Industrial Unity Is Strength

The District Ledger

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Political Unity Is Victory

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Somewhat Belated, But Murder Will Out

In one of our recent issues we referred to the meeting of the stockholders of the Canadian Collieries Co. (Dunsmuirs) held in London, when it was decided to postpone the payment of interest rather than have a foreclosure.

At the time of the Island strike great stress was laid upon the actions of the "foreign agitator" and the officials of the U. M. W. of A. were most severely censured through the press. The article reproduced below from the Mining, Engineering and Electrical Record sheds a flood of light upon the doings of a "foreign agitator" who was NOT a member of the U. M. W. of A. It is regrettable that information of this kind is not forthcoming earlier so that the blame for these troubles can be placed where they rightly belong. The effect of the Island trouble is still very much in evidence in the localities most immediately affected by the strained relations still existing between individuals in the community.

The mutual rancor which was engendered by this strike is disappearing very slowly, but we trust that this expose may have the result of opening the eyes of many to the machinations which preceded and were the cause of the outbreak, and that hereafter, before passing judgment upon the workers, their minds will revert back to memories of the doings of the inner circle of the Canadian Collieries Co. Limited.

"The coal mining industry of British Columbia is reaping the whirlwind of frenzied finance. In 1910 there came along Sir William McKenzie and Sir Donald Mann, who bonded the Dunsmuir properties on Vancouver Island for $11,000,000, when they were worth only about half the amount, and as a matter of fact had just been under option to, and turned down by, the C. P. R. on a basis of $6,500,000, including property in San Francisco valued at about $1,000,000. McKenzie and Mann in turn unloaded the property on the British investor on a capitalization stated in Skinner's Mining Manual to be $15,000,000 in 50,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference, $10,000,000 in 100,000 common shares of $100 each, and £2,054,800 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds of £20, £100 and £500 each, which were offered for public subscription in London in May, 1910, at 95 per cent. These sums total a capitalization of $35,000,000. Sir William McKenzie swore in the Supreme Court at Victoria that of that huge capitalizatioon only $3,000,000 was to be provided as working capital. If so, Sir William McKenzie, Sir Donald Mann and their associates pocketted $21,000,000 on the transaction, less expenses.

The company then entered on a policy which has proved ruinous to the property and to the coal mining industry. It appointed W. L. Coulson, a Pennsylvania mine manager, to the charge of its affairs. Mr. Coulson had also made the examination on which the property was purchased. A British or Canadian engineer was not good enough for them, although operating for British capital, and they even discharged or brought about the resignation of the engineers who had managed the properties successfully for years and knew them thoroughly. There are no better coal mine operators in the province than J. Matthews and T. Russell, the managers of the Cumberland and Extension mines, respectively, under the Dunsmuirs. Mr. Coulson replaced them with Pennsylvania managers, several of whom, on arrival, saw failure in store for the concern and resigned after a short term of service.

In an attempt to earn interest on the bogus capitalization, the prices for coal were raised to the C. P. R. and the public, with the result that the C. P. R. was driven to the use of California oil as fuel. Shipping and several industrial concerns followed suit, till now California oil has displaced about 750,000 tons of coal a year on the coast and throws about 3000 coal miners out of employment.

Steps were taken to elaborately increase the plant and equipment for a business which was now becoming decadent—the goose that laid the golden eggs for the Dunsmuirs was killed. The $3,000,000 of new capital was spent, and 50 per cent more besides. Heavy steel cars which were too large for the mine openings and were not economic to operate, were purchased in large quantities, and a new mine opened where it has not been a success.

It became necessary to find some excuse with which to fool the English investors still further, and a labor trouble, for which there was neither necessity nor reason, was engineered. The provincial treasury was put to the expense of scores of thousands of dollars to employ special police to guard the mines for the benefit of the little band of Eastern adventurers and frenzied financiers. The local managing director, A. D. McRae, of Vancouver, resigned in disgust, and the resignation of W. L. Coulson, long predicted, soon followed. The English investors were appealed to to abandon their claim to a sinking fund in order to enable the $1,500,000 excess expenditure found to exist on Mr. Coulson's resignation, to be financed, and the labor troubles were the convenient excuse.

Now we find notices in the British financial papers to the effect that on account of war conditions meetings of these same unfortunate investors are called to extend all payments of interest and sinking fund for another five years.

This condition of things is a public scandal. The war has nothing to do with the company's financial predicament, and it is a piece of rank hypocrisy that the patriotism of the British investor should be appealed to under such conditions. It is time that an investor investgated the matter for himself, punished those responsible and took steps to recover the amount which he has lost through dishonest financing. A British capitalist of prominence informed us that when the stocks and bonds in the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., were offered in London they were tied up with the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway, guaranteed by the Government of British Columbia, and purchasers of these guaranteed bonds could only obtain them by taking along with them a proportion of the shares and bonds of the Canadian Collieries, Ltd.

There has been no more scandalous financial transaction in Canada than this. The concern cannot possibly be made a financial success under present conditions, and instead of extending the payments, the bondholders should insist on winding it up, eliminating the watered capital, and placing the property under the management of an honest and capable British or Canadian colliery manager.

The properties of the company are valuable within the limits of their coal reserves, probably worth about a sixth of the present capitalization of the company. As it is, a valuable industry has been practically throttled, and in its throes it has adversely affected all other companies engaged in coal mining. The advent of Mackenzie and Mann into this industry in British Columbia has been the worst blow experienced by the province financially, and the legitimate operator has had to suffer for it as well as the British investor. Now that an election is coming on, it is to be hoped the people will take the opportunity of expressing their determination to put an end to the repetition of such disreputable methods of finance in British Columbia.—B. C. Mining and Engineering Record.

Exports of coal and coke from Great Britain have been prohibited.

Mr. J. M. Humphrey, of Calgary, gave a very interesting lecture on the resources of B. C. in the Methodist Church Tuesday evening. A good crowd was out to hear him describe the beauties and wealth of the province and to see the 150 fine pictures taken by himself which illustrate so well the mining, agricultural, lumbering and scenic possibilities of this vast province. An unusual feature of the lecture was the account of a talk given to the Fijian contingent now on the firing line in France. The erstwhile cannibals were much amused by hearing a little girl call after them as they were leaving Vancouver, "Goodbye, and be sure to eat plenty of Germans."

KNOX CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, May 16—11 a.m. "All Things Work for Good"; 7.30 p.m., "The Average Man: Who Is He?" 12.15 p.m., Sunday school. Monday, 4.45 p.m., Thoughtful Workers. Wednesday, 8 p.m., Prayer meeting. Thursday, 8 p.m., choir practice. You are cordially invited to worship with us. W. J. MacQuarrie, B.A., minister.

CHLORINE GAS

It occurs in nature in the combined state only, chiefly with sodium as common salt. It is a greenish-yellow gas 2.5 times heavier than air; of suffocating, irritating odor, attacking the respiratory organs and producing when inhaled in sufficient quantities symptoms of pneumonia.

Charity is but an effort to correct the evils caused by an imperfect social system. Make the roof cover all people and there will be no need to set pails to catch the drip.

C. N. P. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

A meeting of the above League was held in Michel on Saturday last. The following representatives were present: George Smith, Coal Creek; E. Hooper, Fernie; J. E. Briscoe, Michel; J. Cowan, Coleman and E. Morgan, Frank.

Owing to the small number of clubs being able to run a team this year, and also on account of the general depression, it was decided to play a series of games between the teams in Alberta, and a series of games between the teams in B. C., and the winners of each of these competitions will meet on Saturday, July 3rd, in Michel to play a final game for the League Cup. It was decided to leave the disposition of the Mutz and Crahan Cup for the consideration of the next meeting, which will be held in Michel, the same date as the Final.

The following rules were adopted to govern for the present session:

"That the matches be played under English Association Football Rules, excepting in the matter of Transfer of Players, it being understood and agreed that a player can only play for one club, it is also understood and agreed that all players shall have been resident in the Crow's Nest Pass one month prior to July 3rd, the date of the Final."

Mr. J. E. Smith, Coal Creek, was elected President, Mr. W. S. Bosworth, Coleman, vice-president, and A. J. Carter, secretary.

CITY COUNCIL

A regular meeting of the civic custodians was held in the municipal building last Thursday, with a full representation in attendance.

J. W. Gray made request for certain concessions regarding the Steam Laundry and reecived an exoneration of one months' rent and the monthly rental placed at $25 per month until the end of the year.

The manufacture of poisonous gases at the outskirts of the city is to be suppressed by the police authorities.

The question of allowing free use of room for the Fernie-Coal Creek Brass Band was taken under consideration.

Alderman Barnes broached the question of Sunday closing of the candy and ice cream parlors. Nothing doing was the consensus of opinion.

COKATO SCHOOL

At last the outlook that the much needed educational facilities for the large number of children of school age in that vicinity is decidedly encouraging, as the trustees have been informed by the Education Department that three hundred dollars has been appropriated towards defraying the initial expense of establishing this sorely needed institution.

VICTORIA CONSTABLE TRIED TO KILL THE DEPUTY CHIEF

Pulled Gun, But Trigger Failed to Hit the Cartridge

VICTORIA, May 11.—Constable J. Abbott, of the Victoria police force, is under arrest on a charge of attempting to kill Thos. Palmer, the deputy chief of the force. Palmer had reprimanded Abbott for drinking and had ordered him to turn in his uniform and go home. Abbott pulled his revolver and four times pulled the trigger. It luckily happened that there was only one cartridge in his six shooter, and not one of the four snaps of the trigger happened to touch this cartridge.

BLAIRMORE CUTS TEACHERS' SALARIES

The Blairmore school board has cut the salaries of its teachers as follows: Principal, from $1,300 to $1,100; first teacher, from $950 to $800; second teacher, from $900 to $750; third teacher from $850 to $700; fourth teacher, from $800 to $650;; fifth teacher, from $800 to $650; janitor and truant officer, from $1,080 to $900.

Mike Brennan, of Coleman, whilst on a visit to Louis Moore, of Lethbridge, had the misfortune to fall down the cellar inflicting such injuries as necessitated his removal to Calgary Hospital where it was discovered he had broken his back. An operation was performed but although still alive his condition is deemed extremely critical.

Many of our citizens whose occupations are sedentary find lawn-mowing and other horticultural pursuits a most invigorating exercise. Heretofore we have regarded the dandelion as injurious to lawns, but one of our citizens evidently has different opinions on the subject, as we observed where the cutting had been done the decapitation of the yellow flower had been most sedulously avoided.

The world is in a conspiracy against thought. Most have to work so they cannot think; others dissipate in idleness so they cannot think; and some worry so over uncertainties that they cannot think.

THE BAND QUESTION

We believe that every man, woman and child in Fernie enjoys music. That there is excellent talent in both of the local bands goes without saying. If a community were large enough to support two or more bands it has a most stimulating influence, because of the rivalry created. This, unfortunately is not practicable in Fernie therefore we hope the members of the two bands will realize the importance of getting together, and by a harmonious amalgamation create a musical aggregation that will compare favorably with the best of the large cities. We hope there will be a good attendance at Sunday's meeting, a thorough discussion ensue, and the upshot will be a unity of purpose effected pleasing to both performers and public.

The following is a copy of letter addressed to the management of the Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Band:

Fernie, B. C., May 13, 1915.

The President and Committee, Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Band, Fernie.

Gentlemen,—

We would like to meet your body at the City Hall on Sunday, May 16th, 1915, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of finding some means whereby the two local bands may be brought together in peace and harmony to further the advancement of music in this city and be of greater benefit to the public and the city.

Yours truly,
T. UPHILL,
SAM GRAHAM,
City,
SHERWOOD HERCHMER,
Fernie Board of Trade.
Col. J. MACKAY,
Militia.
DANIEL McDOUGALL,
J. P. LOWE,
Fernie Athletic Association.
E. K. STEWART,
F. C. LAWE,
J. W. BENNETT,
A. B. TRITES,
J. L. GATES,
Citizens and business men.
R. J. BROWN,
F. DESTABELLE,
Musicians not connected with either band.
A. D. CARRIE,
Fernie City Band.

NO TRANSPORTATION FOR MECHANICS TO OLD COUNTRY

For several months past the press both of the U. S. and Canada have given great publicity to the reported dearth of skilled mechanics in the Old Country, and persistently intimated that as measure of relief to the unemployed problem the Canadian government authorities would aid skilled mechanics unable to find work to return to Great Britain, where their services were so badly needed for the purpose of rushing munitions of war. As an evidence of the small credence to be placed in these press reports, we append below copy of a letter addressed to Arthur W. Morrison, of Fernie, and would ask the labor papers to give it prominence and thus save some of the workers from indulging in false hopes of obtaining employment:

"Office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, May 7th, 1915.

"Re Return of Mechanics to Great Britain

"Sir,—I have received your letter of the 28th ult., and in reply would inform you that so far I have received no official notification that it is the intention of either the Canadian or British government to arrange for the return of skilled artisans to the Old Country, and I am under the impression that there is no foundation for such reports as have been published in the press of this country.

"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "J. Bruce Walker,
"Commissioner."

"Arthur W. Morrison, Fernie, B. C."

The Fernie Annex School grounds consisting of an entire block, is more than at present required for playground, and a limited part thereof is open to be cultivated by any energetic citizens who so desire. For further particulars apply to Secretary of School Board, Stanley Dicken. It is entirely free from stumps and soil of good quality and the trustees will plow and harrow.

James Lancaster, manager of the Flathead Trading Co., Corbin, was a Fernie visitor Monday last.

Mr. George Ellis, customs officer at Michel, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, resumed his official duties on Monday last.

J. F. McIntosh, of Fernie, supplied during his colleague's sickness.

Michel Hotel Secures Full Licence

We are informed that Mr. E. Esterbrook, who recently took over the Michel Hotel, has secured a full liquor license which went into effect on Tuesday last. There will be a grand opening night with dance, date to be announced later.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Among the names of the latest list of casualties we note the following names and believe they were units of the first contingent which left Fernie:

Lance-Corporal Alex. Paisley Robertson, Kings Lynn, England, formerly of Hosmer. Wounded and missing. 8th Battalion.

Pte. Hezekiah Arthur Bryant, of Tredegar, wounded.

Pte. John Reid, Glasgow, wounded.

Lance-Corporal Frank D. Townsend, London, gassed and wounded.

A recruiting station in charge of Capt. G. G. Moffatt has been opened in Wood Street next to the Calgary Cattle Co's butcher shop for the purpose of furnishing the quota of men from the Fernie constituency to be incorporated in the Kootenay Boundary regiment, known officially as the 54th Battalion.

SOX! SOX! SOX!

When word was sent from the Red Cross Headquarters that 50,000 pairs of socks were needed—each week—for the Canadian soldiers alone, the Society here in Canada decided to hold a "Sock Day." Unfortunately the word came too late for British Columbia to take part, so we are to have a "Sock Day" of our own on Saturday, May 22nd. On this day every man, woman and child in Fernie will have an opportunity to give one, or as many pairs of socks as each one wishes, and it is to be hoped that the last great western province will be first in generosity. It is not too much to expect that those who stay at home will respond nobly to the appeal for the soldiers. Socks may be either hand knit or woven, which latter may be purchased at any of the stores and turned into the collectors, who will be stationed at various points on May 22nd to receive them. Each donor will receive a Red Cross Tag in exchange for the socks.

The following donations were received this week:

Miss S. Lancaster—2 pair socks.
Miss A. Lancaster—1 pair socks.
Mrs. Wm. Lancaster—1 pair socks.
A Friend—$2.00
Mrs. J. F. McDonald—20 yards cotton for bandages.
Mrs. J. S. Irvine—½ dozen pillow cases.
Mrs. Corsan—8 sheets.

Extracts from The Canadian Red Cross Society's Latest Instructions:

British War Office has now requested that only socks and handkerchiefs be forwarded. Body-belts, scarves and helmets will not be needed for many months to come. Socks are needed every hour of the day.

At a recent meeting of the Boy Scout Association the folowing resolution was passed:

"That the Association will not be responsible for debts incurred by any of the scouts without the sanction of the Finance Committee, which consists of Messrs. Fowler and MacDougall. And that no Boy Scout be authorized to solicit money or sell tickets without the sanction of this committee."

Damage to the extent of $200 was caused by a fire in the Napanee Hotel which was discovered about 3.30 on Wednesday morning. The fire originated from a fire-place in the hotel rotunda owing to insufficient thickness of the fire-place lining, which caused the timbers within the wall to ignite and but for it being promptly discovered the damage would undoubtedly have been much greater.

Five local boys, who are now members of the C. M. R. training at Pincher Creek, but who were visiting friends and relatives of this city for a few days, returned to Pincher on Tuesday evening. The boys expect their unit will be moved to the new training camp at Calgary about the 17th of this month.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE STUDIES

A mother's meeting will be held next Wednesday at 3.30 p.m., in the basement of the Knox Church, when the subject for discussion and demonstration are "The making of salads, cakes, and some rhubarb dishes." Everybody welcome.

A RATHER LENGTHY ADDRESS

Word has been received from some Canadians taken prisoners at Langemarck that those desiring information about missing friends should address their letters of inquiry as follows:

Die Abteilung fur Kriegsgefangenefursorge,
Zentralkomitte des Deutsche Vereins vom roten Kreuz
Abgeordnetenhaus, Berlin.
Prinz Albrechstrasse Obergeschoss

Information is requested regarding the whereabouts of Joseph Stenhouse last heard from nine months ago when he was working at Bellevue. Send replies to Mrs. J. Redpath, Michel, or to this office.

Settlement of Strike In Eastern Ohio

We are pleased to announce that this lengthy and bitter struggle has at last reached a culmination, and whilst we have not all the details of the new arrangement, a mutually satisfactory contract has been drawn up and duly ratified.

Miners and Operators in Conference—Both Sides Hopeful That Long Strike is Nearing End

By K. C. Adams, in U. M. W. Journal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The scale committee of Sub-district 5, representing 13,000 Eastern Ohio striking miners who have been locked out for thirteen months are today conferring among themselves, considering the many propositions submitted by the operators as a result of a week's joint conference.

During the past week the miners' representatives and those of the operators have been meeting day and night in joint session—ironing out a concrete proposition which will make possible a change in the mining system now in vogue to the end that the percentage of slack will be reduced with the adoption of the mine run system of weighing coal.

The changes contemplated will consequently prove beneficial to both miner and operator. For years the "block mining" system has been followed in this field, while the Hocking and Cambridge fields have enjoyed a system far less productive of fine coal.

Jack Roan, state mine inspector, is on the job in the role of "peacemaker," personally representing Governor Willis, who called the conference.

Reconsideration of the Gallagher bill, which seeks to repeal the mine run law, is being held up by Governor Willis in the Legislature, to await the outcome of the present conference.

Thus far the proceedings have been harmonious in every particular, considering the strained relationship of the past thirteen months.

Little information has been given the public of progress made, but every indication points to a sure settlement. When The conference adjourned over Sunday, to meet Monday, both operators and miners were extremely optimistic over the final outcome.

In fact, the prediction is now general that an agreement will be reached by Wednesday. Following the agreement between the scale committee and operators, a special convention of the sub-district will be held to ratify the proposed contract.

In the meantime everybody is waiting for the "band wagon" parade.

COLORADO PROBE IS ASKED

Commission Besought to Look Into Miners' Grievances

DENVER, May 14.—An appeal to the United States commission on industrial relations to investigate "the system of prosecution conducted in the courts of Southern Colorado against coal miners recently engaged in the strike" was contained in a letter sent tonight to Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, by the executive board of the Colorado Federation of Labor. A copy of the letter was sent to the department of justice.

INTERNATIONAL COAL SELLING AT SIXTEEN

International Coal and Coke, an erstwhile trading favorite, attracted interest this morning. Two thousand shares sold at 16c., which is about the lowest recorded level at which the issue has sold on the local stock exchange, but sales have been made at below that in curb transactions of some weeks since, and gradually this stock is doing better now.—Victoria Times.

EXAMINATION FOR MINING COMPETENCY

Messrs. George O'Brien and Thos. Williams are conducting the examination for miners' certificates of competency in the Government Rescue Station this week. There are only thirteen candidates, three for first or mine manager, five each for second and third, pit boss and fire boss respectively. The examination for second and third requires two days' session and three for the first. We will publish the names of the successful aspirants in the issue next following the announcement by the Department of Mines.

Charges Judge Against Labor, Washington, D.C.

Justice Would Subdue the Agitator is Lawyer's Advice to Probers

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Difficulties of labor in the courts were discussed before the Federal Industrial Commission today by Stephen S. Gregory, a lawyer, of Chicago, who declared the complaint directed against the courts must be looked into, because "it is a serious matter for any large class of our citizens to feel that they are not receiving justice."

Justice Would Stop Agitation

Mr. Gregory said some of the complaints against the courts arose from prejudiced judges, whose decisions were affected by their natural antipathy for the violence characterizing labor disputes. He discussed the use of the injunction in strikes and condemned the summary punishment for contempt of court of men charged with offenses which entitled them to a jury trial.

"That," he said, "has been a common injustice which has rankled in the breasts of those subject to it, and justly so. The only real agitator is injustice, and the removal of injustice will subdue the agitator."

Based on Unsound Principle

The witness said that under the common law trade unions were illegal, and added that he considered the recent decision against labor in the Danbury Hatters' case to be based, "not upon a false legal theory, but upon an unsound principle from the viewpoint of sociology."

Earlier in the day the commission heard Dr. A. J. McKelway, southern secretary of the national child labor committee, who said cotton mills of the south were "the chief opponents of child labor reform legislation."

The commission expects tomorrow to hear William Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World.—Spokesman Review.

The cement plant at Blairmore, which has been working spasmodically for some time past, and by so doing been the means of circulating a little real money in that burg, is expected to suspend operations for an indefinite period at the end of the current week.

COAL TONNAGE DISPLACED BY FUEL OIL

In the recent issue of this paper we gave the figures in gallons of the crude oil imported for fuel in the years 1911 and 1914, but as these statistics are not as clearly grasped as a tonnage basis, the following is the coal quantities displaced:

1911 35,714 tons.
1914 814,285 tons.

Presentation

The Hillcrest boys serving in the 13th C. M. R., at Pincher Creek, were the recipients of a very handsome present donated by the ladies of Hillcrest, and presented by Captain Davies, and take this opportunity of publicly thanking them. The present consisted of shirts, socks, and other very useful presents. Mindings like this will always help the boys to remember Hillcrest during their peregrinations whilst serving their King and Country.

S. F. Wallace, of the Fernie Hotel, is putting in 30 feet of cement sidewalk on the Victoria Avenue side of his property.

[illegible] Harrison, of Coal Creek, [illegible] among those saved from the Lusitania tragedy, but it is feared that Mr. Thos. Lawrenson and wife, of Michel, are amongst the many who found a watery grave.

Eugene Schurr, who is temporarily in charge of the Grand Union Hotel, Frank, motored in to Fernie on Wednesday last.

METHODIST CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, May 16th—11 a.m., "The Value of Hard Times"; 7.30 p.m., "The Missionary Advance." The Epworth League and prayer meeting will unite for this week with the Baptists and Presbyterians in union Evangelistic services. Choir practice Friday at 8 p.m. Sale of home cooking Saturday 15th, at 3 p.m. D. M. Perley, pastor.

Socialism and War

Some Probable Effects of the War

By Morris Hillquit

An event of such overwhelming magnitude as the present war cannot pass without leaving deep footprints in the history of the human race. The war has suddenly suspended all accustomed pursuits and thoughts, all problems and struggles which have made up the economic, political, intellectual and moral life of Europe.

It has created new conditions and advanced new notions and ideals, a new spirit and new alignments; it has caused a violent break in the entire fabric of human civilization. Old Europe lies shattered under the iron heel of the infuriated god of war. A new Europe, a new world will be created from the broken fragments after the war is over. What is this new world likely to be?

The question opens a wide and alluring field of speculation, but it would be futile to attempt a comprehensive answer at this time. The direct results of the war will largely depend on its duration and outcome, its ultimate effects may not be revealed until many years after this great world conflict will have passed into history.

But while any detailed analysis of the effects of the war on human progress must be left to posterity, it is not beyond the realm of the possible to forecast to-day in bold and broad outlines some of the most immediate developments which are likely to follow the war. Particularly so if we choose for our starting point not the speculative sphere of politics, but the solid ground of economics. The main economic effects of the war may be foreseen with tolerable clearness, and in the long run economic conditions will determine the general direction of the social, moral and political developments in the future as they have in the past.

The economic structure of modern Europe is not likely to be destroyed as a result of the war, no matter how long the war may last and what ravages it may inflict upon the immediate industrial processes. The economic power of the advanced nations of our time is not represented so much by ready, accumulated wealth in the shape of hoarded up consumable products, as by their superior instruments and methods of wealth production. It is not the gold in the nation's vaults, nor even the harvested crops in its storehouses, nor its stock of clothing, fuel and other ready necessaries of life that make up its true wealth. It is rather its industrial system: the factories, mines and mills equipped with improved machinery and organized on scientific principles; the system of railroads, steamboats, telegraph and telephones; the use of steam and electricity and al the superior modern methods of production,, transportation distribution and exchange.

The accumulated commodities are the least important item in the budget of national wealth. If the entire stock of consumable goods in a country as rich as the United States were destroyed by one sudden blow, it would probably not take the nation more than one year to repair the waste.

The machinery of work is of vastly greater importance in the economy of modern national wealth than the accumulated products, but it is likewise not the controlling factor. In the normal process of production the life of the average plant is figured at about ten years. In every ten-years period the physical foundation of our industrial system is completely replaced and rebuilt. It could undoubtedly be restored in a much shorter period if it should be suddenly and completely destroyed.

The strength of modern industry does not rest on a physical basis. It is centered in man's mastery of the natural forces and in the development and application of scientific methods in production and exchange. It is this great acquisition of modern generations which constitutes the substance of human civilization and this acquisition cannot be annihilated by any sudden physical catastrophe, even if it assumes the magnitude and violence of the present war.

Modern civilization is indestructible because it is built on the solid basis of a universal, practically world-wide, industrial system. The civilizations of old Greece and Rome and the more ancient Asiatic civilizations perished because of their isolation from the rest of the world. They were mere oases in the general wilderness of barbarian life, and ultimately succumbed to the physical forces of their inferior surroundings. But the civilizations of England, France, Germany, Austria and even Russia are practically identical. The difference between them is one of shades and degrees, but not of substance. They are all based on modern capitalist economy. The war may change the physical map of Europe, it may shift geographical boundaries and establish new national or political alignments, but it will not change the general mode of existence of the people or the nature of modern civilization. It will not even cause a very violent break in the fundamental economic life of any country, victor or vanquished.

Stupendous as is the daily economic waste of the war when expressed in monetary values, the future of the involved nations is not threatened with complete economic paralysis. After all, the actual theatre of hostile operations is limited to comparatively small areas of the European continent. The vast interior of Russia, the greater part of France and practically the entire territories of England, Germany and Austria proper remain untouched by the direct and physical ravages of warfare. In these sections of the belligerent countries agriculture and the most basic industries will be continued on a somewhat crippled scale even during the war. The concluding of peace will not find their population absolutely naked and starving. The dismantled factories, mills and shops will eventually be repaired. The wheels of industry will be set in motion again. Manufacture and commerce will revive, and with them will revive all the conditions, features and results of the ante bellum system of production: the greedy capitalists' race for profits, the exploitation of workers, the acute social problems indissolubly connected with the system of private competitive industries and, above all, the economic and political struggles of the workers.

The war has suspended the industrial class conflicts in Europe only in so far as it has interrupted industrial life. It has united the antagonistic classes only for the purpose of common national defense. This union will not outlive its object. With the cessation of the armed hostilities between the nations, the less ostentatious but more fundamental differences between the classes of each nation will reassert themselves.

And just as the war will not obliterate the physical machinery of the modern industrial system of Europe, so will it not destroy the physical weapons of the workers for their struggles against the evil effects of that system. The labor unions, co-operatives and Socialist parties of Europe will no doubt be heavily impaired by the war in spirit and power. But the general structure will remain, and like the system of the industrial machinery it will be rebuilt and reanimated by the necessities of the situation.

It is safe to predict that the organizations of the workers will be more effective after the war and their struggles more intense than ever before.

For while the industries of the belligerent countries will ultimately recuperate from the ravages of the war, the process of recuperation is bound to be painful. Between the termination of the war and the restoration of normal economic and social conditions, lies a period of "adjustment" of indefinite length, a period of struggle and stress, which will vitally affect the position of capital and the conditions of labor alike.

For the capitalists of Europe the process of rehabilitating the industries will be somewhat akin to the period of awakening after an acute and long-continued industrial depression. It will mean a reorganization of plants and industries, a readjustment of forces and relations. One of the first results of this process will be the merging out of countless independent economic units. The small manufacturer or merchant who has precariously managed to maintain himself against the superior vitality of his capitalist rival, will in a number of cases find himself totally exhausted by the war and unable to continue the unequal struggle. He will be absorbed by the large-scale producer or dealer, and sink to the level of a salaried employee or wage worker. Consolidation of industries and concentration of capital will be the order of the day. Europe will vie with the United States in the development and extension of industrial and mercantile trusts. European capital will enter upon the last lap of its race.

And labor?

European labor will face the greatest crisis in history during the period of industrial readjustment following the war. In Germany, France, Austria and Russia the vast majority of able-bodied workers have been taken from their shops, factories and other places of work, and sent to the front. Their jobs are not waiting for them. New jobs will be created slowly. In the first period after the war each nation will be practically a nation of unemployed. The condition will, of course, be gradually relieved, but the chances are that the relief will be slow and incomplete. It is bound to take a considerable time before normal conditions will be reestablished in the industries of Europe, and widespread unemployment may continue even long after the reestablishment of normal conditions. The general process of industrial reorganization will probably introduce more perfect types of machinery and other labor-saving devices and displace many thousands of workers, and besides, the workers returning from the battlefield will be greeted by hosts of new competitors. One of the effects of depleting the principal countries of Europe of their male workers has been to press women into industry in over great numbers. Under the lash of necessity the women of France and Germany have invaded numerous fields of industrial activity which heretofore have been considered the exclusive domain of men, and it has largely increased their numbers in the occupations into which they had been admitted prior to the war. If the war continues long enough its conclusion will find the women well-trained and efficient in their new callings. They will need their work and wages all the more that many of them will be deprived of their male supports or have to support their male relatives made jobless through the war. They will work for less pay than the men and their employers will willingly retain them in preference to their husbands and brothers.

Many of the soldier-workers, tens or perhaps hundreds of thousands, will return from the battlefield maimed and crippled, permanently incapacitated for work. All working families will probably exhaust their little savings, particularly if the war lasts much longer.

Thus the workers of Europe will face a condition of unparalleled misery and destitution for at least an appreciable period of time after the war. Their old struggles for economic relief and social justice will be forced upon them as soon as peace is established. The general intoxication of war enthusiasm will be succeeded by the inevitable feeling of disillusionment and irritation. And these struggles will develop a wider scope and a more insistent and radical purpose because the workers will return from the battlefields with stronger claims upon the employing classes and the government and with broader visions of their immediate social rights.

The war has produced many radical and startling social developments. Under the stress of national danger the individualistic system of national economy, based on private ownership of public necessities, has utterly collapsed and has yielded to the superior Socialistic conception of collective control and use. The government of France has by executive decree suspended the payment of rent for an indefinite time. Temporarily at least it has thus taken the land from the control of the land-owning class and turned it back to the people. The German government has requisitioned the entire food supply of the country and has undertaken the task of distributing it among the inhabitants according to their needs. Innumerable cities and towns have instituted comprehensive systems of municipal relief. While these radical innovations are instituted only as temporary war measures, the conditions which have led to their introduction will survive the war, and the attempt to abrogate them will necessarily meet with strong popular opposition. The practical operation of these emergency measures will have served to demonstrate the immediate feasibility of even the most radical demands in the Socialist program.

The combined forces of economic necessity, popular sentiment and practical demonstration will thus inevitably operate to strengthen the Socialist movement and the Socialist organizations in each country. And as Socialism will grow nationally it will reestablish its international ties.

What is generally termed the Socialist International stands for a complexity of ideas and institutions, whose main elements may be summarized under the following heads:

1. The identity of aims and methods of the Socialist parties of all countries.

2. The practical cooperation of the Socialists and organized workers of all nations in their every-day political and economic struggles.

3. Their common faith in the eventual obliteration of national boundaries, their common ideal of a free federation of nations.

4. The concrete international organization of the Socialist movement represented by the International Socialist Bureau with headquarters in Brussels (now temporarily transferred to The Hague) and by periodical International Socialist conventions.

None of these features is likely to be seriously impaired as a result of the war. The Socialist program must remain international in character, because it will continue to voice the same general demands all over the world, after the war as before the war—the abolition of private ownership in the social instruments of wealth production and the reorganization of the industries on the basis of collective ownership and democratic administration. The Socialist policies and methods of action must likewise remain international, for they always will be rooted in the economic and political struggles of the working classes.

The practical international cooperation of the organized workers of Europe has always found a stronger application in their economic struggles than in their politics. This may be readily accounted for. Political activity is by its nature circumscribed by the boundaries of the autonomous political unit, the country. The restricted spheres of international politics, diplomacy and wars, are as a rule wholly withdrawn from the control of the people. The situation is radically different in the field of modern economics. The principal industries of our time have assumed international proportions, not merely in their general character, but in actual organization and practical operation. The great banking and industrial interests of the modern countries are closely allied in ownership. The modern market is a world market. Capitalism has long broken down all national barriers and the moneyed interests have consolidated their beloved fatherlands into one great international business pool. International capital has in turn created an international labor market. In modern production the workers of all countries are pitted against one another almost in the same manner as the workers of all countries are pitted against one another almost in the same manner as the workers of different sections of the same country, and the competition between the workers of all nations is largely intensified by the constant streams of migratory labor. The organized worker engaged in an advanced industry begins to find it difficult to maintain labor standards on a national scale. Ordinary wisdom and economic foresight impel him to organize internationally as well as nationally. It is thus by no means a mere accident that the last twenty years have witnessed the birth and growth of numerous international labor unions.

The war will not check the growing internationalism of either capital or labor. Rather will it stimulate and accelerate the developments of both. The very substance of the war is the revolt of international capitalism against national boundaries and restrictions. All nations engaged in this war are fighting for a place in the world market, even though the bulk of the fighters honestly idealize the struggle into one of principle. Whatever the general economic effects of the war may be, it will almost certainly result in greater international liberty of motion for industrial capital.

The international of capital will reunite the shattered international of labor, and as the former grows the bonds between the latter will develop even greater cohesion and integrity.

The international growth of economic interests will usher in the federation of nations and the brotherhood of man more speedily and effectively than a million eloquent but abstract sermons on that subject. The great modern nations were not pieced together from the scores of insignificant sovereignties through a suddenly awakened national patriotism but because of the centralization of the growing industries and their demands for larger elbow room and markets. The national territories and governments of Europe are in turn becoming too narrow for the new international phase of industrial development, and just as sure as the numerous European principalities, dukedoms and kingdoms of the middle of the last century gave way to the modern unified nations, so will the latter make room within a short period of time to some working form of a federation of European nations. The international ideal of Socialism will thus gain an ever stronger material foundation, and for this reason an ever growing concrete expression.

The soul of the Socialist International is thus bound to emerge from the ashes of the war strengthened and purified. Will the form survive?

This is neither very certain nor very material. Unquestionably the wholly abnormal position in which the Socialists of Europe find themselves in this fratricidal war is apt to cause some personal irritation and bitterness among them. So far the Socialists engaged in the war have shown a most remarkable spirit of mutual understanding and forebearance. It is impossible to predict what situation may be produced if the war should continue much longer. The sense of irritation may become acute, and on the other hand a new turn of the war may alienate the Socialists from their governments and bring them together in common opposition to the continuance of the war. It is also quite likely that the combatant Socialists will present a solid front as soon as peace negotiations will begin. In the latter event the present International Socialist Bureau may serve as the medium of renewed international Socialist unity, and the physical organization of the Socialist International may be fully rehabilitated. All these are matters of speculation which the near future will solve. But what seems to me absolutely incontrovertible is that the Socialist movements of all countries will survive the war and retain their inherent international character, and that sooner or later the impact and enthusiasm of the common struggle will infallibly unite them again. The Socialist International may change its form, but international Socialism is imperishable.—Metropolitan.

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], Bankhead, Alta.
451	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Placher, Alta.
421	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
1163	Blairmore	Wm. Archer, Blairmore, Alta
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta
[illegible]	Carbondale	[illegible], Carbondale, Colorado, U.S.A.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Garbitt, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Swanston, Chinook Mines, Commerce, Alt.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1058	Hillcrest	Mack Stigler, Hillcrest, Alta
574	Lethbridge	H. Peacock, Box 24, Lethbridge, Alta
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	Richard Beard, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
142	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2429	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1047	Brazeau Mines	Jas. Beswaher, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

PREPARING WAY FOR IMMIGRATION INFLUX

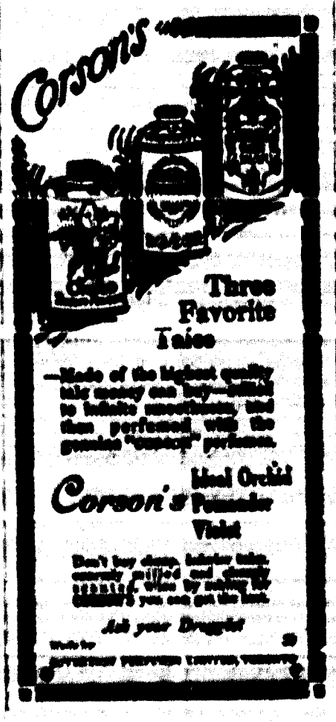
Salvation Army Official Begins a Tour of the Dominion

MONTREAL, May 10.—With forethought of peace and on a mission vitally concerning the soldier when the war shall be over, Colonel Joseph Hammond, international representative of the Salvation Army, was in Montreal yesterday on the beginning of a tour of the Dominion, which is to last all summer, and to extend from coast to coast. "We are looking ahead," Col. Hammond said, "and we want to have the job for the man. About the man for the job there will be no difficulty."

The problem of a tremendous increase in the number of men wishing to emigrate, which is expected to arise as soon as peace shall be declared, is now being faced, and Col. Hammond is one of the scouts, as it were prospecting. He will see men in federal provincial and municipal authority in order to prepare the way for the influx of immigration. He is following up the steps taken by Commissioner Lamb, head of emigration department, who came to Canada in January.

Earl Grey is interested in the scheme and it is hoped by the army to obtain a grant from the imperial war fund of $50,000,000 to cope by means of a co-operative empire scheme with the conditions of unemployment that are looked for at the conclusion of the war.

(The above information is decidedly interesting. After the war is over we must expect a large influx of immigrants. We know well enough now that the war is on unemployment is rife everywhere. There is every reason to believe it would be still worse had not so many gone to the front to earn a dollar by taking a chance at being shot to pieces rather than by the slower process of dying by inches. The business acumen of this Salvation Army labor tout cannot be denied. On the religious beliefs of this body we have nothing to say, but when their agents talk about aiding in bringing out more people when the stock on hand is so large that it cannot be disposed of, then it is high time some thing was done to put a stop to further victimization, no matter under what cloak it masquerades. This individual Hammond is to travel from coast to coast in order to find [illegible] bring out. If it were philanthropy or the welfare of his fellow-beings that actuated him in his labors one would expect that instead of looking up jobs for a prospective immigrant his mission would be to endeavor to get work for some of the thousands who have been previously brought under the same auspices and are now unable to get jobs. With its branches all over the world there can be no excuse offered regarding ignorance of the conditions prevailing, which clearly shows that sordid interests dictate the policy outlined, all ethical considerations being left well in the back-ground.—Ed.)



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.

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

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.—Mack Stigler.

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

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

COALHURST LOCAL No. 1189
meet every Sunday in Miners' Hall, 3 p.m. No sick benefit. Secretary, F. Barringham; President, Duncan McNab.

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. Johnston, 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 Tuesday evening at 7.30, in Miners' Hall, 13th Avenue North.—Robt. Peacock, Sec.-Treas., Box 24.

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.—R. Garbett, 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.

FRANK LOCAL No. 1263
Meet Sunday after each pay day, 3 o'clock, in Miners' Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached. E. Morgan, Secretary.

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Violence, Publicity and the Gadfly

By Walter Lippmann

With a world war going on, it seems rather finicky to talk about violence in labor disputes. When the well-fed and the educated, the devotees of week-end parties, and the guardians of law and order, use violence on the scale which it is now being used in Europe, what importance can there be in the little scuffles that arise out of strikes? If it is justifiable to drench a continent in blood because Russia wants Constantinople or Austria wants Salonika, what sincere answer, what answer free from hypocrisy, is a man to make to the workingmen who want so desperately to secure a living wage? Certainly the answer must be something more than a mumbling platitude about violence being against the law. Certainly the least that can be expected is an honest effort to analyze and understand.

But that is not the easy thing to do. Indeed, people who know a great deal about strikes often say that you can practically never trust the accounts of them that you hear. This is not so much because newspapers deliberately lie, though, to state it mildly, they have been known to put a certain amount of paint and powder on their stories. It is because the most important truth about a strike is often not told till after it is all over, or because the valuable truth is often difficult to recognize.

I had the good luck in one of the recent big struggles to know the leader. He is a man regarded all over the country as an advocate of violence. When he arrives at the scene of a strike, the police begin to look about nervously and the newspapers lay in an extra supply of red ink. The public generally pictures him as a man who spends his whole time trying to lash workingmen into a fury, as a professional agitator bent on making as much trouble as possible.

But I happened one day to be talking with two or three of the younger strikers, and I learned that they did not love their leader very much. The leader was afraid of violence. "He's an old stuff," said one of them. "A regular Civic Federation guy," added another. I asked the leader what this meant. "Why, you see," he explained, "we've got a fine bunch of young radicals on our hands, and they want to start something. I've been staying up nights holding their hands, and giving them soothing syrup, and telling them that if they want to ditch the strike, all they need to do is to start something." This was not in the picture of the revolutionary labor leader as drawn several times a day in newspaper extras. "Isn't it your own fault?" I asked. "Don't you threaten and shake your fist, and call the bosses wolves, and hint around at a sort of French Revolution?" He looked at me as one too young to be abroad without a chaperon. "Of course I do," he explained patiently. "I have to. It's good to throw the fear of God into this town, but that isn't the only reason why I talk the way I do. If I came along with a lot of soft-soap, how many days do you think I could keep this crowd together? I've got to go just far enough to make the reddest reds believe I'm honest and with them. Otherwise they'd start to run things themselves, and the lid would blow up. As it is the only thing they shoot off is their mouth."

I learned a number of stranger things as time went on; for example, that the revolutionary leader was quietly sending some very statesmanlike advice to the police, telling them what not to do if they wished to keep the crowd from breaking loose. He had been in scores of strikes, and he knew more about the problem of "outward order and dencency" than did the old hack of a police commissioner, to whom strikers were simply wicked foreign devils, very much like the goblins whom he'd heard of in his childhood. I learned, too, of the agonies, the debates, the hurried committee meetings, the telephoning, the sweaty arguments, in which my friend worked to keep the extreme militants from ruining the strike. He had seen violence East and West and he knew how disastrous it was. Disastrous to his own cause, mind you, for he had no other scruples and recognized no other law.

This does not mean that there were not forms of violence which he regarded as necessary. He said quite frankly: "No strike of any importance was ever won in which something wasn't said to frighten the scab." There, of course, he went to the very heart of the question, to the issues that must be analyzed and understood if strike violence is to be handled with something besides amiable piety and machine guns.

In order to win, the men have got to prevent the strike from being broken. This means that the non-unionist must be kept from working, and the importation of strike-breakers prevented. Now, the non-unionists are not so serious a problem to the strikers. They live in the same community and have to work with the unionists, and if there is any justice in the strike it is very difficult for them to keep on working. They are despised. But the real hate is reserved for the men brought in from the outside, imported to break the back of the struggle. They are the most terrible force the employer can mobilize, for they arouse a fear in the strikers that their jobs will be lost permanently. Imported scabs are regarded as heartless and mercenary creatures ready to steal other men's work. They are overwhelmingly the most important cause of violence, and a wise labor policy must be based on answers to the questions they raise. Those questions might be stated as follows:

Are workers justified in trying to bargain collectively?

If they are, how can they make their demands effective except by a strike or a threat of a strike?

How can a strike be carried on if labor is brought in to fill the places of the strikers?

Is an employer justified on grounds of social policy in using this weapon to break a strike?

Has a striker what might be called a moral claim on his job; some rights in it which cannot be taken away at any moment?

I realize what answer many people would make to these questions. They would say plainly that the employer is perfectly justified in dealing with a strike by any legal means he has; that strikers have forfeited their rights to the job; that the police must do every thing in its power to protect strike-breakers, and that any other answer to these questions is dangerous and silly sentimentalism. Perhaps they are right. They certainly have the law on their side. But if this is the answer they propose to make they must realize that it is equivalent to a declaration of war, and violence is the inevitable result.

For the strikers believe that the law and the "rights" of the matter do not take into account the fact that the struggles of labor are for a new status in industry. The law, they say, is designed to protect the old status. Its effect is to perpetuate the condition whereby the worker is merely the employer's hired man. He gets what he can get; the boss gives what he has to give. But just this way of looking at things is what the new labor movement challenges. Dimly, but persistently, it is beginning to insist that the workers in an industry are part of it, have invested their lives in it, and are not to be treated as mere hirelings. When the strike-breaker is imported, it is like a slap in the face, a brutal assertion that labor is just so much raw material to be used. The strikers fight, and they feel that their cause is just. It is a justice, to be sure, based on the future, a justice which derives its force from what industry ought to be, not what it is. For when businessis transformed into a cooperative democracy, these struggles today against the scab and the strike-breaker will, I believe, be regarded by history in the same way as Americans look back upon the tar-and-feathers meted out to the Tories during the Revolution. They will be regarded as regrettable, but inevitable. Inevitable, because when two radically different ways of living conflict, good manners are rare.

It is interesting to notice that when the Federal troops went into Colorado, the first thing they did was to forbid the importing of any more strike-breakers. They showed by this that they understood their task. They seized the real issue with which the statesmanship of labor will have to grapple. For in various ways, our state governments have recognized already that strike-breaking is not unreservedly justifiable. Many state employment bureaus, for example, are compelled to tell men that a strike is in progress before they offer them strike-breaking jobs. It is ideas like this which will have to be developed, if the state is to use any better weapon than the club to deal with labor violence. The time may come, not so far off, when the state will refuse to allow strike-breaking until after there has been a public hearing of the causes which made the strike. Such a hearing would give the strikers their chance to appeal to public opinion, and public opinion, whenever it is aroused, is decisive. If opinion goes against the men, the police will have comparatively little trouble in preserving order; if opinion is with the men, strike-breaking is exceedingly difficult.

This is the direction to be taken as regards public policy. But public opinion cannot rest there. It must insist that refusal to deal with unions is arbitrary and barbarous; it must encourage every step by employers which tends to give the men collectively a greater share in the management of industry. For that "recognition," if it is genuine, is the only real substitute for violence, the only method by which the workers can make themselves heard in a civilized fashion.

And finally, public opinion must become "wise," must begin to see that not all the violence in a strike comes from the workers. Employers, not so infrequently, hire thugs and gunmen. I know personally several employers who have done so. They have told me quite cynicaly that it was worth while to start trouble. A riot or a scuffle turned the public against the strikers. Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner in New York, said in a recent interview that the gunmen's gangs were so hard to stamp out largely because politicians used them on election day and employers used them in strikes.

This very complicated business is complicated further by the existence of a group of militants in the labor movement who believe in violence as a means of propaganda. They say that violence is the only way to get a hearing, the only way to impress people with the seriousness of a situation. They point out that the newspapers, for example, hardly notice a peaceful strike. Perhaps someone else can answer this point. I can't. I know that I never heard of the town of Carteret till there was shooting in it. There are thousands of people who never thought about labor until they were made to realize its power at Lawrence, at Calumet, at Paterson, in West Virginia and in Colorado. Nor did our comfortable population in New York show great interest in unemployment till the so-called I. W. W. proceeded to make trouble last winter; nor did the churches rouse themselves till Frank Tannenbaum appeared on the scene. It may be a coincidence, but I guess it was not.

My friends are, most of them, comfortable people, and I know they had the fright of their lives last winter. They prepared for this winter, never forgetting for a moment Tannenbaum and his group. And to be quite honest, the more intelligent of them have been surprised and pained at the good behavior of the unemployed these last months. Members of the Gary committee have said many times in private: "If only the I. W. W. would do something, our committee might begin to move." They had no illusions about disorder. They knew that it means prejudice, hate, irrationality. They knew that great industrial problems can only be solved by clear-sighted intelligence in an atmosphere of sanity. But they knew, too, that intelligence is rather lazy; that the state is a sluggish beast, and that the gadfly is a useful creature. There are hidden crimes in this country which are never known about till somebody is hurt. What we do not see we easily forget. But in obscure mining gullies, in backward lumber camps, in distant hopfields, in deaf and dumb little towns, and in filthy tenements, there are crimes against human life so hideous that the one hope in them is the threat of revolt. The threat that must be heard, the muttering that breaks the dishonorable peace, the anger of men and women who will submit no longer; these outcries are still the only forces which can draw attention to the black corners and the cesspools of our civilization. The best intentioned among us go our own way, forgetting, blind. The more we beg for quiet, the more we ask not to be disturbed, the more we have justified the disturbance.

Law and order, to be sure; but what law and what order?—Metropolitan.

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The District Ledger

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It reaches Earner and Spender. It appeals to them because it supports their cause. The workers own the paper and control its policy. All advertising of a questionable nature is barred from its columns. Advertisers do not have to pay compliments, but we quote the following received from a very large firm in New Jersey, U. S.

We have looked through your paper with considerable care and interest. We might take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the service as rendered so far. We would also add that it is one of the cleanest weeklies that we have run across in some time.

The District Ledger

Published every Thursday evening at its office, Pellatt Avenue, Fernie, B.C. Subscription: $1.00 per year, for Dominion of Canada; $1.50 per year elsewhere (in advance). An excellent advertising medium. Largest circulation in the District. Advertising rates on application. Up-to-date facilities for the execution of all kinds of book, job and color work. Mail orders receive special attention. Address all communications to the District Ledger.

J. W. BENNETT,
Editor-Manager

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

HOW TO CURE THE UNEMPLOYMENT EVIL

According to recently compiled statistics there are now over one hundred thousand men under arms wearing the Maple Leaf badge.

When the war broke out it was common talk, heard on all sides, "So many men going away to war it will leave more work for those left behind."

It has done nothing of the kind, but on the contrary, many of those left behind after tramping all over the country in search of a job have reached the conclusion that the only means left for obtaining the necessary material to keep body and soul together is by donning the khaki. This may not be very palatable to some of our ultra-patriots, and whilst we recognize there are other factors which have actuated men to enlist for active service, this in nowise confutes the truth of the assertion made that stomach conscription has been a most potent recruiting sergeant.

Despite the loud beating of the tomtoms of the business element's publicity organs—the trade journals—the hard times bugaboo refuses to be exorcised.

Almost six months of the year 1915 have passed into history without any noticeable improvement in general conditions being consummated. Everywhere there is a constant dimunition of the reserves and, with no visible signs of any immediate future accretions, the outlook for the remainder of the year is by no means reassuring.

This may sound the dirge of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, but to ignore actualities and attempt to live in a fool's paradise will not help matters one iota. Furthermore, we are at a loss to suggest what effective measures can be adopted that will ameliorate the situation to any extent, because we have reached the conclusion that so long as the market is glutted with commodities it is unprofitable to produce more. Here is the keystone of the arch—Profit. And until this is replaced by "Production for Use" all of the palliatives and reforms will be as feasible in effecting a permanent cure as one lone jack rabbit would be in the appeasement of the hunger of pack of timber wolves.

Unemployment is chronic, not transitory, its percentage varying with the swinging of the commercial pendulum and, with the increasing productivity of the individual unit through the media of labor displacing machinery and the disappearance of consumptive markets, this problem must become intensified as time rolls on.

Whilst it may be regarded as foolish to borrow trouble, it is equally as unwise to play the ostrich when by calling attention to the source of it we may impel others to investigate, and by so doing hasten the application of the only remedy—the complete socialization of the means of production, distribution and consumption.

THE LUSITANIA AND ITS LESSON

When the first report reached us of the sinking of the Lusitania we were dubious of its accuracy; later the news that it had been accomplished, but without loss of life, we regarded it as one of the fortunes of war, but when subsequently it developed that this leviathan of the seas had been torpedoed without the slightest opportunity being afforded passengers to escape the agonies of drowning, we felt that the climax of war's infamies had been reached.

That horror and indignation was expressed throughout the civilized world is not to be wondered at, in fact it would have been astounding had it been otherwise.

The ruthless slaughter of non-combatants on the Lusitania was damnable.

When men and women become equally as incensed over the unnecessary sacrifice in everyday life as they are over the cruel fate meted out to the passengers on the ill-fated transatlantic liner, there will be some hope for the toiling millions of the earth's inhabitants.

It was a dastardly deed and most foully executed.

And so were the Belgian atrocities in the Congo. [illegible] perpetrated by the [illegible] upon the inhabitants of Finland. And so was the massacre of innocents in the tents at Ludlow on April 20, 1914. And so were the Putumayo horrors of Peru. And so were the outrages [illegible] during the recent trouble on Vancouver Island. And so through the whole gamut where the flag of Capitalism flutters to the breeze.

These incidents are but the legitimate progeny of Commercialism, of which war, with all its accompaniments is only one off-spring, and whilst the struggle is hard and the difficulties many, we urge upon every man and woman to bend every effort toward a thorough understanding of the fountain head of the trouble to the end that human life shall be regarded as sacred and valuable, and not as it is today, the cheapest and least considered of all commodities.

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION OF "ECONOMIC DETERMINISM."

The wriggling and squirming of the quack doctors of society would be laughable were it not for the tragedies enacted.

One set of charlatans advise thrift and economy as a panacea for society's ailments, when as a matter of fact these virtues (!) are compulsorily inflicted upon the world's useful units.

Socialists are often twitted, and often not without a show of reason, for using words that are not understood by the rank and file. One of these phrases is "Economic determinism," which in plain English means that generally speaking men's actions are determined or affected by the way they get their living. For instance, barbers would not advocate that all men should cultivate Dundreary whiskers and long beards; butchers that everybody ought to become vegetarians; bakers that every woman should bake her own bread; coal owners that crude oil be the only fuel, and so on all down the line.

This week we received some extracts from "Industrial Canada," the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and one of these emphasizes the point we wish to drive home, that economic determinism is plainly discernible all around to those who will give the subject a little more than a cursory examination. Owing to the effect that the fear of uncertainty of what the future has in store, based upon the evidences of daily happenings, the advocates of "Thrift" have many followers among those fortunate enough to hold a job. This has its influences upon the volume of business because of the large number of wage earners and salaried employees who are practising abstemiousness, in other words, denying themselves of all save the absolute necessities. However, for the edification of our readers ke reproduce the excerpt so that they may study it for themselves:

THE DUTY OF SPENDING

One of the causes of the present industrial depression is the short-sighted economy of those whose spending power has not been seriously curtailed. This fact is easily established by the bank returns showing increases in deposits. Since thousands of manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' employees have been thrown out of work, or have had their wages reduced, it is evident that their bank accounts must have either disappeared or decreased. Consequently the total savings bank deposits could only increase by substantial additions to the accounts of those whose incomes have escaped the general cut. Such persons are putting their surpluses into the banks instead of spending them. This means that they are going without clothes, furniture, machinery, and many other articles in order to increase their savings.

The effect becomes apparent in our imports entered for consumption as follows: year ending March 31st, 1913, $670,000,000; year ending March 31st, 1914, $618,000,000; year ending March 31st, 1915, $455,000,000.

These decreases in our purchases abroad indicate that there must be correspondingly great decreases in our purchases at home. It is true that our borrowings from England have been seriously curtailed, but it is also true that they have been replaced to a certain extent by sales of bonds in the United States, which, since the outbreak of war, have amounted to about $70,000,000. The people of Canada, after three years of great extravagance, have gone suddenly to the other extreme and have been frightened into a fit of rigid economy. The result has been a serious decrease in manufactured output. If every man in Canada determined to do without new neckties for a year, for example the effect would be severe to the manufacturers who make neckties. If those who have money would spend it within reasonable limits, our factories would be benefited to an almost incredible extent, employment would be furnished to many who need it and the return to prosperity would be hastened.—Industrial Canada.

We do not recall reading any suggestions from the Manufacturers' Association during the years 1913 and 1914 that economy should be practised in wearing apparel or other articles of comfort. However, let that pass.

Note the falling off of imports recorded in 1915 compared with the figures of 1914, amounting to the stupendous sum of $163,000,000. These figures are impressive and upon examination show the truth of the old Scotch saying: "Many mickles mak' a muckle." Roughly speaking, there are ten million inhabitants in Canada, divide ten into one hundred and sixty three and we have a difference of $16.30 a year for each inhabitant of the Dominion, or even on the basis of eight million the per capita is $20.37½.

We think this is enough for one lesson on economic determinism, and any reader who has followed this article through will have no difficulty in understanding what the phrase means hereafter.

Before the outbreak of this war Britain's National debt was about $3,500,000,000 in round figures. If the war lasts until nex March it will be $9,200,000,000 according to statements made by Lloyd George.

The interest on the last mentioned amount will be about $360,000,000 per annum.

Should the war continue until next March the combined national debts of the present warring interests will reach the stupendous sum of seventy billion dollars, and the interest payable thereon three billion dollars.

The above figures are readily written and read, but what they spell insofar as the future is concerned looks to us very much like—R-E-V-O-L-U-T-I-O-N!

Labor Conditions In Mexican Coal Mining

Under the heading "Coal Mining in Mexico," Mr. E. O. Foster Brown on April 10th, 1915, presented a paper before the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers. He described the chief coal basins and gave some details of the method of working practised, including the administration and particulars of the surface plant. Some excerpts may be of interest, as follows:

Ownership and Royalty

In Mexico, mineral substances are divided into two classes, those that belong to the nation and those that belong to the owner of the soil. Deposits which belong to the nation may be worked only by virtue of a Federal grant, whereas the deposits belonging to the owner of the soil may be worked freely without need of any Government grant. Coal seams some under the latter category.

Some of the coal miners are working their own freehold. The majority, however, have leases from the owner of the soil. The general form of these leases contains a period for exploring the property by boring or otherwise, and an option to take up a lease during the exploration term. If the lease is taken up, a royalty varying from 2½d. to 4d. per ton of coal sold must be paid, although in a few cases the royalty is per ton of coal extracted, boiler coal being exempt. There is usually a separate royalty of from 4d to 4½d. per ton on coke sold. A minimum output corresponding to a dead rent is provided for, and there are powers of determination at variable periods.

Labor

Mexican labor is mainly employed. When conditions are normal in the country, however, there is a tendency to shortage. Several mines employ a considerable proportion of Japanese. Chinese were imported at one mine on a considerable scale, but gave poor results, and their metier in this coalfield appears to be confined almost wholly to hotel-keeping, of which they have practically a monopoly.

The Mexicans, on the whole, make very fair coal miners under proper supervision. In whole workings they keep much tidier and cleaner places than the Japanese, who are very slovenly in this respect. In taking out pillars, however, the Japanese produce better results.

Miners in the metalliferous mines further south earn from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day, while a good hewer earns from 4s. to 7s. per ay in this coalfield. Its proximity to the United States border, near which wages are always higher than in the interior, to some extent explains this; but a further cause is the conflicting interests and varied nationalities controlling the different mines in the coalfield, and the consequent independent competition for labor whenever there is a scarcity, which continually tends to raise the wage rate. The ultimate result is that it is difficult to get more than four full days' work in the week out of the men, and full benefit is not obtained from the limited labor available. The rates of pay for the main classes of work other than hewing are as follows:

Surface workers per day—Mechanics, 3s. to 6s.; carpenters, 4s. 6d. and 5s.; engine-drivers, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; stokers, 3s. to 4s.; blacksmiths, 4s. 6d. and 6s.; laborers, 2s. to 3s. 6d.

Underground workers, *per day*.—Overmen, 8s.; ventilation and gasmen, 5s. and 6s.; ropemen, 4s. 6d. and 5s.; Roadmen, 3s. and 5s.; timbermen, 5s and 6s; laborers, 3s.; pumpmen, 2s. 6d.

The men and their families are housed by the company in wooden or adobe houses. The former consist of lightly-built huts with plank sides, shingle roof, and brick chimney, of one, two, or occasionally three rooms. The better houses have plank floors. These houses cost anything from £15 to £30 each, according to their size, and possess the advantage that when a mine is finished they can, if required, be moved bodily by trolley or rail to another mining camp. The adobe houses are constructed of bricks cut out in suitable shapes from the adobe soil and sun-dried, the walls being subsequently plastered. They are much more solid and weather-proof than the wooden houses, but cost more to construct and are immovable. Offices, officials' houses, store, and engine houses are also usually constructed of the same material.

On the average the cost of housing per workman employed amounts to £10 or £15, and deductions from wages are made to pay for this within a reasonable period.

[illegible] bull-ring, but the speculative character of bull-fight finance renders local performances infrequent. Cock-fights are very popular, and Mexicans of the lower order appear to [illegible] however objections. The cheaper class compartments in trains are always packed, while on Sunday and feast days the bigger stations are rendered almost impassable by crowds of the admiring and less fortunate inhabitants of the immediate locality.

Effects of the Revolutions and General Conditions

It is somewhat difficult to foresee the immediate future of this coalfield. An immense amount of damage has been done to the surface plant in many cases, while the underground workings will also be expensive to re-open. In a number of cases the owners or part owners of the mines have been badly hit, and the railway systems and rolling stock avalaible are largely disorganized and damaged.

Apart from this, however, there will be no satisfactory outlet for other than a limited production until the country settles down and the mine smelters resume work on a normal scale. In the writer's opinion the coalfield as a whole has great possibilities under a permanently settled government. Geographically, it is inconveniently placed at the extreme north of the Republic, a long distance from a seaport, and with no outlet for its products to the north, while on the south the cost of railway carriage beyond a certain limit is the dominant factor. On the other hand, it is the only known coal field in the Republic which has been proved to justify development on a commercial scale. The native oil production, unless wholly and permanently deflected to export channels, is bound to figure as a constant menace to the coal market, and will affect the price if not the quantity sold. This feature, however, may only seriously affect districts which produce non-coking coal, these being very limited. The excellent market under normal conditions for native coke should enable coking collieries employing modern washing and coking methods (and thereby, if necessary, throwing the minimum quantity of coal on the market), to do very well. It may even be found possible and desirable, as the country develops, to utilize the balance of the output, after extracting the coking coal, in generating electrical power at the mines and distributing the same at a high voltage and over long-distance cables to the main consuming centres.

The reserves of coal in the field at the normal rate are favorable for economic working. At the same time, the deeper winnings in the Sabinas Basin up to date indicate that fire-damp occurs profusely in the seam in depth, and the cost per ton will increase in the future in order to provide for more adequate ventilation and probably stone-dusting. The difficulties under which the field has laboured in the past are, in the writer's opinion, more artificial than natural. Want of cohesion amongst the various owners, as already noted, complicated the labor problem. The selling price of the coal and coke, which might have been expected to suffer, due to independent undercutting from the same cause, only did so to a limited extent, thanks mainly to the existence of an independent selling agency, which maintained the confidence and kept up the selling prices of the majority of the working collieries with considerable tact and ability. While a number of the collieries made very satisfactory returns on the capital actually expended on developing and equipping them, they were almost all over-capitalized. The chief technical management at the collieries was often very good, but there was as a rule too much dual administrative control to enable one to take full advantage of it, while the variety of nationalities employed in the administrations individually and collectively did not tend to simplify matters.

With regard to the general lay-out of the collieries and their equipment, in the writer's opinion, considering the comparatively recent development of coal mining in Mexico, few mistakes were made. The system of working, while possibly not the best, was simple and adapted to the labor available, which had had no previous experience of coal mining. A more scientific and thorough examination of the coal and its physical and chemical characteristics, prior to the expenditure of large sums in treating and washing plants, would probably have saved a great deal of money which has since been expended on replacments and modifications of the original designs.

The benefits to be derived from coking were early appreciated; but, although coking at the majority of collieries was initiated comparatively recently, bee-hive ovens only were in use prior to 1910, and at least 90 per cent. of these allowed their waste-heat to escape into the atmosphere despite the fact that coal capable of being rendered marketable was burnt under boilers within a few hundred feet of them.

The installation of retort coke-ovens, supplementing and in some cases replacing bee-hive ovens, has not in all cases been an unqualified success, although in the writer's opinion the [illegible] found more in the unsuitability of any particular retort-oven design for the coal than in the unsuitability of the coal for retort-oven coking. The re-development of the coalfield should provide a good opening for simple retort and possible by-product retort-ovens.

The standard type of boiler almost exclusively employed throughout the field has given poor efficiency and played a large part in the current repairs cost, and either the present type of boiler provided with water-softening plants or the adoption of a different type of boiler would, in the writer's opinion, have been an improvement.

The employment of various nationalities in the different administrations working under similar conditions was instructive. If the writer were asked on the strength of his experience in this coalfield, what work he would allocate specially to individual members of a technical staff drawn from the three greatest coal-producing nations in the world, his reply would be that if possible Americans should have charge of underground tracks, British of ventilation arrangements, and Germans of washing and coking plant. — The Science and Art of Mining.

PRECAUTION WITH MEASLES

The prevalence of measles in different parts of the town is evident by the notices tacked upon so many dwellings. Owing to ignorance of its highly infectious character, there are many who treat this complaint as of slight importance and by carelessness not only work lasting injury upon their own children, but also menace the health of others.

We do most strongly urge upon parents the importance of reporting all cases of this acute fever to the medical authorities. For the benefit of those who do not know much about the symptoms of this complaint, will state that the incubation period varies, but usually it is about 14 days. The child is ill at ease; there is a slight fever; running eyes and nose, with headache and sometimes sickness at the stomach. There may appear a slight rash, but the true rash does not appear until about the fourth day, and with it the temperature goes up. The inside of the mouth will often furnish indications before the rash is well developed. These are red spots on the inside of the cheeks, opposite the double teeth, with bluish white centres.

One peculiarity of measles often lost sight of is that they **are catching BEFORE any rash appears**, hence the importance of keeping children isolated in the early stages of the complaint. Inflammation of the throat, ears and lungs are common complications.

Guard against bronchitis, because this disease is believed to be particularly infectious, and sometimes leads to pneumonia of a bad type. If a child does develop bronchitis with measles it should be kept away from other chidren even if they have the measles.

Affections of the ear are not uncommon and if neglected deafness is apt to follow. It is because parents too frequently treat this complaint so lightly that the death rate is often very high.

Whenever a child shows symptoms of having contracted the complaint, the doctor should be called in at once so that the necessary treatment can be given. The patient should be guarded from cold, and kept in bed, room darkened partially or entirely. Infection is believed to be possible for two weeks at least after the appearance of the rash. The skin peels in fine particles and warm baths help to get rid of it.

CONTROL OF COMMODITIES

Price of Butter—Further Increase—Objection by Board

A further increase of 1d. a pound in the wholesale price of butter is contemplated by the merchants of Melbourne. On Wednesday an increase of 1d. a pound was made without the consent of the Prices of Goods Board, though it was subsequently recognized by the board that there was justification for this action. Should the merchants adhere to their expressed intention of adding a further 1d. a pound to the price the board will take advantage of its powers and determine the rate at which butter shall be sold So far no selling price has been fixed. As in the case of other commodities, an understanding has existed between the merchants and the board in respect to the selling price.

The Chairman of the Prices of Goods Board (Mr. Adamson, M. L. C.) in speaking on the subject on Thursday, said: "On March 31 the board recommended to the Premier that the Federal authorities be urged, as early as possible, to regulate the oversea shipments of butter, in view of the evidence that the supplies in New South Wales and Queensland had fallen considerably, and that stocks were so depleted that difficulty was experienced in obtaining enough for Victorian consumption. Since then the board has received from the Necessary Commodities Control Commission of New South Wales the following messages: 'Our commission intends to recommend as follows: First grade butter 124s. a cwt., second grade 114s., third grade 104s. Boxes are charged for in this State at 2s. a cwt. This works out at prices equivalent to 126s., 116s. and 106s. respectively.'"

After the message from the New South Wales commission had been received, the secretary of the board (Mr. Johnston) wrote to Mr. P. J. Holdensen, on behalf of the butter merchants, as follows:

"With further reference to your letter, I have seen the chairman of the board (Mr. Adamson), and he desires me to say that since the receipt of your letter he has received a telegram from the Necessary Commodities Commission of New South Wales, saying that they are recommending that the following prices be fixed for butter in that State: First grade, 126s. a cwt; second grade, 116s.; third grade, 106s., all including boxes. In the face of these rates it looks as if the further advance which you propose to make, namely, to 1s. 4d. a pound for first grade butter, will now not be necessary, as Mr. Adamson understands from your letter that you are delying upon New South Wales for your supplies."

The wholesale prices fixed by the New South Wales commission work out at about 1s. 1½ a pound for first grade butter; 1s. 0½d. for second grade, and 11¾d. for third grade. The wholesale price now being charged for first grade butter in Victoria is 1s. 3d. a pound. Freight expenses have to be added in Melbourne to butter brought from New South Wales or Queensland. The board is decidedly of opinion that no further increase in the price of butter in Victoria is justifiable. Should the merchants persist in raising the price 1d., the board will fix the price at 1s. 3d. a pound.—Argus, Melbourne.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

Make a Corner Cosy
Collect the Cushion Cover Coupons with every Chiclet Package

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Special Rate Board and Room by the week or month

MEAL TICKETS $6.00

European Plan Room Rates 50c. & Upwards
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SPECIAL VALUES IN LOCAL PROPERTY

$350.00 4-roomed Plastered House, lot 45 x 132, West Fernie.
$750.00 5-roomed, plastered House, lot 60 x 120, Fernie Annex. Terms: $100 cash; balance as rent.
$1300.00 Two Houses on lot 60 x 120, McPherson Ave., near Baptist Church. Terms: part cash payment; balance as rent.
$[illegible].00 5-roomed modern House, Howland Avenue. Block 33 Terms: part cash; balance as rent.
$750.00 Two different properties on Victoria Avenue. Will sell at this price on easy terms.
$650.00 Lot 60 x 120, Block 3, Victoria Avenue.

M. A. KASTNER
SOLE AGENT FOR FERNIE
ALEX BECK BLOCK. FERNIE, B. C.

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

COAL CREEK

The mines were idle Friday of last week and Wednesday of this week.

The "shiveree' band turned out on Friday with all instruments tuned up concert pitch to give a welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McLeod who have taken up their residence in Coyote St. The kiddies were regaled with candies and ice cream.

Tom Trevenaux arrived back in camp from San Francisco, where he reports having had a good time.

Dr. and Mrs. Workman and family left camp on Friday for a vacation on the coast.

The local leather chasers will open the league season at Michel on Saturday, where they are scheduled to play Michel. We await developments, Tommy.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, who met with a serious accident two weeks ago, has so far recovered as to be able to come home.

The Rev. Jas. Stoodley leaves during the week-end to attend the B. C. conference of the Methodist Church.

In spite of the hard times prevailing, the Board of Management of the Club decided to carry on the annual children's sports to be held on May 24th. Committees were appointed to canvass the various districts and we are pleased to report a very generous response. Over $100 will be devoted for prizes. We hope to puublish a program next week.

James Grundy has left camp and taken up his residence in Michel. J. Horrocks, of Michel, has taken his place on the electrical staff up here.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bentham and family, accompanied by Mrs and Miss Harries, have left camp en route for England. We wish them a safe and pleasant journey.

Jimmy Graham ,of Corbin, was a visitor up here on Monday.

The announcement made last week re the offer of prizes for the best looking garden has stimulated greater enthusiasm. The judges will have their work cut out, accordingly to efforts being put forward.

The benefit concert and dance to be held under the auspices of the "Amateurs" on June 9th, is now well advanced. Who is "Mugzey"? Well, wait and see.

Tom Connors, the prospective Socialist candidate, addressed a large gathering of workers on the spare ground by the Club. The subject, "The Fallacy of Reform," was handled in a very creditable manner. The various points brought out meeting with the approval of the hearers. At the close of the address questions were called for, but evidently Tom had convinced the audience, for there was no response to his appeal, J. E. Smith, Coal Creek, occupied the position as chairman.

George Smith attended the league meeting in Michel on Saturday last, representing Coal Creek Football Club.

Monday was arbor day up here. All rubbish and scrap has been safely deposited.

Efforts are being made to find out who tore the recruiting notice down from the Depot bulletin board.

Church Notice

Presbyterian Church—The usual services will be held on Sunday evening, with solos, etc. Preacher, Walter Joyce.

Methodist Church—Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., Biblical discussion. Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m. Prayer meeting; 7.30 Gospel service; subject, "The Judgment." Questions invited. All welcome.

Leckie Shoes

---made in British Columbia

Men who wear LECKIE SHOES are positively assured of one thing—they get more value for their money than in any other shoe made. LECKIE SHOES are made for men who appreciate STYLE, COMFORT and WEARING QUALITIES.

Men who wear LECKIE SHOES never return to any imported brand—the shoe is an assurance against that.

Go to YOUR dealer and ask to see the various styles of LECKIE SHOES. Try on a pair and note the ease and comfort combined in a stylish, well-built LECKIE SHOE.

Leading Shoe dealers Sell LECKIE SHOES

Be sure you get them.

"Built for Style, Wear and Comfort"

¶ Put Strength into the arms that toil and tones the workers' system for more efficient work

Fernie Beer

is a proper drink for temperate people that do all things with judicious moderation

Be good to Yourself Drink it!

COLEMAN

Word was received in Coleman last Thursday morning about the death of W. A. Jones in Vancouver. Mr. Jones resided in Coleman a few years back, being coal inspector at the International Coal Co.'s mines. Deceased had been in por health for the past six months.

An interesting and entertaining event took place in the Opera House on Saturday afternon when the delayed presentation to the soldiers belonging to Coleman who enlisted in the 13th Mounted Rifles was made. Mayor Morrison occupied the chair and was supported on the platform by ex-Mayors Cameron and Ouimette, Rev. Mr. Murray, Mr. O. E. S. Whiteside and Mr E. Disney. Short addresses were delivered by the mayor, Rev. Murray, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Ouimette, interspersed with songs by Messrs. W. Haysom and G. Fairhurst and Miss M. Malcolm, also selections by Prof. Pasta's Orchestra. At the close Mayor Morrison presented each soldier with a wrist watch, mentioning in the course of his remarks that the appreciation now being shown them was nothing compared to what would be awaiting them when they came back from Berlin. Charlie Higgins replied suitably for the soldiers. The singing of God Save the King by the audience concluded the afternoon's entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

W. S. Bosworth was elected Vice-President of the Crow's Nest Pass Football Association at the League meeting in Michel on Saturday last.

Alderman Lamb left on Tuesday morning for a two week's vacation with his family in Spokane.

Coleman is an ideal place to spend a holiday in at any time, but with the added attraction of the Unions' Sports and the Football Club's Dance in the evening, those wishing to get the most out of their holiday on the 24th May cannot do better than pay it a visit.

Freddie Cox of this town issues a challenge to box any lad about 17 years of age and weighing 105 lbs. Michel or Fernie preferred. A letter addressed to Fred Cox, Coleman, will receive a prompt reply.

The International Coal Co.'s mines worked two days last week and have got two days worked with little prospects of any more this week. McGillivray Mines were idle all last week but have got three days worked this week so far.

Automobiles owners around Blairmore and Frank are certainly finding it profitable since Prof. Pasta's Orchestra has been engaged at the Opera House Picture Show. First class music and pictures are the attraction. The management are to be congratulated upon securing such a good drawing card.

Prof. Pasta's Orchestra are holding a dance in the Opera House on Friday evening. Gentlemen, 50c. Dancing commences at 9 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

BELLEVUE

The Salvation Army people of this town were visited by Major and Mrs. Hay of Edmonton. The usual open air meetings were held, followed by a service in the Methodist Church.

A. J. Carter, as travelling auditor, was in town this week.

A message was received on Saturday from Queenstown stating that Jimmy Boyle, Bellevue's only passenger on the ill-fated Lusitania was amongst the rescued.

A number of our soldier boys were home for the week-end. It is generally understood that this will be their last visit from Pincher. A number of them have volunteered to leave for the front immediately.

Vice-President Graham and Secretary Burke were Blairmore visitors on official business.

Isaac Hutton, an old-timer in these parts, bid his many friends good-bye on Sunday night. He has been accepted for the 56th Regiment in Calgary. "Give 'em the new step, Ike!"

A large crowd assembled on the old football field to watch the game between teams billed as the All Stars of Bellevue vs. No Stars of Frank. A fairly good game was witnessed, but Frank were the better side and won a starless crown by four goals to nil.

Divine service was held in the New Catholic Church on Sunday for the first time.

For the edification of the Ledger readers, would say we are still watching for that "Prosperity wave" to strike us, to give the other half of us a lift.

Sunday last throughout Christendom is recognized as "Mother's Day." The Rev. F. T. Cook, pastor of the Methodist Church, held services appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Arthur Williams, as soloist, rendered "Mother O Mine," in his owa inimitable style.

The regular meeting of Local 431 will be held on Sunday next in the Workers' Hall, at 2.30 p.m. Business important.

Mr. Ed. Christie has assumed the responsibility of superintendent in the Methodist Sunday school.

The Sunday School teachers and members of the choir of the Methodist Church held their annual dinner on Thursday last. A most enjoyable time being voted by al present.

Mr. Joe McGough, who has been a long time resident of Belleuve, both as a worker and an official of this company, has sold out, and will endeavor to find a more prosperous place than what this is at the present time. Good luck to you, Joe.

The elation that has been shown here over the torpedoing of the Lusitania is wholly unwarranted. For by no stretch of imagination can it be termed "warfare," not even by our bitterest enemies, and it will be a wise move on the part of some residents of this burg if a less open hostility is shown.

Mr. Tom Phillips, after six months' enforced idleness, has decided on a vacation until conditions become normal here again.

Messrs. George Watts and Luther Goodwin have become members of the regimental band attached to the 12th Mounted Rifles stationed at Calgary.

Anyone in doubt as to where to spend an enjoyable evening should attend the Workers' Hall, where pictures of the highest order are shown by proprietor Legg.

COMMERCE

Conditions in this camp seem to be going from bad to worse. The mines worked one day the latter part of April, and at this writing, the 10th, only one day's work has been given. No need to preach thrift and temperance around this locality, everybody has to practise it.

The afternoon fire boss has been compelled to seek pastures elsewhere.

Business men around here have very long faces these days. Oh, you prosperity!

The stork paid a long deferred visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson recently. Mother and baby girl doing well, and Jack all smiles.

COALHURST

The mine worked the first shift in May on the 11th with a very reduced staff of employees.

Mr. Swain and family are away on a health trip to Greenwood, B. C.

Stephen Bell left for his homestead at Gull Lake last week. He says he intends to come back in a few months.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hugh have had to postpone their journey to England owing to the steamer's sailings being cancelled.

Tom Hatton and family accompanied by Hiram Fife, left camp for Springhill, Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barringham and son, Oliver, were vistors to Keyo Lake a few days last week.

Bob Conners is loking for an agency peddling the new system of hatching and breaking in "young 'uns."

Joe Simpkins blew in camp from Australia on Tuesday morning looking for a job. Looks like times must be pretty bad that, don't it? Or is it Joe's fascinated with Sunny Alberta?

Quite a bunch of the Wigan Barleycorners were up before "T. E." just lately for indulging too freely.

A temperance speaker addressed a meeting in the church on Wednesday evening.

Privates Tom Blakey and T. J. Gordon, of Cardston Mounted Rifles, were on furlough a few days. They say they move to Calgary shortly

Charlie Phillips was on a rest vacation to Lethbridge last week after a hard week digging post holes and fence in camp.

Louis Fraser, of Pincher Creek Mounted Rifles, spent a few days in camp renewing old acquaintances before leaving the district.

Below is the list of names who contributed to May Day Sports:

Donald McNeil	$1.00
Alfred McInnes	1.00
Wm. Maxwell	5.00
Silvra Purvis	2.00
Joe Lynn	1.00
Pacific Hotel	5.00
Wong Wing	1.00
Walter Shaughin	1.00
J. F. McDermot	.50
Dr. G. B. Rose	5.00
Wing Lee	.50
Finlay McDonald	1.00
Walter Adnitt	1.00
Hugh Evans	1.00
James McInnes	2.00
Fred Sulla	2.00
Donald Cameron	1.00
Joe Morrisey	1.00
Dan Quigley	2.00
Tom Locke	1.00
John D. Keith	2.00
Italian Grocery	2.00
J. H. Watson	.60
Isaac Whitefield	1.00
Bowie Restaurant	1.00
Lee Gow	.50
Robt. Gammon	2.00
James Hill	1.00
Wm. McDonald	1.00
Ernest Buchanan	1.00
T. E. Skeith	1.00
Pete Melling	1.00
A Friend	5.00
Peter Hutchings	1.00
Total cash	$55.10
Money spent in children's prizes	$53.55
Balance in hands of Rev. A. M. McLeod	1.55
	$55.10

The amount left over will be used on the first holiday in Coalhurst.

(Signed) Rev. A. M. McLeod.
Ralph H. Chambers,
Robt. Conners,
Frank Barringham,
Committee.

GEORGETOWN NOTES

The mine worked three days last week. At the regular meeting on Friday night it was decided to assist the three brothers who are waiting on their cases being settled.

Vincent James, an old timer, started here last week. He had been through all the Western States and B. C. and reported them on the hog.

Bro. Tom Rawlins, the blacksmith here, and Bro. David Darling, his helper, have joined the army in Calgary. We wish them all kinds of good luck.

A house warming was given to E. Mallebone and T. Humphrey last week when a good time was spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashurst entertained their friends on Thursday at a send off party, and on Friday Mrs. Ashurst left for Coleman, where she will spend the summer.

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite, and makes work a burden.

To restore that strength and stamina that is so essential, nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion, because its strength-sustaining nourishment invigorates the blood to distribute energy throughout the body, while its tonic value sharpens the appetite and restores health in a natural, permanent way.

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OUR PEACE PROGRAM

By John M. Work

Suppose you lived on a star a few million miles from here.

Suppose, through the biggest telescope, the earth looked like a speck.

Under those circumstances do you think you would be worked up about the European war? Do you think you would consider it one of the greatest events that have ever occurred?

That it is important I do not deny. That we should give it serious consideration I admit.

But I wonder if our closeness to it does not cause us to exaggerate its importance. I wonder if, a hundred years from now, it will seem to have had the epoch making quality which it now seems to possess?

Possibly it will. Possibly it will not.

In any event, we want to take advantage of it, as we take advantage, or should take advantage, of everything else that can be used for purposes of emancipation.

But, in doing so, it is quite senseless to use wild and frantic language, and to attack one another's viewpoint with bigoted and intolerant acrimony.

If this time is really a crucial one for the Socialist movement then, for that very reason, it is a time for composure. It is a time for broad-minded and magnanimous forbearance from passionate denunciation. It is a time to thoughtfully and reasonably and considerately confer together, with the full understanding that all of us desire to do whatever is best for the cause.

Taken as a whole, I consider the Peace Program a magnificent document. The statement of the immediate causes of the war, and the statement of the fundamental causes of war, are especially good. Also the statement as to our supreme duty now. On most parts of the detailed program, likewise, I believe we are all agreed. There are only a few important points on which we disagree.

I disagree with the committee on a few of these points.

But I want, first of all, to dissociate myself from those who have made savage and malvolent attacks upon the program and its framers. Their spirit is not the right one and cannot bring good results.

I disagree with the statement in the preamble to the effect that capitalism inevitably leads to war.

Capitalism leads to war.

But it does not inevitably lead to war.

So long as capitalism exists there will be danger of war. But it is entirely possible to minimize this by the establishment of an international congress, for capitalism to exist for years without war.

I disagree with the provision in the detailed program for the establishment of an international court.

We have had enough experience with the usurpations and encroachments of courts. Let us not have any international courts whatsoever. It is entirely unnecessary. The program provided for an international congress. That is all that is needed. The settlement of disputes between nations should be made by the international congress, or by its sub-committees. There is no need of a court for this purpose.

I also disagree with the provision for an international police force.

We should ask for all we want.

What we want is complete disarmament. Perhaps we cannot get complete disarmament. If so, that is no reason in the world why we should not ask for it.

The more we ask for the more we will get.

We ought to know that by this time.

The reason we have been getting anti-injunction laws, and anti-blacklist laws, and workmen's compensation laws, etc., is because we have been asking for complete Socialism. If we had merely been asking for anti-injunction laws and anti-blacklist laws, and workmen's compensation laws, etc., we would not have got them.

The thing to do is to ask for all we want. Then, if when we enter into a conference, mutual concessions are necessary in order to get together, we will have more room for concessions.

We will have more left after we make concessions.

This, it seems to me, is an abundant reason why we should ask for complete disarmament.

Nor is it logical to say that this is a sort of an immediate demand program, and therefore we must ask for only that which we can reasonably hope to obtain.

In another part of the program we have asked for complete Socialism. We have not only asked for complete Socialism in the preamble, but we have asked for it in the detailed program itself.

"Industrial democracy."

What is that but Socialism?

"Elimination of all unearned income."

What is that but Socialism?

"Socialization of the national resources, public utilities, and fundamental equipment of industry of the nations."

What is that but Socialism?

Each of these is a demand for complete Socialism.

Therefore, since we are in four places demanding complete Socialism, certainly we should not fail to demand all that we want in the way of disarmament.

By way of addition to the program, I think that it ought to specifically provide for calling all the nations of the world into the conference.

At the present moment, no one can tell just how the peace is to be brought about. Maybe the United States will have a prominent part in it, and maybe not. Maybe there will be one or more Socialists on the peace commission, and maybe not.

Anyhow, it is for us to bring our influence to bear, both directly and indirectly, to secure the adoption of our peace program.

I suggest that we discuss it earnestly and reasonably and candidly, through the party press, until the National Committee meets. Then, let the National Committee, in the light of all this discussion, go over it carefully and put it into its final form.

Then, no matter whether we agree with every line of it or not, let us stop arguing about it, and everyone of us get back of it and boost it for all we are worth.

Speaking to one of our citizens this week who has made a tour of inspection of the various parcels of land which are to be thrown open for pre-emption on the 18th of May, he states that the descriptions given in the government pamphlets are true so far as they go, but they are not sufficiently detailed and only a personal visit can enable one to form an accurate appreciation of the suitability of the various pieces. The parcels that are tillable represent but a very small percentage of the whole, and that by far the greater majority would make suitable gravel pits or rock quarries, and even some of those where the soil is good the cost of adequate irrigation is no small item for consideration.

After John Barleycorn is banished, if capitalism continues in the saddle, the claim will probably be made that the workers can afford to take less wages, since they no longer drink.

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WHAT CAPITAL REALLY THINKS OF LABOR

Continued From Last Week

you if it comes to that. And that is the end. It is coming to a civil war, and we will fight. I am ready."

In a certain great Seattle strike, the clergy and certain university professors spoke in behalf of the strikers, and Mr. Patterson paid his respects to them by declaring, "We have got to clean out these professors—we have got to clean out the clergy. In plain language, the pulpit of this town is disgusting."

Yet this man, even while still foaming from his denunciatioon of unions, admitted that the employers of the state of Washington were unionized, that the body affiliated with national employers 'organizations, and that a great purpose of these state and national associations was the prevention of organization among employees. He denounced the union boycott while confessing that he had joined in sending out circulars asking a boycott on all firms employing union labor. He abused the unions for entering politics, while admitting that the employers' association showered the state with circulars at every election, asking voters to elect this man or to "snow-under" that man.

Another equally pleasant and law-abiding person was Mr. Banfield, high official in the employers' association of Portland, Oregon, and yet a passionate foe to the organization of workers. According to Mr. Banfield, labor unions are entirely kept up by politicians who truckle to them for votes, and in support of this he cited the following remarkable incident: "I know a man today who is United States senator, and when he was sent for by an employer to come and see him, he did not have time and could not come, but a negro man, called Dollar Bill, wired him that he had five votes he could get but it would cost something. He was down on the next train. That is what is the matter, and that is what brings up the fight between organized labor and capital."

He would not give the name of the United States senator, however, and when asked whether he had communicated the crime to the prosecuting attorney, he said that he had not. This was the Banfield peroration:

"I don't believe that any man has a moral right to sign away to part of the public that which belongs to all the public, the right of men under him to make their living. I would not under any circumstances sign a contract to employ my labor through any channel unless a man held a gun over my head and compelled me to do it, and then I would sign it, but within ten minutes I would get a gun and kill him, and take it away from him before he got an opportunity to show it to anybody, because I would be so ashamed of it."

To complete this phase of the record, it may be well to refer to the testimony of Mr. Ferguson, a wealthy employer of Paterson, New Jersey, who stated quite plainly that he favored the deportation of all agitators. In the case of "outsiders," he favored meeting them at the train—"don't give them a chance—simply say, 'When the next train goes out, you go out on it.'"

Asked if he did not consider this illegal, this shining exponent of law and order replied: "Well, I would hardly say illegal, because I believe that legal means are the means taken by authorities. That is what we are advocating. It was not that I would personally form a vigilance committee and go out and misuse these people, but I believe the city authorities should take means perhaps beyond the technical legal point to get rid of them—the right and the power to go beyond the law."

When he was questioned, however, how he would feel if he went to a town where the labor unions controlled, and was arrested the moment he stepped off the train, and robbed of every constitutional right, he had the grace to admit that it "would probably" arouse his bitter resentment.

Match the utterances of Patterson, Banfield and Ferguson with the utterances for which workingmen have been sent to jail. A miner in Colorado was sent to jail for a year for simply saying that he "hoped he would meet Judge Whitford in hell," yet Patterson is greeted with approval cheers when he blackguards the President, Congress and the entire clergy of Seattle.

After this pleasant and profitable excursion into what may be termed the provinces, let us return to the New York hearing, and dig further into the capacities and industrial knowledge of the great overlords of business. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for instance, occupied three whole days in telling what he did and did not know about the 12,000 men who work for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in which he is the absolute and unquestioned power.

An adulatory press has taken pains to make it appear that young Mr. Rockefeller handled himself with wonderful aplomb, parrying and thrusting with marvelous dexterity, evincing rare knowledge and great ability. Insomuch as he had been furnished a list of questions several weeks in advance, and was aided in preparing answers by a force of secretaries, it might have been expected that he would answer with some degree of intelligence. As a matter of fact, however, he was only lifted out of the Morgan and Belmont class by a greater skill in evasion. Not once did he give a simple or direct answer to a question, but twisted and turned like a rabbit in front of the hounds. Once away from his set list of questions, he evinced the same general ignorance of the affairs of the great corporation in which he was the controlling power.

He had not visited his properties in Colorado for ten years nor had he attended a directors' meeting during the same period. He did not know in what counties his mines were, he could not approximate "within thousands" how many men he employed, he knew nothing about their wages, housing conditions or labor, nor would he venture an opinion as to whether twelve hours a day in front of a blast furnace, seven days a week, might prove a hardship.

He did not know that his executive officials censored preachers and school teachers, that they maintained a blacklist, that gunmen were employed to run "agitators" out of the camps, that his company maintained saloons, but provided no other meeting places for the people, that two were killed in his mines to one in other states, and that the company's control of the courts had prevented any damage suit from being filed in years.

He was compelled to admit that "it is the duty of every director to ascertain the conditions as far as he can, and if there are abuses, to right them," also that no director has a moral right to set up the plea that he is "too busy" to perform the duties for which he is elected. Yet he confessed that he had never acquainted himself with the causes of the great coal strike of 1903-04; and that not even to this day has he taken the trouble even to read the grievances of the 12,000 men who quit the mines on September 13, 1913. Nor had he read the testimony taken by the congressional committee in 1914, nor the proceedings of the Commission on Industrial Relations which examined witnesses in December, 1914.

He did not know that his company had entered into a contract with the Baldwin-Felts agency prior to the strike, that machine guns had been imported from West Virginia, that 326 desperadoes, hired two weeks before the strike, had been deputized by a sheriff who confessed on the stand that the men might have been "red-handed murderers for all he knew."

He did not know that by the admission of his own president, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had been violating statute laws for years, among them the eight-hour law, the laws provided for semi-monthly payment in cash, not script, and the law providing check weighmen so that miners should not be cheated out of five to eight hundred pounds on every car.

He did not know that the sub-company operating the camp store paid 20 per cent a year on an inflated capitalization, and that the prices charged at these stores were so high that the wretched miners were in the habit of smuggling trunks into town to bring back filled with food. This was discovered, and the rule was made that trunks could not be taken out except for "long visits."

He did not know that Welborn and Bowers, the two officials to whom he looked for reports on labor conditions, had never been known to visit a mine, he did not know that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was notorious for its corrupt interest in Colorado politics, and when asked if he would vote to discharge an executive official caught spending money corruptly, he said that he would "have to know the conditions."

In spite of the criminal ignorances and indifferences, he was forced to admit that on July 27, 1914, President Welborn had written him as follows: "My health has never been better than during the past year, and I am hardly conscious of any strain. The knowledge that we have your confidence and support makes everything easy."

When asked if he had ever at any time made the slightest investigation to see whether this "support" was justified, that is, whether Welborn had treated the men fairly, he answered, "I have not had the opportunity."

What he did have the opportunity to do, however, was to hire the press agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, one Ivy Lee, at $1,000 a month, for the purpose of writing and publishing bulletins to be scattered broadcast over the country for the purpose of "letting people know the truth." Lee wrote the bulletins in Philadelphia, had them printed in Philadelphia, and then shipped them to Denver for mailing in order that people might think them written in Denver. On the stand he admitted that he had merely taken the information furnished him by Welborn and that he had made no effort to verify the truth of this information, and that even when he wired Welborn that one notorious lie should be corrected, Welborn still persisted in mailing the particular bulletin.

Mr. Rockefeller was quite free in admitting the right of workers to organize, but under questioning, this dialogue resulted:

Mr. Rockefeller: I think the prosperity of this country is being best conserved by large combinations in industries.

Chairman Walsh: Would or would not national organizations of employees be necessary both from a logical and practical standpoint?

A. There you are again getting into a technical question that I am sorry I have not the information with which to answer.

Q. As a citizen, I ask you should not the representatives of such organizations of empolyees be permitted to exercise their functions without interference or restriction so long as they use lawful means?

A. As a citizen it is a question which I have never experienced.

When asked how it happened that Henry Ford could take a personal interest in the work and welfare of every one of his 18,000 employees, scattered all over the world, even while conducting the business himself, Mr. Rockefeller answered quite seriously that the Ford company made money enough to afford decent treatment for its men. In twelve years the Rockefellers have taken over $9,000,000 out of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as a return on their investment, the corporation has a surplus of $23,000,000, and the holdings have appreciated almost $20,000,000 in value.

By way of setting everything right, and wiping out every neglect, Mr. Rockefeller told how the Rockefeller Foundation had appropriated $1,000,000 for studying industrial unrest. This he admitted, would take years. He also admitted that Mackenzie King, the Canadian employed to conduct this "impartial investigation," had written him in August, 1914, stating that the European war would bring hard times to the United States, and that resultant unemployment would make workers so eager to hold their jobs at a living wage that the question of unionism would not cut much account. In which, he suavely opined, "lies a possible avenue of approach toward restoring normal conditions in Colorado."

Men kept in subjection by the fear of starvation! And such a man, suggesting such a horrible policy, is presented to the country as one who will make a "fair" investigation of labor conditions!

Let us now put this type of employer to one side, and consider representatives of another class, equally definite in its autocratic attitude toward labor, but far more subtle in its large and profuse expressions of democratic good will. George W. Perkins, that pillar of the late Progressive party, that eminent thinker whose one idea is to put his giant intellect at the service of humanity, is a fine ekample.

Mr. Perkins was enthusiastically in favor of unions. He loved the principle. But, alas, there were no "good" unions. Organized labor, as it is today, pursues its "objective from too much of a selfish point of view." It is all the time thinking of its own interests.

So difefrent from the policies of the International Harvester Company and the United States Steel Corporation, two companies in which Mr. Perkins is a director, and in the employ of which union men are not allowed. The workers in the steel company, by the way, hold 10 per cent of the stock, yet Mr. Perkins admitted that they had not yet been given representation on the board of directors. Among other things he said:

"I think the big difference between the employer of labor and labor is the feeling on the part of the employer that he cannot get fair treatment from his government; that the government is more inclined to give labor fair treatment, and more inclined to recognize labor and its right to organize than it is to recognize that principle in business."

Commissioner Garretson: Isn't it rather—well,at least entertaining—to find when for fifty centuries the master has made the law, that when within the century the man has asserted his right to a voice in the enactment of laws, that the question of fairness is so often raised?

Mr. Perkins did make one admission, however, that hits hard at a very fundamental cause of industrial unrest.

Q. Do you consider it necessary to the permanent success of a large industrial organization, and to the welfare of the people engaged in it, when it becomes highly organized or centralized, that a definite and businesslike survey should be constantly kept, covering laboring conditions and the conditions of the working people in the industry, which information should be kept. at a constant command and under the notice of the management or directors of the corporation?

A. I think it is highly necessary, and I would go further than that and say it should be at the command of all public authorities, and there ought to be some law requiring the filing of that, just as there is a law requiring the filing of a financial statement.

Q. From your experience as a director and manager of these large concerns, is it perfectly feasible to do so if one is willing and desirous?

A. Yes, sir. I think it is far more important than to keep a constant inspection of the machinery and the plant. If the machinery of a plant is worth inspection and keeping in proper repair and proper condition, certainly the men are."

Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, head of the smelter trust, could not tell off-hand how many employees were on his payroll. But like Mr. Perkins, he had some splendid radical ideas. He was emphatic in his assertion that the workers must organize for proper protection, and he thought the United States many years behind England and Germany in laws for the welfare of the toilers. Labor, he said plainly, wanted "more of the comforts and necessaries of life, and more of the luxuries, and they are entitled to them and ought to get them."

He felt that employers should recognize labor unions and deal with them, and, furthermore, he agreed with Mr. Perkins that the directors of a corporation are "absolutely responsible for the management of the business, and for the condition of the laborers and everything that pertains to the welfare of the business."

What could be finer? Yet the grim fact remains that the Guggenheim influences fought the eight-hour law in Colorado from the first, and when it was passed finally with application to smelters, the smelter men were trannsferred to the payroll of a Guggenheim railroad in order to evade the law.

Few people have ever heard of Edward J. Berwind, yet this inconspicuous gentleman confessed to owning huge coal mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and to being a director in the Erie, the Santa Fe, the Interborough, the International Mercantile Marine, not to mention various banks, steamship companies and other industrial enterprises. He did not make it a practice to visit the properties, he knew nothing of the wages and hours in them, although he did know that in his coal companies they took the union scale of wages as the basis of their operations.

He was bitterly opposed to unions, however, feeling that the remedy for grievances should be found in legislation. When asked how an individual coal miner, for instance, could go about the business of getting a protective law adopted, he answered blithely, "My dear sir, he has just as much access to the legislature as you and I have." To a long list of questions relating to social legislation he replied, "I have not given those questions any consideration at all."

Mr. Jacob Schiff could not remember all the companies in which he was a director, nor could he tell of any interest taken in the labor conditions of any country in which he was a director. He thought, however, that directors were responsible for proper labor conditions, and that in event of a threatened strike it was their duty to inform themselves of the facts in order to exercise supervision over the executive officials.

Mr. Schiff, like Mr Guggenheim, was resolute in his belief that labor had the right to organize, and should, but he did not know that the Western Union was bitter against unions, and maintained a black-list. He did not believe that any child under fourteen should be employed in labor of any kind, but he did not know that for years the Western Union used little boys in the night messenger service and that out of contact with vice and crime, 60 per cent. of them were graduated into reformatories.

Surely, after eliciting such testimony the Commission on Industrial Relations should not feel it necessary to make further investigation into the causes of industrial unrest. On the one hand directors, utterly ignorant of the human element in industry, only interested in dividends, and beneath them a set of hired underlings called "executive officials" whose jobs are dependent upon the production of dividends, and who, in view of inflated capitalizations, can only earn these dividends by low wages and long hours.

On the other hand the army of toilers, working for an employer whose only visible representative is a petty foreman, unable to protect themselves as individuals, and denied the right to organize under threat of discharge and blacklisting.

Millions in men and money handed over to some son as a birthday gift—the destinies of thousands dependent upon a stock-market transaction!

And yet there is wonder at "industrial unrest."—Pearson's Magazine.

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There is no alum in Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. The names of its ingredients printed on the label of every can, show it to be made from Cream of Tartar, which comes from grapes.

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As soon as applied, Zam-Buk penetrates right to the very root of the disease and kills the cause thereof. The rich herbal essences then so stimulate the cells below the surface that new healthy tissue is formed, which, as it grows, forces out the diseased tissue. Zam-Buk cures from the bottom up. This is the reason that sores and skin diseases cured by Zam-Buk, do not return.

Zam-Buk is entirely different from all other ointments. It does not contain harsh minerals, or poisonous coloring matter. Nor does it contain coarse animal fats, which, in a short time, go rancid. Zam-Buk will keep indefinitely.

Many people have been cured by Zam-Buk after having suffered years and spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies in vain. If you suffer from any skin disease or injury, benefit by the experiences of others. Try Zam-Buk first. Don't trouble with useless remedies.

Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, piles, pimples, cuts, burns, bruises, cold sores, frost bites, chapped hands, and all skin diseases and injuries.

We are so convinced that a trial of Zam-Buk will prove to you its superiority, that we will send you a FREE TRIAL box on receipt of this article, name of paper, and 1c. stamp to pay return postage. Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

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LIST OF PERSONS OBJECTED TO

The list printed below contains the names of persons whose retention on the voters list has been objected to. Should your name occur among those printed below, and you still be a bona fide resident in the district, a note sent to the Registrar of Voters, Provincial Building, Fernie, stating that you are still a resident should ensure your name being retained. No one has been struck off yet. Notify the Registrar of Voters if your name has been objected to by error so as to reach him before Monday 17th inst.

22. Allan, Alexander McDermid, Hosmer, fireboss.
23 Allen, George, Fernie, lot 4, bk. 19, laborer.
26 Allen, Levi, Fernie Annex Extension, miner.
44 Amberman, Harold Troop, Fernie, City policeman.
65 Angelucci, Nicobli, Coal Creek, miner.
70. Appleby, Charles, W. Fernie, miner.
74 Arbuckle, John jr., Coal Creek, miner.
78 Armstrong, Thomas, Coal Creek, laborer.
79 Armstrong, John, Coal Creek, miner.
87. Atherton, David, Coal Creek, House 181, Motorman.
92 Atkinson, Jonathan, Coal Creek, House 119, miner.
3. Abraham William James, Michel, teamster.
97. Austin, Wesley John, Elko, chaffeur
77 Armstrong, Thaddeus G., Elko.

104 Backus, Leslie, Fernie, real estate
105 Bafaro, Bingio, Hosmer, miner.
125. Banister, J. E., Coal Creek.
130 Banylo, Steve, Hosmer, miner.
147 Barr, Hugh, Fernie, miner.
159 Bateman, J., Hosmer, miner.
161 Bates, James, Bull River, hotelkeeper.
173 Beaton, Angus Stephen, Crow's Nest
176 Beaudion, John Alfred, Hosmer, cook.
193 Bell, George Ingersoll B., Fernie, banker.
198 Bennett, William Thomas, Coal Creek, machinist.
221 Birkett, Harold, Coal Creek, Welsh camp, blacksmith.
223 Birkett, Walter, Coal Creek, Welsh Camp, miner.
272 Bracken, John, Fernie, Hanson Ave., miner.
281. Brewes Robert Moore, Fernie, electrician.
291 Broley, James A., Fernie, lot 4, bk. 52, contractor.
296 Brooks, Harold, Hosmer, storekeeper.
323 Brownrigg, John, Hosmer, foreman.
338 Burns, Francis J., Fernie lot 1, blk. 51, accountant.
339. Burns, Thomas, Fernie, Cox st., nightwatchman.
343 Butala, Charles, Fernie, Cox st., miner.
344 Butala John, Fernie, Cox st., miner.
345 Butcher, Walter E., Fernie, Pellatt Ave, car Inspector
346 Butlin, James Wheeler, Hanbury, Jewell's mill, bookkeeper.
~~363 Benick, Tony, Corbin, miner.~~
138 Barkhouse, Harry, Elko, lumberman.
310 Brown Isaac, Elko, engineer.
244 Begie, Henry, Coal Creek, engineer.
292 Broaley, William Henry, Fernie, foreman.
293 Broaley, Robert Wilson, Fernie, foreman.
335 Burke, John Edmund, Crow's Nest, storekeeper.
123 Ball, William, Corbin, fireman.
252. Bookhout, Robert, Corbin, carpenter.
313 Brown David, Corbin, pitboss.

353 Callard, W. R. Fernie, fire warden
365 Campbell, Arthur Bell, Hosmer, Main St., insurance agent
367 Campbell, John Henry, Hosmer, motorman.
389. Carrara, Frank, Fernie, Roma Hotel, mill laborer.
393 Carruthers, James, Fernie, Central hotel, millhand.
420 Champagne, Dave, Fernie Waldorf hotel, bartender.
429 Chester, John, Coal Creek, House 194, miner.
436 Choy, Joseph, Fernie, miner.
463 Cockshutt, William H. Bull river, wine clerk.
489 Connor, John, Fernie, railway foreman.
492 Conroy, James, Fernie, Pellatt Ave., miner.
508 Cooper, John Llewellyn, Fernie, bridgeman.
512 Cornett, Talbot Arthur, Hosmer, undertaker.
514 Cornish, James, Fernie, laborer
515 Cornish, James, Fernie, lumberjack.
517 Corrigall, William, Hosmer, laborer.
533 Coutts, Alexander, Hosmer, miner.
540 Cox, Ernest Alfred, Hosmer, stationary engineer.
541 Crabb, George, Coal Creek, miner.
545 Craig, David, Fernie, Dalton Ave., miner.
546 Craig, John, Fernie, laundry manager.
547 Craig, William Harper, Hosmer, engineer.
549. Crawford, William, West Fernie, teamster.
551. Critchton, Robert, Fernie, miner.
554 Critch, John, Fernie, laborer.
555 Critchley, Thomas, Fernie Annex, miner.
557 Crompton, William, Coal Creek, Welsh Camp, miner.
570 Cunningham, John, Hosmer, carpenter.
435 Chicsa, Ignacio, Michel, miner.
462 Cochrane, John, Natal, Michel House 107, miner.
421 Chapman, Geo. K., Elko, bartender.
435 Chisela, James, Elko, lumberman.
491 Conrad, Stowell, Elko, lumberman.
477 Collins, Arthur William, Waldo, prov. constable.
548 Cragie, Norman, Hanbury, engineer.
418 Chalmore, Wm., Crow's Nest, bartender.
415 Cato, Don A., Corbin, prospector.

587 Dardano, Pasquale, Hosmer, miner.
589 Davery, George, Fernie Annex, miner.
601 Davison, James, Coal Creek, House 161, miner.
625 Derosier, Hector, Fernie, laborer.
635 Dire, Giovanni, Hosmer, laborer.
636 Dorento, Giuseppe, Hosmer, miner.
660 Downing, Ulysses Grant, Fernie, hotelman.
664. Dragoni, Fernie, Imperial Hotel, drayman.
675 Drolet, Joseph, Hosmer, laborer.
676 Drolet, Joseph Soter, Hosmer, laborer.
682 Dudley, John, Cokato, farmer.
691 Dunlop Samuel Elbern Fernie mgr Kootenay Tele
693 Dunn, David, Baynes Lake, contractor.
681 Doulton, John Thomas, Crow's Nest, car carpenter.
650 Donnachie, John, Hillcrest, Alta., miner.
653 Dand, John Wilson, Waldo, clerk.
694 Dunn, William John, Baynes Lake, contractor.

706 Eccles, John, Fernie, Central Hotel, laborer.
713 Edwards, Phillip, Fernie, laborer.

723 Embnd, John Ferdinand, Hosmer, laborer.
733 Erickson, Alexander, Fernie, laborer.
714 Edwards, John, Michel House 74, engineer.
703 Easton, David, Elko, carpenter.

756 Fallows, Albert, Hosmer, miner.
765 Farr, Barnard, Fernie, Pellatt Ave., baker.
773. Fearson, George Davidson, Coal Creek, miner.
783 Ferguson, Harry, Fernie, Central Hotel, hookman.
808 Fitzpatrick, John, Fernie, Central hotel, lumberjack.
809 Fitzpatrick, Thomas John, Hosmer, fireboss.
818 Flowers, George Emerson, Fernie, clerk.
821 Fontain, Louis, Hosmer, teamstes
834 Foster, Robert, Fernie, King's Hotel, miner.
841 Fox, Henry, Coal Creek, House 116, miner.
847 Fraser David Sangster, Hosmer, bookkeeper.
855 Fuller, Hamilton, Brock, Hosmer, accountant.
846 Fraser, Alex., Natal, miner.
750 Fair, John, Elko, carpenter.
820 Foisy, Thomas, Elko, camp foreman.
822 Foote, William, Elko, farmer
805 Fisher, John Arnold, Crow's Nest, bookkeeper.
814 Flewelling, Robert, Crow's Nest, fireman.
817 Flowers, Ricardo, Crow's Nest, machinist.

866 Gallier, George, Fernie Annex, lot 4, bk. 84, miner.
872 Garrett, William Alfred, Fernie, Fire Hall.
883 Gaydes, Paul, Fernie, Baker Ave., miner.
887 Gorgy, Joseph, Hosmer, miner.
901 Gilett, Charles, Fernie, Colclough Ave., miner.
911 Goodbout, Frederick, Waldo, millhand.
924. Goulet, John Baptise, Hosmer, carpenter.
927 Gourlay, John, Coal Creek, miner.
928 Gourlay, Robert Stewart, Hosmer, machinist.
93. Granato, Vicenzo, Hosmer, miner.
936 Grant, Alexander, Mainstee, sawyer.
937 Grant, James, Mainstee, sawyer.
938 Grant, Alexander, Jaffray, sawyer.
939 Grant, John Edward, Hosmer, blacksmith's helper.
940 Grant, John George, Hosmer, blacksmith.
941 Grant, William S., Fernie, Dalton Ave., miner.
945 Green, Sam, Fernie, Chipman Ave., clerk.
955 Gregory Ernest George, Fernie, Central hotel, cook.
962 Griffin, Wm., Fernie, Morrison's camp, lumberman.
964 Griffith, Earl Hume, Fernie Lumber Co., teamster.
975 Grigg, Robert, Fernie Annex, lot 3, bk. 93, machinist.
977 Grundy, Morgan, Fernie, King Edward hotel, porter.
983 Guido, Cannaro, Fernie, miner.
908 Gob, Giovanni, Michel, miner.
970 Guerin, Villa, Sparwood, house 131, bush foreman.
900 Gile, L. D., Elko, laborer.
902 Gillis, Angus, Elko, lumberman.
963 Griffin, William James, Fernie, teamster.
899 Gilchrist, Andrew, Fernie, Miner.
942 Graves, F. K., Crow's Nest, laborer.
965 Griffith, Samuel, Crow's Nest, boiler maker.

989 Haigh, Thomas, West Fernie, miner.
998 Hall Stephen Metcalf, Coal Creek, House 168, miner.
999 Hall, Thomas W., Coal Creek, house 110, miner.
1032 Hardie, George, Coal Creek, miner.
1049 Hart, Albert Edward, Fernie Annex, miner.
1066 Hayes, Wallace, Fernie, Central hotel, laborer.
1072 Henbrow, Frank, Fernie Annex Exten., mineworker.
1086 Hewitt, Hosea, Coal Creek, house 117, bookkeeper
1150 Huret, George Robert, Fernie, Waldorf h., laborer.
1159 Hutton, Robert, Coal Creek, house 188, Engine oiler.
1043 Harrison, James, Michel, miner.
1080 Henthorn, H. C., Natal, clerk.
1010 Hamilton, Christopher, Crow's Nest, sect. foreman
1097 Hiltz, A., Crow's Nest, teamster.
1139 Hulme, Wm., Hosmer, switchman.
1091 Hill, John E., Corbin, timekeeper.
1119 Hossack, Edward, Waldo, laborer.
1120 Hossack, John, Waldo, millhand.

1167 Ibbertson, George, Fernie, McPherson Ave., painter.
1177 Ireland, William, Coal Creek, miner.
1182 Ives Thomas, Fernie, pumpman.
1180 Irwin, James Lawson, Fernie, teamster.

1208 Johanson, Mikel, Hosmer, miner.
1222 Johnson, Hugh James, Fernie, Central hotel, laborer
1253 Joyce, Patrick, Fernie, Queen's Hotel, miner.
1212 Johnson, Alfred Raymond, Fernie, King Edward hotel, clerk.
1225 Johnson, Robert Alex., Crow's Nest, cook.

1260 Kay, William H., Hosmer, fanman.
1269 Kendall, Nicholas Fortescue, Hosmer bk. manager.
1275 Kennedy, Peter Norman, Fernie, blacksmith.
1305 Knolles, Joseph, Coal Creek, house 195, miner.
1206 Knowles, Joseph, Coal Creek, Welsh camp, miner.
1322 Kukie Joseph, Hosmer, Royal hotel, bartender.
1294 King, Thomas, Elko, engineer
1295 Kirkhoff, Harman, Waldo, setter.

1331 Lafek, Charles, Hosmer, miner.
1332 Lafek, Joseph, Hosmer, miner.
1333 Lafek, Winda, Hosmer, miner.
1379 Ledleure, Philip P., Coal Creek, salesman.
1421 Lynch, Stewart, Hosmer, miner.
1439 Lynch, Hugh, Hosmer, miner.
1367 Lawrenson, Ed., Michel, miner.
1338 Lalonde, Victor, Fernie, teamster.
1367 Lawrenson, Ed., Michel, miner.
1405 Lloyd, George W., Crow's Nest, lumberman.
1434 Lyon, Alexander Bruce, Crow's Nest, bartender
1358 Lash, Henry Andrew, Waldo, medical practitioner.
1429 Lagea, Conrad, Waldo, Edgerman.

1453 Mallard, Ulysses Joseph, Hosmer, lumberman.
1454 Malbon, Daniel, West Fernie, miner.
1497 Matthews, John, Hosmer, Royal Hotel, porter.
1510 Mazz, Alexander L., Fernie, miner.
1522 Michell, Dudley, Coal Creek, House 159, timekeeper
1526 Middleton, Robert, Hosmer, fireboss.
1530 Miller, George, Hosmer, miner.
1537 Miller, William, Hosmer, Royal hotel, engineer
1545 Mills, Edwin, Fernie, Central Hotel, laborer.
1572 Monks, Adam, Fernie Annex, fireman.
1597 Morrison, John Alex., Hosmer, Royal hotel, teamster
1590 Morrison, John E., Fernie, merchant tailor.
1602 Mortiti, Crow's Nest, section foreman.
1635 Mutz, Albert, Fernie, brewer.
1636 Myers, John, Coal Creek, French camp, miner.
1442 Maddicks, J. A., Crow's Nest, locomotive fireman.
1577 Montabetti, Tony, Michel, tracklayer.
1584 Moores, Albert, Michel, miner.
1594 Morris, Lionel, Michel.
1612 Muir, David, Elko, C. P. R. pumpman.
1557 Mitchell, Garfield Raymond, Fernie, bank clerk.
1496 Matthews, George Alfred, Crow's Nest, machinist.
1634 Musgrove, John Thomas, Hosmer, overman.
1549 Milne, Herbert W., Waldo, mill supt.
1511 Mazzanobile, Thomas, Fernie, shoemaker.
1529 Millar, Alexander, Hosmer, stableboss.
1642 McAlpin, John, Coal Creek, house 298, fireboss.
1646 McCullum, Arthur Albert, Fernie, lumberjack.
1668 McDonald, Hugh James, Fernie, woodsman.
1672 McDonald, Hector, Hosmer, lampman.
1679 McDonald, Malcolm, Fernie, Central h., woodsman
1682 Macdonald, William, Fernie, King's hotel, laborer.
1687 McDougall, Peter, Hosmer, teamster.
1714 McIntosh, Finlay, Fernie, Queen's hotel, lumberman
1724 McKay, John James, Fernie, Central hotel laborer
1726 McKay, Murdock, Fernie, Central h., road foreman
1733 McKee, John, Elko, bridge foreman.
1737 McKee, Thomas, Hosmer, miner.
1739 McKelvie, Alexander, Hosmer, miner.
1751 McLachlan, Andrew, Fernie, Napanee h., bartender.
1771 McLeod, James Herbert, Fernie, Fire Hall, clerk.
1810 McVeigh, Thomas George, Hanbury, Jewell's Mill, edgerman.
1703 McGovern, James, Michel, miner.
1705 McGovern, Pete, Michel, miner.
1754 McLaughlin, Laughlin, McGillivray, logging foreman
1786 McNell, John, Natal, miner.
1681 McDonald, Arthur, Elko, lumberman.
1738 McKee, Edward, Elko, lumberman.
1773 McMahon, John, Elko, rancher.
1671 McDonald, Dan John, Fernie, lumberjack.
1712 McInnes, Malcolm, Crow's Nest, lumberman.
1705 McGovern, Peter, Michel, miner.
1710 McInnes, Hugh, A., Crow's Nest, lumberman.
1803 McRae, Al. Frederick, Corbin, teamster.
1790 McPherson, Donald Cameron, Waldo.

1816 Nay, John, Hosmer, physician.
1823 Nellies, David, Hosmer, motorman.
1824 Nellies, Sebastian, Hosmer, miner.
1841 Newton, Frank, Hosmer, clerk.
1850 Noodle, Emmanuel, Hosmer, teamster.
[illegible] Newson, William, Elko, lumberman.
1833 Newman, Albert, Corbin, laborer.

1885 Orr, Andrew, Fernie, Northern hotel, clerk.
1860 Oakes, Wm., Michel, miner.
1874 O'Keefe, Sylvester D., Elko, clerk.
1887 Orr, Samuel Sloan, Fernie, laborer.

1912 Parrotta, Salvatore, Hosmer, laborer.
1932 Pearson, William, Galloway, lumberman.
1993 Pooler, Alfred Edward, Morrissey, woodman.
2000 Poulin, Eugene, Fernie, Central Hotel, porter.
2001 Powers, Thomas, Fernie, Central hotel, laborer.
2003 Pratt, A. D., Hosmer, teamster.
2009 Price Walter Douglas, Fernie, laborer.
2015 Price, Walter, Hosmer, Royal hotel, miner.
2026 Purcell, Edmund, Hosmer, boilmaker.
1918 Pasta, Jeremiah, Fernie, miner.
1927 Pearce, Frank B., Michel, teacher.
2011 Price, John, Michel, miner.
2017 Pringle, Peter, Elko, teamster.
1983 Poalone, Cormene, Coal Creek, miner.
1920 Paterson, Thos. Cunningham, Crow's Nest machinist
1911 Parnell, George H., Corbin, carpenter.

2036 Quin Jas., New Michel, miner.
2039 Quinn, James, Alec., Corbin, miner.
2040 Quinn, James A., Corbin, miner.

2048 Rae, David Henry, Fernie, Central Hotel, brakeman
2053 Rankin, George, Hosmer, fireboss.
2054 Rankin, William, Hosmer, miner.
2061 Reid, James, Fernie, King's Hotel, laborer.
2092 Rice Alfred Richard, Hosmer, timber framer.
2123 Robertson, John Alex., Fernie, Waldorf h., engineer.
2124 Robertson, Wm. James Riddell, Waldo, assistant manager Baker Lumber Co
2134 Robinson, Joseph, Hosmer, Queen's Hotel, teamster
2140 Robson, Wm., Hosmer, lot 2, bk. 18 photographer.
[illegible]
[illegible] Rose, Rob John, Fernie, Central Hotel, lumberman.
2171 Russell, Wm. Edward, Fernie, carpenter.
2177 Ryan, Andrew, Fernie, lumberjack.
2171 Royle, Ed., Michel, house 10, miner.
Roberts, James, Elko, merchant.
[illegible]
2114 Rizzuto, Antonio, Fernie, laborer.
2168 Rossland, Cerilo, Crow's Nest, car foreman

2053 Rankin, George, Hosmer, fire boss.
2109 Rivero, James, Corbin, trapper.

2217 Scott, John Willard, Hosmer, switchman.
2219 Scott, William, Hosmer, motorman.
2229 Serson, Peter, Fernie, teamster.
2235 Shanks, John, Coal Creek, mine manager.
2236 Shapka, Harry, Hosmer, Main St., coal chute mgr.
2237 Sharp, David, Fernie Annex, miner.
2241 Shaw, Thomas J., Hosmer, overman.
2241 Shaw Thomas, J., Hosmer, overman.
2249 Shingar, John, Fernie, Queen's Hotel, miner.
2252 Sherwood, Claude Robert, West Fernie, butcher.
2263 Silverwood, A. J., Fernie, miner.
2266 Singleton, Robert Clifton, Hosmer, hoistman.
2273 Simpson, John Thomas, Hosmer, lampman.
2293 Slade, Arthur, Coal Creek, house 162, stableman.
2314 Smith, John A., Hanbury, Jewell's mill, blacksmith.
2331 Southern, William, Fernie, Central Hotel, carpenter
2336 Spears Albert H., Fernie, Fire Hall, teamster.
2341 Spencer, John W., Hosmer, foreman.
2354 Starr, Wallace, Fernie, miner.
2357 Stedman, George, Hosmer, proprietor.
2385 Stewart, Geo. Wilson, Fernie Dalton ave., hoistman.
2387 Stewart James, sr., Fernie, miner.
2389 Stewart, Robert, Fernie, teamster.
2390 Stewart, Robert Taylor, Corbin, mine manager.
2391 Stewart, Thos Wilson, Fernie, Dalton ave., hoistman
2404 Strong, Herbert James, Hosmer, lumberman.
2345 Sproule, William T., Corbin, stable boss.
2386 Stewart, Jack, Corbin, teamster.
2403 Strong, John G., Sparwood, lumberman.
2244 Shenfield, William, Elko, bartender.
2277 Sinclair, Robert Hamilton, Elko, accountant.
2295 Slater, Thomas, Elko, lumberman.
2352 Stenhouse, John Bon., Elko, Merchants' bank, teller
2375 Stephenson, James A., Elko, lumberman.
2380 Stewart, James, Elko, C. P. R., police work.
2414 Sweet, Frank, Elko, rancher.
2386 Stewart, Jack, Corbin, teamster.
2190 Sentoro, Paul, Coal Creek, coal passer.
2202 Savoy, Charles Jaspar, Coal Creek, timekeeper.
2325 Sneddon, David, Crow's Nest, car repairer.
2335. Sparham, Samuel, Crow's Nest, laborer.
2242 Shaw, William, Hosmer, mine manager.
2390 Stewart, Robert Taylor, Corbin, mine manager.
2355 Stearns, William Thomas, Waldo, lumberman.

2417 Tait, James Hall, Fernie, Northern hotel, carpenter
2435 Terris, Andrew, Fernie, McPherson Ave., miner.
2436 Terris, James, Fernie, McPherson Ave., miner.
2445 Thomas, John, Fernie, lumberjack.
2450 Thompson, Harry Gordon, Fernie, Victoria Ave., C. P. R. clerk.
2453 Thompson, Joseph Spreer, Fernie, Agent C. N. R.
2454 Thompson, Milo, Fernie, King's Hotel, teamster.
2455 Thompson, Joseph S., Fernie, clerk.
2463 Thorn, Benjamin Lennard, Hosmer, civil engineer.
2468 Tiand, Domenico, Morrissey, laborer.
2470 Tiffin, Reuben Taylor, West Fernie, miner.
2514 Tyler, Joseph Aloysius, Fernie, clerk.
2425 Taylor, John E., Natal, manager.
2442 Thomas, Charles, Michel, miner.
2488 Travis, Thomas, Michel, house 171, laborer.
2446 Thomas, William James, Elko, teamster.
2452 Thompson, John Andrew, Elko, bridge supt.
Thompson, Andrew, Elko,
2475 Todhunter, Albert, Elko, laborer.
2476 Todhunter, John Gibson, Elko, carpenter.
2478 Todhunter, Stanley, Elko.

2516 Unoka, Mike, Michel, shack 46, miner.

2518 Vachon, Clair, Fernie, Central Hotel, laborer.
2521 Valpola Eugene, Fernie, Imperial Hotel, teamster.
2520 Vallier, Jerry, Fernie, Pellatt Ave., bartender.

2556 Wallace, Mike, Hosmer, miner.
2562 Walsh, Harry Patrick, Fernie, Central h., teamster.
2565 Walter, Samuel, Hosmer, Camp 8, barn boss.
2567 Walton, William McNell, Fernie, Howland Ave., clergyman.
2574 Wardrop, James, Hosmer, miner.
2574 Warzaski, Joseph, Fernie, Queen's hotel, miner.
2584 Watson, Arthur James, Fernie, contractor.
2588 Watson, William, Fernie, Canadian Bank of Commerce, clerk.
2619 Whelan, Patrick Vincent, Fernie, hotelkeeper.
2620 Whelan, Thomas Hugh, Fernie, hotelkeeper
2625 White, Alec., Fernie, Morrison's camp, lumberman.
2642 Willits, Tom Harrison, Fernie, accountant.
2667 Wilson, David, Hosmer, Queen's Hotel, laborer.
2673 Wilson, James, Fernie, Dalton Ave., miner.
2677 Wilson, William, Coal Creek, house 187, overman.
2678 Wilson, William, Fernie, miner.
2700 Woodhouse, Alfred, Fernie, printer.
2717 Wright, Christopher, Coal Creek, accountant.
2722 Wylie, John L., Fernie, club steward.
2750 Walker, Robert D., Elko, lumberman.
Watt, Hugh, Elko,
[illegible] yard foreman.
[illegible]
Wellington, Arthur, Hosmer, carpenter.

2721 Young, Charles, Fernie, Napanee hotel, porter.
2721 Yates Joseph, Michel, house, 98, miner.
[illegible] Young, Alex., Natal, bridge foreman.

2738 Zeaman, Frank Joseph, Fernie, teamster.

This list is published by the Fernie Liberal Party, who desire it to be known that they do not wish to remove any legitimate voter from the list hence their reason for giving this publicity. Last November 238 persons were crossed off the list by the Conservatives BUT NOT A SINGLE NAME WAS PUBLISHED.

Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS
Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand, J. Pearson
Secretary, J. McNicholas,

ESTHER REBEKAH LODGE NO. 20
meets first and third Thursdays in month, at 8 p. m., in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand—A. Biggs
R. Sec.—Sister Price

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., J. Combe.
K. of S., D. J. Black.
M. of F., Jas. Maddison.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
Meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.
Dictator, J. Sweeney,
Secretary, G. Moses.
140 Howland Ave.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION
Lady Terrace Lodge, No. 224, meets in the K. P. Hall second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 p. m.
MRS. J. BROOKS, W. M.
Miss Flora McGuire, Sec.

LOYAL ORANGEMEN
Terrace Lodge 1713. Meet at the K. P. Hall first and third Friday evening of each month at 7.30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
R. CRICHTON, W. M.
J. SKILLING, Rec. Sec.

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Calgary Cattle Co.
Phone 56 Wood Street
FERNIE, B. C.

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

Purse Protecting Prices

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department

Women's Suits

22 Women's Suits on Sale for $9.50

In this lot are some very attractive styles. Materials are serge, Bedford cord, gabardine and black silk moire. Regular prices from $18.50 to $35.00.

Saturday Special $9.50

Women's Serge Dresses

Serge Dresses, made in plain tailored styles, neatly trimmed with contrasting silk and lace; a nice range of colors: tan, navy, brown Belgian blue and black. Sizes, 16 to 44.

Saturday Only $3.95

Children's Dresses, $1.00

Children's Wash Dresses in large assortment of styles and colors; in gingham, Indianhead and cambric; sizes 6 to 14 years. Regular price from $1.50 to $2.25.

Saturday Special $1.00

Boys' Wash Suits, 95c.

Boys' Suits in made and striped materials, with contrasting collars and cuffs. Sizes 3 to 7 years.

Saturday Special ..... 95c.

House Dresses

Women's House Dresses in strong gingham, neatly piped with contrasting materials. Sizes 16 to 44.

Saturday Special $1.25

Corset Covers, 65c.

Women's Corset Covers, made in fine cotton, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Sizes, 34 to 44.

Saturday Special ..... 65c.

Dry Good Dept.

REMNANTS

Marked down very low to assure a speedy clearance. In the lot are serges, cashmeres, satin cloth, Panamas, etc. The lengths are very suitable for ladies' skirts, children's dresses, etc. Come early and get your pick, because they won't last long.

Hosiery Specials

This is a special bargain. Ladies' and children's ribbed Hose, extra good quality and fast black; sizes 5 to 10.

Pay Day Special ..... 2 pair for 25c.

Ladies' Summer Vests

Extra fine even mesh; come both in ribbed and plain; no sleeves and short sleeves.

Pay Day Special ..... 15c.

New Wash Goods

Including crepes, ginghams, prints, etc., in all the newest weaves, designs and colorings. These are very suitable for ladies' and children's dresses, waists, etc.

Pay Day Special .....7 yards for $1.00

New Curtain Nets and Scrims

We are now showing the biggest and best assortment of these goods ever seen in Fernie. For Pay Saturday we are offering a special line of Curtain Nets. These are exceptionally good value. Extra strong net and pretty lace effects; 50 inch wide.

Saturday Special ..... 25c. yard

Ribbon Special

5½ inch Taffeta Ribbon in a big range of colors. Very suitable for millinery purposes; also for children's hair ties. Regular 30c. yard.

Pay Day Special .....20c. yard

Men's Department

ECONOMIC PRICES FOR PAY DAY

A special purchase in men's Neckwear, including values up to 65c. each, will be on sale at 25c.

This lot comprises plain silk poplins, knitted silk and a good variety of fancy silks in wide and narrow shapes. **See our Window.**

On Sale Saturday at ..... 25c. each

Children's Straw Hats

Mexican Hats for children are on sale in our Men's Department at **15c each**

Invictus Shoes

reflect manufacturing honesty, integrity and capability in every phase of their production from the tanning of the hide until the final stamp of approval is affixed in the form of the Invictus trademark. You know what the application of scientific principles must mean in such an important item of dress as your footwear. Therefore, the next pair of Shoes you buy should be Invictus—and the next—Invictus, and so on.

Silk Special

20 inch Chiffon Taffeta. Extra good quality; nice soft finish and will not cut. A big assortment of pretty pastel shades to select from. Makes up in effective waists, petticoats, etc. Regular 85c. yard.

Pay Day Special ..... 50c. yard

Grocery Specials

Sweet Biscuits, 2 lbs	.25
Weston's Soda Biscuits, 2 lb. tin	.25
Robin Hood Rolled Oats, 8 lb. sack	.40
Robin Hood Cream of Wheat, 2 pkgs.	.25
Braid's Ideal Coffee, fresh ground, 2 lbs.	.75
Cowan's Cocoa, 1 lb. tin	.45
Canned Peaches, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Seeded Rasins, per pkg.	.10
Oranges, large size, per dozen	.40
Red Seal Jam, 5 lb. pail	.50
C. & B. Jam, 4 lb. tin	.60
Wagstaff's Plum Jam, 5 lb. tin	.75
Wagstaff's Red Currant Jam, 5 lb. tin	.75
Sherriff's Jelly Powder, 4 for	.25
Wagstaff's Grape Juice, qts.	.50
Assorted Soft Drinks, per doz.	.90
Holbrook's Crystallized Lemonade Powder large size	.25
Holbrook's Malt Vinegar, qts.	.35
Colombo Olive Oil, ½ gal.	$1.35
Ivory Bar Soap, 5 bars	.25
Lyle's English Syrup, 2 tins	35
Special Blend Bulk Tea, per lb.	35

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Picnic Hams, per lb.	.14
Skinned Hams, per lb.	.16
Bacon, per lb.	.23
Roast Pork, per lb.	.30
Lunch Tongue, per lb.	.40
Premium Cooked Ham, per lb.	.40
Large Salt Herring, per lb.	.10

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

AN ACT OF PATRIOTISM

Victory at Home First

Arnold Bennett, in London News and Leader

Sixteen per cent. of the people of this country—that is to say, about one person in every six—do not get enough to eat, or are not sufficiently clad, or have no proper shelter of nights. It is not their fault. If they spent all their miserable earnings in the most scientific way, their earnings would still not suffice to maintain them in decent condition according to the minimum standard laid down by experts like Seebohm Rowntree and the late Charles Booth. Twenty-seven per cent. of the children in the average town, and more than that in certain large industrial towns, do not and cannot obtain sufficient sustenance and shelter to keep them in health. These are not the interested statements of the poverty-stricken; they are the disinterested and considered statements of members of the governing class. Further, we still preserve the criminal and idiotic institution of casual labor. That is to say, we still victimize a large number of citizens, saying to them, "When we want you to work, you must work. When we don't, you and your families can starve." Our rulers are so ignorant, the employing class is so stupid, the whole nation is so apathetic, that this condition of affairs is allowed to persist, and even great public authorities have not yet had the wit to perceive that it does not pay and never can pay.

On the top of it all we have the face to talk about patriotism to this population of casuals and sweated with their starving children. The astonishing thing is not that this population shows so little patriotism, but that it shows so much. It can outdo in patriotism many wealthy skinflints and many respectable Christians who joyously swindle the government on every day of the week. The actual insane condition of affairs cannot, in practice, be altered in the midst of war. It must be endured. But while we are enduring it, we with something to lose really have not the right to whine and to execrate because the martyrs of the social organism do not continualy enumerate our noble and beautiful spirit of sacrifice for the commonweal. Sacrifice is a delightful novelty to us, but those others have been at it all the time.

The Truth About Labor

But what about those unpatriotic rascals on the Clyde and elsewhere, who earn god money, oversleep themselves, prefer swilling beer to making shells, and imperil the issue of the war by going out on strike? It is almost hopeless to try to make any class above the working-class comprehend the psychology of the working class, and especially the striker. In this country to strike is to commit a crime, and "striker," like "freethinker," is a term of opprobrium. I wonder what heavy blows will be necessary before the community can receive into its thick noddle a few simple truths about the psychology of labor As regard the psychology of the present palpitating question of munitions, I may put down a few truths:

1. The men, like the masters, are engaged on Government work. The men see that the masters are making money and therefore they desire to make money also. That the masters are making too much money is officially proved by the mere fact that Mr. Lloyd George has categorically undertaken to pass a measure limiting the war-profits of manufacturers.

2. Men have never gained anything material from the masters except by going on strike, or threatening to do so. It is the recognized classic procedure. Men and masters are equally responsible for it, of course. It must be remembered that always before the men strike the masters have struck.

3. Real profits have risen during the war, but real wages have not risen. On the contrary, in many, if not most, cases, they have fallen. Men who earn extra money by overtime more than pay for that money in overstrain and loss of health which means future loss of earning power.

4. The rate of sickness among members of many trade unions has considerably increased during the war.

5. In the main, trade union rules are good and necessary rules. The men have demanded a Government guarantee that, if these rules are put in abeyance during the war, they shall be fully restored at the end of the war. The Government has given no such guarantee. It has said merely that it will "use its influence" to get them restored. The phrase is futile.

6. The Government has pressed the unions to accept arbitration in all cases of dispute. Some unions have agreed. Others, and very important unions, have refused. What excuse is there for this refusal? There is this excuse, that the employing class is open to the suspicion that it will agree to arbitration only when arbitration suits it. At the very moment when Conservative papers are objurgating the Miners' Union for refusing arbitration, the Port of London Authority, under Lord Davenport, is refusing arbitration. How does this fact present itself to the mind of the working man? The thing is grotesque. Further, it is beyond doubt that in the majority of cases of arbitration the men are not fairly represented on the tribunal.

7. There is no complaint to make against the great majority of workers, who have worked their hardest.

8. By an incomparable ineptitude a section of the Labor Party, at one of its most important reunions, has been denied the right of free speech.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Referring to our letter published in your issue of May 1st, we beg to enclose herewith list of names of persons to whose further retention on the Local Voters' List, notice of objection has been given, on the ground that they are no longer residents, leaving out those with reference to whom the objection has been withdrawn. As stated in our previous letter, no one has yet been struck of, nor will any one be struck off ,until the holding of the Court of Revision here on Monday the 17th inst. In the meantime, notice of withdrawal of the objection is being given in every case where we find a person is still residing in the district, and in any other case, where there is no evidence to the contrary, a letter from the party interested, or the least little of evidence tending to show that a person is still residing in the District will be quite sufficient at the Court of Revision so far as we are concerned, to secure his retention on the list.

Thanking you for publication of the list,

We are,
Yours truly,
DAVID J. BLACK, Sec.
Fernie Riding Liberal Association

(List of names objected to will be found on Page 7 of this issue.)

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

NOTICE

I own 600 acres of land near Maryville, B. C., located one mile from station, 300 acres under cultivation. Good house and barn; mostly fenced. This land can be irrigated if desired.

This is a first class stock farm; 10,000 acres open range adjoining. I want a first class man trained in raising and breeding live-stock, who owns good foundation herd, either as a partner or will sell on easy terms. Address: P. LUND, Wardner, B.C.

RIDERS WANTED as agents for our high grade bicycles. Write for low prices to THOS PLIMLEY'S CYCLE WORKS VICTORIA, B.C.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Five rooms on 2 lots; McDonald Ave., West Fernie. Owen Sherratt, Fernie, B.C.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Furnished or Unfurnished. 235 Victoria Avenue North.

For Good Treatment and Prompt Service Come to the Nyal Store

THE well known Nyal Family Remedies and Toilet Articles will in future be sold in this district only at this store.

We have been selected by the Nyal Company Limited, the makers of these high quality preparations, as their local Exclusive Agent.

And those distinguishing features of our store and service which caused our store to be selected by the Nyal Company for their Agency assure you of good service and treatment when you buy here.

OUR IDEA OF BUSINESS goes farther than a mere handing over of articles in exchange for your money.

But you are too busy with your affairs to have time to investigate for yourself the merits of all the various things sold in a drug store. We, however, are handling these things every day and are daily talking with actual users of the preparations we sell so that we have a pretty accurate opinion of their good qualities and short comings. This information we gladly and disinterestediv place at your disposal because we want everything you buy here to satisfy you. We are interested in seing that you get that one thing in our stock that will best suit the particular use you have for it.

It is because of this actual knowledge of the superior quality of the Nyal Products that we accepted the Nyal Agency. We know that when we recommend a Nyal product it will not disapoint either you or us.

We carry a full stock of Nyal Preparations and we'll gladly aid you with any information that will guide you in getting the most suitable preparation for the particular use you have for it,

If you are acquainted with any of the Nyal preparations you will know the very real and exceptional merit that the word Nyal signifies If you have not learned of Nyal Quality a telephone order will bring you any Nyal preparation you say. Nyal's Tooth Paste or Nyal's Face Cream are two particular popular items with those who know Nyal Quality.

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Agent For Nyal's Family Remedies