woman, she wrote again."

With an impatient wave, Albert said:

"Oh, I anticipate; you are going to make it very commonplace. She, a foolish woman, writes again; they meet, and there is a mushy scene; they talk about going through life together—he working for fame and glory, she helping him by doing his typewriting and rolling his cigarettes; they marry; are soon divorced, and live happily ever after."

"Nothing of the sort," she snapped; "how could you think me guilty of such a crime?"

"Then he is married; meets her, hoping to get a story; she falls in love with him. Then comes the startling climax—ye gods—'I am discovered! She knows I have a wife, and am father of a chee-ild!' She screams: 'In spite of all your writings and fame you are a scoundrel and a deceiver, Mr. Fountleroy, and I hate you; I hate you! Go back to your wife and writings and write of the heart you have broken.'"

"Oh, Albert, how you slander me," said his wife. "He wasn't married at all—quite single; but she—she was married—so she couldn't have been deceived; she was the one who began the thing in the first place."

"Well," what happened?" Albert asked, quickly.

"Of course, they met—"

"To be sure, they met—there couldn't be a story if they didn't meet. But what happened? That's what I want to know."

"They met, and the foolish little story writer smoked a cigarette in a perfectly insipid manner. She stared at him—well, she was a foolish woman. It was inevitable that those two fools should fall in love—the wonder would be if they didn't. Well, he told her he loved her, and she let him kiss her; and as they sipped wine in a cafe, they looked into each other's eyes and seemed to say: 'Ah, we belong to each other; let us rid ourselves of this pest of a husband.'

"Things moved rapidly—they always do when two fools get together. They met a few times, and talked a few hours, and soon convinced themselves that God had made them for each other. As for her husband—bah! They would leave—go to Paris—yes, yes, gay Paris—ah, this foolish little story writer would write love stories of Parisian studio life; he would surely sell much to the foolish editors—yes, it was all very simple.

"So the day was set for the following Saturday; this foolish writer of silly stories and this simpleminded woman were to go off—to Paris.

"But news—that is, gossip—travels fast—it got to her husband—gossip always does. The world is full of anonymous letter writers, who believe it their sacred duty to keep husbands informed. He got a letter. But he wasn't a foolish husband; there are some sensible men in this world. If he had been a foolish husband he would have run for his revolver, and then, another newspaper story. But he wasn't of the shooting kind. I said he was a sensible husband.

"So he found the foolish young writer of foolish stories in his apartment—the foolish writer even had all his trunks packed; he was ready to go. That was quite a predicament for the husband of the foolish little woman; but he smiled—he had a sense of humor—like all sensible husbands. So he shook hands with the foolish literary fellow and wished him a pleasant trip.

"He told the writer of silly stories that he had long been hoping to get rid of his wife. 'I've been wanting an excuse for a divorce action, but I've never had luck enough to have her do something—I always was unlucky.'

"This was strange, and it upset the foolish young writer. But the husband of the foolish little woman wasn't finished. He had more to say. 'I only want you to grant me a favor,' the husband said; 'will you be kind enough to allow me the use of your name as corespondent? I wouldn't care to do it unless I got your permission.'

"And to this he added:

"'I wish you all the luck in the world, my dear sir; but no man can say I ever played him a mean trick, so, to clear my conscience, have decided to come to you and honestly warn you of your danger. I am not going to be specific; I simply wish to tell you that I have not tried to deceive you into running off with my wife; I want you to know that I have warned you.'

"And, in addition, this husband remarked that he wished the pair would have a pleasant journey; he hoped they wouldn't get seasick, and that if it wasn't asking too much, would they kindly send him a few picture postal cards when they got on the other side?

"'I've been saving European postals for years,' he remarked; 'they are so much better than ours.'

"'And,' this husband said, you will undersand that from this day I look upon you as my best friend; you are going to do me a great service. It shows that some persons are willing to do their fellow man a favor once in a while.'

"That husband shook hands with that silly writer of foolish stories and left him. The foolish story writer smoked another cigarette, bit his lips until they bled and then wrote a note to the foolish little woman, telling her that he regretted he couldn't make the trip."

Her story at an end, she asked:

"Don't you think that ought to make good fiction?"

Albert shook his head and said:

"No, you are too late; that story has already been written."

"By whom?"

"By that foolish writer of foolish stories." — Emanuel Julius, in the Western Comrade.

Little 5-year-old Bessie was telling about some medicine she had taken while ill.

"We[illegible]

[illegible]pulsion of codliver oil, and—"

"You mean emulsion, don't you, dear not compulsion?" said the visitor.

"Well," rejoined Bessie, "there was a good deal of compulsion about it."

WOMAN'S STORY

"Some ladies is fearful stingy. I had one t'other day," [illegible] Tom Whippem, the cabman, smiled affectedly at his companion, drew an imaginary skirt, toyed with an invisible pug dog, and took two or three steps [illegible]

"'Is your 'ansom disengaged?' says she.

"'Yes,' I says.

"'I trust your services are in horder?' she says again.

"'Extent—All,' I says.

"'Well, then, cabman, you may drive me to Brown's place No. 961; but be awful careful, for poor dear King Charles has been sick lately.'

"The dog was one of them spaniels that's prison-cropped on the body, but wears the hair of their heads long like a hopera singer. Well, in she gets, an' I drove hoff to the foot of the Dean Stairs. By an by we gets to the destination, my lady steps hout, an' hinto the 'ouse, an' I makes sure of a tip of half a crown as the lowest. After a bit hout comes a flunkey, an' counts four thrupenny-pieces, also some coppers, into my fist.

"'That's yer legal fare, cabby,' says he, 'including a gratooity of tuppence; but my lady has generously instructed me to present you with a copy of the hinteresting work hintitled "How to Live on Sixpence a Day."'

"[illegible] I says, handin' back the wollum with the grace of a hemperor, 'but I couldn't think of deprivin' you, sir, of hany hinformation which might henable you to live hup to your hincome.'

"With that I give the 'oss a word an' drove off, leavin' the flunkey standin' in a petrified hattitood."

Special Sale of Delicious "Sunkist" Seedless Oranges

Not a seed in "Sunkist." Juicy, rich, healthful oranges—the finest selected tree-ripened fruit grown in the world.

"SUNKIST" oranges are the cleanest of all fruits. Never touched by bare hands—all "Sunkist" pickers and packers wear clean cotton gloves while at work.

Buy a box of "SUNKIST" oranges—much cheaper by the box or half-box than by the dozen.

"*Sunkist*" *lemons* are the finest, juiciest fruit—mostly seedless—thin-skinned, too.

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Send the trademarks cut from "Sunkist" orange and lemon wrappers to us. We offer as premiums, elegant *Rogers guaranteed A-1 Standard* silverware, 27 different, magnificent premiums in exclusive "Sunkist" design.

This handsome orange spoon sent to you for 12 "Sunkist" trademarks and 12 cents. Trademarks from "Red Ball" orange and lemon wrappers count same as "Sunkist."

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Send your name and full address for our complete free premium circular and *Premium Club Plan.* Address all orders for premium silverware and all communications to

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Magistrate Peary, of Goldfields, B.C., believes in making a good thing known. Writing of Zam-Buk, the great household balm, he says:—"After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years' standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for. I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in his home." The magistrate is quite right. Every home needs Zam-Buk! Unequalled for cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, blood poisoning and all skin diseases. All stores and druggists sell it at 50 cents a box. Save cure for piles.

DON'T NEGLECT THAT SORE!

A Chicago man has just died from blood poisoning arising from neglect of a small sore. Don't neglect a cut, a patch of eczema, or an open sore of any kind. The air is full of poison germs, waiting to start on their evil work in neglected sores, wounds, etc. In Zam-Buk is safety. Zam-Buk is so highly antiseptic that applied to any skindisease or injury it makes blood poisoning impossible. In using Zam-Buk you have three processes going on at once for Zam-Buk is healing, soothing and antiseptic. Try it without delay.

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TEST ZAM-BUK AT OUR EXPENSE!

We appreciate the position taken by the man or woman who says:—"If your preparation is what you claim, you should have no objection to letting us try it before spending our money on it." To such we make the following offer: We will send a [illegible] stamp (to pay return postage) and name and date of this paper to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and we will mail you a free trial box of Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is purely herbal, suitable for the delicate skin of little children, yet powerful enough to heal chronic sores of long years' standing. All druggists and stores, 50c. per box, 3 for $1.25.

Every Home Needs Zam-Buk

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

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

HOSMER LOCAL
No. 2497
Meet every Sunday at 2.30 in K. P. Hall, Main Street. Sick Benefit Society attached.—W. Balderstone, Sec., Box 63, Hosmer, B. C.

MICHEL LOCAL
No. 2334
Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—H. Elmer, Sec.

PARK LOCAL
No. 1387
Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Michael Warren, Sec., Canmore, Alta.

HILLCREST LOCAL
No. 1058
Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—J. Gorton, Sec.

CARBONDALE LOCAL
No. 2227
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.—J. Mitchell, Sec., Box 105, Coleman.

BANKHEAD LOCAL
No. 29
Meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Bankhead Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Fund attached.—Frank Wheatley, Fin. Sec., Bankhead, Alta.

COALHURST LOCAL
No. 1189
Meet every Friday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Frank Barringham, Sec., Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.

BEAVER CREEK LOCAL
No. 481
Meet every first and third Sunday at Lyric Hall, 3 p.m.—John Loughran, Sec.

COLEMAN LOCAL
No. 2633
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.—J. Johnstone, Sec.

PASSBURG LOCAL
No. 2352
Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Slovak Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—Thos. G. Harries, Sec., Passburg, Alta.

BURMIS LOCAL
No. 949
Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in School House, Burmis. No Sick Society.—Thos. G. Harries, Sec., Passburg, Alta.

MAPLE LEAF LOCAL
No. 2829
Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in Union Hall, Maple Leaf. No Sick Society.—Thos. G. Harries, Sec., Passburg, Alta.

LETHBRIDGE LOCAL
No. 574
Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.—L. Moore, Sec.-Treas.

BELLEVUE LOCAL
No. 431
Meet every Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Socialist Hall.—James Burke, Sec., Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.

CORBIN LOCAL
No. 2877
Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—Geo. Elms, Sec., Corbin, B. C.

GEORGETOWN LOCAL
No. 3026
Meet every Sunday afternoon, 2.30, at Boarding House. Sick and Accident Fund attached.—Max Hutter, Sec.

Financial Statement

ASSETS

British and Colonial Government and Provincial Securities	$1,364,731.62
Foreign Government Securities	1,364,973.44
British and Colonial Railway Mortgage Bonds and Ordinary Stocks	425,720.70
American Railway Bonds	3,835,873.34
Miscellaneous Debentures	1,837,380.44
Mortgages on Freehold and Leasehold Properties and other Securities	1,418,282.86
Freehold and Leasehold Premises	1,279,878.22
Branch Agency and other Balances	1,248,974.66
Cash at Bankers and in hand	586,567.88
Investments and Cash in Trustee's hands	68,887.42
Total Assets	$13,431,270.58

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Unearned Premiums on unexpired risks	$3,636,239.43
Reserve for Undetermined Claims	3,218,000.00
Reserve for General Contingency Fund	1,658,493.95
Reserve for Unclaimed Dividends and all other Liabilities (except capital)	735,892.72
Surplus to Policyholders	4,182,644.48
	$13,431,270.58

INCOME

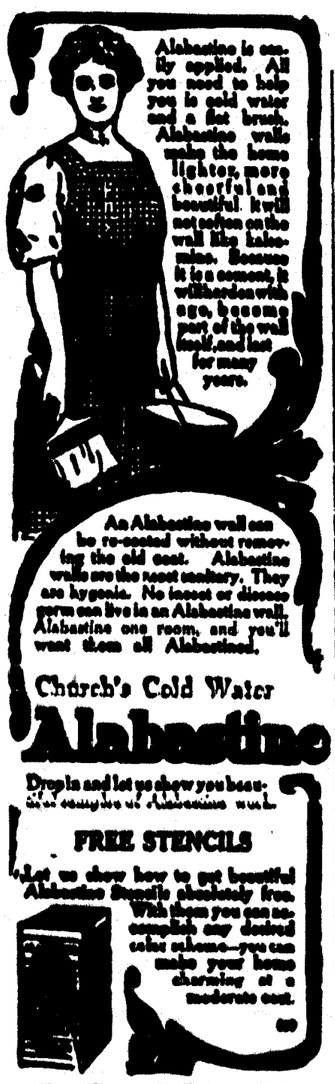
Net Premiums Received (less re-insurances and bonuses)	$10,003,848.18
Interest on Investments and all other sources	390,469.42
	$10,394,317.60

EXPENDITURE

Losses, Commissions, Salaries and all other payments	$8,743,527.25

CLAIMS PAID, EXCEDD $50,000,000.00

Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp. Ltd. of London Eng.
A. B. CAMPBELL, Dist. Agent
Miners' Union Hall Block - Fernie, B C.



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FERNIE :-: B. C.

While an evil is very great, it attracts little or no attention; when, from one or other cause, it is mitigated, recognition of it brings efforts to decrease it; and when it has much diminished, there comes a demand that strong measures shall be taken for its extinction: natural causes having done so much, a peremptory call for artificial means arises.—Herbert Spencer.

War, with all its evils, is better than a peace in which there is nothing to be seen but usurpation and injustice.—Pitt.

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The Antiquity of Mining

Next to hunting and fishing mining is the oldest of industries, although coal-mining is, as an established industry, less than 300 years old.

Mining antedates the pastoral and agricultural stages of human life, for there were mines before there were farms and herds, when men ran wild and plucked their food from growing things, says a writer in "Through the Meshes," the house organ of the W. S. Tyler Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Near one old working at Captos, Egypt, still stand the ruins of about 1,300 stone huts that were occupied by miners a few thousand years ago.

Slaves, war captives and criminals, guarded by soldiers and spurred on by flogging, worked the mines in ancient Egypt, Greece and China.

Working conditions were horrible—galleries were low and tortuous, and cave-ins were frequent.

There was no ventilation until the sixteenth century, when fans operated by hand from both above ground and below were devised. Some of the fans had feathered vanes.

The first mine illumination was by pine knots. Then came saucers of foul-smelling tallow or vegetable oil, in which a rag or rush or stick of pitch floated as a wick. The first use of electricity for lighting mines was in a colliery at Earnock, Scotland, in 1879.

The old way of entering a mine was by sliding down a rope or steep incline, or by walking in through a tunnel. The Japanese used a notched log as a ladder for thousands of years. About the year 1500 they began lowering the miners with a windless.

Water was pumped from one level to another in a mine, and finally to the surface, through wooden pipes by means of a water-wheel on the surface of the ground above. A single wooden counter-shafting extended for some distance above ground, and the pumps were operated from this, separate shafts being dug in a room to reach the various levels, so that there was a series of shafts, the first going down one level, the second down two levels, and so on. Four centuries ago, in German and Spanish mines, water was pumped by tread-mill. Chain pumps, operated by hand, appeared in the sixteenth century.

When it was possible to drain a mine by means of a tunnel water from a surface stream was guided into the shaft and as it fell from wheel to wheel underground it operated numerous crude mechanical devices on the various levels. In some instance the water wheel was displaced by a wheel with rungs instead of buckets, and as men climbed the rungs their weight slowly turned the very cumbersome machinery. Everything that went out of the mine was carried on somebody's back.

There was little attempt to invent machinery, for machinery had to be operated by man-power where water power could not be had, and brought little relief.

Georgius Agricola, in 1556, in his "De Re Metallica," tells of a windlass affair for raising ore from the mine. This started deep mining.

The deepest colliery in the world is said to be at Lambert, Germany—3,500 feet deep.

Mining never progressed, never became anything but slavery and human torture, until the age of steam.

They had strikes in those days, too. There is an authentic record of a mine strike in ancient Egypt, but the miners returned to work when the mine managers promised them the favor and protection of Hathor, the goddess of that region.

The most ancient mining methods are repeated today among primitive tribes.

Progress in mining methods is comparatively recent. For thousands of years chipping rock was the only means of mining ore, with the exception of "fire-setting," until the introduction of gun-powder a few centuries ago.

Some of the first crude applications of mechanical movements and the invention of fundamental working tools, such as hammers, chisels and picks, were for mining purposes.

Metals appear early in the history of nations—so early that we have no ground for conjecturing where or when mining began.

The Bible mentions gold, copper, silver, iron, lead and tin as being known at the time of Moses.

Herodotus recorded that iron tools were used in the construction of the Great Pyramid, built 2800 B. C., by Khufu; and he was right, for an iron band has been found in an inner joint of the pyramid, placed there by the architect.

Iron was used in Egypt at least 4900 years ago.

The oldest-known piece of bronze dates back to about 2500 B. C.—a knob from the sceptre of Papi, a Pharaoh of the sixth dynasty.

Mining evidently had reached an advanced stage in the days of Solomon, for silver was quite common then.

Gold was also plentiful. Babylon had three statues and an altar, all of solid gold, whose total weight is recorded as about 2,700,000 ounces.

Twenty centuries B. C. metal working was well advanced in the Far East; so that there may have been mines before men began to keep a record of time.

The first known metals were probably those that occur native or in the metallic state, gold and copper.

First of all came gold nuggets. Man discovered that the cold metal was malleable and pounded it into desired shapes.

Pounded-out copper tools and ornaments are found in nearly all countries; the Egyptians' first iron tools were made in this way. They probably took their iron from meteorites, for the tools we find contain nickel—absent in any iron ore than may have been known to the people of the Nile valley.

Then came the discovery that heat would change the shape of metals, that a metal is not a stone.

The introduction of melting methods created a demand for gold-dust, and the "washing" method was devised by one of the early mining engineers.

A stream of slow-flowing water ran down a stone or wooden table, sloped gradually, and as the gold-bearing sands were sprinkled on the surface of the table near its elevated edge the water washed the light particles of earth away, leaving the heavier gold-dust behind. Even at that the primitives must have lost half their gold, though a grain of gold is six or seven times as heavy as a grain of quartz sand.

There was a cistern or tub at the elevated side of the table—a reservoir filled by rainfall or a mountain stream if it was in a hilly country—and the operator dished the water out onto the table.

Modern mining touches hands with primitive mining, for this washing method is used by people in all degrees of civilization, though the process has become complex in its perfected form.

A difficulty arose—the gold dust residue after the washing process contained black sand, much of which was iron ore. These black grains were picked out by means of a piece of iron ore with strong polarity—and the magnet had advanced mining another step.

The gold-dust was removed, dried, sifted into a covered crucible baked from clay, and heated for a number of days (usually five) over a charcoal fire. This fire was blown by a mouth-blowpipe or by a crude bellows.

The first American mining was carried on fully a thousand years ago by the mound dwellers. They operated chiefly in the Lake Superior copper country. Excavations have revealed that they came in boats by thousands in the spring and left in the fall, landing at the mouth of Portage lake.

If 50,000 of them worked every year, it must have taken them 300 years to make some of their excavations. Their pits extend 90 miles and more from Ontonagon to the tip of the Keweenaw peninsula. Twenty carloads of stone mining tools were found in one small district on Isle Royale.

White men began mining copper in the Lake Superior country in 1843 at Misery Bay—a company of Boston men organized in Detroit. It was a hard life; in 1851 supplies failed to arrive and, the miners becoming too weak to work, the mines closed down.

In California a shaft 210 feet deep has been discovered with the skeleton of a primitive man at the bottom beneath the debris, and the mine had been worked so thoroughly that there was nothing left to be taken out in the way of ore.

Colladon proposed the use of a compressed-air drill as early as 1852; within 10 years it was in almost general use.

After power-drills the next important step in the development of mining methods was the introduction of high explosives.

Gunpowder had solved the ore mining problem a few hundred years before.

Nitroglycerine, discovered in 1847 by A. Sobero, was first applied to blasting by Nobel in 1863; its initial big job was the Hoosac tunnel.

In 1868 Nobel introduced dynamite.

Power-drills and high explosives have completely revolutionized mining.

Pumping and hoisting machinery already were near perfection.

Wire-rope haulage was a wonder at one time; then came pneumatic and electric haulage.

Inventors were hard at work in the early 50's on coal-cutting machines. Harrison pioneered the pick machine, and Lechner came along with a cutter-bar machine. The earlier types were operated by compressed air; electricity was applied in 1889.

The name of the inventor of hydraulic mining is lost, but the date is fixed at about 1853. Probably no one man could claim the honor, as it was an application of one form of natural erosion. The anti-debris laws of 1882 limited this work.

Mining is a gigantic industry; in the United States it directly employs more than 1,500,000 men, and has a yearly output worth $2,450,000,000.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

The Transformation of Roland

I was distantly acquainted with Roland. Although we moved in the same circle I seldom spoke to him. Because he was of a retiring disposition and cared little for social intercourse. All I knew about him was from hearsay, and this was that he was a pessimist and actually waited for death to relieve him "Of the worst burden a man has to carry, and he called his life.

Knowing him as such one can easily imagine my surprise when I found out that he was the man who had defeated me in a task where energy [illegible] and a great desire to live were the chief requirements.

I could not contain myself any longer and asked him: "How is it that you, with your enervating skepticism and refractious pessimism, shall be here?"

"It is love that did it."

While this answer may explain and imply much, it is too laconic for me. I enjoy speech when it is plainly spoken. "I will consider it a great favor if you will explain more in detail the above sentence."

"I will comply with your request and tell you all. How I felt, how it happened and how I feel now.

"When you first knew me I was pessimistic. During that part of my life there was nothing, absolutely nothing in this vast world that appealed to my mind or to my senses. That was a time when othing in this entire cosmos had any relation, connection or influence on me. All human actions and aspirations appeared to me so worthless and meaningless that I felt that while to most men this struggle of life is a joy, to me it was an insupportable burden. And when I looked about me, whether up into the starry skies with all their constellations and planets, or here below on earth with all its magnificent creations, I have not felt that I am a part or a brother to all these elements. On the contrary I regretted I had not the power to strangle, destroy and turn everything into ashes. [illegible] these wonders this magnificence they never answered my query: What is the meaning of my existence or the purpose of my life? Why was I made? A creature so useless to others. I have turned everywhere for consolation and all had the same reply: We don't know. I have pondered over big and tedious books to soothe my bitter feeling, but found nothing. For no genius, no matter how great, ever had any success in explaining existence. So a time came that whenever I touched a book I felt as if I saw the author looking at me like an ungainly waiter offering unpalatable and disgusting food. In such moments with pleasure would I torture my body and my mind. Gradually every link that connected me to society gave way. Every organ of my body ceased to release its usual energy, until I found myself attached to the world by a very slender thread. From this position I looked on this world as a busy, whirling wheel, where everybody stands on some place for some purpose. Only I, forlorn and neglected, may tear my slender thread any minute and drop into my grave, there to put an end to my agonies and be forever forgotten.

"It was in those days, the darkest of my life, that 'she' came, so gentle, so lovely, and spoke to me so tenderly. 'I see you are covered by so many ashes, your mind is filled with so much madness, your soul surrounded by so much darkness that it actually breaks my heart. Please allow me to act toward you as follows and see whether I cannot find some sparks which I can fan up into life and hope. And should I succeed in making a warm and cheerful hearth, I ask for nothing in return. But should you desire to show some gratitude, all I ask is at times to be allowed to rest my head on your bosom, and there, from the emanating wormth of your heart I shall enjoy the fruits of my labor.'

"'Too late,' I answered to the kind words of this gentle creature. But, happily, she did not believe it. She persevered in her task of flaring up the dormant sparks until she finally succeeded in rearranging the mixed elements within me. Oh, how sweet and soothing was this change. For the first time in many years I really desired to live. I, who usually saw the grave before me, now I constantly behold her image.

"I still remember, with intense delight, how one day we went astray in a wild forest, and when night lowered it found us sitting near the seashore. Exactly on the same spot where once before I sat alone, and, facing nature in all her nakedness, I cursed her from the depth of my dark and tortured soul. I could not then understand the sound of the waves, the breeze, the whispering of the trees nor the sparkling of the stars. I thought and felt that they were there only as a means of increasing the pain and agonies of an unhappy humanity.

"But what a change when we sat together! With her hand on my breast, with my eyes gazing deep into her's, there was such a sweet intercourse, of hope, happiness and aspiration between us and nature. It was a union that satisfied all desires, with nothing else to be wished for. It even foresaw the wishes of the imagination, and opened a clear, light, wide path for us which made us certain that it leads to happiness and success.

"I care no more to penetrate the obscurity, to find out the purpose of my life or explain existence. All I wish is to live and to love. For, on onsidering carefully the various kinds of lives man leads, I believe the one that gives him most happiness is the one where he loves and is loved in return. I cannot imagine anything in nature that is nobler or worthier than to have the undivided affection of the woman you love."

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SIXTY MINERS SENTENCED

JOE ANGELO GETTING LONGEST TERM OF FOUR YEARS IN JAIL

Men Found Guilty of Participating in Vancouver Island Riots Appear in Special Assize Court at New Westminster to Hear Sentences Pronounced Upon Themselves—Judge Gives Warning to Convicted Strikers.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 27.—With the sentencing of some sixty miners by Mr. Justice Morrison here today, the special assizes came to an end after many weary months. Twenty-four miners, from Nanaimo, Cumberland and Extension, walked from the jail to the court house, heavily manacled. Among them were Joe Angelo, the Italian international organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, and Ben Dominic, another union official. J. W. Place, M. P. P., also walked in the procession.

Mr. Justice Morrison was busy up to noon, sentencing some of the men, allowing others out on suspended sentence and permitting others to go free entirely, the time they had already spent in jail being taken to stand as their sentences. The court room was filled to the limit, the twenty-four men who marched from the jail being augmented by those who had been out on bail to the number of sixty.

The following is a list of the men whose cases today concluded the special assize hearing:

Tried and Convicted

Joe Angelo, Extension, four years.
R. Haddow, Nanaimo, one year.
W. Wardell, Nanaimo, one year.
A. Jordan, Nanaimo, one year.
R. Gosland, Nanaimo, one year.
F. Cairello, Nanaimo, one year.
H. Martin, Nanaimo, one year.
R. W. Smith, Nanaimo, one year.
A. Wardell, Nanaimo, suspended sentence.
A. Gola, Extension, suspended sentence.
C. E. Bartholemew, Extension, time already served.
A. Hamilton, Extension, already served.
Ben Dominic, Extension, one year [illegible], Nanaimo, already served.
J. Storey, Nanaimo, already served.
W. Lee, Nanaimo, suspended sentence.
J. W. Place, M. L. A., already served.
J. Hodgkinson, Nanaimo postponed.
G. Steele, Nanaimo, suspended sentence.
A. Murdock, Nanaimo, suspended sentence.
W. Cummins, Nanaimo, suspended sentence.
H. Meikle, Nanaimo, suspended sentence.

Pleaded Guilty to Unlawful Assembly

Tom Collier, Nanaimo, six months from date of arrest, been in four months.
A. Renaidy, Nanaimo, six months.
R. Griffiths, Nanaimo, suspended sentence.
R. Harkie, Nanaimo, postponed.

From Extension—A. Becky, Fairhurst, Gilmour, A. Greenwell, I. Greenwell, A. Hunter, Marshall, O'Neill, Rice, Quigley, Struthers, Taylor, Vangar, Voyovsky—all on suspended sentence.

From Cumberland—W. Naylor, Vaggatim, Benaski, Bramley, Barnes—all on suspended sentence.

From Nanaimo—Dugan, Gibson, B. Mills, G. Miller, G. Young, Shoysky, S. Barker, S. F. Conner, J. Dean, W. Hoy, G. Moore, Depaulin, R. Raster—all on suspended sentence.

Angelo Sentenced

Joe Angelo was the first man to be called upon and he answered with a noticeable break in his voice, when asked if he had anything to say, that he was not guilty of the charges brought against him and that he had a wife and four children. His lordship returned that Angelo was guilty of a very grave offence and that he was also a member of a powerful organization. "No doubt it will take care of your wife and children." The judge commented upon the fact that the outbreak synchronized with Angelo's arrival upon the scene, and that a great deal of damage resulted from the offence which Angelo is accused of. He sentenced him to four years in the penitentiary.

A. Wardell, of Nanaimo, pleaded that he had already served five months in jail, was married and had an aged mother. He promised that there would not be any further trouble if he were allowed out on suspended sentence. The judge allowed him to go. Gola, whose wife had made an appeal for clemency, was also allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Freedom for Place

In the case of Mr. J. Place, M. L. A., Mr. Rubinowitz urged that he be sentenced to the time he has already spent in jail. "If he is allowed to go on suspended sentence," urged the counsel, "it is doubtful if his seat in the legislature will be legal." His lordship readily agreed to this proposal.

Speaking to the men who had pleaded guilty and who were given suspended sentences, Mr. Justice Morrison said: "I hope that you realize that the idea is not to punish, but to prevent a recurrence of the things that you are charged with. The brainy men of labor know that you can not make progress by burning houses and assaulting and insulting others. In allowing you out, I am trusting you, but the arm of the law is long, and if you violate our confidence, you will be back here again. And you know that you can not expect any consideration then. I will accept your undertaking that you will not participate in any further trouble of this sort.

Interest of Public

"There is nothing that our laws guard more strongly than personal freedom. There is nothing each one of you would resent more readily than any restrain of your freedom by dictation as to how you should use your trade, your intellect your earnings—and all these privileges are as much under the protection of the law of the land as the liberty of your body. The interest of the public after all is above and greater than that of union or party, and the manner in which a workman shall dispose of his labor is a matter of public interest. If, therefore, a workman is interfered with by intimidation, picketing, molestation, unlawful assemblies or riots, and is so influenced as to how he shall utilize his industry or his talent there is a breach of the law committed constituting a criminal offence.

"That is the law of the land, declared and enacted, not by the judges, but by you, or at least those of you who enjoy the Canadian franchise, through your representatives in parliament assembled. These are your laws and they shall stand and must be invoked in proper cases whilst they do stand and for your protection as well. They shall and must be obeyed so long as constituted authority holds out against the anarchists, as it is abundantly able to do."

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IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN!

An article, culled from a magazine of fiction—which explains a whole lot—appeared in our contemporary of last week. The tale of woe is about a business man who started in business forty years ago with eight men, and now employed twenty-three hundred. "Every year," states the article, "it has been his custom to put back into his business most of his profits." Such unparallaled generosity (to oneself) should find some suitable record in the annals of history and we almost wonder what he would have done with the profits if he had not put them into his business or loaned them to someone else to use.

He had one strike, and won, but estimated that the fight cost him one hundred thousand dollars, through employing strike breakers. Fierce, isn't it? Fancy those who had helped him build his business daring to put this virtuous individual to such an expense.

Now comes the cream: "That one hundred thousand dollars would have been re-invested in his business, had there been no strike, and he would have needed one hundred additional workmen by reason of the enlargement of the plant. The hundred thousand dollars is lost for all time, so is the production of the money." Fancy! losing something he NEARLY had! Further on, the statement is made: "The city of Columbus lost a hundred extra workmen, and the trade of a hundred additional families." We can only suppose that they just went missing; dropped off the earth or vanished in some mysterious way. Wait a minute; perhaps they went to another town. After all it may not be so serious as the writer would have us think; some of them may have come to Fernie, and be included among the subscribers to our contemporary. There is one admission (unintentional, we believe) in this article: "Population makes land values. Every property owner in and about Columbus suffered directly or indirectly through the strike." This is correct; and if the writer had only stopped to do a little thinking, he would understand that the PEOPLE only increased land values BY PRODUCTION. The man who built up the business did so by selling goods to the worker at a profit. When he was approached by the worker for an increase in wages to enable the latter to purchase a few more of the comforts of life (which the employer was no doubt enjoying himself) he refused, and his refusal cost him one hundred thousand dollars. For our part we regret that it cost him so little.

It seems to be the privilege of the master class to blame the worker for any losses he may incur, or imagine he incurs, as a result of strikes. The worker must, according to their contention, always be content; he must never demand any additional comforts, if it is likely to interfere with profits. On no account must he expect to do anything more than exist to work. Should he at any time require to better his position, he is immediately reminded that the business won't stand it; no profits are being made; market conditions are bad, or that his demands are unreasonable. A capitalist may demand what he likes for the product of the workers' toil, but the worker dare not demand what he likes for his labor power. That is the whole situation in a nut shell. The man who lost one hundred thousand dollars would not have done so, could he have helped it, but he considered it a better speculation to oppose the worker than appease him.

Candidly, we realize that the capitalist is fighting for his position and the worker is struggling for an existence. To retain his position the former has money which he can withhold; while to fight him the worker has his labor power, which he also has a right to withhold when he strikes, while the employer who attempts to calculate what HE MIGHT HAVE MADE had there been no strike should bear this in mind before he invites trouble. Regrets are in vain.

Our attention has been called to the amount of publicity that Old Country papers are giving to Western Canada, and the alluring advertisements of "opportunities for the worker" contained therein. The effect of such has been to flood the whole of Western Canada with thousands of unemployed, skilled and unskilled. Many of these individuals have been cruelly misled by the transportation agents' statements, and the result may be seen right here in this Pass, or at the depots upon the arrival of trains. Men who have brought out their families, and to raise the passage money sold every stick they possess, land here with possibly thirty or forty dollars, in many cases, not as many cents. It is our intention to send to every labor member and labor paper in the Old Country a statement containing the true facts of conditions at present prevailing in the Western portion of this continent. We do not intend to exaggerate matters, but to give the bald facts, and ask both the parliamentary representatives of the worker and the papers to give this statement every publicity. If one or two of the labor men were to read this statement in the Imperial House of Parliament, and all the labor papers to publish same, we have not the slightest doubt that the effect of same would be to cause many of these misinformed workers to hesitate before coming to a country where not only climatic conditions, but labor conditions, are worse than they have in their native land. Many will accuse us of attempting to knock, but if our knock is going to be instrumental in driving home facts, and saving but one family from unnecessary suffering, then we cannot hammer too hard.

While waiting in a local secretary's office the other day, a small child entered and inquired plaintively whether there was any work for father that night. The child was clean but poorly clad; she had made a journey of some three miles in a borrowed rig, clothed in attire the scantiness of which would scare many of us on a fine summer day. We made a few enquiries, and learned there was a family of six, all little ones. Last month the father's statement would not reach $35.00. Now, what this means is better appreciated by those living in this town than in the Old Country. These people have to rely upon charity for their clothing, and when a little treat has been given by the coal company the shabbiness of their clothes and pride of the parents prevents them from participating in same. This is but one instance, we might go on and fill eight pages, citing cases of the most abject poverty that exists through this Pass, but the worker here knows and realizes what conditions are. There is not a single camp that has not a string of unemployed, while several of the camps have not worked for three months.

Premier Asquith appears to be having a good share of what those who seek eminence in the political world will always be destined to enjoy—trouble. Threats of rebellion, mutiny in the army, mutiny among his cabinet and followers, and last, but not least, labor troubles that threaten to assume, if they have not already done so, very serious proportions. The coal strike to enforce the minimum wage is no local affair, and the miners and transport workers threaten concerted action that will very seriously tie up things in Great Britain. The Asquith Government has been rather unfortunate with regard to the number and extent of labor disputes that have arisen within the last few years, and in spite of an attempted coalition with the Labor party, they have not succeeded in satisfying the worker that they intend promoting his welfare, or have any real solid intention to legislate for his benefit. True, certain palliative acts have been passed with regard to insurance, unemployment, compensation, etc., but the workers of Great Britain realize that if they wish to gain any advancement at all, this must come from their own class. Every year we are regaled with tales of increased prosperity among the workers of Great Britain, and at the same time the struggle of the proletarian is daily emphasized by strikes, labor disputes and general discontent.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir, In your columns of the 11th ult., it came to my notice that the secretary of Michel Local was invited to correct a statement made by me in Michel Notes with reference to a constitutional amendment. Permit me to say that I was quite aware of this action, being present at the meeting that empowered him to act.

As a result of this correspondence there may be some who misconstrue [illegible] and with your permission I will reply [illegible] possible.

In his first point of correction the secretary quotes the words: "Which provides for the suspension of work by [illegible] the violation of the Coal Mines Regulation Act by the coal company would endanger the lives of their members."

I wish to point out that those words were not passed as an amendment by Michel Local Union, but that he added words to it that put a much different bearing on the amendment, in which case I consider that I have a perfect right to criticize it as conflicting to something that is made law for our guidance and general safety. In my opinion he treats the Coal Mines Regulation Act and special rules intriguingly. I have carefully read and understand that there are provisions enough made, if taken through their proper routine, to enable every man from manager to trapper boy—to safeguard his own life and the lives of his fellow worker. But, of course, these have to be strictly carried out, and if they are not the penalties must be enforced.

In another portion of his letter he says: "The inspection committees have absolutely no power to interfere with the working of the mines, even should they find explosive gas in quantities sufficient to blow the top of the mountain off. All they could do is to scribble their findings in a book furnished for that purpose and report it to the mine inspector." I [illegible] inspection made on behalf of the workmen. The special rules are for the guidance and conduct of the persons acting in the management of the mine the act.

Section 92, Coal Mines Act, 1911: Every person who is bound to observe the special rule and who acts in contravention, or fails to comply with [illegible] is guilty of an offence against the act.

Section 93, Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1911: Every workman in charge of a working place shall satisfy himself, before commencing work, by careful personal examination, that it is in a safe state for working therein, and at no time shall he leave his working place until it is safe, or [illegible]

One of the strictest rules to observe is in the event of an outburst of fire damp, or breaking down of roofs through weights or creeping—"shall give warning to every man or boy, manager, overman or fire boss." These and other rules, which I could quote, are for the help and safety of all concerned in underground work.

I would ask what basis will you work upon to suspend any mine when the amendment conflicts with that which is law?

If the Local would prompt the membership to observe and carefully understand that which is provided for their welfare, instead of switching on to politics, there would be more amicability among the workers, and much better feeling would, I am sure, exist between men and officials.

For my part, I feel it is my duty to instruct my fellow workmen in one of the aforesaid rules, and if they thoroughly understand it, it will show them how to avert dangers that arise in coal mining.

I was very much surprised to read such ridiculous and exaggerating remarks from our Local secretary, one from which you would expect some good sound arguments. There is one point that he loses sight of, namely, that we have to adhere to an authority, and those laws existing for the underground worker, if given an honest interpretation, will be found vastly different from those quoted by our Local secretary.

I trust I am making no unreasonable request, and that he will be able to provide some basis for the Local Union to work upon, should they consider it necessary to suspend a mine at any time.

In conclusion permit me to state that I am quite aware [illegible] that may be introduced for the benefit of the mine workers, but the brand of Socialism that our Local secretary is trying his utmost to make predominant is as far in the distance as Jupiter is from Mars; therefore I maintain it would be much better for us to try and comply with some of the existing laws, or offer amendments at an opportune time.

Thanking you kindly for space, I am,

Yours truly,
JOHN NEWMAN,
A United Mine Worker.

Coleman, Alta., March 31st, 1914.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—I notice in your last issue a letter signed by "A Worker," and as I am a member of one of the Locals that have a grouch on account of the action taken by the delegates in that convention, in reference to the unemployed members of our Union, I feel compelled to retaliate to a certain extent, but don't want to be obnoxious in any way. Having been in convention when the question came up for discussion, might state there was no "tacit" used, but tactics, as practically every delegate took part in the discussion, taking up all morning's session, after which a motion was made that some of the District officers go into the camps affected and investigate along with the Local officers and render such assistance necessary.

An amendment was made (this is where the tactics were used) that all Locals in District 18 keep the defence fund in their Local treasury for two months. The motion carried by a comfortable majority, but a roll call was demanded, which had to be left over until afternoon session on account of the time for adjournment having arrived. This gave a certain clique time to buttonhole and use their influence on the other delegates. Some they gave a pain, on others they made their taffy stick, so when the roll was called in the afternoon the amendment won out by a majority of three, and they gained the selfish object they had in view which caused them much exultation.

The next item on the program was the copper miners' strike in Michigan, and without any discussion, or even questions asked, a thousand dollars was awarded them out of the District treasury, money that these unfortunate unemployed had paid into the defence fund. Then the writer in the previous issue slams our members and those depending upon them, and in a sneering, sarcastic manner tells us we have got something we voted for in the last provincial election, after giving "C. M." a majority over the other two candidates put together in this camp, but I fail to see that the adverse conditions would have been improved, even had we been successful enough to have got him elected. There are certain "elucidators" that are a detriment to the cause and knock the movement unknowingly to themselves, like some of the rhetoricians that have been around recently, and as long as they got their own selfish ambition gratified, they are not particular whose table they put their feet under. It makes an ordinary thinking man disgusted to have to admit that he belongs to the same party.

I remain in sympathy with the unemployed,

JOHN JOHNSTON

Coleman, March 28, 1914.

To the Editor, District Ledger,

Dear Sir,—In your issue of March 28th, a letter signed "A Worker" appears, which scathes the Locals that have a grouch, as he puts it, about the way said Locals got treated by the District convention. Undoubtedly "A Worker" is a genius. He pats on the back the convention that tacitly acknowledged (his own words) that it could do nothing with the unemployment amongst the members of the organization. The sublime wisdom of "A Worker" and of that convention is superhuman. But did the District convention do nothing re unemployment? Oh, yes. This selfsame convention that adopted the Socialist platform and insists on Socialist propaganda being pushed into the regular business of U. M. W. of A. meetings, voted that all Locals keep the per capita tax of 50 cents per month, which is sent to the District for defence purposes, in their own Local funds for two months and distribute same for unemployed relief locally. Let me point out what that means. Burmis, Passburg, Blairmore, etc., where things are practically at a standstill, have to keep their per capita tax for relief purposes (places where only a few men are at work), and the retained per capita tax would only amount to perhaps $12, with about one hundred unemployed, but in the other camps where work is fairly plentiful and unemployment not very acut, namely, Fernie, Hosmer, Bankhead, Hillcrest, etc., these camps also keep the per capita tax of 50 cents in their own funds and so gather quite a nice nest egg, whilst their "brothers," they call them that, at Burmis, Passburg, Blairmore, etc., are at starvation point. In spite of the much-vaunted Socialistic doctrines professed by the convention, its action in its treatment of the undown to the greed of a grabbing humanity, for only such could launch that unfeeling, inhuman and make-believe benevolence on a befooled and befuddled membership.

"A Worker" tells the "grouchers" to read and educate themselves. I take it that they have to educate themselves up to his standard. He, who commends the action of the convention in its treatment of the unemployed and further that the action of that same Socialist convention is one that when we are educated we also will be able to appreciate and commend. How elevating the thought!

Oh, wad some power the giftie gae us
To see ourselves as others see us.

—Burn.

This convention, which "A Worker" commends, had a chance to show that Socialists would, at least, carry out their primary doctrine of brotherly love, but how ignominiously they failed. One is left wondering if positions [illegible] would others be better? Actions speak louder than words.

[illegible] you in anticipation.

Yours, etc.,
TRADE UNIONIST.

(It is not our intention to reply to the writer of above, but there are one or two statements that are not strictly correct, and the writer is evidently under a wrong impression as to the cause that are "working steady." At Fernie we have quite a number of men idle. No. 1 North being closed down owing to a cave in main tunnel, and thrown some 175 men out of work. Although the company are advertising for men to dig coal in 4 North, the diggers cannot make wages and cannot get make up, while the other places work about four shifts per week. Hillcrest is enjoying a holiday for a week, possibly longer. Hosmer has nothing to boast of while at Bankhead conditions can not be classed as "prosperous." Possibly the writer was not aware of this.—Ed.)

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Noticing a letter signed "A Worker," which appeared in the last issue of the District Ledger with reference to the grouch and the howls raised by several Local Unions in District 18 over the action of the last convention which, by the way, prevented the District treasury from receiving six to seven thousand dollars, and furthermore ignored the appeals for something to eat of their fellow men in times of adversity. It was the might rule without considering the position in which our fellow workingmen were being placed in other localities.

If we are in the minority we should be granted the same privileges of expressing ourselves without being dictated to by "A Worker," who seems to be surprised at the howls raised over something to eat. Anything would surprise some people, except a fat place in the mine and a steady job without giving the least attention to the wails of the unfortunate who is under the burden of maintaining big families with clothing, food and shelter. When these necessaries cannot be provided by the person involved, he naturally appeals to the only source—his fellow workers, who are more fortunate in marketing his labor power.

When "A Worker" states that the hard working honest miners with their beloved families, who appeal civilly to their class for aid, are doing so because they are ignorant, why it is too ridiculous that to term a person "ignorant" under the circumstances is a perversion of the English language. If Mr. Worker is so intelligent and possesses the horse's sense, let him come out from behind the bush and endeavor to educate the 75 per cent non-English (of which I am one) which District 18 consists of, instead of trying to inform the workers that they are not to be considered through their ignorance, and that their brains are not in their stomach. However, it seems that some of us are minus the the necessary weight of brains when it comes to scaling. He also states that Karl Marx and Engels and even their own newspaper will assist them considerably if they read intelligently. How can a person read intelligently something that he cannot understand? But it looks good to some people to have their work done, printed in the Ledger for other motives and that's what it amounts to.

Yours for freedom,
THOS. G. HARRIES.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—I am of the opinion that we could improve the referee's position in the Crow's Nest Pass Football League by each club nominating one or two of its best posted men upon the association game. Let the League officials have an examination and each one that is successful be handed a certificate to act as a referee during the season of 1914. To have a uniform set of rules; not one referee using the latest revised rules and another not. The League also to protect the referees more against both players and spectators.

I remain,
Yours for
CLEANER SPORT UPON THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

MOTHER JONES

[By Eugene V. Debs]

Sitting in her prison pen in the strike zone of Colorado, Mother Jones, in the silence of her cell, broken only by the tread of the beetle-browed degenerates that serve as the dogs of the plutocratic scoundrels who have imprisoned her, is writing a chapter in this history of the American republic for which the children of the future will weave garlands for her grace and rear monuments to her memory.

Long after the Wellborns, Osgoods and Browns have gone the way of kindred pirates and been swallowed up in oblivion, or are remembered only to excite loathing and execration, the name and fame of Mother Jones will inspire the gratitude and reverence of the people she fought for with such intrepid valor and suffered with such unflinching fortitude to set free.

Brave, defiant, battle-breathing Mother Jones!

She is the flaming incarnation of the world's proletarian revolt against capitalism's bloody misrule!

The Madame Breschovsky of the American social revolution!

Prison and persecution cannot quench, but only fan into fiercer flame the inextinguishable fire of her unconquerable soul.

Like the Maid of Orleans, this snow-crowned old warrior of the working class, too, heard voices, but not the mystic voices heard in dreams. The voices she heard came up out of the pits; the choking, sobbing, agonizing voices of the abysmal hell of wage slavery, and these voices of toilers mangled and robbed, insulted and despised, and their children crying for bread filled her soul with unutterable hate for wage slavery and fired her valorous spirit, as that of the sublime old fanatic, John Brown, had been fired half a century ago, into the flaming fuse of an avenging, destroying and emancipating revolution.

Mother Jones in a scab-herding militia prison pen!

Governor Amons in the state's imperial capital!

Behold them both, the one the inspired liberator of the masses, the other the servile lackey of the princes of plunder and assassination; the one as glorious in her guarded cell as the other is despicable in his guarded sanctum!

Here you see the living impersonation of the lofty revolutionary character, and the low reactionary creature that are fact to face today in the mightiest struggle that ever shook this earth.

The cruel, outrageous, infamous incarceration of a woman of eighty-three, with no shadow of accusation resting upon her fair name, would disgrace the beast of the jungle, but it cannot blacken the man-enslaving, woman-debasing, child-devouring miscreant of the moloch of the twentieth century capitalism.

Arouse, ye plundered toilers of the nation in unvanquishable host and strike for industrial freedom and social justice!

TENDERS

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to seven o'clock p. m., Monday, April 13th, 1914, for the purchase of the present Annex School building, same to be removed from Block 82 when requested by the Fernie Board of School Trustees.

Tenders to be marked "Tenders for Annex School Building."

Further particulars may be had on application to the Chairman of the Board.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

O. W. ROSS,
Secretary.
Fernie, B. C., April 1st, 1914.

A great many people these days are 1-dollar-rous.

WELL HEATED WELL VENTILATED

ORPHEUM

Under New Management — Mutual Movies Make Time Fly — High Class Photo Plays

TONIGHT—THURSDAY
OVERTURE—FRA DIAVOLO
AMERICAN FLYING, A FEATURE IN TWO PARTS
"In the Days of Trojan"
A Roman spectacular production, stupendous settings and gorgeous costumes of the days of ancient Rome

FRIDAY
OVERTURE—LIGHT CAVALRY
ESSANY TWO-PART FEATURE
"THE THREE GAMBLERS"
Featuring G. M. Anderson (Broncho Billy) in a sensational Western drama

SATURDAY
OVERTURE—POET AND PEASANT
THE BIG TWO-PART VITAGRAPH COMEDY HIT
JERRY'S MOTHER-IN-LAW
It's a case of too much mother-in-law. After many extremely ludicrous experiments he gets rid of her
THE PRICE OF GOLD—Essany
A dramatic photoplay of power and passion
KEYSTONE COMEDY
TOO MANY BRIDES
One thousand feet of Mabel Normand and Ford Sterling
ALL KEYSTONES ARE GOOD
PATHE EDUCATIONAL
BREEDING TROUT BY THE MILLIONS

COMING—COMING—COMING
THE HUDSON THEATRE NEW YORK SUCCESS
"The Third Degree"
In five parts. By Charles Klein, author, The Lion and the Mouse. Presented by the Lubin Co. Watch for dates.

Matinee Saturday at 2.30--5c and 10c
Prices, 10 & 20c. -:- ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA
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To Sports Committees

The Fernie Coal Creek Excelsior Band is now open for engagements. Satisfaction guaranteed

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An Education FREE!!

HOW?

Compete for a Free Scholarship. No Restrictions

For particulars see next issue, or write to the College

Grand Theatre

FRIDAY
'The Second Shot'
"In the Dredger's Claw"
Pathe's Weekly
"Mystery of the Stolen Child"
Wanted--A Plumber Too Many Cups
TWO GOOD COMEDIES

SPECIAL SATURDAY
"The Battle of Freedom"
A Story of the Boer War
Prices: 10 cents & 20 cents

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

A miner named Eric Hagg was hurt in No. 2 mine on Thursday while following his occupation. He was taken to hospital, where he was found to have dislocated his hip. It will be some time before he will be able to be around again.

Mr. Thomas Martin, the Scranton agent, was in camp from Lethbridge this week.

Mr. G. W. Goodwin moved his family to Frank this week, where he has secured a position.

Mr. A. E. Silvey was visiting in Lethbridge over Sunday.

Doc McKenzie was at Calgary this week on business, returning home on Tuesday.

Mr. Harry White, who has been at Burmis for some time, has moved his family back to Bellevue again. Mr. White has started a dancing class in the Workers' Hall and quite a large crowd is taking advantage of the lessons.

The teamsters at this mine have been busy this week taking up the second motor to No. 2 mine.

Mr. Alf. Tristrem has accepted a position as teamster at the Bellevue mine.

Mr. Geo. Christie has quit the mine and accepted a position at the lime kilns.

Mr. Walter Miller, the driver boss at No. 2 mine, met with a slight accident on Friday, resulting in several severe cuts on his face. After the doctor fixed him up he was able to go home.

The Bellevue junior football team held their meeting in the Southern Hotel on Sunday. The boys have opened a subscription list and have had fairly good success. They wish to thank all those who helped financially and otherwise and intend to give them some good football in return.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles held their regular meeting on Saturday night. The principal business of the meeting was the opening of a membership competition. The last competition was won by Bro. John R. McLeod, the prize being a gold emblem pin.

Mrs. C. J. Johnson, of Macleod, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. W. Johnston.

Bellevue Local Union Notes

Our meeting convened as usual with a good crowd in attendance, the chair being taken by the vice president owing to the president being absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted without comment. The only piece of correspondence was from President Smith calling our attention to the fact that many men from District 18 were finding their way to the strike zone of Vancouver, fully expecting the strike being settled. This Local, however, fails to see how any man who is taking any notice of the labor movement at all can arrive at that conclusion, because it has been the subject in Parliament and convention galore.

Reports of Committees

The relief committee made a report of its doings last week, which included the turning down of one brother who has scarcely worked this year, but after hearing the above mentioned brother's case, the committee recommended that relief be given, which the Local endorsed. We would state that since last week the labor market here has undergone a change for the worse, as we have quite a number of men laid off again owing to their places being stopped and many more idle owing to scarcity of sheet iron. Ledger readers kindly note.

The pit committee reported business brisk, summarized as follows: The superintendent promised heoon The superintendent promised he would find a job for one of our members who was at this time unable to follow his usual job owing to injuries received at same. The superintendent also promised after due investigation that those brothers who had been proved wrongfully dismissed would be reinstated. But of late our committee have been unable to make a settlement in our favor where hard cash has been at stake, as we have two cases where the old timers claim it has been customary for such work to be paid for. Also we have data on file from District officers where similar work has been paid for. So our only course is to give same to District officers to settle.

Then came the notice of motion to change our meetings to meet on Friday night, but it was pointed out in no uncertain manner that we had tried previously to run midweek meetings and had showed our inability to make a success of them, and whereas there were many of us who used our meetings as a means of educating ourselves, and the oftener we met the better. A motion to table the matter carried.

After a little routine business we had a discussion on organized labor.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 2.30 p. m. on the first idle day.

PASSBURG AND VICINITY
By Observer

The coal mines in this section of the District have all been idle since last reported and no prospects of commencing operations, about four men working in each camp. And they say we are progressives.

Mr. Patrick Corrigan, of Cork, was visiting here on Suturday, and intends to live permanently at Burmis.

Mr. Thos. Sloan, of Burmis, was here on business during last week, leaving shortly for the Northern country.

The Passburg Dancing Committee held a dance in Slovak Hall on Saturday night, which was fairly attended. The music was supplied by Mr. C. Willoughby and Miss A. Boulton.

It seems that no more dances are to be held at the Fairmont Hotel, Maple Leaf. The proprietor says he can safely tap a keg now without calling a free dance.

Acknowledgement

Passburg, Alta., March 26th, 1914.
A. J. Carter, Esq.,
Fernie, B. C.

Dear Sir and Bro.,—Your communication of the 25th instant, in which was enclosed a cheque made out to T. G. Harries for fifty dollars ($50.00) for relief purposes, is herewith acknowledged with thanks.

Fraternally yours,
THOS. G. HARRIES, Secretary.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

Miss Blodwin Evans is again able to be about after a slight attack of tonsilities.

Mr. Law Thorne, late manager of the Blairmore brickyard, came to town on Friday from Vancouver. Owing to the severe illness of Mrs. Thorne here last summer she was obliged to take a long holiday at the Coast, whither Mr. Thorne accompanied her. Mrs. Thorne, who is still in very poor health, will remain in Vancouver indefinitely.

The concert given by the I. O. G. T. in the Oddfellows' Hall on Friday night was an immense success. A first-class program was rendered, several well-known artists taking part. The quartets rendered by the gentlemen of the Baptist Church choir were greatly appreciated, while Mrs. E. Keith gave a delightful recitation. Supper was served by the ladies of the order, which brought to a close a very enjoyable evening.

J. W. Gresham has been appointed to the board of health in the town of Blairmore.

Thos. Cherry has resigned his position with J. Holloway.

Several more men were laid off at the Green Hill mine of the W. C. C. Ltd. this week. It is rumored that the pit and fire bosses will be put on day wage.

J. W. Verge, principal of the Blairmore public school, has been [illegible] to withdraw his resignation until the close of the present term. We understand that Mr. Verge has consented to do this.

Miss Rose Bansmere, of the telephone office, has been slightly indisposed during the week.

The front part of the building owned by the Crow's Nest Flour and Feed Co. has been fitted up and opened by Miss Bradish as a first-class milliner's.

A refrigerator and cold storage has been fitted up in Cyr's meat market on Victoria Street.

The Arcade pool room has undergone a change of management. Val Donaldi, who has for some time been endeavoring to dispose of his interest, sold out to R. Alder this week.

Blairmore is again enrobed in a white mantle of about six inches of snow, which fortunately does not look like staying very long.

A. Bonne and family left this week for their ranch which is situated near the South Fork.

L. H. Putman, Blairmore's leading legal light, has been chosen to represent the town in action of Irwin versus the town of Blairmore.

C. E. F. Hiscocks, secretary-treasurer for Blairmore, has been appointed license collector.

W. J. Bartlett and L. P. Roberts have been appointed to the Board of Health.

Percy Clearihue, late of the Frank Wine and Spirit Co., but now of Calgary, was in town on Thursday.

The nets have been ordered for the public school to cover the ground floor windows so as to enable the pupils to play basketball. Another addition will also be included this summer in the shape of gardens and the boys and girls will be taught to raise and care for plants.

We are pleased to hear that Rev. W. H. Muncaster is getting on so well after his critical operation.

Judge McNeil, accompanied by W. C. Bryan, clerk of the district court, and T. A. Powell, official court stenographer, came to town on Tuesday night and on Wednesday morning held a sitting of the district court in the Miners' Hall. A large number of small debt cases were heard and disposed of, among which was the case Sawyer versus the McLaren Lumber Co. Dr. Sawyer, V. S., claimed $92.00 for treatment of a horse belonging to the Lumber Company, but Mr. Barnes, manager of the company, stated that he had received a bill for $20.00 only and did not pay it, claiming that the horse's condition had been misrepresented and that it had died within 30 hours of its return. Judgment was given in favor of Dr. Sawyer for $20. L. H. Putman appeared for plaintiff and H. C. Moore for defendant. Several other cases were also disposed of, some being adjourned until the next assizes.

Byron's Famous Troubadours, of Chicago, will appear in the Blairmore Opera House on Tuesday evening, April 14th. This company will give an excellent concert which will include grand orchestra, saxaphone quartette and quintette, trio violin, cello and harp. The concert will be high class in every way and will appear under the auspices of the Central Baptist Church.

Blairmore will not put a team in the football league this season owing to players being at a scarcity in this town.

A special C. P. R. car passed through Blairmore on Thursday afternoon conveying G. J. Bury, vice president and manager of the C. P. R., eastward after a visit tothe Coast.

Crowds of Blairmorites have journeyed to Frank to take a look at the cave-in of part of the old smelter which occurred on Monday night. Several have returned with hair-raising tales of narrow escapes, etc., which took place at the time of the cavein.

Chas. Stanage and family have removed from the south side of the track and have taken up their residence in the house at the corner of Twelfth Avenue and Victoria Street.

W. E. Gilbert has given up the management of the Alberta Hotel and left on Monday night for Spokane. Mr. Gilbert was accompanied by his wife and little daughter.

FRANK NOTES

Several men have started work in the Frank mine.

Charlie Brannus, who has been absent in the state of Omaha for several months, returned to town on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Frank Ornst, who has taken up a homestead in Enderby, B. C., is moving his family to that place.

Mrs. R. Fitzsimmons, who has been having a holiday at the Coast, returned to town this week.

Rev. W. S. Young is supplying every Sunday morning at the Presbyterian Church in Blairmore during the sickness of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Muncaster. Mr. Young will be in the Frank pulpit next Sunday night.

On Friday night the Frank Social League are to have a social and concert commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

The Bohemian people are to have a dance in the old Union Hall next Monday night. Judging from the advertisements it will be an elaborate affair.

Mr. Perlot, who was stopped from erecting a building on a lot inside the danger zone, even though the building was partly built, is now building on the new townsite near the bridge.

Mr. G. W. Goodwin, of Bellevue, has moved into the house next Blais' store and has started work in the mine. His brother Luther has moved up also.

Football is receiving its due attention these days here. A team is entered to contest in the Crow's Nest Pass League, and it is a good one too. A meeting was held in the Union Hall last Thursday evening to complete the organization. The following were elected: Hon. president, Mr. J. R. McDonald; hon. vice presidents, Messrs. W. J. McDowan, R. Thompson, J. H. Farmer and C. J. Tompkins; president, James Finlayson; vice president, R. E. Hankin; secretary-treasurer, Evan Morgan; committee, W. Hilton, T. Bradley, T. Sanderson, J. Nicol, J. R. McDonald, Fred Allot; trainer, W. Watson. A basket social is arranged to be held in the old Union Hall, April 8th. A concert is to be given that will be second to none, moving pictures on the program [illegible] give the football boys a [illegible]

COLEMAN NOTES

On Wednesday, March 25th, a sale of work took place in the Institutional Church, which was very successful from a financial point of view. About $150 was taken during the evening. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Mr. Tom Fyfe has purchased the house of Mr. Bob Parker on Sixth Street.

The stork paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Milley, on March 27th, and left a fine boy. Latest reports say mother and child are well.

On Wednesday, March 25, the members of the Ukranian Society met in the Coleman Opera House to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the poet Taras Shevchenko. The evening was spent in song and recitation and vaudeville. A most enjoyable night was spent by all who took part in the proceedings.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn died in the Miners' Hospital on Friday morning. Mrs. Blackburn is, we are glad to report, doing well.

Jack Byron has taken over the duties of fire boss in York Creek district of the International.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Barnes left Coleman on Thursday of last week to take up their residence in New Michel. Jack has accepted a position in a roller skating rink and moving picture house.

Alphonse Booramans pulled out on Sunday night's passenger for a long visit to his native country, Belgium. Mrs. Booramans accompanied him.

Mr. Soley, blacksmith in the employment of the International Coal Company, has quit Coleman and accepted a similar position in Frank.

E. Disney, contractor, for a long period in Coleman, intends to leave about the middle of next week for the Coast. The business of Mr. Disney is being taken over by West Johnston, who also has been a long while resident in Coleman.

Tom Jackson, a well known footballer in the Pass, has left Coleman and intends staying in Frank for some time at least and still unsigned.

The stork paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norville on the morning of March 27th and left a braw wee cheil.

Nick Bilowa was brought up on Saturday morning, March 28th, before A. M. Morrison, J. P., on a charge of assaulting John Bryk. The charge was proven and Nick was fined $10.00 and costs. Nick had a previous conviction for a similar offence.

The Coleman football club have made excellent arrangements for their grand masquerade ball to be held in the Coleman Opera House on April 17th. Don't forget the date, April 17th. Prizes: A $5.00 gold piece for the best dressed lady and a $5.00 gold piece for the best dressed gentleman; best character costume (lady or gent); best comic costume. First class music will be supplied by the Stokes orchestra. Supper will be served during the night, April 17th.

The Coleman football club journey to Hillcrest on Saturday to engage the local boys in a friendly game, the first of the season.

John Cashack, butcher, has rented the store of the late Mr. Peter Pironey and intends doing business in Coleman.

Quite a number of men are receiving relief from the Local Union.

A motion was put through the Coleman Local on Sunday, March 29th, and was carried that in future no more Local Union notes be put in the columns of the District Ledger.

Quite a large number of new property is being put up in Coleman just now.

On Monday night, about 10 o'clock, an unfortunate occurrence happened at Crow's Nest, whereby John Kulan lost his life. It appears from information gathered that the unfortunate man boarded a freight at Blairmore, intending to get off at Coleman, but it ran right through to Crow's Nest, and he missed the passenger there and somehow or other got in front of the engine shunting at that time. The deceased was for a long time a resident of Coleman. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss.

Gerodie Hart has been appointed pit boss in York Creek district of the International in place of E. D. Black, resigned.

The return billiard game between Coleman and Bellevue took place on Tuesday night, March 31st, in the Grand Union billard parlors. Coleman had a deficit to wipe off and, though winning four of the six games, they only managed to reduce the deficit by twenty points. J. McNeil, of Bellevue, won the pair of boots presented by Mr. Cecil Gower for the highest break of 37 points. The following are the names of players and scores:

Bellevue		Coleman	
T. Dugdale	150	J. Thomas	120
T. Paterson	112	M. Hyslop	150
R. Dugdale	143	A. Anderson	150
J. McNeil	137	H. Hill	150
C. Millar	128	A. Joseph	150
J. Dugdale	150	S. Moore	122
	820		842

Arising out of this game a match on home and home principle between J. Thomas, M. Hyslop and A. Anderson, of Coleman, and T. Dugdale, R. Dugdale and T. Paterson, of Bellevue, is being arranged, the first game to take place on Thursday, the 2nd inst. at Bellevue.

TABER NOTES

The labor market is still in a very congested condition in this town, a larger number of men than usual being unemployed. Quite a number drew their tools from the mines some time ago and went elsewhere seeking work, but all are coming back without finding a master. There is no outside work started yet, and no prospects for some time to come, so that men intending coming this way would do better to save their money.

A. Goodwin, Socialist organizer, lectured in the Miners' Hall on Friday night. His subject was "Social conditions and their solution." The speaker handled his subject pretty well, and at the conclusion of his address a number of questions were asked and quite a discussion took place.

[illegible] Fourth League of the Methodist Church was given by the Rev. C. [illegible] in the Methodist Church on Monday last. The subject was "The Slum Problem." The [illegible] cities as they are situated under the present system. At the conclusion of his address discussion was invited and Comrade McRoberts got the opportunity of speaking for a few minutes and pointed out that it was owing to the profit system that this condition of affairs existed and that the solution lay in the production for use instead of for profit. We would urge upon all as many as possible to attend these meetings in the future, as they present good opportunities for education.

Tom Causey is spending a few days out of town on what we believe to be his honeymoon.

Fire broke out in the Palm Theatre on Tuesday morning and the building was badly scorched. Quick work by the fire brigade saved the building and others adjoining.

The town council has decided to have the members of the volunteer fire department insured against accidents and policies have been taken out on twelve men. The council has also voted $100.00 to the department to aid them in carrying on sports.

The town fathers have also under consideration a by-law regulating the keeping of chickens in regard to penning them up from April 1st until November 1st. This only applies to certain sections of the town.

Some of the barbers of the town have asked that a licence fee of $50.00 be put on their shops, and that the council try and regulate the number of shops in town, as they claim that in the busy season any floater can come in and rent a chair and cut into their trade. It seems that the town has had a bylaw for years, licensing these places, but that no attempt has been made to collect the fee. The same applies to all businesses in the town. We've certainly had a bright bunch on that council. A former councillor, who was defeated last December, came to the meeting on Tuesday night as one of a committee, and while waiting for a chance to state his business fell asleep and was pretty hard to awake. So some one gave him a jab in the ribs and hollored: "Wake up, man, you're not in the council now."

A committee representing one of the organizations of the Mormon people, waited on the council in regard to getting deeds for lots in the cemetery. It was discovered that the town could not furnish deeds, as the property was bought from the Canada West Company, with the understanding that the town would not ask for deeds for a certain length of time, as their property was bonded and they could not give deeds until the bonds were redeemed.

Easter Monday has been set aside as a general clean-up day, and every one has to have their places cleaned up by then.

MICHEL NOTES

(Received too late for publication last week)

An accident occurred on Monday morning to Pete Persella, one of the carpenters who, when walking up the steps in the boiler house, slipped and came in contact with the gear wheels of a motor, crushing his arm so badly that it had to be taken off below the shoulder. He is going on as well as can be expected.

The electric lighting of Natal has much improved the town, but we are sorry to hear they have to cut some of the lights off owing to insufficient power. We are informed, however, that they intend increasing the power as soon as possible.

An accident occurred in old No. 3 mine to Emile Topi, Saturday last, a Slavonian employed as a pusher. He was pushing a loaded car out of a block when it ran back on him, crushing one of his legs very badly, also inflicting other injuries to head and neck. Dr. Weldon thought it would be necessary to take his leg off, but we are informed that the doctor is trying to save it. He is going on as well as can be expected, although his injuries are rather serious.

Michel Football Club are providing a dance and supper on April 20th, when the distribution of prizes will be held for the drawing competition. Tickets $1.00 each.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, on Friday last, a daughter. Mother and baby doing very well.

The Michel mines are working steady and crowds of men dropping in every day from the various camps.

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

The Natal Opera House opened last week for picture showing, three nights for pictures and three for roller skating. It is proving very satisfactory.

Tom Jackson was here last week end visiting his Lancashire friends. Tom has secured work in Frank.

Mr. George Beddington and family are back in Michel again.

Mr. Ed. Stewart, of Trites-Wood Co., was down here this week end on business matters.

Michel Aerie 1861 Fraternal Order of Eagles, are providing a dance and supper on April 16th for members and friends. A Fernie orchestra will provide the music. Four new members were received into the order at the last meeting and several others are to be received at the next meeting.

Several men from Blairmore have secured work here. Some of them are old time Michellites.

The Rocky Mountain Lodge of the Knights of Pythias hold their meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Graham's Hall.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie 1861 hold their meeting every [illegible] in Graham's Hall. J. Newman, W. Pres; J. Halsall, secretary; J. Mercer, treas.

Michel Local Union Notes

The regular meeting was held on Sunday at 2 p.m. with a fairly good attendance Bro. M. D. McLean in the chair. The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted and correspondence read out by the secretary. [illegible] state of affairs through the mines working so little. The local decided to change [illegible] There is evidently a great deal of distress all through the district making [illegible] poor, but Michel Local is ever ready in responding as far as its power. Another letter was read referring to the deportation of Mother Jones, who has taken such prominent part in assisting the miners in Colorado in trying to obtain their rights. A letter was read referring to the grievances on the [illegible] seam on No. 4 side which the men [illegible] seam. The men are [illegible] matter will be settled shortly.

The secretary read an [illegible] (itemized) report of the Social Union and Sick Fund which was earlier [illegible] tory to the meeting. The secretary read a letter from bonding insurance company, New York, which was not considered satisfactory and another firm must be tried.

A notice of motion was put concerning the 50 cent fine for non-attendance at Union meetings. Let us have a good meeting and get a satisfactory result. There should not be any difficulty in members attending twice a month.

The regular meeting was held Sunday last, at 2 p. m, Bro. R. Jones in the chair with a poorly represented meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Correspondence was read out by the secretary, also the quarterly report of the District.

The Local Union are anxious for the members to attend the meetings better. We are within the last year of our agreement and the Union officials, also the officials of the coal company, meet 30 days previous to the expiration of the agreement, therefore it is up to the membership to handle this matter carefully and look into their own interests. Every member knows perfectly well it needs amending considerably, so let us wake up and offer our officials something that will be worth while putting before the operators if they intend having an agreement at all.

A letter was read acknowledging the cheque that was sent to A. J. Carter for the relief of the Beaver Creek miners.

The sick committee gave in their report and it was accepted. The secretary gave out the grievances that were taken up with the superintendent. One case was after getting O. K. slip from the superintendent work could not be found. Having some charge against him when previously employed, the company claimed their right to hire or discharge according to the agreement.

PROPRIETY'S REWARD

Madge—I knew, if you wore a veil, as I told you, it would keep him from kissing you while on the sleigh ride.

Marjorie—But it didn't. He just pulled it up.—Judge.

Warm your body by healthful exercise, not by cowering over a stove. —Thoreau.

LYRIC THEATRE
Bellevue - Alta.
Motion Pictures and Vaudeville
SATURDAY, APRIL 4th
We will show another of those soul-stirring dramas
"INTO THE NORTH"
A two-reel Essanay feature
This is of the same class as The Strength of Men, which created such a sensation when we showed it last week.
DON'T MISS THIS ONE
LYRIC THEATRE CO.
C. W JOHNSTON, Manager

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INSURANCE AGENTS
Now is the time for protection
You cannot afford to lose when we can protect you
Agents for Oliver Typewriter Co. Machines at 17 cents per day.

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Jeweller & Optician
This is the shop where you can leave your watch and rest assured that it will be repaired with expert skill.
Jewelry neatly Repaired
Eyesight tested and glasses fitted
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JUST ARRIVED
A Car of B. C. Potatoes and Apples
These are all No. 1 Stock which have been well kept during the winter
A. I. BLAIS
Frank, Alta. TWO STORES Bellevue, Alta.

H. G. GOODEVE CO. Ltd.
The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass
Hardware Furniture
We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. All orders given prompt attention.
If you are satisfied, tell others. If not satisfied, tell us.
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"The Quality Store"
Now is the Time That Boy Wants a Suit
and the F. M. THOMPSON CO., is the place to Buy it. WHY? Because we have just arrived
100 NEW SUITS TO CHOOSE FROM
$2.75 to $8.00
Styles and materials [illegible] let us prove it.
Do not fail to see our new stock of PRINTS, GINGHAMS, CREPES, and FANCY COTTON RATINES
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THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
Phone 25 Blairmore, Alta.

Shiloh's Cure
STOPS COUGHS [illegible]

For Beautifying Your Hair

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

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

HARMONY HAIR BEAUTIFIER

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

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

Harmony Shampoo

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

—Both in odd-shaped ornamental bottles, with sprinkler tops.

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

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

These Stage Beauties Endorse Them

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

ETHEL BARRYMORE
Star in "Tante," Empire Theater, New York.

ELSIE FERGUSON
Star in "A Strange Woman," Lyceum, New York.

LOUISE DRESSER
Star in "Potash and Perlmutter," G. M. Cohan Theater, New York.

LAURETTE TAYLOR
Star in "Peg o' My Heart," Cort Theater, New York.

NATALIE ALT
Star in "Adele," Longacre Theater, New York.

ROSE COGHLAN
Star in "Fine Feathers," now touring the United States.

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N. E. SUDDABY, Druggist

"The Rexall Store" Fernie, F. C.

In Delirium

[By Joseph K. Borsodi]
Translated from the Hungarian by Irene Lessauer

The old man sat on a wooden bench in the little whitewashed hut. A thousand wrinkles are on his tanned face, his eyes are watery, and he stares wanderingly at the group of young men around him. His body is covered with a coarse homespun linen, the sleeves rolled up as though he was still working. Thick blue veins swell out on his two strained hands and once in a while the muscles twitch as if he were trying to lift something.

Rising, with head erect and hands uplifted, he starts to speak. He seems to see a great multitude before him. He speaks deliriously, vehemently and with bitter rebellion:

"I am a man, a feeling, willful, inquisitive man. I am a man; my hands, my arms, my eyes, my head, my skull, my brains, my every organ is the same as that of my fellow men. My chest heaves when I breathe, my jaws move when I talk, the muscles of my hands become strained when I work, my stomach growls when I am hungry, a pleasant feeling comes over me when I have eaten. When I am tired I desire to rest and lie down as any other man.

"I am a man. I have ambitions, aspirations and goals. Because I am a man I can feel. My heart performs the same functions as the hearts of millions and millions of my fellow men. I see the beautiful, the ugly, and I know the difference between the two. With my heart I love and think with my brains. My heart feels, it can make me understand my inclinations; my brain gives me the power to comprehend it. Everything within me is human. I am a man.

"With my work, with the work of my two hands, I am building, constantly building. The strength is within me and I put the value upon it. I am a workingman. My work is a mighty god. I built on the earth every creative beauty. I, the workingman, built upon this earth everything that is good and profitable. I, the workingman, the heavy-footed, the dirty-handed, the ragged workingman, gave life to the earth. I sow the seed that it should spring forth. My strength, my body, my soul, my every thought is concentrated that from the seed should spring life. In the harvest I reap it, grind it and make it nourishing and enjoyable. I, the workingman, I am the life. Every luxury which man desires I create. Whatever the brain conceived I, the workingman, execute it. I give the sparkling trappings to the galloping horses, to the handsome phaetons I gave springly ease and comfort. I, the workingman, gave wings to men. We fly with overwhelming speed over all the earth. We fly in the air without wings to the glory of our work.

"The machine's various changes, its whirring and buzzing, are all pleasant music to my ears.

"Wherever I go, wherever a look and wherever I am I hear the music with rapture and pride. It only moves at my command. I am the machine's creator; its movement, its productiveness, its life, all depend on me. I am the machine's heart and lungs and its throbbing strength. It will not move, nor produce, nor play, nor sing unless I wish. It becomes a corpse, a cold, motionless corpse. I give life to dead matter.

"I, the workingman, cut across the measureless ocean in gigantic steamships which I had built, upon which I had worked. I go into the bowels of the earth and grope and search its utter darkness. I bring up its most valuable treasure, the metal. I make it up, industriously melting it, knead it and file it. I bring up the diamonds, the sparkling and the black. I separate them and polish the diamond. With bent back and consumptive lungs I seek, hunting for more, ever more, that there should be a great deal, that the earth above may never lack it. So that there should be a great deal of gold and diamonds and coal on the earth above, I, the workingman, hoard up the treasures in a heap.

"From early morning until late at night I do nothing but work and work. The work is my life, my joy, my pride, my music, my song, my laugh, my death. The tools are my faithful companions. I am with them and talk with them. Sometimes one starts to speak. The pickax says: 'Did I bruise your head? I am sorry for you. See, why do you grasp me so hard? When you are tired put me down, rest. Do not hurry. I do not ask that you should hammer unceasingly, that from hour to hour, from day to day, you should sound the rock. Who wants all that treasure who needs all that metal? Who needs so much at once? A man should not live only to work. Lift up your head, man!'

"And I, the workingman, the world's master, work, always work. I have everything within me that is necessary to man. To the brain's, the powerful creative brain's flaming sparks, of inspired writings, I, the workingman, give it ears. I, the workingman, am the medium of all knowledge and I remain ignorant. Whatever is good, whatever is beautiful, whatever is grand and excellent, are all the creatures of my hands. From the mud hovel to the steel and marble palaces everywhere is my creation. The comfort in the palace, its exquisite and beautiful furniture, its pomp and splendor, everything within it is my work, my pride. And I, the workingman, the stooped-back, the knotty-handed, the half-paid laborer, just stare at my masterpieces. And I, the workingman, the pitied, the despised, the ever-moving machine, live in dirty, germ-filled hovels and toil.

"And I work and work without ceasing. And the years rush hurried-[illegible] in youth. My life seems to be a fleeting moment in which I never lived, I just toiled. And then come the hours, days and years of rest.

"After the struggle of my youth comes the old age with its heavy burdens and sorrows. The veins on my overworked hands swell, but they have no strength. My face becomes disfigured through the used-up energy; the skin hangs loosely and flabbily from my bones. I put my strength, all my youthful energy, into the beautiful, the magnificent, the work.

"And sometimes I bow my head in my two tired hands and think: Is it this way that life is beautiful? Was life beautiful this way? Then when my strength, my youth, my life, my work was mine, then I worked, constantly worked, with thousands of other struggling youths, without a word, and endured and made a fortune for another man.

"Why didn't I rebel? Why didn't I break the chains? Why not?"

Opposing the pardon of the eighteen convicted iron workers, the New York Times says: "After men have been convicted and the case has been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, the facts and the law are settled for the average man."

That is not the position taken by the Times in the famous case of Captain Dreyfus. But, then, Dreyfus was no wage worker, and we have no Emile Zola to thunder his "I accuse!"—at least not in Times Square.—New York Call.

You Can't Afford To Have Gray Hair

Youthful Appearance Too Great An Asset to Lose

"A woman is as old as she looks"—and nothing will make her look old so surely or so quickly as gray hair.

It is possible for any woman to prevent her hair turning gray or to restore her gray hair to all its former beauty.

Hay's Hair Health will do it. It is not a dye. It accomplishes its results quickly, surely, easily and at the same time stimulates and invigorates the scalp and hair roots. It removes dandruff.

We are sure enough of its results to say that we will refund your money if it fails after a fair trial.

$1.00, 50c, 25c. Get it at our store. Sold and recommended by McLean's Drug Store.

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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

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

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

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

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

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

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

C. C., A. Bunch.
K. of S., D. J. Black.
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The Commune of 1871

The flight of time has brought us once again to the fatal days of March. March! The very word brings to the mind of educated workers grim but joyous memories of never-to-be-forgotten events. Paris, that grim old city beside the Seine, has mothered many disturbances, has been the plasma of countless bloody affrays, the pivotal point of revolution and counter revolution.

Barricades and Bonnet Rouge have risen over night upon its boulevardes. The bark of Metrailleuse or the thunder roll of the Marseillaise echoed menacingly along its ancient highways. The historical significance of these desperate conflicts have, as usual, been either over estimated or wilfully undervated by popular historians. There have been those (alas! all too many) who loved to dwell upon the magnificence of kingly sensuality; loud chanting the escapades of abbes bent on amorous adventure; dwelling with fond fatuosity upon the follies and fancies of frail but comely courtezans, they forgot, if they ever knew, the trials of the humbler folk.

Sage men; they performed their duty to their pay envelope and passed away. The race of men is well rid of them and their clamorous sycophancy. The writing of history has passed into saner hands. Those guardians of the future, the proletarians, have taken hold and from their ranks and of their class is born the science of historical research, that golden key to unlock the riddle of the past, historic materialism. No more will those heroic struggles of the past be deliberately obscured, those countless glorious efforts to obtain some benefit for their class be glossed over with the mush of sentiment or the rancor of class hatred.

Revolt against tyranny and exploitation will be understood in its correct relation to passing events and the most prominent workers be saved from the mud slinging of the hired scribe.

The commune of '71 has, fortunately, its historians from the working class point of view, although these are not so widely read as we might expect and these put the quietus on all that filthy rant written in the interests of property and circulated through the known world. This "spasmodic outburst of the criminal classes" proves on investigation to have been one of the noblest, if futile, working class revolts ever staged in the drama of world history; indeed, March '71 will in future years find a hallowed place in the story of the race and this heroic attempt to found the Universal Republic of Labor be inscribed in golden letters upon the dark pages of the history of the capitalist era. Let us then keep green the memory of the brave who died, and at the same time learn to profit by their mistakes that led to such fearful slaughter of the working people of Paris.

The events leading up to the commune are full of interest to the working class student. Napoleon the Third, that painted shadow of kingly might, ambitious as his great namesake, invertibrate as a common squid, quarrelsome as any tavern ruffler and quite as vicious, itched for war with Germany. The great bourgeoise, those exploiters who had waxed so *fat* during the "rush for the spoil," whose existence begins and ends with profit, looked eagerly for those army contracts and war appropriations which generally prove rich pickings. Patriotism assumed a more offensive shade than it had ever borne and became an excuse for plundering the public treasury; statesmanship, a struggle for the most advantageous positions at the legislative pie counter. With joy they proclaimed the notion that the Eagles of France were once more to terrorize Europe to the everlasting glory and profit of the French ruling class.

One thinks of the grim bulldog Bismark and the calm scientist of murder Von Moltke luring the armies of Napoleon into the shambles of Sedan; and smiles at such bravado. One figures the iron men standing calmly upon the heights overlooking the slaughter house, unmoved beside the 700 cannon belching death to thousands of French slaves below.

The series of fearful defeats inflicted upon the French troops, far from stirring the masters to action, reduced them to idiotic panic; disorder ruled. The erstwhile braves of the boulevards, the splendid chivalry of France, its old nobility, fluttered between the Hotel de Ville and the city walls weeping and wringing their hands. The celebrated Gen. Trouch, governor Paris, had no thought of preparing for a seige, to hold Paris he declared impossible, and when the Germans arrived [illegible] cobwebs span across the common way, thought only of surrender. The workers of Paris, however, proved that they were the backbone of the nation by assembling en masse as national guards and offering themselves to the government as an army of defence. The masters refused to lead them into the fray, thinking only of property sought to disarm them . . . and the national guard would not be disarmed. They rose to take over the management of the city themselves whereat the gallant government fled to Versailles. The workers assembled and discussed the situation, the old International proving the nucleus around which they gathered.

They had not desired war. On the very day of the truculent defiance which spelled war with Germany, the workers had crowded the main streets crying: "Down, let there be no war." They sang the old French song—

The workers all must brothers be
The master is the enemey."

Failing to influence the blood-mad masters by this method, they sent to the German workers a manifesto saying "Brothers, we protest against the war. Brothers, do not listen to the hirelings who seek to deceive you," to which the Berlin workingmen replied "We too wist for peace, labor and liberty. We know that on both sides of the Rhrine are brothers with whom we are ready to die for the Universal Republic."

As soon as the Communards took charge of the city they publicly destroyed the gallows and proclaimed the Universal Republic of Labor. They caused to be torn down the column in the Place Vendome because it was erected to commemorate the strife between nations and was an insult to the international character of the commune. During their all too brief period of control Paris was free from those excresences of Capitalism, the prostitute, the hold-up man and the thug, these gentry having speedily hastened after their masters and defenders, the respectable legislators of the old regime. Crime vanished from the city. They sought to establish a system of production wherein the product of the worker should remain in his hands. Thrown suddenly into the management of a great city, they strove manfully to build up a real commonwealth for the first time in history, all the while bearing their filthy jaws in anticipation of slaughter. The commune pointed out to the Parisian worker that the struggle was between parasite and labor, between labor and its exploiter. Too honest, they guarded the Bank of France against would-be robbers and preserved intact the board of wealth stored therein.

And these are the men and women of whom the capitalist prostitutes write, calling upon all honest people to "make an end of this democratic and international vermin," "these men who kill for killing sake." "We must make a commune hunt" they cried, and laughed with glee. "Not one of the malefactors in whose hand Paris has been for two months must be treated as a political." "They will be treated like the most frightful monsters ever seen in the history of humanity."

They were as good as their word. The corpses of the workers were degraded with placards pinned to their breasts, "Thief," Assassin," "Drunkard, and the necks of bottles were thrust between their pallid death-set jaws. . . . And Bismark held his hand while murder ran all red and shrieking through the streets of the stricken city.

The troops of the masters distinguished themselves. Those who had shivered at the gleam of a Prussian helmet spike or cringed at the boom [illegible] blood lust upon their countrymen, all but defenceless. The poltroons of Sedan and Metz, the MacMahons and the Bazines, glorified in this soldierly work, so long as Germany would let them, for nothing transpired in those days without permit from Bismark. [illegible] children they slaughtered and would not stay their hand until pestilence called halt, while a ghoulish press cried out in admiration "Our army has avenged its disasters with an inestimable victory" . . . upon raw citizen troops of their own nationality. "What an honor is this" they yelled, and demanded more blood.

Honor indeed! The honor of the public hangman and of the gentlemen of the Parisian press, the execration of all workers will be yours for all time and you shall be numbered with the hated of men till man shall be no more. Honor! Aye honor to the immortal dust of those who are gone, to those stark corpses flung into the kindly earth, to those brave men and noble women who, baring their breasts to the bullets of the soldiers, cried with exultation "Vive la Commune!" even while death struck them in the face. Honor to those forerunners of the commonwealth-to-be. Honor to the ready hands which first flaunted the red flag of the International over the towers of the Hotel de Ville.

'71 is not long ago. Time, as we have said, is marching on its way and with it marches an ever-growing army of the workers, class-conscious and gaining strength to carry to a successful issue the final act in the emancipation of the workers. The thunderous tramp of this mighty band rolls round the world and the masters listen and tremble. Tell it again, the tale of '71; let the children's eyes glow bright with joy at the recital of the heroic deed. Though strong men and brave men shall pale at this story of horror, tell it again, "lest we forget."

BUDDEN.

MINERS OUT-DIG PANAMA CANAL LABORERS

When the engineers of the Panama Canal in 1903 began their work they made a careful survey and found that approximately 195,323,000 cubic yards of excavation was necessary. This was regarded as a stupendous undertaking, and was commonly spoken of as the largest excavation job the world had ever seen. Laborers were imported to the canal zone, and column after column was written showing how marvelously these laborers were "making the dirt fly" under the direction of the most expert engineers the world had ever seen.

The 195,323,000 cubic yards, the original estimate, were not all that the Panama Canal laborers were to dig after they had started. On account of the slides in Culebra Cut another 100,000,000 cubic yards were to be added to their work. This made 195,323,000 cubic yards which were dug in 11 years.

Under conditions far more difficult the coal miners of West Virginia were to do an amount of excavating in the same 11 years that would make the digging incident to the Panama Canal look like child's play. The work of these West Virginia miners has never [illegible] word in excavation efficiency. As a matter of fact the general public has paid little attention to it; but in the 11 years, while the much-heralded work at the Panama Canal was producing 195,323,000 cubic yards of earth—and all of the excavating was being done on the surface—the coal miners of West Virginia were gutting out of the bowels of the earth 542,919,446 cubic yards of coal! This was almost twice the amount of excavation as for the Panama Canal, and it was done under more difficult conditions.

It should be remembered in addition to this that the Panama Canal is being dug in the open sunlight, while the vast majority of the work in Pennsylvania is done in narrow passages far below ground, and the material has to be transported greater distances and hoisted from 300 to 2,000 feet. The thicker veins are being rapidly worked, and the proportion of rock and refuse to the amount of coal hoisted is increasing steadily year fy year as the thinner veins are worked.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

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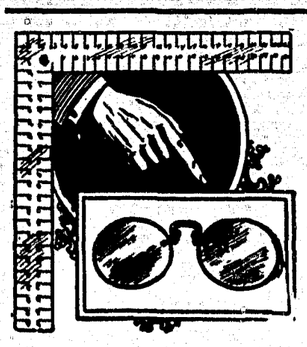

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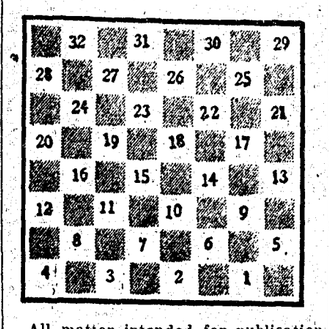
List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
27	White Ash Mine	Wm. Marsh, Taber, Alta.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
431	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. C. Chettopher, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	Geo. Elms, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1262	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1658	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2429	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2331	Michel	H. Elmer, Michel, B. C.
2332	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
162	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2026	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hacker, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN

District Ledger Office, April 4th, 1914.

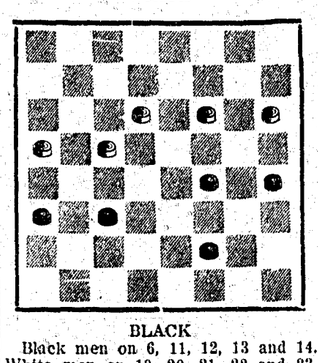


All matter intended for publication in this column should be addressed to the Checker Editor, and should reach this office not later than first post on Tuesday of each week.

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

Contributors will oblige by arranging their play in tabular form, four columns to the sheet. The first three columns should be of equal length. Ruled paper is desired.

Problem No. 5
(The Fifth Position)
By Mr. F. Tescheleit, London
WHITE



BLACK
Black men on 6, 11, 12, 13 and 14. White men on 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. Black to move and draw.

Solution to Problem No. 4
Black man on 21; kings on 13, 18 and 22. White man on 30; kings on 31 and 32. White to play and draw.

31—27	11—16	27—31	24—20
13—9	31—27	23—19	27—32
27—31	18—15	32—28	22—18
9—6	27—31	20—24	31—27
31—27	16—20	28—32	28—24
6—10	32—27	24—28	27—31
27—31	15—18	31—27	18—23
10—15	27—32	18—22	31—26a
31—27	18—23	27—31	drawn
15—11	31—27	19—24	
27—31	22—18	32—27	

a White draws by keeping command of squares 27 and 26. There are a few more decsive moves which we will leave to the ingenuity of our readers.

We are indebted to our esteemed correspondent, Mr. E. Bradley, Springhill, N. S., for the following game, which is taken from the Melbourne Weekly Times. Notes by the editor of that paper.

The following brilliant game was played in the tournament for the individual championship of Lancashire, England, between John Hynd and Herbert Morral, both past masters in checker science.

Hynd's move			
11—16	11—16	10—14	2—6
24—19a	28—24	19—15	31—26
8—11	9—13	4—8b	6—9
22—18	18—9	26—22	24—19
10—14	13—22	1—5c	3—13
26—22	25—18	22—18d	15—10
16—20	5—14	13—17	8—11e
32—17	18—9	18—9	
7—10	6—13	4—14	
30—26	32—28	29—25	

a The style of play was on the two-move system.

b Up to this stage the game has been conducted on most approved and orthodox lines. The text move has hitherto been regarded as a loser, 1—6 being regarded as the only move to draw.

c Hynd introduces a new and plausible move, but, as the sequel shows, gets "hoisted with his own petard."

d From this stages the game is full of absorbing interest. If 29—25 then 2—6, 22—18, 6—9 gives black a good game; but if 15—10, 2—11, 22—18, 6—8, 18—9, 5—14, 10—7, 11—15, 7—3, 15—18, 29—25, etc., it looks as though Morral had missed a forced win.

e Hynd played this move with confidence. Here Morrall astonished his opponent and spectators by flinging the piece 10—7 and winning in the following brilliant manner:

10—7	18—25	6—9	12—16
3—10	19—10	21—25	15—11
25—22	25—30	9—13	16—19
11—15	7—2	25—29	23—16
28—24	13—17	13—17	30—32
14—18f	2—6	16—19	17—22
21—7	17—21	24—15	

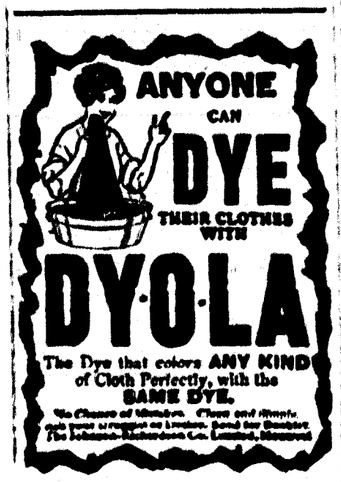
f Frank Dunne points out that 15—18, 22—6, 14—18, 21—14, 13—17, 6—2, 18—22, 2—7, 22—31 draws.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Answers to Correspondents

J. F. Thomas, Strathcona, Alta.—Thanks for contributions. Will examine same and use later. Could you oblige with any games leading up to the endings?

War is a game which, were their subjects wise, kings should not play at.—Cowper.

The masses judge of few things by the truth of most things by opinion.—Cicero.



For our Foreign Brothers

ZPRAVY Z BELLEVUE
(Bellevue Notes)

Vnedel'u 22 marca vyburcované bolo toto tiché mestečko zo svojho klidu zpravou, že jednomu tu bývajucemu Finovi ztratilo sa malé asi 3½—4 ročné dievčatko, i oznamil to hned' ešte toho dna večer na policu, ktora zahajila patranie po nom, ale ponevač noc bola dost' tmava a policia domnievala sa že snad' padlo do niektorej jamy, ktoré su z majny povybijné von, upustili od d'al'šieho patrania v ten večer, na zato v pondelok kned' za včas rana pustili sa do hl'adania a ponevač nebolі isti kde by mohlo byt', kompania zastavila pracu, nikoho nepustila do majny, ale každého odkazala, aby pomahal v hl'adani dievčat'a. Medzitým, ponevač všetko usilovné patranie bolo marne, shromaždilo sa mnoho l'udu zo zvedavosti, ee co sa asi a nim mohlo stat', na vyzvanie kohosi usnicoli sa, že všetci shromaždeni pojdu ho hl'adat', šli k majne, tam dali zatrubit' raz, to bolo asi o ½10, a všetci rozišli sa na všetky strany, v nadeji, že sa im snad' podari ho najst'. A skutočne, netrvalo to ani pol hodiny po trubeni, ako ho šli hl'adat', začala majna trubit' zas, tento raz trikrat' za sebou, znak to, že dievčatko bolo najdené, i vracali sa všetci zo zvedavosti zase nazpat', aby sa presvedčili, že čo sa maličkej asi stalo?

Ono chud'a zašlo d'alej od domu, a potom snad' nemohlo trafit' domov, zbludilo a prišlo až na železničnu drahu, po ktorej sa dostalo až medzi Frankovský "slajt", kde i nocovalo, a tam ho i našli. Nestalo sa mu tak d'aleko nič, len že trochu premrzlo, lebo noc bola trochu chladna, ba i trochu snah poprchal. Radost' rodičov bola nesýchana, ked' svoje diet'a uzreli živé a zdravé, lebo oni mysleli, že ho už nikdy ževé neuvidia! Na deti tedy načim treba dat' dobrý pozor, obzvlašte na také malé, ktoré nevedia si ešte ani najbližšie okolie zapamatat' dobre a tak možu rýchle zbludit'.

Minulý týžden vo stredu zasedala školska rada tohoto mestečka, kde každý majiet' pozemku alebo domu mal príležitost' prist', a jestli jeho majetok bol vysoko cenemý odhadčim, d'a čoho bude platat' školsku dan, mal pravo podat' tam protest proti tomu. Niektoré majetky boly aj premrštene odhadnuté; na priklad majetok majuci cenu asi 600—700 dollarov, odhadnutý bol na 1100 dollarov, i niet tedy divu, že do zasedacej miestnosti nahrnulo sa plno nespokojných l'udi, ktori proti takémuto poriadku razne protestovali.

Praca tu ide dobre, robine každý den, a nasledkom toho sa i dost' obstojne mame; lepšie aspon, ako po tých "kempach", kde robia den-dva alebo robec ani jeden v týždni.

Zpravodaj.

ZPRAVY Z MAPLE LEAF
(Maple Leaf Local Notes)

Naša lokalka unie vel'mi smutne pokračuje. Od oktobra minulého roku po prvý raz mali sme schodzu tento mesiac (v marci) a ponevač sa malo robi, navšteva bola valna, nakol'ko takmer všetci majneri boli pritomni, počtom asi dvatsat'! Takéto valné shromaždenie, jaké toto bolo, ako som v unu tejto lokalky, ani nepamatam; tu tak malo sa staraju majneri o nuiu, že je to až vel'mi napadné. A že tu by mali schodze byt' hufnejšie navštevované, aby sa tak niečoho lepšieho pre seba dopracovat' mohli, je na bielom dni. Mame jeden "kejs" tu v našej lokalke, lebo kompania nam ztahuje na kovača každý mesiac po patdesiat centov, ačkol'vek to v kontrakte nestoji že na kovača mame platit', no pre taku nevšimavost' proti unu a nemavštevovania schedzi, vec tato tak pomaly ide ku predu, že je to až hanba. Stakýmto pokračovaním len sami sebe škodime a kompanu ruky uvolnujeme, ktora zato tým sebapovedomejšie nad nami panuje a hl'adi každý cent z nas, ktorý sa jej len da vymačkat'. Keby sme sa ale všetci jednomyslne samých seba zastali a svorne pokračovali, vtedy by sme i my inač rešpektovani boli, kompania žiadna by sa neopovažila nas takto na vidomoči obkradat' a tak verejne, ba vyzývave smluvu raz medzi nami spravenu porušovat'. Ked' sa kompanu jedna len o jeden cent, aby ho na majnerovi získala, tak z napnutím všetkých sil bojuje až kým to nevymože a čo v kontrakte niet, tak nam to ani neda, ba v mnohých pripadoch ešte i na tom nas ukrati, kol'ko len može; tak tedy i my navzajom mame byt' taki neustupni, obzvlašte ked' sa nam takto rukolapne krivda deje. Kto bojuje, ten zvit'azi; kto sa ale pred bojom vzdava, ten obyčajne býva pohanený a potupený a taký človek nikdy svojho vytknutého a potupený a taký človek nikdy svojho vytknutého ciel'a nedojde! Len viac odvahy, zmužilosti a vytrvanlivosti a vit'azstvo nas iste neminie!

Zpravodaj.

Canadian Coal and Coke Production in 1913

The coal mining industry in Canada in 1913 was marked by an increased production in the Maritime provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and in the Province of Alberta, and a falling off in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In the latter province the decrease was due to the continuance throughout the year of the strike of the miners on Vancouver Island. The lessened production in these two provinces was more than offset by the increased output in Alberta and Nova Scotia, so that the net result for the year was an increase of about 602,260 tons, or 4.15 per cent.

The total production of marketable coal for the year, comprising sales and shipments, colliery consumption and coal used in making coke, etc., was 15,115,089 short tons, valued at $36,250,311, as against 14,512,829 tons, valued at $36,019,044, ni 1912. Nova Scotia shows an increase of 188,839 tons, or 2.4 per cent, Alberta an increase of 903,800 tons, or 27.9 per cent, Saskatchewan a decrease of 16,167 tons, or 7.1 per cent, and British Columbia a decrease of 494,548 tons, or 15.4 per cent. The figures for the Yukon represent for 1913 the production from the Tantalus field only, no record having as yet been received of the output below Dawson.

The production by provinces during the year was:

Province	1913 Tons
Nova Scotia	7,972,797
British Columbia	2,714,449
Alberta	4,144,377
Saskatchewan	209,175
New Brunswick	70,311
Yukon Territory	4,050
Total	15,115,089

The exports of coal in 1913 were 1,562,020 tons, valued at $3,961,351, as compared with exports of 2,127,133 tons, valued at $5,821,593, in 1912, a falling off of 565,113 tons, or over 26 per cent.

Imports of coal during the year included bituminous, round, and run-of-mine, 10,743,473 tons, valued at $21,756,658; bituminous slack, 2,816,423 tons, valued at $4,157,622; and anthracite, 4,642,057 tons, valued at $22,034,839; or a total of 18,201,953 tons, valued at $47,949,119.

The imports in 1912 were bituminous run-of-mine, 8,491,840 tons, valued at $16,846,727; bituminous slack, 1,915,993 tons, valued at $2,550,992, and anthracite, 4,184,017 tons, valued at $20,080,388, or a total of 14,595,810 tons, valued at $39,478,037.

The increase of imports of coal in 1913 amounted to 3,606,143 tons, or nearly 25 per cent. The increase in imports of bituminous run-of-mine was 2,251,633 tons, or 26.5 per cent, increased imports of slack 900,430 tons, or 47 per cent, increased imports of anthracite 458,040 tons, or 11 per cent.

The apparent consumption of coal during the year was 31,685,456 tons as against a consumption of 26,934,836 tons in 1912. Of the consumption in 1913 about 42.8 per cent was from Canadian mines, and 57.2 per cent imported.

Coke—The total output of oven coke during 1913 was 1,517,133 tons of 2,000 pounds, made from 2,747,313 tons of coal, of which 1,538,912 tons were mined in Canada and 349,001 tons imported. The total coke [illegible] used or used by the producers during the years was 1,538,499 tons, valued at $5,547,694. In 1912 the total output was 1,406,028 tons and the quantity sold or used by the producers 1,411,229, valued at $5,161,331.

The output by Provinces in 1913 was: Nova Scotia 930,736 tons, Ontario 411,643 tons, Alberta 65,104 tons, and British Columbia 319,860 tons. The coke imports are entirely from imported coal.

By-products from coke ovens recovered during the year included 16,605 tons of ammonia sulphate, 8,371,866 gallons of tar, and 2,353,731 thousand cubic feet of gas. The total value [illegible] approximate $866,150.

The output of the Acadia Coal Company and Londonderry Iron & Mining Company in Nova Scotia, the Atikokan Iron Company in Ontario, the West Canadian Collieries and Leitch Collieries in Alberta, and the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., in British Columbia, were idle throughout the year. At the end of the year there were 1,720 ovens in operation, and 1,325 idle, as follows: Nova Scotia 572 active, 376 idle; Ontario 110 active, 100 idle; Alberta 134 active, 233 idle; British Columbia 904 active, 426 idle.

The exports of coke during 1913 were 68,235 tons, valued at $308,410, and the imports 723,906 tons, valued at $2,180,830. In 1912 the exports were 57,744 tons, valued at 252,763, and the imports 628,174 tons, valued at $1,702,856.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

ENTITLED TO ALL IT CREATES

We affirm as a fundamental principle that labor, the creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates.

Affirming this, we avow ourselves willing to accept the final results of the operation of a principle so radical; such as the overthrow of the whole profit-making system, the extinction of all monopolies, the abolition of privileged classes, universal education and fraternity, perfect freedom of exchange, and, best and grandest of all, the final obliteration of that foul stigma upon our so-called Christian civilization—the poverty of the masses.

We declare war with the wage system, which demoralizes alike the hirer and the hired, cheats both, and enslaves the workingman; war with the present system of finance, which robs labor, gorges capital, makes the rich richer and the poor poorer and turns a republic into an aristocracy of capital. . . .

If any man asks me what value I place upon this movement, I say it is the movement of humanity to protect itself; it is the grandest and most comprehensive movement of the age!

It is a shame to our civilization for our social system to provide and expect that any man at 70 years of age shall be lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of other men who have made as good use of their talents and opportunities, lean upon charity for their daily bread.

The best minds and hearts of the land should give themselves to the work of changing this gross injustice; this appalling iniquity.

I feel sure that the readiest way to turn public thought and effort into this channel is for the workingman to organize a political party.—Wendell Phillips (1870).

Guaranteed Relief From All Bowel Ills

If your bowels are out of order, in[illegible] other words take a Rexall Orderly tonight, and tomorrow you will feel great. They taste good and act so easily that there isn't a particle of griping or purging, nor the excessive loseness that follows the taking of salts and most pills. They soon [illegible] strengthen the bowels, promptly relieving the constipation making it unlikely to occur again.

We don't believe there is any other bowel remedy anywhere near as good, and at the same time so easy and pleasant to take as Rexall Orderlies. We know you will agree with us but believe you will thank us for telling you about them. If they don't satisfy you in every way, come back to us and we will give back your money without a word or question. You have no reason to hesitate when we offer you the opportunity as we do to try them at our risk. In tablet form only. 12c, 25c, 50c.

You can buy Rexall Orderlies only at The Rexall Store, and in Fernie only of us. N. F. Suddaby (Genesis), Victoria Avenue, Fernie, B. C.

JOSEPH HICKS
Advokat
Verejny Notar
MACLEOD Box 7 ALBERTA
Nactivuje Bellevue na 14 každy mesac

JOSEPH HICKS
Barrister and Solicitor
Notary Public
MACLEOD Box 7 ALBERTA
Visits Bellevue on the 14th of each month

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

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

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

KING'S HOTEL
Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars
DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION
W. MILLS, - Prop

We Are Ready to Scratch off your bill any item of lumber not found just as we represented. There is no hocus pocus in

This Lumber Business

When you want spruce we do not send you hemlock. When you buy first-class lumber we don't slip in a lot of culls. Those who buy once from us always come again. Those who have not yet made our acquaintance are taking chances they wouldn't encounter if they bought their lumber here.

KENNEDY & MANGAN
— Dealers in —
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors. SPECIALTIES—Mouldings, Turnings, Brackets, and Detail Work
OFFICE AND YARD—McPherson ave. Opposite G. N. Depot. P.O. Box 22. Phone 23.

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

Bald at 26. Fine hair at 55.

I POSITIVELY Cure all hair and scalp DISEASES. Prevent BALDNESS and premature grayness. GROW ladies' and children's hair rapidly.

I TAKE NO DOUBTFUL cases and positively cure all I do take. Hair can be fully restored on all heads that still show fine hair or fuzz to prove that the roots or CAPILLIARY glands are not dead.

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

MY PRICES are reasonable My cures are POSITIVE and PERMANENT.

PROF. GEO. A. GARLOW
The World's Most Scientific Hair and Scalp Specialist
Room 1, Weldon Block, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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

Steam Heated Throughout Electric Lighted
THE KING EDWARD HOTEL
J. L. GATES, Proprietor
Fernie, B. C.
The Leading Commercial Hotel of the City
Rates $2.50 per day
With Private Bath $3.00
Fire Proof Sample Rooms in Connection

THE WALDORF
Mrs. S. Jennings, Prop. L. A. Mills, Manager
Excellent Cuisine American and European Plan Electric Light
Hot & Cold Water Sample Rooms
Phones Special Rates by the month
European Plan Room Rates 50c and upwards
American Plan Rates $2.00 per Day

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

Offerings in Spring Suits

Our Dry Goods Department

SILK WAISTS

An assortment of real good colors and patterns. Extra special value **$2.95**

Don't forget to come in and see the Fashion Show on the second floor.

The latest New York and Toronto fashions are being demonstrated at the Millinery Opening.

The last half of this week the new Hats, Suits and Coats for Easter are shown in big variety and are awaiting your inspection, but the best are going first, so come today.

Big Bath Towels at ..... **20c** each

Fancy and Plain Silks, regular up to $1.00, **45c** yard.

House Dresses, a big value ..... **$1.00** each

White Lingerie Waists, extra special, **$1.00** each

Cueue Brand Flannel Waists, all colors, all sizes, extra special ..... **95c** each

Wool and Leather Top Tams for children, special ..... **45c** each

200 packages monogramed Writing Paper, regular 50c for ..... **25c** package

A good quality of Old Bond Linen, put up in neat boxes of two bunches of Envelopes and Paper to match, regular 50c, for **25c**

Overall Aprons For Women

These come in a good quality of English Print, light and dark colors, best wearer. Special **75c** each.

Special Attractions in our Men's Department

Nothing extreme or loud about this tasteful style. Its modish lines reflect smart designing and expert tailoring. 20th Century Brand styles are exclusive and are shown exclusively by us.

A Guarantee of Satisfaction

The best assurance of pleasure in your purchases lies in a limitless freedom of choice. So wide is our buying, and so complete our ranges, that you will nowhere find more liberty in the exercise of your personal taste in selecting Spring Clothing and Furnishings. More than this, we absolutely guarantee every statement made in selling our goods and assure you of every value for which you pay.

See window display

The Big Store is a Safe place to buy in the Furniture Dept.

We now have on display the largest and most complete line of Baby Vehicles ever shown in Fernie. Prices to suit every purse and a vehicle to fit children of all ages.

On display now along with a lot of other new and up-to-date goods in our NEW FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

Perhaps you don't take kindly to the new, narrow shouldered, tight-fitting styles. You have a right to your choice and the 20th Century Brand wide shouldered model will please you. Here it is pictured from life.

Shoe Dept.

Our Spring lines of Men's Footwear are now complete. We have the latest and most up-to-date styles to show you. Geo. A. Slater's Invictus Shoes, The Best Good Shoe.

We have several new lasts this season, among them being the English last. This Shoe is made with a low flat heel and receding toe, in plain lace style. We have this in Patent, Gun Metal and Tan.

Button Shoes are very popular this season. We have a large variety to choose from.

Grocery Specials

Clam Shell for poultry	6 lbs.	.25
International Poultry Food	per packet	.25
Initial Writing Paper	per box	.35
School Lead Pencils	per dozen	.10
Lyman's Beef Iron & Wine	per bottle	.45
Castoria	regular 35c, for	.25
Beecham's Pills	per box	.20
Pepps for colds		.35
Large Size Liquid Veneer	per bottle	.35
Nugget Shoe Black	3 tins	.25
Robin Hood Porridge Oats, 5 lb. Oats (cartoon)		.20
Braid's Big Four Coffee, fresh ground,	3 lbs.	.75
Small Navel Oranges	per dozen	.20
Kippered Herring	2 lbs.	.25
Prairie Pride Flour	90 lb. sack	2.90
Toilet Soap, regular 35c and 40c box, special		.25
Sago	4 lbs.	.25
Old Dutch Cleanser	3 tins	.25
Corn Flakes	3 packets	.25

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

HILLCREST NOTES

The modesty of some people is tremendous, and their dislike of publicity almost pathetic. Last week we commented upon the action of a resident and claimed that his conduct was discourteous. Since then, however, the parties in question have taken exception to our remarks, and demand an apology. This we freely give, if we were incorrect in any statement made or guilty of creating a false impression, but feel that, as no names were mentioned, it would only aggravate matters did we apologize more profusely.

The local leather chasers held a first-class supper and dance Monday night. Although quite a respectable crowd attended the dance, those responsible scarcely cleared expenses. We are inclined to think that one and a half "bones" is a little too steep these prosperous times. Bellevue orchestra supplied dulcet strains for the terpsichorean artists.

A football match between Hillcrest and Coleman will be held here next Saturday. This is to be a benefit for Bro. Fisher, which fact should insure a good attendance. It will also give the inhabitants some idea of how our "heroes" are shaping, and their prospects for securing any of the tinware.

On Thursday afternoon a proclamation to the effect that the mines would be closed down for a week or more was posted here. We presume this will give many of the much-looked-for opportunity to distribute their accumulated wealth, while strict observers of the lenten period will be able to indulge in the piscatorial pursuits and thereby mortify the flesh and economize.

A number of men who find it necessary to work all the time have drawn their cheques and quit. Verily a rolling stone gathers no moss, but it is also true that a tethered lamb never gets fat.

Additions to our social fashionable circle this week are Mr. Sam and Bill Ironmonger and Mr. Harry Allen. We are inclined to think they will find conditions here similar to what they have left.

The directorate of the Hillcrest mines were here last week, surveying their interests. As a result we are left to peruse a shut-down notice.

We might call the attention of the workers here to the co-operative store, which is run for their interest. A little more support and fewer attempts to kick away the support might be beneficial to the workers and the store. Let's try it.

We have been favored with a visit from the official health officer, but regret to say that so far have not noticed any appreciable improvement in the sanitation of this town. The carcass of a member of the Suidae family still occupies a resting place in the centre of one of our boulevards, while the chickens and dogs are holding banquets daily off its remains. It is to be hoped that they will have demolished same before the arrival of the hot weather. We are informed it is intended to hold a public meeting and protest against the unsanitary condition that prevails around some of the shacks. But something more than a protest will be needed to combat the effluvia that arises from the rear of some of these mansions.

Comrade Alf. Budden lectured on the Home Rule squabble in the Union Hall on Sunday night before a fair-sized audience, who showed their appreciation of the masterly manner in which he handled his subject. There was little doubt left in the minds of those present when Alf got through that the whole business is nothing more or less than a squabble between the possessors and dispossessed, and an attempt on the part of the former to stir up religious strife between the latter and get them to do the fighting, if they are foolish enough to do so.

The sympathy of the whole community goes to Mr. and Mrs. Petrie in their recent bereavement. The interment of their eleven-year-old daughter took place on Saturday evening in the Hillcrest cemetery, and a number of citizens were present to pay a last tribute.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

The mines here seem to have taken a turn for the better. They worked four days last week and have worked the beginning of this week. We hope this will continue.

M., W., J. and H. Siminue, father and three sons, miners at No. 3 mine, were brought back from Coutts last Friday under arrest on the charges brought by the Bank of Montreal for forgery. It was explained by one of the men that he had brought in all the cheques with the intention of having them cashed. On his way to the bank he met a man who offered to cash the cheque. The money was forthcoming and as all the cheques were endorsed Siminui turned them over. The teller of the bank could not identify the casher and so the charges were withdrawn. These men are also charged with taking tools belonging to the C. P. R. The case will come up tomorrow.

An accident occurred the latter part of last week in No. 3 mine, when two men were burnt. Seemingly both had gone into an old working place where gas had accumulated and having the naked light ignited it. The two men were conveyed to the Galt hospital, where it was found that their wounds were not serious and they will be going round in a few days.

Mr. Ritson, the manager of the co-operative store, will be married today (Thursday). We wish him every success in his married life.

There is rejoicing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Larsen at the arrival of a baby girl. Mother and baby are doing well.

David Rees, International Board Member, was in the city Friday and Saturday of last week. He left Saturday afternoon for Calgary to meet Vice President Graham.

Messrs. Wolthenden and W. Taylor pulled out on Sunday morning for their old home, Fife, Scotland.

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

Fernie's Exclusive Picture Theatre

SPECIAL FRIDAY! Florence Lawrence in a Victor Drama

"The Influence of Sympathy"

[illegible] child seeks [illegible] for her grave. Florence Lawrence [illegible] the part [illegible] sates with emotion. See how a common incident is made a miracle.

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Matinee & Evening

Drama of the North West Mounted Police

"Bloodhounds of the North"

2 reels. This picture was taken on the summit of Mount Lowe in the middle of winter, and the actors underwent many hardships and adventures to secure the picturesque atmosphere and the profound influence of the vast great Northwest. A picture that will bring you out of your seat.

"GOLD SEAL" Features are the pick of the "Universal Program," best in the world

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

An up-to-date melodrama with Barbara Tennant Lund and Johnson in the leading roles

"When Pierrott Met Pierrette"

2-reel Eclair. A picture that starts out with a bang and continues with a series of highly exciting incidents up until the [illegible] ens. Space limits a description but we guarantee it to be a picture WORTH SEEING and besides it is an ECLAIR and belongs to the "Universal Program," which is recommendation enough.

Next Wednesday
Funeral of the late Lord Strathcona
Soon—First of the Famous Players Features
In the Bishop's Carriage
4 reels. Mary Pickford in the leading role

All the famous stars of Filmdom appear in the "Universal Program." Best in the world

Hang Fer Low

wishes to announce that he is opening on Saturday, April 4th, a First Class

RESTAURANT AND LUNCH COUNTER

at 296, Victoria Avenue

Noodles & Chop Suey

Hang Fer Low is open to purchase young poultry for his restaurant, from those having same for sale.

Classified Ads.-- Cent a Word

THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOciety of Fernie will hold their annual ball on Easter Monday, April 13th. Admission, $2.00 a couple; extra ladies, 50 cents. 162

LADIES' HATS AND COSTUMES—Own material used and made up at lowest possible prices. Children's Hats and Clothing a specialty. Pantorium Tailors, over McLean's, Drug Store, Fernie, B. C. 167

HOUSE FOR SALE—Fernie Annex; Lot 3, Block 73; 3 rooms and pantry, water and outhouses. Terms, part cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply T. Critchley, Box 508, Fernie, B. C. 166

SUITE OF ROOMS for rent; light and every convenience. Apply Second Hand Store, Victoria Avenue, North. 165

LOST—WALTHAM GOLD WATCH with 1915 fob; dropped on leaving Coal Creek train at Fernie. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Ledger Office. 163

STORE TO RENT — Miners' Hall Building. For particulars apply to T. Uphill, Secretary of Gladstone Local. 161

PEDIGREE AIREDALES—I have a few fine, thorough-bred pedigree Airedale Pups and grown Dog for sale; write at once. W. Parnell, P. O. Fernie, B. C. 148

FOR SALE—Splendid R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels, $2.75 each; also R. C. Rhode Island Eggs for hatching, $2.75 per setting, 12 chicks guaranteed; laying records, can't be beat for this Western climate. Apply Jos. Stephenson, Box 61, Coleman. 141

FOR SALE—One Lot in New Michel, Block 4, Lot 4, will sell at reasonable price. Apply or write to John Rushton, Box 47, Coleman, Alta. 158

A SNAP—One acre lot, half cleared and ploughed with five-roomed house (inside unfinished), good barn and chicken houses for 500 [illegible] nie. 169

FOR SALE—Three-roomed House and three lots in West Fernie. $650. Apply Wm. Atkinson, West Fernie. 167

EGGS FOR HATCHING

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

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

J. LYNE

Carpenter, Furniture Repairer, Etc. Saws Sharpened. Prices Moderate.

139 McPerson Ave. Fernie, B. C.

USE CRUSHED STONE

For your next Concrete Work

Any size from 2 inch to Sand
No Screening No Waste

PRICES PER CUBIC YARD

	At Crusher	In City Limits Delivered
2 inch	$1.10	$1.60
1 "	1,25	1.75
½ "	1.40	2.00
Sand	1.50	2.50
GRADED SUITABLE FOR CONCRETE WORK	1.45	2.00

Special Prices on Large Quantities
(PRICES AT CRUSHER INCLUDE LOADING)

Cement, Lime and Plaster for Sale

Let Us Do Your Next Concrete Work
Excavating Done at Reasonable Prices

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971 Main St. - Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE—Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorn Eggs, 15 for 1.00; eggs guaranteed. Andrew Goodwin, Bellevue. 170

FOR SALE—Cheap; uncalled for Overcoats, Suits, Pants and Vests; all sizes. Pantorium Tailors, over McLean's Drug Store. 157