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VICTORIA, B.C.

The District Ledger

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

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New Writ For Civic Elections

Thursday evening, March 4th, we attended a meeting in the Council Chamber. Grouped around the table were J. L. Gates (Mayor) and Aldermen Graham, Jackson, Robichaud, Uphill and City Clerk Moffatt, whilst among the wallflowers we noted School Trustees Henderson, Dicken and Williams, Aldermen-Elect Barnes, Brooks and Marsham, City Engineer Ramsay, Fire Chief McDougal, Electrical Superintendent Finn, Chief of Police Brown, and if we have omitted any will include them in the category, "et al."

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and accepted, City Engineer Ramsay presented his report, the principal item mentioned being the macadamizing of the business portion of Victoria Avenue, but from the remarks made this is apparently only practicable in part owing to the sewers not being connected, and the smallness of the intake at Jaffray Street, where the waters converge. The report was filed.

Next item on the programme, was the offer, already accepted, made by the Home Bank for $5,000 worth of city debentures at 90 and accrued interest.

School Trustee Henderson presented the estimates for the school expenditure for 1915, which are $15,000.00, over $2,000 less than last year's estimate, and this despite the fact that there is an additional teacher on the staff and $450 more to be paid for rent and janitor.

School Trustee Henderson also called attention to the need for making sewer connection at the Annex School. This brought out a short dialogue with Alder. Jackson as the interlocutor.

Ald. Jackson: How far down have you dug?

G. G. Henderson: We have gone down to the sand.

Ald. Jackson: What is the condition when the waters rise?

G. G. Henderson: It comes up quite high.

Further remarks were made and then the question was dropped. The reason assumed is the expense.

This is a matter that should be attended to regardless of the expense incurred as the health of the community is endangered if neglected.

In order to instil into the minds of the children the necessity of cleanliness if they come to school with dirty hands and faces they are sent home, and properly so.

We have read considerable about the precautions one should take to prevent forest fires when out camping, the Provincial authorities having gone to considerable expense in the printing of instructions on cloth and posting the same conspicuously on trees and other prominent places where picnickers foregather. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!"

The residents in the immediate vicinity have good cause for complaint if this crying (perhaps later on "smelling" will be more appropriate) nuisance is not remedied. To delay this is false economy. It is a gamble with the health of the entire community at stake, and if an epidemic of scarlet fever, typhoid, diphtheria, or smallpox should break out the city may find itself subject to a far greater loss than the cost of connection would entail.

The experience of other cities throughout the province furnishes ample proof of the "penny wise and pound foolish policy."

We realize that times are hard, and economy is necessary, but when the well-being of the people is jeopardized it is not economy but parsimony, and should disease be caused those who may be loudest in their squeals regarding the outlay would most probably be the first to condemn the City fathers if they do not take early action.

Ald. Jackson broached the subject of a reduction of salaries of the civic employees. This was discussed at some length and finally resulted in City Engineer Ramsay, Assistant Fire Chief McCullum and Harrison, of the street cleaning department, each getting a 10 day lay off.

Supt. Finn, speaking on behalf of the Power and Light Dept., said that what holidays the employees took were mutually arranged among themselves, and that their labors were continuous the year through, including Sundays and holidays. Upon a question being put by Alderman-elect Brooks, the City Clerk stated that a firm of Vancouver lawyers was preparing a writ calling for a new election.

The meeting then adjourned.

Friday morning last a meeting of City employees decided they would turn over 10 p. c. of their monthly cheques to the City Treasury with the distinct understanding that the amounts thus donated should be used for relief purposes only, as it was felt that this would be the most equitable arrangement especially as the nature of the employment of those effected was such that a lay off was not practicable if present efficiency were to be maintained.

B. C. Coal Mine Act Amended

Following are some of the more important provisions of the Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which was introduced in the Legislature on Wednesday, by Sir Richard McBride.

Section 2—Re-enacts Section 8 of original Act and provides that employe be furnished with a detailed statement of how amount paid to him is arrived at.

Section 3—Re-enacts Section 10 of original Act, and further provides that all penalty deductions for dirty coal shall be credited to a fund for defraying the expenses of the Gas Committee inspecting the mine—the fund to be jointly administered by the manager and a committee representing the workmen.

Section 4—Re-enacts Section 33, and provides against owners or agents not qualified as managers interfering with management of underground workings and limits the number of mines to be controlled by one manager.

Section 5—Re-enacts Section 34, and provides for mines employing not more than ten persons being under the supervision of the holder of a third-class certificate of competency.

Section 6—Re-enacts Section 35, and permits a "coal miner" to have one assistant or apprentice.

Section 7—Re-enacts Section 37 and prohibits an assistant or apprentice being employed at the working face unless accompanied by a "coal miner."

Section 8—Re-enacts Section 57, and provides that a candidate for a "coal miner's" certificate shall have been employed at the working face for not less than twelve months.

Section 9—Re-enacts Section 63, and only transposes the words of the proviso.

Section 10—Reenacts Section 64, and provides for separate plans showing the system of ventilation in the mine, and that not less than six white prints thereof being always available for the use of rescue parties.

Section 11—Re-enacts Section 66 and provides that all roads of egress being conspicuously marked in the mine.

Section 12—Re-enacts General Rule 1, and provides that the mechanical apparatus for furnishing ventilation shall be placed not less than fifty feet out the line of airway.

Section 13—Re-enacts General Rule 2, and provides that the measurement of the separate currents of air shall be made at a point not more than 300 feet from the first working face in each district.

Section 14—Re-enacts General Rule 4, and relieves the manager from providing a suitable gas tester or testers for determining lower percentages of marsh gas in the mine atmosphere than can be determined by the ordinary safety lamp.

Note—This change is made for the reason that when the original act was introduced it was intended that a "Pieler" alcohol lamp would be used for the purpose of testing, but as General Rule 10 prohibits the use of a single gauze lamp in any mine, the "Pieler" lamp being a single gauze could not be used. The department has been unable to find a lamp that will meet the requirements of original General Rule 4, and in the meantime it is unfair to saddle the department and management with a responsibility impossible to comply with.

Section 15—Re-enacts General Rule 9, and inserts the word "inflammable" for "explosive" in the second line.

Section 16—Re-enacts General Rule 10 and provides for testing safety lamps in all mines and includes mines employing less than thirty persons underground.

Section 17—Re-enacts General Rule 11 and adds Subsection K, providing that detonators, explosives and fuse be supplied to the coal miners at cost price plus freight and handling charges.

Section 18—Re-enacts General Rule No. 12 and permits the loading and simultaneous firing of four holes in the long wall workings where the coal is undercut to a depth of not less than five feet provided the total quantity of explosives used does not exceed one pound in weight.

Section 19—Re-enacts General Rule 13 and simply transposes the sentences.

Section 20—Re-enacts General Rule 14 and provides for barrier pillars along boundary line.

Section 21—Re-enacts General Rule 33 and provides that every fan should be equipped with a self-recording water guage, a record of which shall be kept in the office at the mine and shall be accessible to the inspector of Mines.

Section 22—Re-enacts General Rule 37 and provides for the election, in place of appointment, of the inspection (gas) committee by the workmen employed in the mine, and in the event of failure by the workmen to elect such committee, the Chief Inspector of Mines is empowered to select two competent miners from amongst the workmen to perform the duties of the committee, and make it incumbent on the management to withhold from the wages of the workmen a sufficient sum to remunerate the persons making the inspections. Clause 2 empowers the Minister of Mines to make regulations governing the election of such committee.

Section 23—Re-enacts General Rule 41 and provides for the cleaning and maintaining of wash houses by the management on the request of two-thirds of the workmen, and reduces the charge for use of same from $1 to 75 cents per month.

Section 24 introduces new General Rule 42 A, which provides for telephones and controls the use of electricity underground.

Section 25—Re-enacts Section 106 and corrects a typographical error, the word "of" being changed to "or" in the sixteenth line and makes sense of the section and provides for protection under the Workman's Compensation Act of men training or engaged in mine rescue or first aid work, or engaged in mine inspection work on behalf of the workmen as provided by Section 22 of this Act.

Miners And Operators Still in Session

During the present week numerous rumors, arising from nobody knows where, have been in circulation touching affairs incident to the making of the new agreement.

We again advise those who hear or read of anything about what the conference at Calgary is doing to place no reliance in same.

The conference is still in session, and whatever it results in we will at once acquaint our readers as soon as it is practicable to do so.

WAR MUNITIONS PLANTS ARE TAKEN

LONDON, March 9.—The House of Commons gave the government today authority to take over the control of the entire manufacturing trade of the country and to place it under a combined management for the purpose of increasing the output of munitions of war.

Most Drastic Measure

The defense of the realm act, passed at the outbreak of the war, gave the government power to take and exercise control over works where war materials were being actually made. David Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer, on behalf of the government, today asked that the control of the manufactories be extended to works which were capable of being used for that purpose.

This power was unanimously granted, although Andrew Bonar-Law, the leader of the opposition, described the measure as "possibly the most drastic ever laid before parliament."

This step on the part of the government came as a complete surprise, although Mr. Lloyd-George in a speech at Bangor last week emphasized the importance of increasing the output of war munitions, which labor disputes at that time threatened to diminish.

Workers are Public Servants

Now the workers in the manufacturing trade will be in the position of public servants, and the government hopes that this fact will impress them with the importance of keeping up supplies, for which the armies and navies of the allied countries largely depend upon this country. A business man will be given charge of the organization.

(The above action is indeed significant, as it thereby establishes a precedent which will not be lost sight of by those upon whom it is imposed; furthermore, may result in most insistent demands being made by those affected that the necessaries of life as well as the instruments of death, shall be controlled by the government. Because of the constantly increasing cost of living forcing the workers to threaten to strike unless higher wages are paid has necessitated this most drastic step in order to protect Britain's commercial interests. In like manner may the government be compelled to extend its powers, and by control of the shipping and other industries, prevent them from acquiring huge profits to the detriment of the consumer.)

10 MEN RESCUED OUT OF 258 ENTOMBED

HINTON, W. Va., Mar. 8.—Rescue parties late tonight had brought out alive ten men and recovered the bodies of nine victims of the explosion which entombed 258 miners in Layland mine of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, seven miles from Quinnimont, early today. The work of rescue is continuing and is aided by the crew of rescue car No. 8 of the United States Bureau of Mines, which reached the scene tonight. From all available sources it is estimated nearly 165 men are still in the mine. Most of the entombed miners are foreigners.

THREE KILLED IN MINE

OAKLAND CITY, Ind., March 8.—Three men entombed in the Ayrshire coal mine near here yesterday were found dead today when the debris was cleared away. The men were placing props when they were crushed by a fall of slate.

GLADSTONE LOCAL

Special mass meeting will be held in the Grand Theatre, Sunday, March 14th, at 7.30 p.m., to discuss ways and means for supporting the men affected by the explosion in B. North mine.

S. P. OF C.

A meeting will be held on Sunday at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of discussing the business affairs in the Socialist Hall. A full attendance is requested.

Contributions for the campaign fund for the forthcoming election will be appreciated and acknowledgment made through the press.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Writs for the new election have been issued under the authority of the Attorney-General.

This is the result of a somewhat tangled skein, and the City of Fernie is well out of what at first promised to be an interminable legal dispute.

The Attorney-General's Department has advised Messrs. Macneil and Banwell, who were acting as solicitors for the City in this matter, that writs for new election would be issued immediately and that the nominations would take place on the 29th day of March, 1915, and the election on the first day of April.

FERNIE ELECTORAL DISTRICT

That tract of land comprised within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, being the international boundary, with the eastern boundary, of the province; thence west along the said forty-ninth parallel to the east bank of the Kootenay River; thence northerly along the east bank of the Kootenay River to the southwest corner of lot 113; thence west to the centre of the said river; thence along the centre line of the Kootenay river to the mouth of the Palliser River and the centre of the Kananaskis Pass to the east boundary of the province; thence southerly along the east boundary of the province to the point of commencement shall constitute Fernie electoral district.

PATRIOTIC BALL

On Wednesday, March 17th, a grand Patriotic Ball will be given in Victoria Hall, the proceeds from which will be used for the purpose of ministering to the dependents of those at present engaged in the big fight.

IRISH CONCERT AND DANCE

There will be an Irish Concert and Dance in the Hall of the Holy Family Church on St. Patrick's Day, March 17th, commencing at 8.15 p.m.; admission, 50c. Besides the usual attractions, the Fowler Quartette will be in atendance and render several selections.

ADDRESSING OF MAIL

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

(a) Rank .....
(b) Name .....
(c) Regimental Number .....
(d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit. .....
(e) Battalion .....
(f) Brigade .....
(g) First (or Second) Canadian Contingent .....
(h) British Expeditionary Force ....

Army Post Office,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Owen were Fernie visitors during the past week.

COLLIERIES AT HILLCREST HAD VERY FAIR YEAR

In Spite of Explosion Company Show Operating Profit of Nearly $100,000 Somewhat Less than in 1913

Despite losses consequent on the explosion in the Hillcrest Mine early last summer, the company came through the year in fair shape. The net operating profits were about 25 per cent less than for 1913, but the general statement is cheering. The following from the Montreal Star gives the details of the company's financial position at the end of 1914:

Net profits of the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, for the year ending December 31 last, show net operating profits, after providing for all expenses, amounting to $92,764, a decrease of $32,315.

In submitting the report of the directors, C. B. Gordon, the president, pointed out that the serious explosion which had occurred in the mine on June 19 last had interrupted the steady progress the company has made since its inception.

The property loss due to the explosion was comparatively small and was promptly repaired, but the loss of life was serious both to the miners' dependents and to the company. It is customary in Alberta to pay compensation in the District Court, and as a result $3,000 per month is being paid off to the beneficiaries until the whole amount is liquidated. At the present time it is impossible to compute the total liabilities from this explosion, as a large number of those killed were foreigners, and it is not known yet whether or not they left dependents.

Referring to the output of the company it was pointed out that it had been materially affected by the general curtailment in business, but the directors declared the property was never in better condition, and it is hoped that no difficulty will be met with in meeting the liability to the compensation fund as it arises.

Note—The above, taken from the Lethbridge Herald, must indeed be very cheering news to the shareholders in view of the delays in operation caused by the explosion and the many idle days occasioned by the dullness of the coal market.

When the disaster happened the question of compensating the dependents followed in its wake, but when the matter was pressed voluntary liquidation was mentioned as a probable outcome if payment en bloc was urged. The miners' representatives, feeling the responsibility of the situation, and not wishing to jeopardize the indemnity to which the dependents are legally entitled, considered it expedient to submit to the plan adopted of paying $3,000 per month into the District Court.

There is one mistake made in the report referred to. The instalments are not yet being paid into court and will not be until June, 1915, practically one year after the disaster took place, and during the interim the dependents have been attended to from the proceeds of private subscriptions raised on their behalf and the moneys contributed by the fellow workers of the victims administered through their organization—the U. M. W. of A. No more convincing evidence of the paramount importance of the profit side of the story can be put forth than is shown in the present instance. The "risk" which capital undertakes in connection with industrial pursuits is given first consideration. The risks which the worker takes in order to provide for himself and those near and dear to him are secondary. Such is the dictum of capitalism, and will continue to be so until the working class awaken to the necessity of changing conditions when mankind, not money; humanity, not property rights, shall demand the more imperative attention.

These repeated lessons, though dearly bought, must eventually arouse the workers to cease supporting a system which so disastrously affects the welfare of their class and instead of voting those in power whose prime function is the protection of property interests, will seize the reins of government and administer to the requirements of a society as a whole instead of the pecuniary benefit of a small percentage thereof.

JOSEPH MARTIN'S PAPER "VANCOUVER EVENING JOURNAL" LATEST SENSATION

Joseph Martin, the stormy petrel of politics, has taken up a new vocation and as a combination preventative of ennui we doubt if he could have made a more fortunate selection—politics and a newspaper. Although the journalistic venture is in the initial stages a libel suit for $25,000 has already been started against the Vancouver Evening Journal. Despite the huge profits obtained from the operation of a daily, we he'e nor deets whether the extra publicity given will enable the business manager to raise his card rates sufficient to cover the payments of such sums as the one claimed.

LATER.—It is stated that Martin has tendered apology.

B.C. Legislature Prorogued

VICTORIA, B.C., March 9.—The reconstruction of the provincial cabinet will, in every probability, not be undertaken until after the election. In the meantime Hon. W. J. Bowser will temporarily administer the portfolio of finance and agriculture. The decision of the government to create a department of railways, as distinct from public works, means that three cabinet positions will have to be filled, namely, the new portfolio, that of finance and the presidency of the council. No other resignations are expected.

Nominations will take place on Mar. 27. The statutes provides that two weeks shall elapse before polling day after nominations have been made.

Discussing the question of dissolution Saturday night, Sir Richard McBride said:

"Deeming it imperative, in view of a number of considerations vitally affecting the well-being of the province—considerations mainly arising from the crisis of the war—that the country should be consulted in respect to the policy which the government purposes pursuing to meet the situation. I have asked His Honor for a dissolution and this has been granted. The Legislature will, therefore, be dissolved on Monday when a date for the election will also be fixed.

"Some changes in the personnel of the Cabinet will be made to meet the wishes of those who may feel disposed to relinquish office and to strengthen the administration at a most critical period in the history of the province. An announcement in this particular will be made public very shortly.

On General Record

"The government of which I have the honor to be leader will appeal to the electorate for another endorsement at its hands on its general record, but more particularly for the reason that it purposes in the future attacking vigorously and courageously those features of provincial development which though already initiated are still incomplete. I refer in this connection to the matter of railway construction, both on the mainland and the Island. Those sections of the railway programme on the mainland, which are still in progress of construction, must be pushed along to completion; and this also applies to the Island railway system.

"As a result of the crisis due to the war, a multitude of new problems must be faced in British Columbia, and it is my purpose as leader of the government to face those problems and apply myself to their solution. It is my conviction that we are only at the beginning of provincial development and that now more than ever before, we need faith and confidence in the future of the country, and courage and energy in applying ourselves to the great task set our hands.

Grappling With Problems

"The legislation laid before the House at the session just closed relative to the matter of aid to the agricultural industry is an earnest of the determination of the government to grapple in a specific way with some of these problems, and as well indicative of the line of policy which I shall advocate in respect to other important matters of provincial development and conservatism. I shall avail myself of an early opportunity of publicly announcing these new lines of provincial effort which must engage the attention of the administration if we are to be true to the conviction that this country but stands at the threshold of her great career.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to add that in determining to again consult the electorate of this country I do so with the fullest conviction that the same generous measure of confidence which has been reposed in me on various occasions during the past twelve years will be again forthcoming in undiminished measure. I yield to no one in my great and unimpaired faith in the splendid future of British Columbia. I purpose giving the best that is in me to the task of bringing to the speediest fruition those projects for its development which have already been so successfully initiated."

The Liberals of the Delta riding today nominated A. D. Paterson as their standard bearer. Mr. Paterson is a cousin of the ex-lieutenant governor of British Columbia.

The Liberal convention for Vancouver will likely be held next week. It has been definitely decided to contest every seat in the province.

Price Ellison and the "Old Cow" Transaction

"Three Acres and a Cow," carried the late Joseph Chamberlain to political victory; "Four Cows and no Acre" may deprive one of B. C.'s honorables of his position in the B. C. Legislature. This, however, may not close his political career, as the Federal house at Ottawa can bear testimony. The members for Newcastle and Columbia may get the gentleman's "goat" if the statements contained in the speech reproduced hereunder are substantiated.

"There is a matter to which I wish to refer which I think merits a considerable deal of attention from this house," declared Mr. Parker Williams. "We appear, in spite of our disinclination to spend money in some form of assistance to the farmer, to have become extremely desirous of importing pure-bred stock into B.C., and in connection therewith establish the colony farm at Essondale. The government has imported from the U.S., Eastern Canada and Great Britain, at a high price. The Minister of Finance also has a farm which is at Vernon.

"Twelve months ago, to be exact, on February 17, I asked for certain information about the colony farm, having certain facts that things were not as they should be, and I asked for the names and addresses of the persons to whom stock had been sold by private sale. The replies, although they were not quite as explicit as I would like, suggested that the Minister of Finance has been a purchaser to a considerable extent. The items are not plainly detailed there. The member for Columbia on Friday last was able to get more information than I could, having perhaps more to go on asking his questions.

"Improper Relations."

"[illegible] extremely improper relations have existed between the Minister of Finance and some of the government servants, and possibly some of the other ministers, because the responsibility for the acts of the employes of the Provincial Secretary's department or one of the branches of it, rests upon the Provincial Secretary. We find that the Minister of Finance goes to the medical superintendent and the herdsman of the colony farm to dicker and barter for the purchase of provincial property. A more deplorable case has never occurred in this or any other legislature in this country. At least, I hope not.

"We find that a cow, Axie Posch de Kol, was bought by the provincial government for a cost laid down at the farm of $342.75, and this animal was sold by private sale to the minister of finance for $25.

"Not $25," the Provincial Secretary interrupted, "the Minister of Finance paid the market value for the cow."

"Then if there is a mistake it falls upon the shoulders of the speaker," the member for Newcastle continued. "Mr. Speaker is responsible for the correctness of the order paper and of the votes and proceedings of this house. I propose until somebody repudiates the correctness of the issue of the votes and proceedings No.'s 6 and 27 of Friday last that $25 goes. This cow, Axie, cost laid down $342.75, and she was sold to the minister of finance for $25. Roxy of Elmwood, another pure-bred cow, cost the province $281.25, and she was sold to the same gentleman for $75. Rose de Kol Fayne cost $156 and was sold for $25. Meta Clothild P. cost laid down at Essondale $420, and was sold to the hon. the Minister of Finance for $75. The total cost of the four cows was $1200 and they were sold to the Minister of Finance for $200.

Gives Information.

"Probably the hon. gentleman might ask the manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at New Westminster [illegible] for these cows" suggested Hon. Dr. Young.

"I would say it would be a favor to me and a duty to the house and everyone else that at any point where I get my information wrong, I would be put straight, so I thank the minister for the information," said Mr. Williams.

"But the point is shall we rely on a bank manager at New Westminster or the reply which the minister is responsible for in this house? What were the questions of the hon. the member for Columbia and what were the replies? Take the votes and proceedings for Friday last and find out what the definite questions were. What did Axie Posch de Kol cost? The reply is $275 and 2% per cent of

(Continued on Page Four)

Accidents From Falls of Roof And Coal

By George S. Rice

Great mine explosions shock the public, but in 1911 falls of roof and of coal in the coal mines of this country killed over three times as many miners as were killed by explosions, and as many as were killed by all other accidents underground. Very few recover from the injuries they receive in an explosion; usually it is a matter of no injury or death. On the other hand, each year thousands of coal miners are caught by falls of roof and coal, and hundreds are killed or are crippled for life. The table following gives the number killed from this cause during the past five years. The figures for 1907, 1908 and 1909 were published by the United States Geological Survey.

1907—Killed by falls of roof and coal, 1,122; ratio per 1000 employed, 1.71. Killed by other causes, 3,197; ratio per 1000 employed, 4.88.

1908—Killed by falls of roof and coal, 1,080; ratio per 1000 employed, 1.61. Killed by other causes, 2,449; ration per 1,000 employed, 3.64.

1909—Killed by falls of roof and coal, 1,191; ratio per 1,000 employed, 1.79. Killed by other causes, 2,668; ratio per 1000 employed, 4.00.

1910—Killed by falls of roof and coal, 1,310; ratio per 1,000 employed, 1.81. Killed by other causes, 2,840; ratio per 1000 employed, 3.92.

1911—Killed by falls of roof and coal, 1,321; ratio per 1,000 employed, 181. Killed by other causes, 2,719; ratio per 1000 employed, 3.73.

It is easy to see why the public believes that explosions are the greatest danger in coal mining; large numbers of lives are snuffed out in a few moments; there are pathetic scenes; rescue parties are in danger from after-damp or a second explosion.

On the other hand, falls of roof or coal seldom kill or injure more than one or two men at a time, and such accidents, occurring at widely scattered mines, are not reported except by the local newspapers and by the State inspectors. Nevertheless the totals are appalling. Each working day an average of five men lose their lives and a dozen men are injured from falls of roofs or coal in the work of supplying the nation with fuel.

Can these accidents from falls be prevented? Probably not wholly, on account of the natural dangers of mining but in large part they can be. Even if only one-half of these deaths and injuries were prevented, then, on the basis of the figures for 1911, 650 lives would have been saved and perhaps 1,900 serious injuries would have been avoided during the one year. Even then our record would have been worse than that of many other mining countries.

Falls of Roofs in Roadways, Headings or Passageways

Accidents form falls of roof are less frequent on roadways, headings, or passageways than at the working face, because the roof is constantly inspected by foremen and other bosses. If loose pieces are noticed they are taken down or are supported by timbers. Only when derailed cars knock out timbers so that the roof comes down can injuries from roof fals be considered at all excusable, and not always then.

The burden of preventing falls in entries and passageways rests largely upon the foremen and the company inspectors. But whenever a miner or anyone passing along the roadway discovers a loose or dangerous place it should be his duty to mark the place and report it to the nearest foreman. If possible, he should not pass under the place, but should go around another way to reach the man in charge.

Figures showing the number of accidents from falls of roof in entries, roadways, or passageways as compared with similar accidents at the working places have not been gathered for the whole country, but the department of mines of Pennsylvania has compiled such figures for its own State and has brought out some valuable facts. Pennsylvania produces nearly one-half of all the coal-mines in this country, so that the Pennsylvania ratio between accidents from falls of roof in roadways and similar accidents in working places may be regarded as about the same as the ratio for the United States. The Pennsylvania figures indicate that in the coal mines of this country probably only about one-tenth of the accidents from roof falls happen in entries or gangways. This and other valuable data are shown in the following table, prepared from the report of the State department of mines at Harrisburg, Pa.:

Fatal accidents from falls of coal, slate and roof in Pennsylvania in 1910, arranged by locality in mine where accident occurred.

Anthracite mines—Killed at face: 173; per cent., 65.35; killed in pillar workings: [illegible] per cent., [illegible]; killed in rooms, cross-cuts and chambers: 23; per cent., 9.09; killed in entries, gangways and slopes: 36; per cent., 13.35; total number killed: 253.

Bituminous mines—Killed at faces: 187; per cent., 61.11; killed in pillar workings: 82; per cent., 26.80; killed in rooms, cross-cuts and chambers: 6; per cent., 1.96; killed in entries, gangways, and slopes: 31; per cent., 10.13; total number killed, 306.

Falls of Roof and Coal in Rooms and Working Places

The above table shows that in Pennsylvania, in 1910, 54 per cent. of about five-sixths of the deaths from falls of roof, "slate," and coal happened at the face of rooms or chambers, and 20 per cent., or one-fifth, happened in pillar workings. However, it would not be proper to reason from the smaller number killed that there is less danger in pulling or drawing pillars, as that plainly is most dangerous work. The chief reason for the smaller number of killed in pillar drawing is the small number employed, because a great many mines do not draw pillars; moreover, drawing pillars is work that is given, or should be given, to the most expert miners, and they are less likely to be caught by falls if they use their judgment.

In comparing reports of accidents, it is very difficult to tell from the figures gathered in different States or even in different parts of the same State whether an accident has been caused by a fall of roof or by a fall of coal. "Slate" in some districts means "draw slate," as in the Pittsburg district, but in other districts it may be considered "roof." Where the coal bed is thick and a layer of coal is left up as roof, a fall of the roof coal should be considered as a "fall of roof."

Prevention of accidents from Falls of Roof or "Slate."

It is the belief of the writer, and of many mining engineers, that most falls of roof, coal, and "slate" are not necessary. The principal causes of accidents from falls are the following:

(1) Failure to use sufficient props or timbers.

(2) Going back to the face without testing the roof after shot firing.

(3) Undermining the inner edge of a block that seems to be safe, but actually is loose.

(4) The sudden loosening of a concealed "pot," "kettle bottom," "bell," or a fossil stump.

The first two causes, which result in the largest number of accidents, are generally avoidable; the second two may generally be avoided by setting the props or timbers close enough together, but some accidents from these two causes may be considered unavoidable.

Word to the Miner

Now, how can you, the miner, escape harm from a fall of roof in your working place? The answer is: Be careful.

Two parties are interested—the operator and yourself. In this case at least, the interests of the operator and your own are alike—falls should be prevented. If an accident happens the operator suffers a money loss, but you may be made a cripple for life, a burden on your family or the community; or you may be killed and leave a dependent family. Hence, it is necessary that you, as the one most vitally concerned, must take the most extreme care to prevent these accidents.

Remember, it is the unexpected that often happens. On the other hand, the operator, or the foreman or boss who represents him, must do his part—that is, furnish the timber.

The laws of nearly all the coal-mining States require the operator to furnish the necessary props or timber at or near the working place. Sometimes, through delays in the haulage, or more rarely through the carelessness of a foreman or boss driver, the timber is not received at the time you need it. If the timber does not arrive you should not take a great risk in going without it and work under an unsafe roof. Important as your daily earning is to you, the delay of one or two hours, or even a whole shift, is as nothing compared with being killed, or becoming a cripple for life, by having a piece of roof fall on you. Remember your family or those dependent on you and wait for props.

Occasionally a miner thoughtlessly pushes a car close to the face and then goes behind the coal and the car and proceeds to mine off the coal freed by the shot. If the coal breaks and falls suddenly, the miner may be pinned against the car and killed or crippled, when if he had left the car standing some distance back he might have escaped injury.

Testing the Roof

When you enter your room or working place in the morning you should proceed slowly, watching the roof carefully with the light from your lamp thrown upon it. If any place seems doubtful you should test it with a pick or a heavy stick, touching the roof or doubtful places with your free hand. If any vibration is felt, the piece is unsafe and must be taken down or timbered at once. The "sound" of the roof may often be deceptive if the loosened piece is large. If the roof is too high to reach with the hand, a stick should be held against the doubtful piece and if the piece is loose you will feel the vibration through the stick. This is the approved and adopted method of certain large mining companies who have found from experience that the old method of "sounding" the roof is unreliable.

Take a pick or bar with you for testing and pulling down loose pieces of roof as you go toward the working face. All the untimbered roof in the space through which you work during the day should be carefully tested before you do anything else. If a loose and threatening piece is found it should be alied down, or else a prop or props set under it, or, when necessary, bars, straps, or collars should be used. This should be done before any other work is started.

At intervals in the day, or whenever you change your working point in the room, entry, or heading, the roof should be examined and tested. If you are running a machine, you should see the roof is carefully tested before each cut is made and is tested again after the cut.

Do not take the risk of cutting or loading a car before putting up a prop; a moment's delay may cost your life.

If you have difficulty in getting timber promptly, you have a just cause for complaint to the mine foreman. No responsible operator will support a foreman or superintendent in refusing to give you timber enough and to give it promptly. It is not to the operator's interest to do so, and, moreover, he would not be obeying the law of the State. Even in those States where the wording of the law is not explicit in this respect, no court will support his refusal. That, however, does not help you at the time; the blame for working when timber is not provided rests on you.

Timbering a Working Place

Frequently a miner says to himself, "I will load another car before timbering." Again, he will say, "The top is good; I have been a miner for 20 years and know when to set a post," and then he fails to follow the instructions of the foreman, sometimes with disastrous results to himself.

It is impossible in a brief circular of this kind to describe the methods of timbering that should be followed under each of the various conditions of coal mining in this country. Generally certain methods of timbering (not always the best methods) are used in each district. In some cases the State inspectors have made certain rules for placing timbers in advancing rooms and drawing pillars. Where such rules have been made, or there are mine rules, they should be carefully followed. But these rules are not always sufficient; they cover the average case, but not an extreme or special condition—that is, it may be the rule of the district or mine to set two or three lines of props in a room, the props to be not over 5 or 6 feet apart, whereas in some rooms four or five lines of props may be necessary.

It is important to set the props at regular intervals and in some places to set extra props as they may be needed. If the roof seems to be in bad condition, do not hesitate to set a temporary post at the face to protect yourself while loading a car. Timber the place, if necessary, even though the post is in your way. Don't wait until the car is loaded, for the roof may fall on you. Keep proper tools on hand with which to do timbering.

When you are undercutting the coal, especially in a room, do not mine an indefinite width without setting a block or sprag; the same care applies in top mining; if the roof is insecure over the mining, put blocks or posts under the roof as you proceed with your cutting.

Do not neglect to timber your place properly, even if you are in a hurry or feel that the top is all right because it usually is good, nor neglect to do so because timber would allow you the same freedom to work. This neglect, if continued, will result in some one being hurt or killed.

Falls of "Slate."

One of the things that causes a large number of accidents is the "draw slate" in the upper part of the coal bed or just above the coal. In the Pittsburg district this is called merely "slate"; it is a "slate" (really a clay shale) that in many places is hard when first exposed to the air, but rapidly softens and falls. Props will not keep it up; that is, it will "cut" around the head of the prop or cap piece. Therefore, the best thing to do is to take it down immediately and slow it in the gob. When similar "draw slate" is found in mines in other districts no time should be lost in pulling it down.

In coal mines in France, which generally have a weak shale roof, the rules require that the props shall be placed not over 1 meter (3½ feet) apart each way and that there must be hitches cut in the coal face and straps or bars put in, supported by the props behind, before the miner is permitted to undercut the face. The good results of this law is shown by the records of accidents in French mines. In spite of the poor roof, the number of accidents from roof falls in proportion to the number of underground employees is lower than in any other country.

Falls of Roof or "Slate" in Drawing Pillars.

Drawing, or pulling, pillars requires experience and skill. If you have both, you may do this work. Otherwise you should not go into pillar workings without an experienced partner, or "buddy." No matter how much experience you have had, never neglect to set a line of "breaker props" so placed that if the roof weight comes on suddenly the line of props will break the roof there and prevent its breaking off at the edge of the pillar and burying you.

A common cause of injury from falls is the attempt to recover loose coal in the gob or scave. Unless there is proper protection for the miner this should not be attempted. The recovery of props from the scave is a good thing to do if you are careful, but you should use chains and levers, so that you will be in a safe place when the prop is drawn out by the chain.

Effect of Explosives

Great damage is done to a roof by the use of too much explosive for a shot and by not placing shots properly. If the hole is drilled too close to the roof, the blast tends to shelter it. Do not place the shot too near the roof. If the coal is not undercut or properly sheared, a great deal of the force of the explosive is spent in shattering the roof. Also, props may be blown down.

You should watch closely to see that you use just enough explosive to bring down the coal. This will not only lessen the cost of the explosive and increase the proportion of lump coal, but it will lessen the risk of accident from an explosion or fall of shattered roof which might kill or cripple you.

When you go back after firing a shot, it is particularly necessary that you thoroughly test the roof in the way previously described. You should not go back under any condition while the smoke is thick, both on account of the poisonous gases and because you can not then properly observe the condition of the roof or whether props have been thrown down.

Falls of Coal

Figures gathered in 1910 by the State mining departments of three of the States that have large outputs of coal are as follows: In the Pennsylvania anthracite field, 80 men were killed by falls of coal out of a total of 253 killed by falls of all kinds. In the Pennsylvania bituminous fields 54 were killed by falls of coal, as compared with a total of 306 killed by falls of all kinds. In West Virginia 32 were killed by falls of coal out of a total of 215 killed by falls of all kinds. In Illinois 19 were killed by falls of coal out of a total of 65 killed by falls of all kinds. In these three States 185 men were killed by falls of coal out of a total of 839 from all kinds of falls, or 22 per cent of the total. The number injured by falls of coal is much larger than the number killed. For example, in West Virginia 119 were injured by falls of coal, out of a total of 461 injured by all kinds of falls.

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines indicate that in the calendar year 1911 the number of men killed by falls of coal (other than roof coal) in the entire country was 148 out of a total of 1,321 killed by falls of all kinds, or about 11 per cent. In the bituminous mines of the country the proportion of deaths from falls of coal to deaths from falls of all kinds was 120 to 1,039, or about 11.5 per cent; in the anthracite mines the proportion was 28 to 282, or about 10 per cent.

The responsibility for preventing accidents from falls of coal is almost wholly in the hands of the miner. Most of these accidents occur through failure to block or sprag the coal while undercutting it, or, in a thick seam, while slabbing it off. The miner working among the lumps of coal may have his foot caught when a mass of coal rolls over. There is particular danger from rolling coal in pitching seams, where the face may sometimes break and "run."

Every miner knows that before starting to undercut the face, either by pick or by machine, he should carefully sprag the coal. This takes only a few minutes, and is a most necessary precaution. It also helps to keep the coal from spalling off if there is any weight from the roof that tends to make the coal break at the back of the cutting. As you continue the undercutting you should put in blocks or more sprags. When you are ready to bring down the coal, knock out the sprags in order, starting at the inner end, so that you may not be caught between the coal and the gob in case the coal rolls over in a block. Special care needs to be taken in longwall work, as in the northern Illinois district or Canyon City (Colo.) field, where the longwall system is employed, and there is little room between the face and the gobbed material. In a thick seam particular care must be taken in slabbing off coal that is left above your head.

Suggestions for Foremen and Assistant Foremen

Your positions carry great responsibility in caring for the mine and in caring for the lives of the men under your direction; the prevention of falls of roof is one of your most important duties. The responsibility of taking care of the roof in the entries, headings, or passageways is yours. Unsafe roof in these places should be promptly attended to, and making it safe should be considered more important than getting out coal.

In keeping rooms and working places safe you share responsibility with the miner, except that it is your duty to see that timber supplies and tools are promptly furnished at the request of the miner, or as your own inspection has shown to be necessary. Systematic records should be kept of the supplies furnished each miner, and it should be a matter of notice that requires inspection if the miner is not using at least the average supply of timber furnished other miners. Dealing with a large body of men, you will always find a certain number of miners careless of their own safety. These men should be closely watched, and any miner who persists in not using the necessary amount of timber should be given other less dangerous work to do, or should be placed as the partner or "buddy" of a more experienced and careful miner.

It is sometimes thought because the coal is strong that little or no timber is required. Such mines or places are often the most dangerous, because when a loose block of rock is undermined there is no protection. Where the roof is good there is a tendency for the miners and the foremen to become careless. You should bear in mind that you must always be prepared for the unusual condition. The loss of one life or the crippling of one man would pay for a vast amount of timbering, not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but in dollars and cents.

Inspection of Working Face

Constant inspection of the working faces is of the utmost importance. The mining laws of some States specify that the foreman or inspectors shall inspect the face at least once in two days. This is not often enough. It is far better, if the work can be so arranged, that an inspection be made every day by the foreman or assistant foreman in addition to the preliminary inspection by the fire boss; and it would be still better if inspections were made several times a day—if not by the foreman or pit boss or his assistant, by special inspectors or face bosses.

Where there are large numbers of miners who do not speak English, you should either learn their language sufficiently to explain how and where the props are to be set, or should have an interpreter explain to the men what is required in timbering, as well as in other matters pertaining to safety. In such cases it is doubly important to see that his orders have been obeyed.

There is an excellent system, which has been used to some extent in this country, by which the supervision of the workings is divided, a foreman or "face boss" being placed in charge of a district, for which he is responsible.

Improvement in Methods of Timbering.

It should be your constant thought to improve the methods of timbering, so as to prevent accidents. Sometimes the method of mining is improper and affects the method of timbering. This is particularly true in machine mining and in drawing pillars. Where breast machines are used, a large amount of space is required between the face and the nearest timbers. In many cases temporary props should be set up and reset as the undercutting proceeds. There is particular danger in machine mining when the work is so subdivided that no one man is responsible for the condition of the timbering, either temporary or permanent, in any one room or entry.

You should arrange this work so that the timbering will be carefully looked after, and some one will be responsible for each room and entry head, and you should not permit loaders to enter a working face unless there has been a preliminary inspection made of the roof. Many foremen have done excellent work by managing the timbering so as to keep down the number of accidents from falls in their mines, but in the greater number of mines, as shown by inspection and by statistics gathered by the State inspectors, insufficient precautions are taken.

In steeply dipping coal beds there are added dangers from falls of roof or coal. A large fall at the face may knock out many props. Where accidents from this or similar causes have occurred frequently, you should try to see whether the method of mining is the safest that can be adopted; that is, if open rooms are run straight up the pitch, see whether inclined rooms may not be used, or whether the gob (goave) may not be filled by waste rocks, or by washing in refuse or sand, as is done in some German mines in advancing work, and in mines of the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania in recovering pillars.

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS

By John M. Work

Happiness is not secured by multiplicity of possessions. If I thought the Socialism would perpetuate the mad scramble for mere things, my sustained enthusiasm would wane.

It is my hope that Socialism will result in a return to the simple life, the simple joys, the simple pleasures. It is my hope that Socialism will evolve people who can elicit more satisfaction from a quiet walk through the woods than from rushing about in a showy white wagon. It is my hope that Socialism will produce people who can find more pleasure in a mental or mechanical problem than in fine clothes or jewelry.

The only formula there is for producing genuine happiness was discovered long ago; he who saved his life shall lose it, and he who loses his life shall save it.

The only way to become genuinely happy is by making others happy.

It may be done either concretely or collectively, according to temperament. But it is the only way.

It may be done by striving for better conditions, or by performing useful work. But it is the only way.

As long as one's own welfare is uppermost in his mind, genuine happiness is impossible.

I appeal to people's selfish interest as much as any other agitator. But it only is a means of arriving. I have [illegible] Socialism and I adopt the [illegible] methods of securing it.

The fact remains that selfishness and happiness are deadly enemies. They cannot exist together. When [illegible] begins to dawn. A placid countenance is never seen on a selfish person. You might as well look for bright darkness. They are incompatible. A placid countenance is seen only on a person who forgets self and works for the good of others—for the good of his class, or his race, or what not. By losing his life he saves it.

Among economic and sociological students it is a commonplace that social evolution is a spiral.

When I say that I hope Socialism will mean a return to the simple life, I am headed frontwards, not backwards. I hope the upward spiral will again lead around to the simple life. I not only hope it will, but I believe it will.

To some people the simple life is dull damnation.

To others more highly developed, the rush of capitalism is dull damnation. Nothing would make them so sick and tired and so soon ready for suicide as to be compelled to enter the rush and swirl. They insist upon living the simple life. If the world does not like it, so much worse for the world. It is the loser, not they. They are not recluses, however. They stay close to their fellow men and help win them to Socialism. But they decline to engage in the rush and scramble for wealth.

The human race has the choice of getting back to nature or becoming extinct. Even Socialism could not save it unless it seized the opportunity [illegible] Not that I want to undo anything wherein we have improved upon nature. Far from it. I want to preserve all that. But in numerous way we are killing ourselves off, singly and [illegible] the adoption of injurious substitutes for nature. These must be sloughed off if the race would live. They are encouraged and enforced by capitalism. Disease and insanity are due to them. And disease and insanity will end the race if a halt is not called. Socialism will give us a wide open opportunity to call such a halt.

Capitalism has robbed the world of its beauty, its grace and its virtue. It has changed us from a generous into a morbid people. It has made us greedy and envious. If someone else has a bauble that we have not, we cannot rest until we have one like it. And it does not make any of us happy. Mere things never made anyone happy.

I am not worrying the working class is being exploited out of its automobile and such.

I am deeply concerned because the working class is being exploited out of its leisure, out of its physical, mental, moral and spiritual health, out of its opportunity to escape from the dullness of ignorance, out of its opportunity to be self respecting and noble and generous and worthy to be.

Socialism will produce all the things that people need. It will give all the people an easy opportunity to get all those things that people need. It will give all the people an easy opportunity to get all those material things which form the condition precedent to the higher things. But it will also pro- [illegible] commence once and the puerile desire to outdo one another in show and display. Persons who show off their possessions will provoke smiles such as those now provoked by children who talk big. Such persons will be looked [illegible] mentally undeveloped.

Capitalism has made us an aggregation of nervous wrecks. If we can't be in the swim, we groan inwardly and outwardly, and we all the imaginary fact that we are wasting our lives.

When capitalism is abolished and the mists have cleared away, many a person who is now adored will collapse like a gaudy toy balloon when punctured.

We shall have a better measure of human values. "The greatest of all is the servant of all."

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., Cannore, 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. Johnstone, Sec.

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

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

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

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

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

CORBIN LOCAL
No. 2877
Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—R. Garbutt, 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 Sundays, after each pay day, at Miners Hall. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—E. Morgan, Secretary.

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Philosophy of A Fool

By Touchstone

"Impossible."

"Those that are Fools, let them use their Talents."—Twelfth Night.

At All Fools' College we cultivate, as our most precious possession, a number of incredible beliefs. In the light of reason they melt away into mists as illusive as those that veil the beauty of the moon on a summer night.

"You could not possibly make building material out of them," the wiseacres tell us. And when we declare that it is out of these incredible beliefs we mean to build the future social system, the wiseacres open their fatuous faces and emit a loud guffaw.

I do not blame them for it. What else could be expected of them under the circumstances?

From infancy they have been fed on facts instead of fancies. They have been taught to accept the Things That Are when they ought to have been incited to demand the Things That Are Not.

Brothers, there is so much wisdom in this world and far too little foolishness. We are not unpractical enough. We slagger under a burden of common sense. We are laden to the breaking point with the impediments of sagacity.

We drudge when we should dream. We scramble for diamonds in the dirt when all the jewels of the sky are ours for the taking.

For one, I utterly reject whatever is offered me as "sound and sensible." Give me in preference to the solid facts of the wise ones of the world the unattainable faiths of the fools.

There are more durable cities to be built of clouds than of clay.

It is the privilege of every student received in to All Fools' College to signalize his entry by putting the hardest question he can think of to the master.

The question is stated before the whole of the students and teachers assembled, and, together with the answer of the master fool, is inscribed in the great book of the college, for the instruction of all who may read therein.

"For what must we strive?" was the question I submitted.

And the master replied, "The Impossible."

I remember to this day how that answer thrilled me.

Later, when I came to realize its profound significance it changed the world for me. I ceased to reach out my hand for the nearest thing worth having and started chasing rainbows and climbing to the stars and sailing to the sunrise.

I cannot pretend to have followed these illusory occupations with dazzling success. But I am sure that I would have been less profitably employed with my nose on the grindstone, and all my energies devoted to what is called by the wiseacres "getting on."

I am sure, moreover, that it is only by striving for the impossible that we win to the highest.

Beethoven was chasing a rainbow when he captured the "Appassionata," Corot was climbing to the stars when he found the "Bent Tree." Shelley was sailing to the sunrise when he happened on "Alastor."

It is in the vain pursuit of rainbows and stars and sunrises that the human race at last will stumble on the better time that is to be.

I think a day will come when the social system will be organized for happiness instead of for gain. That is one of my incredible beliefs.

Looking around at the world as it exists it seems a very incredible belief indeed. The social system has always been organized for gain. And not for the gain of all, either, but for the gain of a few.

That also would seem incredible if it were put forward as an abstract statement. We are only able to accept it because experience tells us it is true.

I can see him gazing up into the sky at the shining sphere of the earth, and hear him exclaim:

"That beautiful star, monopolized by a handful of its inhabitants, to the exclusion of millions of others born to enjoy its beauty? I cannot believe such a story. The millions would not permit it."

You and I know, brother, that the millions do permit it. They have permitted it so long that it has become identified in their minds with the natural order of things, and for them incrediblity only begins with the suggestion that things could ever be otherwise than they are.

They cannot conceive of a social system organized for happiness.

They perceive that the elaborate organization of society is designed for the protection of great wealth; they are aware that thus it has been for innumerable generations; and when a fool comes along and says that one day, not far distant, it will all be different, that the time will come when the animating motive of the social system will be pleasure and not profit, they scoff and sneer.

"Impossible," is the answer which the fool receives. And he may count himself lucky if it is not emphasized with sticks and stones.

Of course it is impossible. That is just exactly why we fools are after it.

What is there else worth striving for?

Nothing that the wiseacres deem to be within the range of practical politics is of any use to us. We would not walk across the street to secure the possible.

Why, in all these thousands of years the possible has been done, and there are vast multitudes who are always hungry and ill-clad, and ignorant and dirty and servile to their very marrow.

Get right out of the world, peer down on it from the peaks of imagination. Now tell me, honestly, is the sight you behold a pleasing one?

Is it nice to see children with shrunken bodies and lifeless eyes toiling like slaves? Does the spectacle of women selling love for a living satisfy your esthetic sense? Are you content that men should pile up riches for others and fight among themselves for a flung crust?

That is all that the pursuit of the possible has accomplished in the myriad years since ever humanity began.

That is all that "practical politics" amounts to.

Give me the preachers of impossibilities. Give me the rainbow chasers, the star climbers, the sunrise seekers.

It is they who have done everything that matters.

When the first man ape proposed to walk erect and turn two of his feet into hands, you may depend there was a whispered wiseacre swinging by his tail nearby who sniggered "Impossible."

When Prometheus set out to steal the fire of the gods for the use of men, the mocking laughter of the wiseacres who pronounced it impossible was the last sound that came to his ears from this fretful sphere.

When Christ taught that all men are equal, the slave-owning wiseacres snarled that he stirred up the people with impossible dreams and they clamored for the cross to silence him.

When the workers began to think and to demand that justice should be done them, the wiseacres, loaded with ill-gotten gains, denounced them as impossibilists, and sought to put them down with jail and gibbet.

Brother, I pin my faith to the impossible. And I believe, therefore, that we shall one day have a social system organized for happiness and not for gain.

We are paving the way for such a system even now.

That is what the "growing love of pleasure" means that the wiseacres worry about. It is the crude attempt of the crowd to realize that happiness for which the race of men was born.

It is a terrible thought that millions have died miserable when under a better social system they could have lived happy. Their misery served no valuable purpose. Nobody's misery ever does.

It is when our feet have danced that we have progressed fastest. It is when our laughter has rung out gayest that we have mounted highest.

Organize the social system for happiness instead of for gain and we shall leave the very gods behind us on a lower plane.

I believe in the impossible. I believe that bricks and mortar are not as good building material as rainbows and stars.

And I believe that the sunrise can be plucked like a flower from the sky to bloom in every home for evermore.
—N. Y. Call.

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY

In one of the industrial centres of Canada a Socialist comrade heard the call of his country and offered his services as he thought to help crush German militarism. Full of enthusiasm, he began to train, humming in his heart all the time that he was out to fight for political freedom for the German people, and to crush the Prussian autocracy.

When his day's training was over, he thought that he could not do better than take a bundle of Cotton's Weeklies and distribute them among the soldiers so that they would understand what the Socialists really advocated. He had not distributed many copies when he heard his name called by his commanding officer.

Officer: You are not allowed to distribute these papers.

Private: How's that?

Officer: Because we won't allow our soldiers to read Socialist newspapers.

Private: What objection have you to Socialist newspapers?

Officer: Well—er, you have no right to question your superior officer.

Private: What am I wearing this uniform for? Did I not enlist to fight Prussian militarism, and maintain British liberty, and here you are introducing Prussian methods of free press suppression in the soldiers' camp.

Officer: Well, I'll let you distribute your paper this time.

Soldier (listening to the argument): He may as well be dead, for he is a marked man from now on.—Cotton's Weekly.

The Uses of a Press

By Robert Hunter

Most Socialists and trade unionists know the value of good organization. They know the value of constant agitation, or regular meetings and of soapboxing.

These instruments they know how to use their ideas, to dispel ignorance, to overcome misrepresentation, to clear men's minds and to make them think.

Immeasurable energy is put into the use of these instruments of propaganda.

Our organizers wear themselves out going from town to town. Comrades of the various cities spend innumerable days in the arduous work of organizing and advertising important meetings. Every labor orator is overwhelmed with invitations to speak.

The railroads make tens of thousands of dollars a year carrying about the country our oratorical freight. The hall-keepers make immense sums each year for letting us meeting rooms.

Certainly all this work is of immense importance. Whatever we have accomplished has been accomplished largely through the use of these instruments of propaganda.

But think a moment of the uses and power of a paper.

It can find its way into millions of homes in the year. It can strike blows which will arouse millions of men. Through it the noblest ideas can penetrate into the minds of countless multitudes. It immeasurably multiplies the power of man.

Debs can only talk to a few if he depends on his voice alone. He could talk to every man, woman and child who can read if we had a sufficiently powerful press.

Some of the best writers in the world are now Socialists. They could speak daily to countless millions; they could tell the truth daily to the entire nation about science, industry, business, politics, if our press was all it might be. Their power can be multiplied as fast as we multiply the circulation of our press.

A prominent lecturer can come only once a month. But every comrade and every sympathizer—even the lonely comrades on some distant farm—can be served as well as the multitude of comrades in a great city by our press, and all can be served, not once a week or once a month only, but every single day of his life.

You know fellow trade unionists and even clergymen, teachers, and radical democrats who are beginning to be interested in Socialism. You live in the same town with them and yet it is impossible for you to talk to them every day. But our press can reach, not only the few you know personally in your own town, but also countless other thousands in other towns throughout the country. For a mere trifle the postman will bring the best arguments your writers are capable of.

There are at least two million Socialists in this country, made Socialists by books, pamphlets and by public meetings, but half of them voted for Taft or Wilson or Roosevelt. And why?

Because every day in the year they read a capitalist paper. They are hypnotized by reading day after day of what the Democrats are doing. They read their speeches, and naturally they are influenced by their arguments. If they read a Republican paper, it is the same. They have something working on them every day, influencing them to cast their vote for a Republican or Democratic candidate.

How can we ever expect to poll our vote if we allow our enemy to reach people daily, while we see them only once a month, or once a year, or never at all?

The fact is we don't poll our vote and we shall never poll our vote until as a question of mere organization we shall realize the stupendous uses of a newspaper.

As a mere matter of organization we should canvass and recanvass for subscriptions every man in sympathy with our views. We should impress upon him the duty of supporting the labor press.

The man who reads the lies and arguments of the capitalist press three hundred and sixty-five days in the year will not vote the Socialist ticket on election day.

And the amazing thing about this method of propaganda is that it is done after a time at a profit. The capitalist parties spend incredible sums for halls, advertising and orators during a campaign; but capitalist editors make millions out of papers that influence the people far more extensively and effectively.

We ought to create a sentiment upon this matter. We ought to make it a thing of shame for any Socialist throughout the land not to buy every day a Socialist paper.

A Socialist ought to be ashamed to say, "I read regularly a capitalist daily," as he is to say, "I vote a capitalist ticket."

It is a crime to vote a capitalist ticket, but it no less a crime to support the capitalist press. The Socialist vote will take care of itself if you will build up this great and powerful instrument for the emancipation of the mind of man from the daily influence of the capitalist press.

Of all work to be done, nothing, it seems to me, compares in importance with this.—St. Louis Labor.

ANY DYSPEPTIC CAN GET WELL

By Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Says Capt. Swan

Life is very miserable to those who suffer with Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Biliousness. This letter from Captain Swan (one of the best known skippers on the Great Lakes) tells how to get quick relief from Stomach Trouble.

PORT BURWELL, ONT., May 8th, 1913.

"A man has a poor chance of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was what was wrong with me. Loss of appetite and indigestion was brought on by Constipation. I have had trouble with these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years, I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them on many occasions to friends and acquaintances. I am sure that "Fruit-a-tives" have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking "Fruit-a-tives" according to directions, any person with Dyspepsia will get benefit".

H. SWAN

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE MAGISTRATE'S STORY

What He Owes to Zam-Buk

Mr. C. E. Sanford, of Weston, Kings Co., N.S., a Justice of the Peace for the county and a deacon of the Baptist Church in Berwick, says: "I have used Zam-Buk for piles and found it a splendid remedy. It cured me."

Mr. Thomas Pearson, of Prince Albert, Sask., writes: "I must thank you for the benefit I have received from the use of Zam-Buk. Last summer I had a fever, which left me with piles. I started to use Zam-Buk and found it gave me relief, so I continued with it. After using three or four boxes it effected a complete cure."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, eczema, blood-poison, varicose sores, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. You are warned against harmful imitations and substitutes. See the registered name "Zam-Buk" on every package before buying.

The District Ledger

As an Advertising Medium is Without Equal in the Crow's Nest Pass

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 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

WHO GETS THE DIFFERENCE, MR. CAMPBELL?

The Alberta Legislative Assembly is in session at Edmonton.

R. E. Campbell is the representative of Rocky Mountain constituency.

This gentleman is reported to have enlivened the proceedings with a speech, a portion of which we reproduce elsewhere in these columns.

The mining of coal is the principal industry carried on in Mr. Campbell's district, therefore it is quite in order for him to discuss that which is of vital interest to the electorate of Rocky Mountain.

He alludes to the deplorable condition of many of the mineworkers because of lack of employment, with its depressing influence upon their finances. This is a fact which cannot be refuted.

He calls attention to the quantity of coal imported from the United States, assuming, therefore, that if it were not brought across the border more work would be furnished to coal miners resident in Alberta. This looks reasonable enough, still before accepting it as a remedy let us look a little further a field. From the coal fields of both Alberta and British Columbia an immense tonnage is shipped into the United States, and this exportation has furnished a theme for the Washington State representatives at Olympia from the coal producing counties to dilate upon and urge that some measures should be adopted, looking to the relief of distress because of lack of employment in their respective ridings. Neither the legislative assembly in Alberta nor the House of Representatives in Washington has any tariff making power, this being wholly vested in the Federal authorities. Recommendations may be made, 'tis true, but immediately thereupon there is a howl about the greatest good to the greatest number from the Public. Such being the state of affairs on both sides of the imaginary line, is there a remedy, and if so, what is it?

Mr. R. E. Campbell, doubtless unconsciously, gives us a clue to the solution when, in the course of his remarks, he points out the productive value to the Province of Alberta of every miner is $2,200 a year, and he goes on to state further that the world wide figures show $1800 per annum, as per the Scientific American.

We know from the statistics of the U. S. Labor Bureau that the figures quoted are approximately correct.

Taking Mr. Campbell's own figures of $2,200 as correct, what becomes of the difference between this amount and the average yearly wages paid to the miners of Alberta? True, a certain percentage must be deducted for the maintenance of schools, roads, bridges, trails and other necessary unproductive factors, but these only account for a relatively small portion of the two thousand two hundred dollars. What gobbles up the great bulk of the difference, even making allowance for those factors already mentioned? Dividends or Profits may be the reply, but we may also be assured that these are relatively small. In many cases they are relatively small on the present prices at which the shares are offered on the open market, still there is quite a difference between the actual physical value and the assumed value. To have a better understanding of this question one must dig deeply into the history and development of capitalism, this done, it will dawn upon the investigator the reason for the producer receiving back in wages so small a portion of the social value of his product is because so many non-producing elements must be fed, clothed and sheltered out of the proceeds before the real producer is paid for the labor power which he has disposed of. To educate the working class in effecting their emancipation is the mission of the Socialist.

To be told that every miner produces $2,200 is very interesting information, particularly coming from one who is a parliamentary representative but what they need to know is: If we produce this sum, how is it that the average yearly earnings fall way below half this figure?

Perhaps Mr. Campbell may make a study of this phase of the situation and enlighten his constituents therefrom when next he solicits their suffrage but it were better still if the electorate would make a study of the subject themselves, and as a means thereto would recommend they read "Industrial Problems" written by one N. A. Richardson, which throws a good deal of light on this vexatious subject not within the scope of a newspaper article.

EDUCATION FOR SERVICE NOT FOR PROFIT

We have already stated in these columns that night school classes will be established by the Provincial authorities about October of the present year.

We now take the opportunity of informing those who do not wish to put off studying until the Fall, but would take up a course of lessons by correspondence provided the fees were within the range of their pocket book, that there is a school at Fort Scott, Kansas, called "The People's College," ready to furnish the required education. This institution is organized for service not for profit. It will not [illegible] the graduates reported will be "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in history, science, economics and industry.

The purpose of the People's College is to educate men women and children to the end that they may obtain their freedom through enlightenment, and every effort will be made to develop individuality instead of allowing it to go so far, and when it is approaching the "dangerous" (?) stage, put the clamps on. As an evidence of the determination that the school shall not come under the benumbing influences of "money bags," the by-laws state specifically that any gifts will be accepted, only if they are given unconditionally.

This institution is based on purely democratic lines, the measure of success it achieves is dependent upon those for whose advantage it primarily exists, and we think that daily the working class is becoming more and more alive to the necessity of getting an education that does accurately interpret the word "education" to lead them out of the bogs of bourgeois fuddledom.

A SHORT STUDY IN HISTORY

Queen Victoria died January 22. 1901, leaving behind her a large number of descendants. The late King Edward was the eldest son and the youngest child, Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).

The grandchildren and great grand children are exceedingly numerous, and to give a list of them is not necessary for our purpose at this writing, but we will deal more specifically with those born between the years 1905 and 1909, the reason for the selection of this period will be explained later on.

Living great grandchildren of Queen Victoria:
George Donatus, born Nov. 8, 1906.
Ludwig Herman, born Nov. 20, 1908.
Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909.
Marie Cyrillovna, born Feb. 2, 1907.
Kira Cyrillovna, born May 9, 1909.
Gustavus Adolphus, born April 22, 1906.
Sigvard, born June 7, 1907.
May, born Jan 23, 1906.
Rupert, born Aug. 24, 1907.
Johann Leopold, born Aug. 2, 1906.
Sibylle, born Jan. 17, 1909.
Prince of the Asturias, born May 10, 1907.
Jaime, born June 23, 1908.
Beatrice, born June 22, 1909.

Among those enumerated are representatives of the houses of Hesse, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Waldeck and Pyrmont, Holstein-Glucksberg and Hapsburg.

After scanning over this abbreviated list of members of the third generation of the late Queen Victoria some of our readers may wonder why they are given prominence in these columns. Our reason for enumerating them is because of the relations existing between their existence and the City of Fernie. This assertion may seem somewhat remarkable. However, strange as it is, we doubt if the great majority of our citizens realize there is such a connection, and we feel confident the royal blooded personages whose names and date of birth given are totally ignorant of the influence they have upon the future actions, not only of the present, but also upon future residents of this municipality. Strange as it may seem, so long as these great grand children of England's Queen are living, and (to use the vernacular of the west) "then some'," the sand, rock, clay or other building material in the City Park is protected from the plebian uses to which it might be put of being incorporated in a building.

We will now explain how this state of affairs is arrived at.

In the year 1909 an agreement of sale was entered into between the Coal Company and the City of Fernie for the purchase of an area of 188.93 acres popularly referred to as the City Park, and below we give an excerpt from the document now in the archives of the City Hall and to which any citizen may have access if he desires to corroborate our statements:

"No part of said lands shall be used or excavated for the purpose of obtaining sand or other material for building for other purposes than building on said lands. No part of the land shall be used at any time for the purpose other than that of a public park without the consent in writing of the company under its corporate seal first hand obtained . . . .

(c) Prohibits selling liquors; (d) restriction re erecting store for selling merchandise . . . . No part shall be laid out as a townsite . . . . The conditions hereinbefore mentioned only obtain during a period of time consisting of the life of **the grandchildren and great grandchildren of the late Queen Victoria living when this was executed, and the lifetime of the survivors of such grandchildren and great grandchildren, together with a further period of twenty years of such survivor.**"

(The heavy type is ours.) In view of the probable duration of life which may be attained by some of those born prior to the making of this contract (1909) we may take 80 as a figure and to this add the 20 further years, and one hundred is the result. Therefore, under normal conditions, the local newspaper at 2009 A.D. may chronicle the festivities attendant upon the complete possession by the City of Fernie of the 189 acres located on the south side of the River Elk called "The Park."

This instrument was drawn up on behalf of the Coal Company by H. W. Herchmer, and signed on behalf of the City by its then mayor, Sherwood Herchmer.

THE NICKEL QUESTION

Once again this product of the Sudbury district is engaging the attention of the law makers at Ottawa.

Don't be alarmed, they are not going to prohibit its use for the scientific murder game—War—No! that would be subversive of the best interests of that portion of society which has but one object in its connection with any industry, viz., Profit.

The stock increase of the International Nickel Co. from 1902 with $11,800,00 to $29,031,000, 1913, is agitating Messrs. Bowman and Carter two M.P.'s, not because of the use to which this product may be put, but for the reason that whilst the dividends for the year 1913 amounted to about $4,000,000, the province collected the insignificant tax of $36,000, and as a result the Government has promised a commission of inquiry.

The source of our information is a leader in the Toronto Globe of the 4th inst., a portion of the concluding paragraph reads as follows: "The importance of nickel as a metal element in the manufacture of certain naval and military equipments has brought the industry prominently before the attention of the public, and will, no doubt, result in returning a more reasonable share of the profits of the industry to the Provincial Treasury."

There you are! Much prating about the horrors of war, and if it could be forever prevented how thankful we would be, provided, however, it did not result in wiping Profit completely out of existence.

PRICE ELLISON AND THE "OLD COW" TRANSACTION

(Continued from Page One)

the cost for delivery. How sold? By private sale. Whom to? The Minister of Finance. What for? $25.

"Shall we take this as so or consult the unknown say-so of a Canadian Bank of Commerce manager at New Westminster? I insist that in this house we must take the votes and proceedings as correct till they are proved to be incorrect. If they are not correct then I would insist upon it that a correct series of replies to these questions is supplied as soon as they can be got out of the printing office. But here we have the Minister of Finance going in there and by private sale buying these provincial assets which the government cannot have had for more than twelve months, assets which cost the province $1200 and which the minster gets for $200. If that is not astute trading then I do not know what the term means.

Different Answers

"The Minister has bought a lot and all from the farm. Just what his conception of business is I cannot say but that is the fact. The hon. gentleman has bought how much I cannot make out because the answers last year do not fit in with those that were given this year. The dates do not correspond nor does the total amount. There would appear from this year's answers to have been paid $1,950 for an enormous amount of stock, which leaves $1,678.60 unaccounted for, or so it would seem, if you take the answers to the two series of questions together.

"What is the explanation the honorable gentleman offers to these series of questions. He would say they were animals which did not turn out as represented at the time of purchase. If they are culls, who bought them for the government, and how came it we bought for such a high price as $400? Who was the agent? and more than that, how does it pay to ship culls from New Westminster up to Vernon. I claim that a cull worth $25 will not stand the freight to Vernon.

Was an Old Cow

"Meta Clothild P. sold for $75. The Minister's explanation is that she was an old cow, thirteen years old, but she cost $420. He says that she had a salf at the time of the transaction; I would substitute the word 'adventure.' I wonder when she reached that dry zone of the Okanagan if it rejuvenated this old cow, and the view she got of the scenery if she took on a new lease of life and was no longer an old cow.

"In purchasing this old cow for $420 laid down, did the agent of this government pay $420 for a gambling chance that the calf would be alright and the cow would be worth $75 after? The explanation of this unusual price would do no credit to a third-class pupil from an Indian school, much less the Minister of Finance of this province.

"Only one explanation can be placed on this series of transactions which seem to have been the subject of the hon. gentleman's cupidity for a longer period, that is, that he used his position as a member of the government to the employees of the government at the colony farm and dicker and trade and beat down the price of the provincial assets. A minister of the crown should keep his hands out of things of this nature.

"A man who has accumulated, and by questionable means, the amount of what the Minister of Finance has, and then uses his power to break down the little bit of moral courage and standing of the provincial employees, as must have been done in the case of Dr. Doherty and the herd, then all I have to say is this is a subject for this House to deal with. We are careful about the morals of this community of this province. The Attorney-General, who has charge of that, has four men busy all the time seeing that no moving picture that would injure morals gets by. What is going to be the effect on the people of B. C. if this House condones conduct of this nature?

Danger to Morals

"It is a subject that placed it peculiarly within the power of this House to deal with and I insist on it, that the people of this province will watch closely what steps we will take. It is a matter for the Conservative member of this House. If it is to their satisfaction [illegible] the members of the opposition bother me about it, but if this sort of thing goes through there is not much danger to our morals from moving pictures."

Later on, in the course of a speech [illegible] a very short period of time to confer with the Minister of Finance with respect to the transaction and would await with interest the statement which the Minister would make on it, as he proposed to do.

The government would see that the public interest was safeguarded and that if there was any wrongdoing or mistake that it was answered for.

Shiloh's Cure
[illegible]

REDISTRIBUTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IS MODERATE

Vancouver City Will Have Six Members of Parliament to be Elected at Large

VICTORIA, B. C., March 6.—Vancouver is to have six members in the next legislature elected by the city at large, according to their redistribution bill brought in by the premier just before the house adjourned. The boundaries are those of the city, which include Stanley Park and all the wharves and building on the foreshore.

Richmond is to be divided into three ridings, as was proposed by Mr. Justice Morrison, chairman of the redistribution commission. In fact, the recommendations of the senior member of that body seems to be pretty largely followed. In this, of course, he is supported, except to some of the southern constituencies, by his colleague, Mr. Justice MacDonald.

The name Richmond will continue to belong to the riding lying between Vancouver City eastern boundary and Fraser avenue from Burrard Inlet to the Fraser River, taking in Point Grey and all the municipalities in that area. South Vancouver will be the area on the east of Fraser Avenue and will include Burnaby, North Vancouver will take in all that part of the present Richmond lying to the north of Burrard Inlet. Delta will include the municipalities of Delta, Surrey and Langley, including Barnston and McMillan Island, but excluding Annacis, Patrick and Roberson Islands, which will go into New Westminster.

Cariboo is to return but one member after this, its area being reduced, and the northern portion will be created the electoral district of Fort George.

Skeena goes out of existence and will be replaced by Prince Rupert and to the east of that, Omineca.

Okanagan is divided into two ridings, north and south.

Ymir disappears off the electoral map and is replaced by Trail.

Alberni will include the west coast of Vancouver Island, taking in Holberg and Quartsino, and will then share the northern end of the island as far down as Qualicum River with Comox, which latter constituency also gets Texada and Lasqueti Islands from the former.

Atlin takes in the north of the province, Summerville, Wales and Persse Islands, in the entrance of Portland Canal and the towns of Stewart and Grandby.

The other constituencies remain pretty much as they were, with some small changes in the boundary region.

A salary of $1,500 a session is provided for the recognized leader of the opposition to take effect from the session.

A bill to amend the Provincial Elections Act makes provision for the making of lists for the new constituencies from the existing lists by the registrars of voters in the old constituencies and the forwarding of the names of those into other ridings to the registrars of the new constituencies.

The redistribution gill gives 47 seats in the next house, an increase of five.

FERNIE LAND DISTRICT

District of Kootenay

Take notice that WILLIAM SCHAD, of Bull River, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot One Hundred and Seventeen (117), west 40 chains more or less to the north-west corner of Lot 117; thence north 10 chains more or less to the north-east corner of Lot 4838; thence east two chains more or less, to a point on west line of Lot 2960, thence south to south west corner of Lot 2960; thence east 10 chains more or less to a post of Lot 10278; thence south 10 chains more or less to the place of commencement containing 40 acres more or less.

WILLIAM SCHAD,
Applicant.

February 10th, 1915.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—A number of [illegible] Ledger Office.

TO RENT—Two Furnished Rooms; reasonable. Apply 140, Howland Ave.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One red cow; 3-year-old; calved second calf on 15th January. Price $5.00. Apply F. M. Thompson Co., Blairmore, Alta.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two Roomed plastered House, with water and electric light; on half lot. Apply, No. 77, Lindsay Avenue, Annex.

FOR RENT—Five-Roomed House. Apply, Hy. Minton, Ledger Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Four-Roomed House and half lot; Toilet and electric light. 120, Macpherson Avenue.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH CONCERT

On Tuesday night Olivet Baptist Church was comfortably filled by an audience which showed marked appreciation of practically every number rendered by insisting upon encores, to which the artistes gracefully replied.

The promoters are to be congratulated on the excellent program provided and the amount cleared, about $75, is very acceptable to the choir on whose behalf the concert was given.

The program was as follows:

Anthem, "If He Should Come Today," Choir; reading, "Song in the Market Place," Miss Crocker; solo, "Children's Home," Mrs Alan Graham; solo, "The Last Voyage," D. Parsloe; violin solo, "Raffs Cavatina," L. Hautzinger; solo, "The Island of Roses and Love," Miss P. Hughes; solo, "Woe Unto Them," Mrs. D. McKenzie; solo, "The Sea Hath Its Pearls," choir; sketch, "The Train to Mauro," Mr. H. Wilson and Misses Westby; song, "The Two Roses," Male Quartette; solo, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," Mrs. Alan Graham; solo, "Dream of Paradise," C. Wesley Owen; reading, "The Mustard Plaster," Miss M. W. Daniels; anthem, "Crossing the Bar," choir; solo, "Call of the Motherland," F. C. Kennedy; song, "Comrades Song of Hope," choir. "The Maple Leaf for Ever."

METHODIST CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, Mar. 14., 11 a.m., "Why am I a Christian?" 7.30 p.m., "Unlikely Instruments"; 2.30, Sunday School and Adult Class. Monday evening there will be a literary programme at the Epworth League, when Mr. J. W. Quinney will speak. Thursday prayer service, addressed by Mr. Wilkes. Friday, Choir practice preparatory for Easter. D. M. Perley, pastor.

DR. WORKMAN DOING SPLENDIDLY

Word has been received from Spokane that Dr. Workman has already undergone an operation for one eye with most gratifying results, and the other one will be treated next week, and from the report of Dr. X. L. Anthony, the noted oculist, there is every reason to believe a most excellent recovery will be effected. Dr. Workman will be away about six weeks in order to have the necessary attention his case demands.

Mrs. W. R. Wilson will in future take charge of the knitting for the I. O. D. E. Mrs. J. Martin will receive donations and dispense the wool during Mrs. Wilson's absence.

The following donations are acknowledged:

Miss Sarah Lancaster—1 pair socks.
Miss Alice Lancaster—1 pair socks.
Mrs. Duthie—3 pair socks.
Mrs. White (Hosmer)—4 pair socks.
Miss White (Hosmer)—2 pair socks, 1 cap.
150 bandages rolled by Mrs. Wood and committee.

KNOX CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, Nov. 14, 11 a.m., "Wishing the Supreme Wish"; 7.30 p.m., "Lost: A Past." Monday, Thoughtful Workers. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., Prayer meeting. Thursday, 8 p.m., choir practice. A cordial invitation is extended to all. W. J. MacQuarrie, B. A.

George Monks, of Coal Creek, is reported to be on his way back from Australia. Robert Lowe and his wife are also expected to return in the near future. Conditions in that part of Australia are somewhat similar so far as employment is concerned to what obtains in this part of the world.

EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED CALGARY AND FERNIE

OTTAWA, March 9.—The railway committee of the commons this morning reported the bill to extend the time for construction of the Calgary and Fernie railway, and also giving a time extension to the Canadian Western railway, an allied project. Some hope was held out that the capital would be secured to proceed with construction work during the coming summer. A bill giving a charter to the Entwhistle and Alberta Southern Railway company was reported without opposition.

MCCLUSKY—MUSHKAT

We have received the wedding announcement of two Calgary "reds" to take place on the 18th of March at Banff, Alta. The many Fernie friends of Comrade Mushkat, in which the Ledger joins, hope that life's journey in its new phase may continue until after the dawn of the "New Day" has been ushered in.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McLaren returned to the city this week from Spokane, where they had been spending their honeymoon.

Lieut.-Col. McKay returned to the city this morning from a trip of inspection in the State of Montana.

HERE IS A SQUARE DEAL

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

FIRE INSURANCE

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

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

CENTRAL HOTEL
Large Airy Rooms and Good Board
Wm. ESCHWIG Jr. Proprietor

The
Waldorf Hotel
Mrs. S. Jennings, Prop. L. A. Mills, Manager
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
CAFE OPEN DAY & NIGHT
Menu a la Carte
Special Rate Board and Room by the week or month
MEAL TICKETS $6.00
European Plan Room Rates 50c. & Upwards
American Plan Rates $1.50 & Upwards

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

Saturday last was pay day up here. The mines were idle Saturday and Tuesday.

Miss Rosie Corrigan arrived back from Cranbrook during the week-end and is staying at her father's house in Coyote Street.

Billy Flaterly arrived back in camp after his perambulations around the country.

Word has been received that Bob Johnstone has arrived safely back on his native soil.

The Amateur Dramatic Society are making great arrangements for the forthcoming concert on the 24th inst. The company have kindly consented to allow the tickets to go through the mines. Look for big attractions.

The stork has been very busy in camp again this week. On Tuesday he paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Caufield, leaving another daughter to gladden the hearts of the parents.

While in that vicinity he deposited his bundle at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Shimmons, leaving a fine baby girl. Pleased to report all doing well.

We were sorry to see such a small number of Coal Creek members of the Fernie Co-operative Society present at the special general meeting held in the Victoria Hall on Sunday evening last.

George Vincent, of Fernie, is occupying the position of night timekeeper for the company up here. We wish you luck, George.

George Finlayson, of elocution fame, has left camp under sealed orders. Good luck to Gunda Dinn.

All local "Moose" are requested to put in appearance at the K. P. Hall on Monday evening next, when the election of officers will take place; also initiation of new members.

All local "Moose" who intend to make the journey to Michel on Saturday, March 13th, are requested to be at Fernie Depot at 6.15 on the above date.

One of our residents lost his way on Saturday night after being in Fernie taking in the sights. Result, he arrived home minus the roast for Sunday's dinner!

Methodist Church—Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., Pleasant Hour; Biblical discussion; choir practice immediately after the service. Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Sunschool and bible class; 7 p.m., Prayer meeting in church parlor; 7.30, Gospel service, solos, etc., subject, "Making Allowance." Rev. J. Stoodley. A cordial invitation to all is extended.

Presbyterian Church—Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Sunday school, 7.30; Gospel services. Hearty singing and a pleasant time assured. All welcome.

COLEMAN

An old country dance takes place on Wednesday evening, March 17th, in the Eagles' Hall, in celebration of the "broth of a bhoy" St. Patrick. Dancing starts at 8 p.m. Admission: Gents 50c., ladies free. Lunch will be served during the evening.

The road to West Coleman, via the Bluff, is now finished ready for traffic. Parents will now be saved much anxiety through the children not being required to use the track in future in coming and going to school.

An alarming fire occurred on Thursday evening in West Coleman, completely destroying the homes of Mrs. M. Kuish, P. Kolisynk, and J. Blahout. The loss was covered by insurance. Through lack of a proper water system, the fire brigade with its equipment, is practically useless in coping with a fire in this part of the town, being entirely dependent on wells and volunteer bucket brigades for their supply of water. Fortunately the wind was favorable, otherwise there would have been grave danger of the central portion of the town being entirely wiped out. The residents are naturally indignant at the treatment meted out to them by the Council, who have been pretty free with promises in the past.

Two Belgiums left on Sunday en route for Belgium to do their little bit in defence of their country. They got a royal send off.

James Glendenning left on Thurs- to attend the annual convention of the Knights of Pythias at Medicine Hat.

George Kleines war pictures were shown in the Opera House at a matinee on Tuesday afternoon and again in the evening. They created great interest at both shows and were much appreciated by the audience.

Born—March 3rd, to Mrs. Dan Daly, a son. Mrs. Daly's husband died in the miners hospital a few months back.

Work is still much the same here—one day on and one day off.

HILLCREST NOTES

Several of the Hillcrest boys were in camp from Pincher last week-end in their bright new uniforms, and on pay day Hillcrest had quite a martial appearance. The pay envelopes, however, were lean.

The following arrivals have to be noted—Mrs. A. Wilson, a daughter; Mrs. Jones, a son; Mrs. Ondrik, a son. All the parties are doing well, most of the arrivals being employed, occasionally, of course, in testing their respiratory organs.

Billy Stack has taken unto himself a life-long partner to share his joys and sorrows. May they be blessed with a maximum of the the former and a minimum of the latter.

A free dance was given on Monday night by the bachelors. The Local gave the hall free and a good time was spent. Dancing seems to be the craze at present, and both young and old have been smitten with the desire to glide.

D. Thomas is to undergo another operation this week.

An epidemic of sickness is prevalent in the town just at present.

BELLEVUE

Rev. Hugh Dobson delivered a lantern slide lecture on "Alcohol."

After a stern chase Saturday afternoon last the R. N. W. M. P. arrested an individual alleged to have committed a serious offence.

Slight improvement in working conditions last week; divided up as is the custom.

Privates Wilson, Wade and Fitzpatrick were home visitors this week.

Beginning with March 6th, A. I. Hials, the well-known grocer, instituted a strictly cash business.

As an evidence of the present depression the quarterly meeting of the Methodist Church disclosed the fact that the present incumbent is about $200 short of his usual annual stipend.

The usual tension noticeable when a new agreement is under consideration has been enhanced in this neighborhood consequent upon the salaried officials of this company having been given a months' notice which terminates on the 6th of April.

The local lodge of the I. O. O. F. are having degree work quite regularly these days.

Rev. Reid of Livingstone will supply at the Methodist Church Sunday next.

On St. Patrick's day the Methodist [illegible] the only intimation. Those who attended before will be in attendance, and those who were not ought not to miss the event.

[illegible] was trip to Lethbridge this week.

The Vice-President occupied the chair at the regular meeting owing to the absence of Pres. Barwick at Calgary.

Reports were received Pit Committee after repeated attempts have succeeded in effecting a more equitable method of work sharing, and some of those idle for 5 months are now wearing a more pleasant smile as a result of the capture of the elusive job.

The mines inspector has issued an edict causing the stoppage of half-a-dozen places owing to the accumulation of dust.

The resignation of the Vice-President was tendered and accepted. Delegate Burke presented his report which was listened to with varied degrees of emotion. This concluded a well-attended and a business-like meeting.

BEAVER MINES

The mine here has been idle for the past three weeks, but some men have been employed filling and shipping coal from the dump heap.

By way of curtailing running expenses, two fire bosses, one engineer and two fiermen were suspended last week.

As the result of our application to the Government for aid to be given to persons who were in destitute circumstances, Mr. Shaw, mine inspector, Blairmore, visited Beaver on Thursday, the 2nd inst., and after satisfying himself that aid was actually needed, the following committee was appointed to relieve necessitous cases: Mr. Sam McVicars, Harry Drew, Mike Torpy, with John Loughran secretary. The first meeting of the committee was held on Friday last and relief was doled out to all men who were in need, and had wives, families or other dependents in this locality. The committee wish to thank Mr. Robt. E. Campbell, M.P.P., for using his influence with the government on their behalf.

Mrs. J. Newhouse, of the Beaver Hotel, returned to her home last Wednesday from Pincher Creek Hospital, after being an inmate of that institution for about three weeks suffering from a broken leg.

A very sad accident occurred here last Friday afternoon when a man named Pete Kyllo was accidentally shot by his son aged 12 years. Apparently the man, who had a wife and eight young children, and who was said to be in very straitened circumstances for food, returned to his home with a small .22 rifle, after searching in vain for a rabbit. He placed the weapon on the table without extracting the bullet, and the boy, not knowing it was loaded, touched the trigger and the pellet entering the father's body, lodged in his liver. Not having a resident doctor at Beaver, nor a fund from which the expenses of a medical gentleman from Pincher Creek could be defrayed, the unfortunate man, after suffering extreme agony all the night, had to be taken to Pincher Creek Hospital, a distance of 15 miles, without even an anaesthetic. He died the following day.

Although this was by no means a typical case, yet had Kyllo received proper medical attention in time his life might have been spared to his family, but when we asked the Convention to make provision for similar cases, the resolution was sneered at by some of the delegates representing towns that are well supplied with both doctors and hospitals. So far as Beaver Mines and a few other Locals were concerned, it showed "Man's inhumanity to man" with a vengeance. But seeing that the conference was a huge farce from start to finish, it was in keeping with all the other inconsistencies.

FIGHTING JUDICIAL MURDER

By Joseph M. Mason, Socialist Member Illinois Legislature

The three Socialists in the last Illinois legislature worked and voted for an anti-capital punishment bill that would abolish legal murder of human beings. The bill, however, did not receive enough votes to pass.

A similar bill is now before the present legislature. It was introduced by Rep. Lyle. The provisions of this bill are as follows:

"whoever is convicted of murder shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for his natural life or for a term of not less than 15 years." The Socialists will work and vote for this bill.

A typical case of legal hanging is as follows: "On Feb. 13, in the county jail in Chicago, a man named Smith was hanged.

"The poor victim when led to the scaffold, with his hands handcuffed behind his back was so weak that he stumbled and would have fallen, had not the guards helped him.

"Broken in spirit, weak, pale and shivering he was still the master of his will, and with head erect, with an audible voice, he recited the one hundred and twenty-first psalm: 'I will look unto the hills from whence cometh my help, my help cometh from the Lord,' etc.

"They strapped his ankles, his knees, and around his stomach and elbows, and then took down the noose, put it over Smith's head, drew the knot under his jaw, took a white cap, put it over his head, and tied the string.

"Then stepping back quickly, threw up his hands as a signal. Another man threw a lever. The trap fell, the miserable human wreck dropped with a thud, spun around, twisted, strained, and through the thin cap over the face there was visible the impression of the tongue protruding, and a stain on the cloth.

"His neck was not broken. When he kicked the straps off his ankles, the guards helped him out by taking his ankles in their hands and finally put back the straps. Smith was still quivering when the doctors were examining his heart.

"The deputy sheriff while standing close to the dangling human being watching the shoulders shake, the knees knock together, said, 'He is having a hard time: I don't think his neck is broken. If it is, it is high up close to the base of the brain. When that is the case they usually have a convulsion as he is now having.'"

This is the law of Illinois. It is judicial murder. His father and mother were first cousins. His father was a physical defective, out of proportion, crippled; his mother was born with a defective nervous system, and both parents were unfit for parenthood.

He was born a wreck, he never was strong, was always weak in mind and body. On account of these weaknesses, he was subject to the influences of drink, and while under this influence, maltreated and murdered a little girl.

I am not trying to excuse the crime, but I am trying to kill forever in the state of Illinois, the murdering of human being by the people of Illinois. The sheriff of Cook County received 1,000 requests for admission to see the hanging. There were 65 present. Several of the spectators crowded up around the man; at least two of the spectators caught hold of or touched him when he was still twitching.

When all the doctors had finished examining him, a cot on wheels was run under Smith, and he was flopped back on the cot. And for 15 minutes he curious crowded close around, looked, commented, etc.

When my informant, who is a person of high standing in the state of Illinois, left the place, they were still looking at the new dead brother who a few minutes before had been a living human being. One of the witnesses was a doctor who boasted of having taken part in at least six hangings, one of which was Neidemeyer, the car barn bandit.

He said Neidemeyer would have died a natural death one hour before the hanging had they not kept him alive with dope. The same doctor mocked Neidemeyer for the faltering way in which he said his prayer. The doctor said, "That big stiff, I would have liked to have gone up there and hit him on the side of the head with a brick."

Now, if every man and woman in the state of Illinois or elsewhere, who believes that capital punishment is a relic of savagery and has no place in the civilization of the twentieth century, will so write to his representative, this bill will become law, doing away forever with such horrors as occurred in Chicago, on Saturday, the 3th of February, 1915. With the help of the American Socialist, I hope this will be the last judicial murder in the state of Illinois.

MY IDEALS

By Eugene V. Debs

My ideal is a thinker in overalls.

He is the one of higher manhood, of the moral courage to face the world and fight for his rights. In doing this he may lose the respect of his neighbors, but he will retain his own respect and will go ahead fighting in the greatest struggle of the world—a struggle to emancipate the working class from the final form of servitude.

Whittier, the Quaker poet, once said that any great cause is hitherto opposed in its incipient stages. This has always been an established fact. It is easy for a person to be a nobody and drift along with the flow of the tide. But it takes a bit of courage to step out and join the despised minori- [illegible] ganization the world has ever known.

The workers are marching toward the sunrise with the glow of the light of the coming day on their faces. I [illegible] we will have a social and industrial democracy. But united force is absolutely essential. When you workers realize that your interests are identical you will unite under one industrial and political flag and go forward and nothing will step between you and the absolute emancipation of the working class.

Poverty that exists in this country today is the outgrowth of the industrial system in which we live. Every system outlives its usefulness. The present system has had its turn and its [illegible]

The time has arrived for you to awaken and change the present economic and social system. It is impossible for man to be satisfied with this system. The report of the treasury of the United States shows that there are a million workers in this country who receive less than $500 a year. Doesn't this impress you that it is time to change the present system of affairs?

The capitalist system is no longer adapted to the needs of modern society. It is outgrown and fetters the forces of progress. Industrial and commercial competition are largely of the past. The handwriting blazes on the wall. Centralization and combination are the modern forces in industrial and commercial life. Competition is breaking down and co-operation is supplanting it.

Steadily the number of class-conscious toilers is increasing, and higher rises the tide that is to sweep away the barriers to progress and civilization.

Let others talk about the tariff and finance—the enlightened workers demand the ownership of the tools of industry and they are building up the Socialist party as a means of getting them.

The working class alone made the tools; the working class alone can use them, and the working class must, therefore, own them.

This is the revolutionary demand of the Socialist movement. The propaganda is one of education and is perfectly orderly and peaceable. The workers must be taught to unite and vote together as a class in support of the Socialist party, the party that represents them as a class, and when they do this the government will pass into their hands and capitalism will fall to rise no more; private ownership will give way to social ownership, and production for profit to production for use; the wage system will disappear and with it ignorance and poverty, misery and crime that wage slavery breeds; the working class will stand forth triumphant and free, and a new era will dawn in human progress and in the civilization of mankind.

The Socialist party is organized in every state and territory of the American union. Its members are filled with enthusiasm and working with an energy born of the throb and thrill of revolution. The party has a press supporting it that extends from sea to sea and is as valiant and tireless in its labors as it is steadfast and true to the party principles.

The Socialist party stands upon a sound platform, embodying the principles of international Socialism, clearly and eloquently expressed, and proclaims its mission of conquest on the basis of the class struggle. Its tactics are in harmony with its principles and both are absolutely uncompromising.

Viewed today from any intelligent standpoint the outlook of the Socialist movement is full of promise.

It is the break of dawn upon the horizon of human destiny and it has no limitations but the walls of the universe.

What party strife or factional turmoil may yet ensue we neither know nor care. We know only that the principles of Socialism are necessary to the emanciption of the working class and to the true happiness of all classes and that its historic mission is that of a conquering movement. We know that day by day, nourished by the misery and vitalized by the aspirations of the working class, the area of its activity widens, it grows in strength and increases its mental and moral grasp, and when the final hour of capitalism and wage slavery strikes, the Socialist movement, the greatest in all history—great enough to embrace the human race—will crown the class struggles of the centuries with victory and proclaim freedom to all mankind.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

We would respectfully call attention to our out-of-town correspondents that they mail their communications so as to reach us on Wednesday morning, as the train service having been cut down to one train daily, mail which heretofore has reached us early on Thursday morning, now is not delivered before noon, and in the event of being behind time reaches us too late to appear in the issue for which it is intended.

THESE are times when every dollar of British Columbians is needed in British Columbia.

When you buy foreign-made shoes a very large percentage of the amount you pay leaves the Province permanently.

LECKIE SHOES

—the best the market affords—is made in British Columbia by British Columbians. When you buy LECKIE SHOES every penny of your dollar remains right here at home. Remember That!

SOLD AT LEADING DEALERS

"Built for Wear, Style and Comfort"

Brewing Bread Baking Beer

A man would have to be badly twisted to use those expressions. The brewing of a bottle of beer and the baking of a loaf of bread are apparently as dissimilar as any two things could be. And yet, beer and bread, as well as the chief processes of baking and brewing, are chemically very much alike. Both are made of grain. From the wheat is made flour and then dough. From the barley, malt and then mash. The processes differ only in detail. The chemical action of the yeast on the dough of bread and on the mash of beer is identical. Both beer and bread are food products. The solids contained in beer are just as nourishing as those in bread. [illegible] foods" is the larger percentage of water contained in beer.

The barley used in Fernie Beer is the finest, purest grain we can buy. The beneficial effect of drinking Fernie Beer is largely due to the real nourishment it contains.

Fernie Beer Is Liquid Food

Be Good To Yourself. Ask For It

Bronchial Coughs

The prostrating cough tears down your strength.

The clogged air-tubes directly affect your lungs and speedily lead to pleurisy, pneumonia, consumption.

SCOTT'S EMULSION overcomes bronchitis in an easy, natural way. Its creative OIL-FOOD soothes the inflamed membranes, relieves the cold that causes the trouble, and every drop helps to strengthen your lungs.

All Druggists Have It

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COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Best Accommodation in the Pass.—Up-to-Date — Every Convenience.—Excellent Cuisine.

SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

J. A. CALLAN, Prop. BELLEVUE, Alta.

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

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

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Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery and Everything in Shoes

We have just put into stock a splendid assortment of

Prints, Ginghams, Plain & Fancy Crepes

PRICES FROM 15c. PER YARD

These are all choice goods and the newest designs We suggest you purchase these goods now when the assortment is complete

Don't forget this is headquarters for the best in shoes. Sole agents for; Invictus, Regal and K make fine shoes.—See our specials in boys strong, neat school shoes.

Phone 25 Blairmore, Alta.

The Store That SAVES You Money

Workmen's Compensation Law-State of Oregon

This law was approved by the people at a special referendum election held on November 4th, 1913, and amendments thereto were added and adoption effected in the session of 1915.

The rates and classifications of industries are divided into two classes A and B, the former comprising the more hazardous occupations, such as mines, powder works, quarries, smelting, etc. Class B, includes electrotyping, laundries operated by power, printing and kindred establishments.

The employer in class A pays 3 per cent on his pay roll the first year, after which he will be eligible to exemption if no accidents have occurred in his plant and provided there shall be a reserve in the accident fund sufficient to pay accrued claims and 10 per cent. additional, but in any case 3 per cent. per annum is the maximum amount imposed.

The same rules govern those of Class B, except that the percentage is 1½ per cent maximum.

Employers who do not desire to come under the act are deprived of the common law defenses of contributory negligence, assumption of risk and negligence of fellow servant.

Any industry not enumerated may obtain the benefits of the Act by filing application with the commission.

The commissioners are appointed by the governor of the state, three in number. Not more than two shall belong to the same political party. The present appointees are William A. Marshall (chairman), Harvey Beckworth and Miss Fern Hobbs, and P. F. Garnett employed as secretary. The commissioners devote their entire time to the duties of office and are forbidden to serve on any political committee, the purpose thereof being to eliminate as far as possible the securing of any privilege by political influence or "pull."

The salaries of each commisisoner are fixed at $3,600 per annum.

The commission has power to subpoena witnesses; may require employers to use such forms of pay rolls as will contain the information as they deem is best adapted to the work incident to the duties of the commission.

Both employers and employes have the elective privilege of being subject to the obligations of the Act, but should they do so they thereby forfeit all rights to the benefits it confers.

The application of what constitutes "dependents" is very wide in its application, but in the case of an alien, unless otherwise affected by treaty, is limited if the dependent is a non-resident of the U. S., and in such event only father, mother, husband, wife and children are included as beneficaries.

Compensation Schedule

Where death results from the injury the expenses of burial shall be paid in all cases not to exceed one hundred ($100) dollars in any case.

If the workman leaves a widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of thirty dollars $(30) shall be paid throughout the life of the surviving spouse, to cease at the end of the month in which remarriage shall occur; and the surviving spouse shall also receive six dollars ($6) per month for each child of the deceased under the age of 16 at the time of the occurrence of the injury, until such minor shall reach the age of sixteen years, but the total monthly payment shall not exceed fifty dollars ($50). Upon the remarriage of a widow she shall receive once and for all a lump sum equal to ten times her monthly allowance, viz., the sum of three hundred dollars ($300), but the monthly payment for the child or children shall continue as before.

If the deceased leaves no wife (or husband) but a child or children under the age of sixteen years, then each child receives fifteen dollars ($15) per month with a maximum allowance of fifty ($50) per month for the surviving children of the workman under the age of sixteen.

The allowance made to dependents other than those mentioned, is on a basis of $50 per cent of the average monthly support actually paid by the workman during the twelve months next preceding the occurrence of the injury. Maximum allowance thirty dollars ($30) per month.

The age limit of a dependent is 18 for a daughter receiving compensation benefits. If the workman is under the age of 21 and unmarried at the time of his death, the parent or parents shall receive twenty-five dollars ($25) per month for each month after his death until 21 years; provided, however, that such parents shall be entitled thereafter to compensation as dependents under the provisions of the Act already quoted.

Should the surviving parents die, leaving children under sixteen, then the monthly allowance of $6 shall be increased to $15 per child with $50 as a maximum monthly allowance.

In the event of permanent disability preventing the injured person from performing any work at a gainful occupation.

Monthly allowance, if unmarried, thirty dollars ($30); if married, leaving wife or invalid husband, but no child under 16, thirty-five dollars $35). If the husband is not an invalid the monthly payment of thirty-five ($35) dollars shall be reduced to thirty ($30). If the workman have a wife or husband, and child or children, under the age of 16; or being a widow or widower, the maximum monthly allowance shall be fifty dollars ($50).

If the injured workman die during such period of total disability, whatever the cause of death, the allowance shall continue. Upon remarriage the allowance for the child or children shall continue.

When the total disability is only temporary they shall be on the basis of permanent disability so long as the total disability shall continue, increased 50 per cent for the first six months of such continuance, but in no case shall the increase operate to make the monthly payment exceed 60 per cent. of the monthly wage (the daily wage multiplied by 26) the workman was receiving at the time of his injury.

Permanent partial disability means the loss of either one arm, one hand, one leg, loss of hearing in one or both ears, loss of one eye, one or more fingers, any dislocation where ligaments are severed or any other injury known in surgery to be permanent partial disability. In case of permanent partial disability the monthly allowance of twenty-five dollars ($25) shall be for varying periods.

Arm above elbow joint or loss of use of one arm and the permanent and complete loss of hearing in both ears, 96 months; loss of leg, 88 months; loss of foot, 64 months; permanent or complete loss of hearing in one ear, 48 months, or at the option of the workman, $900 in a lump sum; one eye, 40 months, or $850 in a lump sum; loss of thumb, 24 months, or lump sum of $600; loss of first finger, 16 months, or lump sum of $350; second finger, 9 months, or $200 lump sum; third finger, 8 months, or $175 lump sum; fourth finger, 6 months, or lump sum $150; loss of great toe, 10 months or lump sum $250; any other toe, 4 months or lump sum of $100.

In all other cases of injury resulting in permanent partial disability, the compensation shall bear such relation to the periods stated in this clause as the disabilities bear to those produced by the injuries named in this schedule, and payments shall be made for proportionate periods, not exceeding, however, ninety-six (96) months, and in all such cases where the period of payment shall not exceed twelve (12) months, but in none other shall the workman be entitled to a lump sum equal to the present value of such monthly payments computed at an interest rate of four per cent per annum.

If any workman entitled to compensation on account of a permanent disability shall have received compensation for either temporary total disability or temporary partial disability by reason of the same injury which shall entitle him to compensation for permanent partial disability, the number of months during which he shall be entitled to payments for such permanent partial disability shall be reduced by the number of monthly payments which he shall have received on account of such temporary total disability or temporary partial disability.

For every case of injury resulting in death, or permanent total disability, or permanent partial disability, on account of which deferred payments are provided for a period exceeding twenty-four (24) months, it shall be the duty of the commission forthwith to notify the state treasurer in writing of the amount required to equal at four per cent. interest per annum, the present worth of the monthly installments payable on account of such injury, the number of such payments being computed in case of permanent total disability according to the age of the injured workman, and in the case of death according to the ages of the beneficiaries, both of such computations being according to the American Mortality Table, and the expectation of life thereunder, and in the case of permanent partial disability according to the schedule above prescribed. Thereupon the State Treasurer shall transfer from the Accident Fund to a fund to be known as the Segregated Accident Fund, the amount so specified by the Commission. All moneys comprised in the Segregated Accident Fund shall be invested by the State Treasurer in the class of securities authorized for the investment by banks of saving deposits under the laws of this state.

Should a further accident occur to a workman already receiving a monthly payment under this section for a disability, or who has been previously the recipient of a lump sum payment under this Act, his future compensation shall be adjusted according to the other provisions of this section, and with regard to the combined effect of his injuries and his past receipt of money under this act. A husband or wife of an injured workman who has been deserted for more than one year prior to the time of the injury or subsequently, shall not be a beneficiary under this Act. If a beneficiary shall reside or remove out of the state and shall have been such non-resident for a period of one year, the Commission may in its discretion, convert any monthly payments thereafter to become due to such beneficiary into a lump sum, payment not in any case exceeding four thousand dollars ($4,000), by paying a sum equal to three-fourths of the present value of such monthly payments, estimated as to duration by the life expectancy of the beneficiary in case of death or total permanent disability, and computed according to the American Mortality Table, and on the basis of interest at the rate of four per cent per annum.

If injury or death is caused by deliberate intention of the workman no compensation whatever will be allowed dependents.

If injury or death is caused by deliberate intention of the employe, the dependent shall have the privileges of this act, and also have cause for action against the employer.

The Commission has discretionary power to furnish first aid, hospital accommodation, etc., to injured workmen not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) in any one case.

The Commission's duty is to investigate all cases where they have reason to believe employers have failed to instal and maintain safety appliances, and if compliance with regulations is not made forthwith, it then is turned over to the prosecuting attorney for attention.

All moneys paid are exempt from seizure on execution, attachment or garnishment, or by the process of any court.

The injured workman files his claim and the attending physician's duty is to help him to do this without charge.

The limitation of making claim is within one year subsequent to the injury occuring or accruing.

The employer must report all accidents at once to the Commission, giving full details touching same.

This piece of remedial legislation places the state of Oregon in the forefront in its efforts to protect the workers who have had the misfortune to be [illegible] during their early [illegible] and to afford some comfort to those dependent upon the breadwinner should the accident be fatal or of permanent total disablement.

The revenue for the upkeep of this [illegible] is derived from three sources: Three-quarters is contributed by the employer and one-eighth each by the workmen and the state. The rate of compensation is approximately 28 per cent higher than the adjoining state of Washington, and in addition thereto there is the first aid feature which, from the economic viewpoint alone, is a decided advantage, inasmuch as immediate surgical attention quite frequently lessens the character of the disability and correspondingly decreases the amount of compensation to be paid.

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?

By May Wood-Simons

It is estimated that $30,000,000,000 has been lost to the world in the first five months of the present war through the stoppage of industry, the destruction of cities, goods and ships, and the actual operations on the fields of battle.

This wealth is the accumulated labor of the working class. In less than a half year an amount equal to one-fourth of the entire wealth of the United States has been destroyed.

In the possession of the workers this wealth would have meant more life, better health, greater opportunities; in the hands of the ruling class governments it has been voted to expend it in the destruction of human life, and the tearing down of civilization.

When the world emerges from the shadow of the war, the nations of Europe will become burdened with the war debts. This will oppress the next generation for years to come, unless these debts are repudiated by the working class. A national debt represents a means by which bondholders can exploit the working class, and should the workers gain control of the government of any one of the warring nations the war debt would certainly be repudiated.

For fifty years the Socialists have taught Internationalism. The capitalism of the world has feared this growth of international democracy. With nothing less than glee it views the Socialists of many of the warring nations forgetting now their internationalism and fighting in the trenches. It believes that the Socialist propaganda will be ineffectual for years.

There is the mistake. Internationalism is not dead. In the face of prison, Siberia, or death, the Socialist members of the Russian Duma have stood true to their principles of Internationalism, and have refused to compromise with Czarism, in the name of patriotism; the Socialist members of the little Servian Parliament have never wavered in their opposition to war; the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain has placed itself on record, from the beginning, as opposed to the war, and has never ceased its criticism of the English Government for tying the country up through its diplomacy to a point where it could finally declare war; and last, there is the group of German Social Democrats, with Karl Liebknecht, that is standing firm against the war credits of the Kaiser's government.

Here is much hope for the International, but this is not all. Already the collection of the rents by Belgian landlords is arousing the workers of Belgium to the fact that, while they are despoiled by war from without, that the class struggle is still on; the moratorium in France is almost at an end, and the French landlords are pressing the families of the workers for rent, the French Socialists are demanding that the rent, for at least the men at the front, shall be remitted, since these men are preserving whatever of property France has; in Germany the Socialists find the ruling government closing their meetings, and suppressing their papers, and the anti-war spirit has shown itself in Frankfort and Stuttgart, at least; finally, in England, the Socialists are demanding that the government must assume absolute control of the necessities of life and of the transport service; they point out that, while the English soldiers are risking their lives, the monopolists are robbing the wives, and that while the poor make their sacrifices, the owners of coal put up their prices. In Austria hunger riots are already occurring in many places, and the same is happening in Italy, still a neutral country.

It is facts such as these that are revealing to the workers of all countries that the class struggle is not past, that the war has not welded the interests of the workers and rulers together, and that the international of labor is the great force that is making for human democracy.

It is estimated that perhaps 5,000,000 men more will fall in battle and by sickness before the war closes. This will mean that when it is all over the number of women in Europe will considerably exceed the number of men. They will, as they are now in the midst of war, be compelled to take up much of the work in industry, the field of their activities will be greatly enlarged. Inevitably their participation in governmental affairs will also increase.

When these women of the working class have counted the cost of this war, in the lives of their husbands and sons, when they look over the wreckage of humanity that will drift back from the battlefields, will anyone believe that they, with their increased powers in the government, and their increased knowledge of the evils of war, will ever sanction war? They will take the only position that the Socialists of the world can take, not a man to be maimed or killed in battle, not a dollar of the wealth of the nations to be destroyed in war.—N. Y. Call.

Caught With The Goods

Here is a photographic copy of a letter sent by a firm of hell hounds offering to betray labor for a mess of pottage. The "Appeal" came into possession of the original of this letter through some kind friends. The letter shows that there is nothing these hell hounds will not do for money. Please note that they offer to "make history," presumably manufacture riots and trouble generally. You will find this in the third paragraph. Be sure to read the entire letter—it's a wonderful piece of evidence against capitalism:

THE CORPORATIONS AUXILIARY COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building,
Cleveland, O., Jan. 15, 1915.

E. J. Brettel, Gen. Mgr.,
Brettell Brothers,
Mingo Junction, Ohio.
Dear Sir,—

Personal and Confidential

You, no doubt, are contemplating operating your mines, permitting such of your employees as are willing to return to work, to do so irrespective of the arbitrary position assumed by the leaders of the United Mine Workers. In order to insure the success of this venture you will require assistance such as this company is prepared to furnish, both in the way of giving protection to your loyal employees, as, no doubt, they will be molested and pressure brought to bear in every way to discourage them and in recruiting a sufficient number of workmen to conduct operations. You will also of necessity have to keep yourself informed as to what the attitude of your disloyal employees is and what steps their so-called "leaders" will take to frustrate your plans.

We have handled many strikes and have yet to lose a single one, and many of these strikes were won without the use of a single guard or the destruction of one cent's worth of property. Among recent large strikes of national prominence that we have handled we might mention the Boot and Shoe Workers strike in Portsmouth, Ohio, and Brooklyn, N.Y.; the Furniture Workers' strike in Grand Rapids; the Teamsters' Strike in Indianapolis and the Rubber Workers strike in Akron. The officers of our company are men of repute and we have a reputation to sustain which w have built up by doing our work thoroughly at the least possible cost to our clients. In handling labor troubles we aim to bring them to a successful issue as quickly as we can, fully appreciating that it is only by our ability to accomplish this that we can hope to enjoy the future patronage of our clients. We are widely and favorably known not only in this state but throughout the country, numbering among our clients some very prominent coal operators who have gone on record as saying that our representations are true in every particular, this despite the fact that we have gained but little publicity, it having always been our aim and the desire of the people we do business with to avoid this.

In conclusion let us say a word regarding our industrial or community control service, which comprehends placing men in labor and political organizations with the idea of having them work up to be leaders, not with the object of writing history after somebody else has made it but for the purpose of making history by influencing or dominating that particular organization. This is a big proposition but by no means an experiment with us as we are doing this today for some of the largest manufacturers in this country and there is absolutely no reason why, with the support of the coal operators, it cannot be accomplished in the coal industry.

Our methods, as you appreciate, have no place in correspondence, but if you will write or 'phone us, appointing a time when our representative can call so that your time as well as our time—both of which are valuable—may not be wasted, we will be glad to explain everything fully to you, and know you will be interested.

Anticipating your early and favorable reply, which carries with it no obligation whatever, excepting a candid discussion of a subject that is of vital importance to you, we remain,

Yours very truly,
The Corporation Auxiliary Company,
DAN G. ROSS,
District-Manager.

WORLD'S MINING

Part 4, Colonial and Foreign Statistics, issued from the Home Office, gives general information concerning the mining and quarrying industries of the colonies and foreign countries.

The number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying at home and abroad in 1912 reached nearly 6½ millions. Of this total, roughly speaking, nearly one-fifth were employed in the United Kingdom and more than one-third in the British Empire. It should be noted, however, that no statistics are published by several countries, e.g., Bolivia, Brazil, China, Persia and Turkey, in which mining is carried on, and the figure given probably falls considerably short of the real total.

More than half of the total number were employed in getting coal alone: Great Britain employing 1,072,000, the United States nearly 723,000, Germany nearly 719,000, France over 302,00, Russia (1910) over 180,000, Belgium over 146,000 Austria over 128,000 ,and India nearly 133,000.

The total amount of coal produced was nearly 1,250 million metric tons, the value of which is estimated at over 481 million pounds sterling. The quantity and value compared with 1911 show an increase of over 63 million tons in the output, and of over 46½ million pounds sterling in the value.

The following figures show the main sources from which the fuel supply of the world for 1912 was obtained:—

United States—484,865,000 metric tons; increase on 1911, 34,560,000; value, £142,835,000; increase on 1911, £14,177,000.

Great Britain—264,595,000 metric tons; decrease on 1911, 11,660,000; value £117,921,000; increase on 1911, £7,137,000. (The decrease in quantity produced is explained by the fact that there was a national strike which lasted six weeks in the spring of 1912. The increase in value was also caused by the strike which, in some instances, caused the prices to nearly double.)

Germany—255,810,000 metric tons; increase on 1911, 21,289, tons; value, £100,778,000; increased value on 1911, £12,975,000.

Austria-Hungary—51,669,000 metric tons; increase on 1911, 2,579,000 tons; value, £16,695,000; increased value on 1911, £1,298,000.

France—41,145,00 metric tons; increase on 1911, 1,922,000 tons; value, £25,577,000; increased value on 1911, £1,719,000.

Russia—31,297,000 metric tons; increase on 1911, 4,775,00 tons; value, (not stated).

Belgium—22,972,000 metric tons; decrease on 1911, 81,000 tons; value, £15,218,000; increased value on 1911, £1,607,000.

As regards the output of gold in the British Empire there was an increase of 25,404 kilograms (817,079 ozs.) in 1912, but this is more than counterbalanced by a reduced production in several of the foreign countries, and the net result shows a decrease of 4,382 kilograms as compared with 1911. The total output of gold for the world in 1912 was 712,483 kilograms (22,906,846) ozs.) of which the value is estimated at more than 97 millions sterling.

The British Empire supplied over 61 per cent. of the output; Australia contributing over 10 per cent., South Africa nearly 40 per cent., and Canada, Gold Coast, India, New Zealand, and Rhodesia combined, nearly 11 per cent. of the total. The United States contributed nearly 20 per cent., and Mexico and Russia combined over 11 per cent.

In the case of iron, the United States with an output of nearly 30 2-3 million metric tons is considerably ahead of any other country. The German Empire with nearly 8½ million tons, France with over 7 2-3 million tons, Great Britain with over 4½ million tons, Spain, Russia and Sweden each with over 4 million tons come next. It is important to point out that the given quantities of iron, and indeed the quantities of the other metals, are those which are considered obtainable from the ores raised in the countries in question, and must not necessarily be taken as a measure of their metallurgical industries.

The total value of the figures may be roughly taken as representing about 1,047 millions sterling.

Taking coal mines for which the figures are fairly complete, the death-rate of the United Kingdom was 1.17, and for the British Empire 1.24; while for Austria it was 1.48, for Belgium 1.00, for France 1.19, for Germany 2.44, for Japan 5.64, and for the United States 3.26. The death rate for foreign countries generally was 2.75.

In the case of gold mines, complete figures are only available for the British Empire. They show a slight increase in the death rate from 3.64 in 1911 to 3.68 in 1912.—Science and Art of Mining.

In a public school at Brooklyn a prize is given each year to the scholar who, in the opinion of the donor, has displayed in the highest degree the qualities that go to make up heroism. The winner this last year was a girl of 13, Elizabeth Jordan. Elizabeth had not expected to win; she did not even know that she had done anything courageous. It is doubtful if she really believes it now, for her heroism was of the perfect sort that sees no alternative, and is, therefore, unconscious of any special virtue in the doing of the "one thing to be done." Elizabeth did not rescue anyone from death by drowning or fire, nor tear a child from beneath the feet of flying horses or a speeding automobile. All that Elizabeth did was to act as head of her home when her mother died and left eight children and a blind husband to be cared for. Two of the children were old enough to work, two others go to school, escorted by Elizabeth, and the other two stay with their blind father during school hours. The 13-year-old acting mother prepares all the family meals, handles the household accounts, does most of the washing, mending and purchasing, and the hundred other tasks of the home. And she is not at the foot of her class in school, by any means. The prize for her heroism was well awarded and Elizabeth Jordan is the kind of citizen that makes Brooklynites proud of their home town.—Brooklyn Times.

(Ed.—"Makes Brooklynites proud of their home town!" Ugh! they, as well as others ought to be ashamed of a state of society which compels a child to be deprived of the normal pleasures necessary to physical development as this 13-year-old girl must have been to attend to the many duties she had to perform. The heroism displayed is worthy of the highest commendation, and yet, what a commentary it affords on the glories of a civilization (!) which forces a young girl to a life of drudgery and self-denial during the formative period of her youth.)

"Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully?"

"Yes," said the parent, with a sigh, "We have the gas going most of the night now."—N. Y. Globe.

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A Glimpse At The History of The Dardanelles

In the whirligig of political events the Dardanelles has been the theatre of some historic events. Xerxes is reported to have thrown a bridge of boats across the narrowest part (less than a mile) between Sestos and Abydos, 480 B. C. Alexander the Great crossed it in 334 B.C. It was the scene of Leander's classic exploit, which Lord Byron imitated in 1810.

By a treaty signed in 1841, no foreign ship of war was to pass through without the consent of Turkey. But in 1878 a British fleet passed through to protect Constantinople from the ruthless Russian (the adjective is changed now). Today the Allied fleets of Britain and France are endeavoring to force passage through on a very different mission, this time it is their purpose to batter the forts of the unspeakable (!) Turk (we don't recall what adjective was used in 1878) in order that the wheat crop of the reformed Russ may be released. During the Russo-Japan was the cruisers Petersburg and Smolensk passed through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles under a commercial flag, July 4 and 6, 1904. They assumed their true character in the Red Sea and stopped a number of British and German Ships, but ceased operations on receipt of instructions from the Czar delivered to them by British cruisers near Zanzibar, Septemberber, 1904.

Turkey has long been the stumbling block in the way of Russia's coveted access to a warm water port, vigorously supported by the statesmen of Great Britain loudly proclaiming the necessity of keeping the Muscovite circumscribed, lest he become a menace to the tranquillity of Europe. Today the exigencies of the situation demand a complete somersault, and we have the reported assurance of no less a personage than Sir Edward Grey that the long looked for privilege will be conceded permanently to Russia. As a boy we remember reading lurid stories of what might transpire should the Frankenstein be allowed egress from the Black Sea, which he so ardently sought and which was so persistently denied him. Whether the menace then has been aborted or whether only temporarily placated by the present acquiescence, time alone will tell.

In 1815 the ambition of Napoleon was completely thwarted.

In 1915 Prussianism is in the throes. What the next cycle has in store for humanity is wholly dependent upon the development of understanding displayed by this and succeeding generations. If the world is not to witness a struggle over-topping the punic tragedy now being waged, universal enlightenment, touching the real root of the evil is the only safety valve and the aim and object of every lover of freedom should be to help in speeding the day when the slogan, "Workingmen of all countries unite," shall no longer be uttered, but in its stead we shall have the federation of the world as an accomplished fact.

It is announced that the organized workers of Mexico held a national conference and decided to form a "red brigade" and enlist under the banner of Carranza.

The Casa Obrero, the National labor federation, has been growing quite rapidly during the last year or two, despite the chaotic industrial and political conditions that obtain in the republic, as the workers became aroused to the fact that they must organize and do something to safeguard their interests rather than depend upon an early conclusion of peace.

Many of the workers regarded Villa as their emancipator up to the time that he parted company with Carranza, and when he reached Mexico City they became suspicious that he was gradually being dominated by the influence of the old reactionary Diaz-Huerta cabal and American and European capitalist exploiters.

Zapata also appeared to the workers as a real democrat and sincere in his efforts to overthrow the old privileged classes. But he seems to have concerned himself alomst wholly about the well-being of the peons in southern Mexico and paid little heed to the economic conditions of the toilers in the central and northern parts of the country, which neglect was a source of bitter disappointment.

Meanwhile Carranza seems to have gained the strongest sympathy as the most reliable and trustworthy of the contending chiefs, and is to be given practical support by a "red brigade" of organized workingmen because he has concerned himself about introducing practical reforms to improve the lot of the toilers.

[illegible] that decided the organized Mexican workers to cast their lot with Carranza was the beginning made by the First Chief to introduce the United States system of free public schools, to annul the special privileges granted to native and foreign land-grabbers and capitalists by Diaz and Huerta, and to emancipate the peons from the great estates controlled by religious institutions and private individuals, and making them masters of the soil they had been forced to cultivate as slaves.

As an indication of the line of thought that prevails among the Carranzistas at present, and that is winning the workers to the Constitutionalist cause, we may quote from the speech of Dr. Alt, connected with the Ministry of Foreign Relations, which was delivered at a great mass meeting in Vera Cruz, two weeks ago (and which was not reported by the press association) as follows:

"The hunger of the masses is the biggest factor of all National revolutions.

"If we have not the courage to give to the people what belongs to them by natural right and by the right of conquest—for it is they who cultivate the earth and make it yield—they will continue to clamor, always and forever, for that which is unquestionably theirs.

"The Nationalization of the land—this is the program that our revolution should adopt. All the lands from Bravo to Yucatan should be confiscated in the name of the people, and this regardless of individual rights or foreigners' properties.

"International complicatons should not deter us. In the first place, we have the right to do justice, and secondly, at present the European nations are too sufficiently occupied in settling their complicated and somewhat dubious affairs to interfere with us while we accomplish the noblest act of social justice done in these modern times.

"We must give the land to the people following the one and only law which should govern the proprietorship of the land, namely "THE EARTH BELONGS TO HIM WHO WORKS IT.'

"If we are to believe history, we are now at the most opportune moment in which to realize the dream of free men, who in all the ages have protested—from either a philosophical or scientific or practical point of view—against the monstrous injustice of the earth being monopolized for the benefit of those who do not work it. It is our sacred duty to accomplish a task of National recovery, which is at the same time an act of elevated and practical philanthropy. International socialism, which comprises a large number of clear-minded men who are struggling for economic equality in every country, will assist us in our task."

It may be that Dr. Alt is a bit radical and more advanced in his views than some of his compatriots, but it is a certainty that the Mexican people will free themselves from the autocratic rule of native and foreign plutocrats or the revolution will continue indefinitely—Cleveland Citizen.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE FOR PEACE TIMES, TOO

The following suggestions may be of interest to those who are engaged in the work or intend to take the work up. Surgical dressings, consisting of large surgical pads, 9 inch by 12 inch; small surgical pads, 6 inch by 7 inch; gauze compresses, 6 inches by 4 inches gauze wipes; bandages. Material needed, hospital gauze, 36 inches wide; good quality non-absorbent cotton, usually purchased in packages of six or eight ounces; good quality absorbent cotton, purchased in one pound packages; material for bandages should be the cheapest quality of unbleached cotton. Large pads, 9 inch by 12 inch when completed. Cut gauze 21 inches wide by 18 inches long. Cut non-absorbent cotton 9 inch by 12 inch. Separate this into three layers, as one-third the thickness is sufficient for one pad.

Place one layer of absorbent cotton in centre of gauze, taking care to have the longest dimension of the cotton, that is 12 inches, placed lengthwise of the gauze. Place one layer of non-absorbent cotton next the absorbent cotton. Fold edges of gauze around cotton, folding first crosswise fold and then lengthwise fold. No sewing is necessary. Small pad, 6 inch wide by 7 inch long when completed. Cut gauze 15 inch wide by 13 inch long. Cut non-absorbent cotton 6 inch wide and 7 inch long. Cut absorbent cotton 6 inch wide and 7 inch long; otherwise the small pads are made like the large pads.

Note.—The absorbent cotton measures about 12 inches wide when taken from the roll. This can easily be stretched to 15 inches, thus making it possible to cut a large pad, 9 inches wide and a small pad, 6 inches wide, from one width of cotton.

These directions will be of great use to those ladies throughout the country who will undoubtedly take up this work. In Toronto there are now a large number of ladies' working circles who devote their time to making surgical supplies and the society trusts that these circles will be formed in all the towns and villages throughout the Dominion so that a continual stream of these be used by the Red Cross hospitals in England and in France, and also for the benefit of our wounded Canadian soldiers.

THE MAN WHO THINKS DIFFERENT

A radical is a man born a little ahead of his time. Most people in this world are conservatives, but here and there nature produces the man who wants change in the established order of things and demands that the change be made at once.

For his thoughts along unconventional lines he is first of all made very lonesome. In further payment for being a radical he often forfeits the easy path, placid thinking, a good job, friends and other things that make life worth while.

The radical looks at civilization as it is and strenuously objects. "This is wrong," he declares; "it should be changed." And he starts out to change it.

Those who accept things as they are and see no reason for any change what soever, generally because the existing order fills their stomachs and their purses, can't understand the radical who wants changes for the sake of the great majority.

And the radical makes his fight and dies, and in the next century, or sooner, the offspring of the conservatives who said "Down with him, he is an irresponsible rascal!" accept his ideas.

Here's the moral of this splurge:

Don't always sneer at the man on the soap box; he is probably preaching the popular texts of the day after tomorrow.—The Coast Seamen's Journal.

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 E., Jas. Maddison.

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

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION
Lady Terrace Lodge, No. [illegible] meets in the K. P. Hall [illegible] fourth Friday of each month at 8 p. m.
[illegible] S. J. BROOKS, W. M.
[illegible], Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGEMEN
Terrace Lodge 1713. Meet [illegible] 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.

Socialism The Hope of The World

John M. Collins in Machinists Monthly Journal.

In the December issue of the Journal Brother Coldehoff, jr., states that Socialism would destroy religion, and he also tells us to organize along the lines of industrial unionism. On the union question I agree with you, brother, but I do not agree with you on the question of religion. Socialism is an economic movement and not a question of religion. I have read the platforms of the Socialist Party after all their conventions, and also the platforms of the old Socialist Labor Party, and I have yet to see anything in them that is against religion. I don't know what you call Christians, as there are so many different creeds that call themselves Christians that it is very hard to know just which of them all are the real followers of Jesus.

There is a good sample of Christianity going on in Europe at the present time. The Emperor of Germany praying to God to help kill off his enemy. Then we have King George of England praying to the same God to help kill off his enemy. Practically all the nations that are at war with each other are good Christians. Look at the millions of lives that are being snuffed out by those good Christian nations. Could anything be more horrible than this European war, when we think of the suffering poor people of Belgium? Suppose we had Socialism and no Christian religion, could things be any worse? You still deal with individual persons, you have not told the brothers what the Socialist movement in all countries stand for.

I suppose there are no crooks in the Christian churches, they must be all angels. Calling Socialists crooks is not much of an argument against Socialist principles.

However, I am glad to read your articles, as I know that we have at least one brother in our organizations with such a brilliant mind that he is able to tell us all about Karl Marx, Hillquit, Debs, and so forth.

I will say this, brother, if you would read the life of Marx, there you would see how he suffered in trying to show the working class how to emancipate themselves, and if you knew Debs and Hillquit as I know them, I think you would change your mind.

Now to unionism. I hope the day will soon arrive when all wage workers will see the necessity of industrial unionism. Brother, did you ever stop to think what causes unions of both classes to be formed? You say the unions have got us shorter hours and better wages. You say that trade unions have increased the price of labor. I also say that is true, but that one phase, price of labor, shows that labor is a commodity, the only difference is this, that pig-iron is a dead commodity and labor is a living commodity. Wage workers need food, clothing and shelter at least, and because labor did not get its share of what it produced, it caused unions to be born, then came strikes and lock-outs, and this takes place in every so-called Christian nation wherever capitalism is in existence, and it doesn't make any difference whether you are a Catholic, Protestant, or any other creed, it is a class struggle. The capitalist class wants to get as much profit out of those that work for it as it can and the workers want to get as much wages as they work for, hence the class struggle, and from this struggle was born the unions and also the Socialist movement.

You say, "Picture France with its Socialist government": this is something new to me. I wish to say, brother, you are badly informed, as there is no country in the world with a Socialist government. If there were Socialist governments in Europe today, there would be no kings or capitalists and no wars. And I for one believe that any church that upholds a system that creates wars is not a true follower of Jesus.

I will give you some figures to think over: Christian nations now at war: Great Britain Protestants, 35,000,000, Roman Catholics, 5,600,000. German Protestants, 43,000,000; Catholics, 35,000,000. Belgium Protestants, 20,000, Catholics, 6,700,000. Russia Protestant, 1,000,000; Catholics, 12,000,000. Servia Protestants, 6,000; Catholics, 60,000. Austria-Hungary—Greek Catholics, 4,200,000. Russia—Greek Catholics, 84,100,000 and Servia, Greek Catholics, 1,600,000.

I should say this is something to be proud of.

SOCIALISTS AS EASY MARKS

By Thomas W. Williams

One would think that a burnt child would avoid the fire. Not always. It continually takes chances. Skaters repeatedly skim the thin ice, regardless of repeated warnings or glaring danger signs. Gold bricks are still sold in somewhat altered form. An easy way to fortune is a prolific revenue producer for the promoter—a pocket emptier for the "promoted." So much for the prelude, now for the text.

Our Socialist comrades are too trusting. Any stranger who blows into town, hailing from nowhere in particular, who has a glib tongue and makes "heap big injun" talk, forms quite an attraction, I admit, but then it does not hurt to take a second look. Better to do this than have nothing to look at later on.

"Big Injun" has no former habitation. He roams. He is always hunting pastures new and green.

The Socialist party is the continual prey of a bunch of grafters who take advantage of the confidence of the workers and make an easy living.

Some of these fellows are hired by capitalists to do this thing. Others want an easy time and believe the Socialist party is good for an occasional meal ticket. Let us safeguard our movement. Place no man in a position of trust until he proves credentials. Thorough investigation. Scoundrels should be compelled to do so.

From reports to hand there are several men who make a habit of floating into towns, pretending to be Socialists, working on the confidence of the people, and departing without telling where to forward their mail.

No genuine Socialist will use his party membership as an asset to secure favors. The man who does so should be watched. In writing the above we do not wish to be interpreted as trying to break down the confidence that should exist between comrades. We have but one desire, and that is to rid the movement of the men who are instrumental in creating distrust.

THE MALE ANTI

By Charles W. Wood

[illegible] jes' right, I'm agin' wimmen's suffrage. [illegible] of the people, by the people an' for the people; an' it stands to reason wimmen ain't people.

I was telin' the old woman this mornin', jes' fore she went to work, that women's place is in the home. "We ain't got no home," she say. "Since you lost yer job an' we have [illegible] Christmas. That's why I'm out workin' an' the children in the asylum." Now, ain't that jes' like a woman? Allus thinkin' of the past instead of the future. [illegible] thin' that's happened.

[illegible] my motto. [illegible] optimist, I tell her. "Calamity howl'n' never [illegible] good of the [illegible] Look [illegible] great." I say. "Let me take a [illegible]." I say, "I want to see [illegible] the Bosses about a job an' [illegible] I gotta be independent." I say. [illegible] on, gimme a quarter."

But she wouldn't do it. Now, ain't that jes' like a woman? If ye give 'em the vote, there wouldn't be no controllin' 'em. Dis'pline would be destroyed an' man's place as protector an' provider for the fam'ly would be forever gone. I read that in the Times, but it's my sent'ments eggsackly.

I'm an American, I be. As the Declaration of Independence says, "The man is the head o' the house an' guv'munts d'rive their just power fr'm the consent of the people governed." I don't want no wimmen folks buttin' into my business. An' besides, politics ain't no place for wimmen. It takes them fr'm the quiet an' seclusion of the shelterin' hurthstone an' sends them out into the male-strom o' life, there to fight their way agin' the crool onslaughter of ambition an' greed.

"Leave the male-strom to the males," sez I.

"All right," sez Maggie. "Then I'll go home to mother an' leave you to pay the room-rent bes' way you can."

Now ain't that just like a woman? Who said anything about her quittin' her job?—N. Y. Call.

CHAPPED HANDS AND COLD SORES

Are your hands chapped, cracked, or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, or chilblains, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin.

Miss B. Strojea, of East Hansford, N.S., writes: "My hands were so badly chapped I was unable to put them in water. All remedies failed to heal until I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this balm completely healed the sores."

Zam-Buk heals cuts, burns, bruises, cuts, eczema, piles, chapped hands, cold sores, frost bites, and all skin diseases and injuries. Refuse substitutes. At all druggists and stores, 50 box.

ZAM-BUK GIVES QUICK RELIEF

$ $ $

Handicapped.

The merchant who does not advertise is deliberately putting a severe handicap on his own success. The "Shrinking Violet" methods will not attract trade. You may have the best that money can buy, and expert knowledge to assist you in stocking the very finest in your line, but unless you tell people what you have got, where to find you, and why yours is the best, the goods will remain on your shelves. People must KNOW, and this paper is at your service for giving them the necessary information.

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
[illegible]	Bankhead	[illegible]
481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
*1163	Blairmore	Wm. Archer, Blairmore, Alta
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta
2327	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Cadmore	Michael Warren, Cadmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2917	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.
1038	Hillcrest	Mack Stigler, Hillcrest, Alta
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Bayne avenue, N, Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst Alta.
2429	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	Richard Beard, Michel, B. C.
2372	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
1196	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutler, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1497	Brazeau Mines	Jas. Rewsher, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

EASTER OFFERINGS

Dry Goods Dept.

DAINTY WASH GOODS

Just arrived another shipment of the latest in Wash Goods, including Rice Cloth, Lace Cloth, Organdies, Serpentine, Crepe, etc.

PRINTED ORGANDIES

Extra sheer and very fine quality. Comes in stripes and Dolly Varden effects. The colors are absolutely fast.
Special ..... 20c. per Yard

NEW CREPES

In a very big range of exclusive designs. Comes in a nice, soft finish, very suitable for the present style of dresses.
Special ..... 7 Yards for $1.00

UP-TO-THE MINUTE NECKWEAR

We are now showing a big range of the newest neckwear. Pleated effects are in high favor.
Prices from ..... 35c. up

NEW RUCHINGS

There is a big demand for the new pleated Organdie ruching. We are showing a special line in black, white and cern.
Special ..... 35c. per yard

READY TO WEAR DEPARTMENT
BLOUSES

Ladies' Blouses in the new tailored effects, made in fancy vesting and pique. Sizes, 34 to 44.
Prices ..... $1.00 to $1.50

MIDDY BLOUSES

A new line of Middy Blouses in good quality of Indian head. Neatly piped in red, navy, sky; others with contrasting collar and cuffs. Sizes, 8 to 16 years.
Price ..... $1.25 to $1.50

PETTICOATS

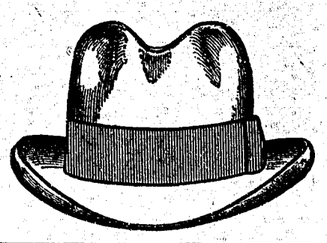
Ladies' Petticoats in good strong moire; wide and narrow flounce; come in black, navy, grey, brown. Regular $1.00.
Saturday Special ..... 65c.

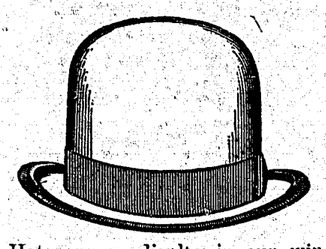
HATS

See our window of FIVE DOLLAR HATS in all the new styles.

Easter Hat Styles For Men

New York brought to Fernie is the way our Hat display has been described. This is true with respect to styles and color combinations. The latest blocks in colored and black stiff and soft Felt





Hats are on display in our windows and in our Men's Clothing Department.

Select your Easter Hat now (We will reserve it for you if you wish)

See Us About Your Easter Suit

We make clothes to your measure; give you perfect fit and satisfaction. We do not ask for any deposit. We are agents for the best **made in Canada Clothes, 20th Century, Coppley, Noyes & Randall.**

Our $25.00 Special is the best ever.

Saturday Specials

Laurentia Milk, 20 oz., 4 for	.25
Laurentia Milk, Hotel size, 3 for	.25
Robin Hood Porridge Oats, 5's, 2 for	.25
Robin Hood Cream of Wheat, 2 pkgs.	.25
Mixed Candy, per lb.	.10
Tetley's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	.30
Canada First Catsup, pints	.20
Holbrook's Custard Powder, per tin	.20
Cooking Eggs, per doz.	.20
Libby's Sliced Peaches, 2½ lb. tin	.25
Libby's Sliced Pineapples, 2½ lb. tin	.25
Evaporated Peaches, per lb.	.10
Evaporated Silver Prunes, 2 lbs.	.35
Cranberries, 2 lbs.	.25
Holbrook's Herring in Sauce, 2 tins	.35
Cross & Blackwell's Jam, 7 lb. tin	$1.15
Heinz Pork and Beans, medium, 2 for	.25
Carrots, 16 lbs.	.25
Turnips, 18 lbs.	.25

STATIONERY SPECIALS

Writing Tablets, reg. 25c., for	.15
Pencils, regular 20c. doz., for	.10
Scribblers ..... 6 for	.25
School Boxes, regular 15c.	.10
Initial Stationery, regular 35c. box	.25
Patriotic Writing Pads, regular 25c. each	.20
Patriotic Envelopes, regular 10c. pkg. ..... 2 pkgs for	.15

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

The New Era of Freedom

By Robert Hunter

The recent issues of the American Federationist are frantic with joy over the arrival of the New Freedom.

Surprising as it may be to the workers, they are now free men. They have been emancipated—without war, without revolution, without excitement, and without turmoil.

Their chains have been struck from them. They may not have noticed it, but it's a fact, so Mr. Gompers tells us. And Congress has done it.

A new emmancipation proclamation has been written greater than that of Lincoln.

"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce—" so runs the proclamation. And there you are.

"That statement," says Mr. Gompers, "is the most sweeping statement of freedom secured by the workers of any land."

Read it again. By putting that innocent little sentence in a single law the entire business has been done; and Labor is now freed from its shackles.

Congress might also have written into a law that all men are gentlemen. Or that the world goes round, or that the world doesn't go round.

It might have said that sugar is not a commodity, but on the contrary that sugar is sweet.

It might have said anything true or false, yet it would not have made the false true or the true false.

The law says that the labor of a human being is not a commodity. But the bitter fact is that millions of men in the mills, mines and factories are still selling their labor.

And bitterer still are the million or more unemployed who are this day seeking up and down the land to find someone to buy their labor.

Moreover, thousands upon thousands of strikers are today battling to raise the price paid for their labor, while men, women and children all over the world are forming unions in order not to sell more than 8 or 9 hours of labor each day.

Labor brings various prices—in some places as low as ten cents an hour, in other places as high as fifty cents an hour.

It is being bought and sold every day in the year and will continue to be bought and sold despite the little sentance which Mr. Gompers says is the most sweeping statement of freedom secured by the workers of any land.

If this "sweeping" statement satisfies Labor, then Labor is easily satisfied. I would suggest that the negroes now insist that Congress pass a law declaring that black is white.

A simple statement like that would solve the whole race question and hereafter the blacks would be whites and everything would be all right. That would be the most sweeping settlement ever made of the race question.

Unhappily Mr. Gompers is quite wrong. The above statement changes nothing and it is not even "the most sweeping statement of freedom secured by the workers of any land."

For over one hundred years now we have in our fundamental law a far more sweeping statement.

In the Declaration of Independence it was written that all men are created free and equal. And that stood in the Declaration about eighty years before the blacks were freed. Even then that job cost a civil war.

It stood in the Declaration one hundred and thirty-eight years before Mr. Gompers got into the Clayton Bill the new sweeping statement of freedom.

If men could be made free by words the labor problem would have been solved in 1776. But men are not made free by words, or simple statements or sweeping declarations. Nothing is changed by words and phrases written into laws or constitutions.

Labor is still a commodity and will remain a commodity so long as capitalism exists in the yorld and the labor of men is bought and sold in the market.

Anatole France once wrote that the law, in its majestic equality, allows the rich man as well as the poor man to sleep under bridges, to steal bread and to beg in the streets.

Just think that over. It is one of the wisest utterances of our time. And don't be deceived by buncombe.—American Socialist.

WHY SOCIALISTS WORK FOR A CHANGE

Jas. M. Conner

The Socialists boldly assert that our present social system is a system of slavery, more binding in its effect than any of its predecessors. Under chattel slavery the attempt might be made to run away whilst under wage slavery the victim is compelled to run after his "chains" in the shape of a job. The owner of that to which I must have access in order to obtain the means whereby I live owns me body and soul. He is the master and I the slave, compelled to comply with his dictates or face the alternative of starvation. This means that the freedom of the individual is circumscribed and justice sought but an abstraction.

Why, then, should we advocate a different system? Because it is an indisputable fact that a large proportion of the population of this world is constantly on the verge of hunger and starvation. If we could hold to the doctrine advocated a few years ago that if a man was only diligent, honest and persevering he would be sure to succeed, we might survey these sickening sights with some measure of resignation, but who is foolish enough to advocate that doctrine now? And if it is advocated what man outside of a lunatic asylum believes it? And what we must not fail to bear in mind is that our present poverty, distress and unemployment are the result of rapid production of wealth, and not lack of resources. During the last twenty years the wealth of this country has increased at a marvellous rate; at a rate out of all proportion to the increase in population, but what is the result?—the strain of life is greater competition, a keener struggle for existence more intense than ever. To remedy this state of affairs is a beneficient and ethical undertaking, and one that merits the approval rather than the disapproval, of all Christian men.

Suppose an inhabitant of some planet (though we do not know that any such are in existence) were to come to visit this earth he would find something the matter with it. Some people are well, some are sick, some have plenty, others are starving, and worst of all men are cruel to each other, to women and to innocent children. The world we are living in is a world of plenty, and yet we find poverty becoming more acute every year. What is the cause of the poverty? The cause of the existing conditions of poverty is that a small section of the people own the mines, factories, the mills, and the workshops and are thereby able to draw unto themselves a grossly unfair portion of national wealth. The destitute are destitute because the rich are over rich. There is plenty for all and the workers should demand that industry should be conducted to supply the people with their needs instead of a few with profits and dividends. That is what the Christ meant when he said "I have come that ye might have life and have it more abundantly." The vast majority of the workers have not realized yet what it is to live, they merely exist, and Socialism is to them the cry handed down from the ages which is preparing the way and making the paths straight by general economic justice and not by hoggish and tigerish competition, and in order to accomplish this task the clarion cry is sounded: "Workers of the World Unite, you have a world to gain and nothing to lose but your chains."

A marriage license was issued at the Provincial Court House on the 8th inst., to Thomas James Barnes and Mary Ellen Oakley, both of Michel.

CAMPBELL WANTS TO SEE SOMETHING DONE ABOUT THE COAL SITUATION

EDMONTON, March 6.—Yesterday's debate on the speech from the throne was unique in that it produced two genuinely constructive addresses. The speeches of Jean Cote (Grouard) and Robert E. Campbell (Rocky Mountain) atoned for the volume of empty words which have been the main thread of the debate for several days.

Why B. C. Timber?

Mr. Campbell congratulated the minister of education upon the developments of the policy of technical education for miners, a policy which Mr. Campbell had laid down in his first speech in the legislature. It was being successfully worked out and he had hopes that its extension would be continued until it completely covered the field it was designed to serve.

In going through the public accounts for 1913, Mr. Campbell came across items showing that timber was brought in from the British Columbia end of the Crows Nest Pass and used in bridges in Lac St. Anne, Stony Plain, Vermilion, Vegreville and other districts. He desired information as to why timber had been bought in B. C. and hauled to northern Alberta when there was plenty of first class timber to be had right in that district.

The Coal Situation

"For instance," said Mr. Campbell, "there is a great mining industry in this province. It embraces 14½ per cent of the known coal area of the world. I believe, as a citizen of Canada, that it is the duty of the government of Canada to protect that great asset. As yet the possibilities of the coal industry have only been scratched in this province, but in spite of this fact the mines have been idle most of the winter and the miners placed in serious circumstances and in distress because of lack of employment. And while these conditions obtain, I would call the attention of the house to the fact that over fifty per cent of the coal used in Canada was imported from the United States. The records show that approximately 12,000,000 tons valued at $49,025,000, were imported during the year ending April, 1914. To my friends opposite, Mr. Speaker, who are free traders when out of power and protectionists when in, it would seem that the Federal Government is in duty bound to protect this mining industry of Canada. I would tell them that the Grand Trunk railway is burning Pennsylvania coal to haul its cars out of Edmonton, and that other railways in the west act similarly, despite the fact that an abundance of coal for their uses is at hand.

Reduce Freight Rates

"For this condition of affairs there are many contributory causes, but not the least of them is that of freight rates. I have in my hand what purports to be an interview with the minister of agriculture in which he states that he has been successful in getting the railways to reduce freight rates on hogs. If he can do it on hogs, will he not bring the same arguments to press for a reduction of freight rates on coal? His success in that direction would indirectly help every miner in the province, because it would increase the market for Alberta coal, and the miners of Alberta, I venture to suggest, are entitled to as much consideration and as much effort from the provincial government as are hog growers. Not to depreciate the value of the farmer, I would point out that statistics in Alberta show that the productive value to the province of every miner is $2,200 per year, and that of the farmer approximately $700. If we can take the figures of the Scientific American as authentic, the world wide figures show that the average annual productive value of the miner is $1,800, and that of the farmer $800.

Wrong Method of Relief

"Consequent on lack of employment in the mines there has been distress among the men. I brought this condition of affairs to the attention of the government, and it has taken the destitution of the miners into some consideration. I cannot say that I am prepared to approve the methods of relief adopted. Those men wanted work, not charity. But they were given charity and refused work when very necessary work in the various districts could have been done at no greater outlay than that applied in charity. Between Bellevue and Frank there is a stretch of road so bad that it cost two lives. Two or three hundred dollars would have fixed it.

Compensation Act.

"While discussing mining matters, I would recall the fact that last session I introduced a resolution calling for the creation of a commission to completely redraft the workmen's compensation act. Upon receiving the assurance of the government that the matter would be taken up, I withdrew the resolution. Miners and operators are both agreed that the present act is most unsatisfactory. To get results requires altogether too much litigation and the awards are eaten up in legal fees. I see some legal friends smiling. For the information of the house, I will recall a single case at Bankhead where out of $1,200 the beneficiary received only $700. The rest went up in litigation fees. If it is not possible to present the act this session I trust that the government will place the matter in the hands of a commission of competent men so that it will be ready before the next session of this house."

Brigadier Wm. Hy. Green, of Vancouver, delivered an interesting lecture, accompanied by limelight views, last evening in the Army Citadel, of the Salvation Army International Congress held in London, England, last year.

OFFERS SCHEME TO GIVE EMPLOYMENT

Montreal Man Suggest Public Works Appropriation of $100,000,000 by Dominion, Provinces, Cities

MONTREAL, March 9.—A credit of $100,000,000 for the construction of roads, subways, bridges and the like is the proposal put forward today by Controller Duncan McDonald of the city board of control, to take care of the unemployed in Canada. One-third of this amount will be voted by the Dominion, one third by the various provinces and one-third by the different cities where the unemployed problem is acute.

The figures that the various cities should subscribe are as follows:

Montreal	25 per cent	$ 8,250,000
Toronto	20 per cent	6,600,000
Winnipeg	10 per cent.	3,300,000
Vancouver	8 per cent	2,640,000
Calgary	5 per cent.	1,650,000
St. John	5 per cent.	1,650,000
Halifax	5 per cent.	1,650,000
Regina	5 per cent.	1,650,000
Edmonton	5 per cent.	1,650,000
Quebec	5 per cent.	1,650,000
Miscellaneous	7 per cent.	2,310,000
Total		$33,000,000

The province would be held to subscribe as per above division of the funds (or as may be otherwise arranged) as follows:

Quebec	30 per cent	$ 9,000,000
Ontario	25 per cent.	8,250,000
Manitoba	10 per cent.	3,30,000
Brit. Columbia	8 per cent.	2,640,000
New Brunswick	5 per cent.	1,650,000
Nova Scotia	5 per cent.	1,650,000
Alberta	5 per cent.	1,650,000
Saskatchewan	5 per cent.	1,650,000
Miscellaneous	7 per cent.	2,310,000
Total		$33,000,000

The suggestion is made in an open letter which the Montreal controller has addressed to the federal premier, the provincial premiers and the mayors. It reads, in part, as follows:

"I propose to suggest a remedy that would tide us over the present difficulties without the grave imposition to our national, provincial and municipal credit and furnish work for the next year to the unemployed, figured approximately at 100,444, comprising all the large cities in Canada.

"It would require approximately $100,000,000 to give employment to 100,000 men for 12 months, being $60,000,000 to 70,000,000 for wages and $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 for material necessary to do useful permanent work. This amount should be exclusively used for the construction of permanent roads, bridges, thoroughfares and all municipal, suburban and public works of this nature in and around large cities, say, within a radius of 25 miles, so as to offer work where it is most needed, without compelling workmen to displacement of their actual domiciles.

"Notwithstanding all that may be said for or against it, I maintain that the present exceptional situation of distress involves the responsibilities of federal, provincial and municipal authorities and the remedy to be applied must be supplied by the co-operative credit of those three.

"I may repeat what has often been said, that our workmen require work, not alms, and I believe that our federal, provincial and municipal credit can stand the draft to be made upon them for this work until we have emerged from the universal mist which is darkening the present time.

"We have voted millions for war purposes and given millions for patriotic purposes which no patriot begrudges, and we are prepared to give more. We have faced the war situation in a confident and heroic manner; let us face the question of unemployment and distress in a business way, if our collective credit can stand it (which no one will doubt). It is up to us all to promptly solve the difficulty."

Mr. McDonald proposes that the amount should be secured by a 40-year loan and suggests to secure a higher bid for the loan "that all three shall be individually and severally responsible for the full amount."

In conclusion he says:

"This suggestion is inspired by the preoccupation that is now monopolizing the minds of all those who have the question of public welfare and victory at heart, and it is, I am sure, the greatest desire of every true Canadian to come to the rescue and apply some remedy at the opportune time."

BELLEVUE LADY'S BROTHER KILLED IN ACTION

Mrs. R. Hecleston received word this week that her brother Robert had been killed at the front. He was a petty officer in the navy and was killed on November 29. Mrs. Hecleston lost a first cousin, killed at the same time, and a brother-in-law who was killed in France. The latter was a private in the army and volunteered at the outbreak of the war. The two former had 15 and 20 years, respectively, in the service. The people of this camp wish to extend their sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

TENDERS WANTED

For the Kalsomining of Coal Creek Public Schools, same to be done during the Easter recess (i.e., April 2nd to April 10th). Lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Address all tenders to—R. Hillsborough, Secretary to Board of Trustees, Coal Creek Schools. Tenders must be received not later than March 20th, and should be marked plainly on the outside "Tender."