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VICTORIA, B. C.

Members of Hatters' Union Sentenced to Pay $240,000

Scab Concern Gets Verdict Against the Union---Will Appeal Case

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—Four hours passed this evening and then the jury in the Danbury hatters' boycott case, which has been in the United States Court over ten years, and has been in its second trial since last August, came in about 7 o'clock with a verdict of $80,000, which was the full sum asked by D. F. Loewe and Co. the scab hat manufacturers at Danbury, who hate Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor.

As required by the anti-conspiracy clause of the Sherman law, Judge James L. Martin, of Brattleboro, Va., promptly trebled the award to $240,000, which, with costs of $10,000, makes the biggest award ever granted by a Connecticut jury, breaking the record of the jury of December, 1909, which gave damages to Loewe of $74,000, or $222,000 when trebled.

Both sides, which really are the American Anti-Boycott Association and the American Federation of Labor, conceded it is to be the greatest case of capital vs. labor ever tried out in an American court, and the verdict vindicates Loewe's contention that he may legally do as they please without interference on the part of the local union leaders, the United Hatters of North America or the American Federation of Labor, with which all are affiliated.

It is understood that the discussion in the jury room was entirely about the amount to be awarded, and did not bear at all on the possibility of a refusal to make any award. It was understood that one or two jurors thought nominal damages would be sufficient, but there was general surprise when the foreman announced the limit of $80,000.

In the closing sentences of his argument, Daniel Davenport, chief counsel for Loewe, said that he was really to blame for placing the complaint figure at $80,000, but that he never believed that the case would be any more than two years in court when he drew the writ.

Walter Gordon Merritt, of New York City, also counsel for Loewe, has been especially interested in the outcome, because his father was forced out of the hat manufacturing business a number of years ago by union hatters, who ruined his scab hat makers' business.

Immediately after the jury had been excused, John K. Beach, of New Haven, and Frank L. Mulholland, of Toledo, the labor lawyers, moved that the verdict be set aside, and after this had been overruled by Judge Martin the defendants were given until January 2 1913, to file their appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Of the original 240 defendants about fifty are now dead and the homes and bank accounts of the others remain under attachment. State Labor Commissioner Patrick N. Connolley, of Danbury and Congressman Patrick Maher, of New York City, are among the defendants. The alleged conspiracy against the Loewe firm was especially successful on the Pacific slope, and numerous retail dealers were compelled to cease doing business with Loewe under threats of being placed on the American Federation of Labor unfair list.

MINERS' UNION HELPING FAMILY

COMRADE'S WIFE AND SEVEN CHILDREN BEING WELL LOOKED AFTER

LETHBRIDGE, Oct. 29.—The inhabitants of north ward showed their support in a very substantial manner in a most deserving object by attending in good round numbers at a charitable social and dance held in the Miners Hall, last night, in aid of a Mrs. John Sinerick, whose husband has been an inmate of Brandon asylum for over a year.

Mrs. Sinerick has a family of seven children depending upon her, and her husband being a member of the miners' union of this city and a man who is held in the highest esteem by the officials and his fellow workmen, they have from time to time during Sinerick's detention in the asylum assisted his wife and family out of the miners' funds and by occasional subscriptions.

This time it was considered that further aid could more easily be obtained by having a social and dance. Songs were rendered by Miss Tennant Miss Moore and Miss Whelan, and Messrs. Torman and Gallagher. The promoters were Messrs. C. Peacock, Matt Logan, John Petronigi and L. Moore, and every credit is due to them for the success of the gathering which closed in the small hours of the morning.

MINER GOES TO HIS DEATH THAT FRIEND MIGHT LIVE

During Mount Lyell Disaster Jack Bolton Relinquishes His Place To Married Man

HOBART, Tasmania, Oct. 18.—With the recovery of several of the miners rescued from the North Mount Lyell mine, comes a story of great heroism, a tale showing that the traditions of the British people were upheld during the greatest mining disaster in the history of Australia.

Included in the forty-two bodies which have been recovered to date, was the remains of a hero, a young man named Jack Bolton, who gave up his life in order that a married man might be allowed to live.

According to the information gleaned from the fortunate man who was thus saved, Mr. Henry Irving, Bolton had secured a place in the cage which was ready to be hauled to safety at the time that the disasterous fire broke out. Nevertheless he immediately gave up his place to Irving in order that the latter might be allowed to live to protect his wife and family.

When the search party stumbled across the hero's body tonight they found that he had lain down to die with his hands clasped behind his back, as calmly as if he had stretched himself in slumber rather than to wait for certain death.

Women's Suffrage Meeting in Fernie

Political Equality League Forms a Branch in this City

The Woman's Political League of B. C. has started a campaign for the emancipation of their sex, and judging by their activity it is bound to bear excellent results. Miss Dorothy Davis is touring the province and holding meetings in every city, town and hamlet and establishing branches everywhere. On Saturday it was Fernie's turn and quite a number of ladies were present in Allios Hall to hear Miss Davis discuss the question.

Rev. J. F. Dimmick, of the Methodist Church, occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks stated that he was not there to champion the cause; the women seemed to him to be amply able to do that for themselves. He had noticed that whenever a woman had been called to perform the functions of a public office she had always given the task her best service.

Miss Davis was greeted with applause when she rose to speak and soon had her audience wrapped in close attention. She does not attempt oratory; just goes direct to the core of her subject and delivers an address full of first hand information upon a subject, which it is easy to see has full possession of her mind.

She outlined, briefly, the rise and progress of the movement. She based her plea for suffrage for her sex upon a very few basic reasons.

The first of those she declared to be "human rights." Women had never been considered in the light of human beings, except when it came to obeying the laws which they had had no part in forming.

The second reason was that they wanted direct representation of their half of the race in the making as well as in obeying laws. These were demanded that they might safeguard the interests of women and children, a duty but *poorly performed* by the so-called stronger half of the race.

They wanted no taxation without representation, and because all government is today acknowledged to be based upon the consent of the governed.

No human being was wise enough, or good enough to have under his complete control any other member or the human race, and no human being should be absolutely under the control of any other person.

The feminine half of the race, with a few lunatics, criminals and paupers of the nobler half, have been without representation. A lunatic might recover control of his lost reason, a drunkard might reform, and a boy would come to maturity, but a woman, under present conditions was consigned to the places temporarily occupied by the incompetents.

Coming home to British Columbia laws she brought to light some of the glaring inequalities that have cumbered the statutes of this province. The most objectionable of these was the law which constituted the father sole guardian of the children of the family and made it possible for him to turn the guardianship of the children of his wife to any other person against the protest of the mother of the children. In this connection Miss Davis cited a case that had come under the notice of the League at Victoria. A father had been granted the privilege of transferring the guardianship of his children to any other person, and the mother, a hard working, respectable woman, had saved up on her own account, $1500 against a time of need. In order to retain control of her children, she offered the man $1000 of her money for this control, but knowing the amount she had, the father refused, unless the whole $1500 was turned over to him.

She did this and this father went his way and the woman faced anew the struggle of life with the purpose of keeping her family together. This was only one of the possibilities of the man-made laws of the province and Miss Davis thought it was time that women were called in to make these laws at least respectable.

After she had closed her address questions were asked regarding the movement in England. To one of these she replied that the movement was not confirned to any class; factory girls, seamstresses and duchesses had marched hand in hand through the streets of London and other towns, in advocacy of the cause.

She talked briefly upon the militancy praticed in England, upon a request from the audience, but stated that this western movement was entirely aside from the English movement, and her league expressly forbid any such action in this campaign. She excused militancy in England upon the ground that it was a last resort to compel acknowledgement of the right of petition by women to the government.

A resolution to form a league in Fernie was adopted without opposition and several names were at once enrolled. Miss Davis went to Cranbrook on Sunday and will organize a branch there during this week.

ISLAND MINERS SURE TO WIN

U. M. W. OF A. WILL GIVE SUPPORT AND HELP TO CARRY ON FIGHT

NANIAMO, Oct. 3.—The companies here have done everything in their power to try and get scabs to work the mines. Just how successful they have been can be seen from the fact that they have only been able to make scabs out of their officials. In attempting to work for the last two weeks they have only succeeded in producing about 800 tons of coal, and they are afraid to ship any of it for they need it to keep the fans running as we have declared a general strike of all the employes of that company. Every man working under that company at Cumberland and Ladysmith has responded to the call, at other times they have always had the fire bosses and engineers stick with the company and help to beat their fellow men. But what a surprise this time! The mine workers are an industrial union now. By misrepresentation the operators have been able to get about 20 slavs from Vancouver, and that just had the effect of giving men a little extra work as we have succeeded in shipping every one of them back to Vancouver.

The only reason that the Chinamen and Japs (of whom there are about 150 out of 600) are working is to the fact that the Hon. Dick McBride has 35 of his provincial police stationed at Cumberland and when any Chinaman refuses to go to work he is met by a policeman and told if he don't go to work he will be thrown out of his shack. They respect no law, but if we make a miss-step there is always a few of them on hand to see that the law is enforced. But we are here to win and every man is standing solid. There is no chance of us losing, the International has endorsed our action and are giving us financial support.

EBERTS GETS REPRIEVE-LIFE SENTENCE

Minister of Justice Notifies Counsel at Macleod---Was to Hang on Monday

MACLEOD, Oct. 29.—With only five days yet allowed to live, before paying the extreme penalty for murdering Constable Wilmett, of the R. N. W. M. P., a reprieve has been granted to Fritz Eberts.

Tonight, a telegram was received from the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, by Messrs. Macleod and Grey, counsel for Eberts, announcing that Eberts' sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment. All preparations had been made for the hanging on Monday next, the scaffold built and witnesses arranged.

The commutation of the sentence is a great victory for J. W. McDonald, who conducted Eberts' fight for life. Eberts will likely be removed to the Edmonton penitentiary.

The murder was committed April 13, 1908, at Frank, Alta.

PRESIDENT STUBBS IN CALGARY

(Calgary Albertan)

"I hope that there will not be a strike in the Crow's Nest district, and at present I do not expect such a condition of affairs. But the differences between the mine workers and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company in regard to yardage pay must be settled within a short time or a strike is not beyond the realm of possibility."

The above statement was made yesterday afternoon by Tom Stubbs, president of District 18, of the United Mine Workers of America, and acquiesced in by A. J. Carter, secretary.

"The miners do not feel that T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, has shown as much interest in the situation as conditions warrant. His refusal to appoint a board of arbitration to settle the differences has delayed settlement unnecessarily, and did not impress the mine workers as being a particularly friendly act.

"Plans are under way for a settlement now, but I cannot reveal the nature of them at the present time. The mine workers are anxious to do everything within reason to have the differences adjusted, but will insist that the Western Coal Operators' association agreement with the United Mine Workers of America be lived up to by the Crow's Nest Pass company."

C. P. R. IS MULCTED

Company Ordered to Pay Nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars in Damages by Quebec Court

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—A total of $48,718 in damage suits against the Canadian Pacific Railway was awarded in the Hull supreme Court this week, as a result of the actions arising out of the wreck of the Pontiac train at Hull in March last. The last of the series of actions was concluded today, when Clayton Chowan was given a verdict for $10,099. Five cases were disposed of in all during the week, verdicts being rendered as follows:

P. Moylo, $1,414; R. Maxwell, $9,602; A. Royle, $21,071; A. J. Quinn, $6,532; Clayton Chowan, $10,000.

VIOLENCE FEARED IN BERLIN RIOTS

Two Thousand Women Smash Butcher Shop and Bodily Steal Meat

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The "Dear Food" riots increased in violence today. About 2,000 women raided a butcher shop in the Wedding district, demolished the premises and stole the meat. The manager was seriously injured. All the other butcher shops in the district have been closed and barricaded.

The police have been called out in strong force, as the district which is in the north of Berlin has on previous occasions been the scene of violent disturbances and it is feared these may be repeated.

AUGUSTA STRIKE ENDS VICTORY FOR MEN

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—The street railway strike, which began here more than a month ago and during which three citizens lost their lives at the hands of the militia, was ended last night when the company conceded to the men a 13½ per cent increase in wages and shorter hours, to become effective on November 1. The company also agreed to submit to arbitration the cases of twenty of the strikers, who are accused of "violence." The scabs which the company imported during the strike will all be dismissed to-morroow night. With the exception of a company at the power house all the militia has been dismissed by Colonel Cleary.

TURKEY HUMBLED—TO SUE FOR PEACE

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A four day's battle in Thrace has ended in Bulgarian commander-in-chief General Savoff, who by skilful strategy has probably brought to a close one of the shortest and most remarkable wars on record.

A great Turkish army, estimated at over 200,000 men has been defeated and is retreating. Constantinople is believed to be at the mercy of the victorious Bulgarian army and a council sitting at the Porte is discussing the advisability of suing for peace.

CHOLERA KILLS TWO THOUSAND

Dread Scourge is Sweeping India; 21,00 Cases in Madras Alone

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Cholera again is sweeping India, according to a report to the United States Public Health Service. In August, in the province of Madras alone there were 21,306 cases, with 10,620 deaths, and in other parts of the Empire an equally ominous mortality prevailed.

While the scourge is not so severe as in previous years, it is exacting a heavy toll. Cholera is also said to be prevalent in Asiatic Turkey, and with Turkish troops being hurried into Southern Europe because of the Balkan war, the officials fear the plague may spread through Europe.

WELL KNOWN WRITERS COME TO CONCLUSION HOME RULE IS BEST

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Conon Doyle and Joseph Hocking, the novelists, have come to the conclusion that home rule is the best thing for Ireland. Formerly strongly opposed to home rule, the writers have now recanted and in letters to the Times, explain their reasons for the change of front. They state that late experiences have convinced them that the present irresponsible system of government in Ireland can never be remedied while that country is tangled up in British politics.

CITY FATHERS AND MORAL REFORM

FOUR HOLD SPECIAL MEETING AND CLOSE PICTURE SHOWS ON SUNDAY PUBLIC UNAWARE OF MOVE

Late on Tuesday afternoon the City Clerk was instructed by the Acting Mayor to call a special meeting of the City Council ostensibly for the purpose of discussing the city's finances with Mr. J. F. Macdonald, manager of the Home Bank, but as it later transpired, the main business discussed and transacted was that in connection with the moving picture shows on Sunday night. Those present were: Ald. Broley (in the chair), Brown, Graham and Robichaud, and the City Clerk. There was one spectator in the chambers, and he is a city official. As it happened Mr. Macdonald did not put in an appearance, and this little coterie then had a quiet little friendly table chat on the moving picture shows. Mr. Broley, we understand, remarked that SOMEONE had mentioned to him about the theatres running vaudeville on Sunday night, and Mr. Graham stated that he likewise was told by SOMEONE of this WICKED practice. One gentleman said that the Isis had no Vaudeville on Sunday night, but that evidently did not carry weight. The fact remained that SOMEONE had told Mr. Broley and Mr. Graham that this EVIL exists. Our City Fathers were shocked, and extreme measures it was felt must be taken to stop this wickedness. Mr. Graham came to the rescue with a brilliant idea that all picture shows should be closed on a Sunday. He made a motion to this effect and in this he was ably seconded by Mr. Robichaud. The rest was easy. It was put to the vote and carried UNANIMOUSLY, Mr. Brown, the only other City Father around the table, excepting of course Mr Broley, who was in the chair and consequently had no vote, falling in line.

Neither the press nor the public being aware of the SPECIAL MEETING the Ledger had no reporter present and cannot, therefore, vouch for the above report, but our informant does know and is reliable.

The resignation of Mr. H. Wilkes as assistant fire chief was accepted, and the City Clerk was authorized to draft a testimonial of his efficiency and good service.

Important Decision of Judge Thompson

In Re. Rafaelle Michelle and the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co.--Full Text

Such important points as to what constitutes "Notice of Inquiry," "Claim for Compensation," "Serious and Wilful Misconduct," were fully dealt with by Mr. Justice M. Thompson as arbitrator in the above matter. As to what effect an arbitrator's report has under the Workmen's Compensation Act, *Proviso No. 8*, under the Second Schedule (Arbitration), which we quote, is self-explanatory. It reads:

"8. Where the amount of compensation under this Act shall have been ascertained, or any weekly payment varied, or any other matter decided, under this Act, either by a committee or by an arbitrator or by agreement, a memorandum thereof shall be sent, in manner prescribed by said regulations, by said committee or arbitrator, or by any party interested, to the Registrar of the County Court for the district in which any person entitled to such compensation resides, who shall, subject to such regulations, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record such memorandum in a special register without fee, and thereupon the said memorandum shall for all purposes be enforceable as a County Court judgment. Provided that the County Court Judge may at any time rectify such register."

Judge Thompson's full findings are:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IN THE MATTER OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1902,

and

IN THE MATTER OF AN ARBITRATION THEREUNDER BETWEEN RAFAELLE MICHELLE (Applicant)

and

THE CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Body Corporate (Respondents).

ARBITRATOR'S FINDINGS

This is an application under the Workmen's Compensation Act made by one Rafaelle Michelle against the respondent company.

The applicant on the 21st day of November, 1911, was in the employ of the respondent company at Number 3 Mine, Michel, one of the properties of the respondent company. He was, on that date, injured by a fall of rock from the roof and is now permanently disabled. It appears, according to the applicant's evidence, that he was instructed by the fire boss, under whose orders he worked, to get to No. 2 Slope of No. 3 Mine to work with some Slav workmen in pulling out props. These Slavs appeared to have a leader (or "boss") a Slav by name of Billi. The applicant says that he obeyed the fire boss and while working with the Slavs was injured. Billi, on the other hand, says that when the applicant came to him, he (Billi) stopped him and told him not to go further as there was danger; that he said to him in English, "You had better stay here; it is pretty dangerous up there." That the applicant did not listen but started off; that twice Billi took hold of the applicant's coat and told him to stop. That Billi then left and Michelle started off. The accident occurred shortly afterwards. This evidence is in part confirmed by one Jan Dormin, another Slav. He says that Michelle was not working under Billi. Another Slav, Steve Mikus, states that he also warned Michelle. After the accident Michelle was taken to the Michel Hospital, where he still lies permanently disabled.

Evidence was given that at the time of the accident Dr. Shaw, one of the resident physicians of the hospital, drew up the following certificate:

"WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1902

Michel, B.C., Nov. 21, 1911.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day examined Raffelle Micelli, working No. 772, whose injury consists of fracture of spine with paralysis of legs said to have been received in Mine No. 3 on the 21st day of November, 1911. Probable duration of incapacity *probably permanent*.

"R. M. SHAW,
"Surgeon."

"Operating Department. Received Dec. 9th, 1911.
"The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd."

which was duly forwarded with a letter reading as follows:

"Michel, B. C., 8th December, 1902

IN THE MATTER OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1902

"The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, Fernie, B. C.

"Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find notice of injury of the following persons, Robert Rae, Raffelle Micelli and Fred Noherny.

"Yours truly,
"MAURICE BURRELL,
"Secretary."

On the 21st February, 1912, Dr. Shaw drew up the following certificate:

"District 18, U. M. W. of A., Michel Local Union, No. 2334.

"DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

"No.....

"Date, Feb. 21st, 1912.

"This is to certify that I have attended R. Michelli from November 21st, 1912, inclusive. Nature of illness, fractured spine, paralyses, and that the patient was unable to work during that period. Unable to work.

"R. M. SHAW,
"Medical Doctor."

Which was forwarded to the respondent company with the following letter:

"Michel, B. C., 21st Feb., 1912.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1902.

"The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, Fernie, B. C.

"Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find Doctor's Certificates for the claims of Robert Christian, Robert Clare, John Ferancik, Frank Pajk, R. Micelli, John Volpatti and Albert Allan.

"Yours truly
"MAURICE BURRELL,
"Secretary."

Both of which were duly received by the Company on February 22nd, 1912.

On the 25th March, 1912, Dr. Weldon, another resident physician at the Michel Hospital, drew up another certificate:

"District 18, U. M. W. of A, Michel Local Union, No. 2334.

DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE

"No.....

"This is to certify that I have attended R. Micelli from February 21st to March 25th inclusive. Nature of illness, broken back and that the patient was unable to work during that period.

"R. C. WELDON,
"Medical Doctor."

Which was forwarded to the respondent company with the following letter:

"Michel, B. C., 25th March, 1912

"IN THE MATTER OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1902.

"The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, Fernie, B.C.

"Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find Doctor's Certificates for the claims of the following persons: Robert Clare, oJhn Ferancik, R. Micelli, John Volpatti Robert Christian.

"Yours truly,
"MAURICE BURRELL,
"Secretary."

And which was duly received on the 26th March, 1912, by the respondent company.

No further proceedings appeared to have been taken until the applicant's solicitor, on the 17th August, 1912, issued and served upon the respondent company the formal request for arbitration and particulars. At all events there is no evidence before me of any further steps being taken prior to that date.

The respondent company resist the claim on the following grounds:

1. Lack of notice of injury given as soon as practicable.

2. Lack of claim for compensation made within six months.

3. Serious and wilful misconduct on the part of the applicant.

I will deal with the objections in order:

Firstly. The lack of notice of injury.—The applicant argues that the doctor's certificate of November 21st, 1911, and the letter of Maurice Burrell of December 8th, 1911, constitute a proper notice of injury. I do not think they do. Subsection 2 of Section 7 of the Act is specific in its requirements.

1. Name and address of the person injured. This requirement has been complied with.

2. The cause of the injury. This requirement was not complied with.

3. The date at which the injury

(Continued on page 7)

What Will Be Next Move In B. C. Organized Labor

The duty of the trades union movement of today is to agitate, educate and organize. This is admitted by all schools of thought and activity in the labor world.

Such a programme does not mean that the unorganized workers must be herded together and stampeded into a strike, on the strength of all kinds of promises. It aims rather to do exactly what the slogan implies: Agitate, educate, organize!

Before the organized labor movement can hope to accomplish very much it must have not only organization, but education. The agitation will follow as a natural sequence.

Because of the rapid introduction of the modern machinery of wealth production the skilled worker has to a large extent lost his grip when it comes to wringing better terms from the employing class. It is now a much easier task for the employer to replace strikers than heretofore. First, because the government, as the executive of the employing class, has developed a liberal immigration policy, which has resulted in an overstocked labor market. Next because the machine has reduced to a dead level the productive power of the workers.

Under such circumstances, therefore, the strength of trade or federated unions in future will depend upon numerical strength rather than ability to withhold necessary skilled labor from the market.

With the line of demarcation between hitherto craft unions almost obliterated by the machine and the consequent massing of unionists into fewer and bigger organizations the necessity of education along correct lines becomes more and more apparent to students of the international labor movement.

A recognition of this basis gives to every union a starting point. Within such premises there can at least be some question as to the wisdom of unionists forever looking for a scrap with the boss, except in cases of self-defense. If the organized workers are to recruit the large numbers necessary to attain their ends, there must be more time, more money and energy devoted to that purpose, and less to carrying on a guerilla warfare that leads to nowhere, of which there has been altogether too much in British Columbia for the past year or two. Every union treasury in this province should be depleted in a supreme effort to organize and educate the wage workers of the mines, mills, factories and various industries of this province; not in encouraging men to strike for the sake of striking. Let there be some definite object in view and the union movement builded and directed to that goal.

The powers of state, including the militia, the policemen, the courts, the judges, the jails, the penitentiaries, the press, the pulpit, the civil service, and all that the machinery of government implies, are today in the hands of the employing class. The workers on each succeeding election day, have made such a condition possible, and are even yet perpetuating, in this and every other province of the Dominion, the folly of expecting concessions from legislative representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, and railway, mining, lumber, elevator and other corporations.

The employers have not only organized themselves into associations, but their industries have been so highly and perfectly organized that competition has been practically eliminated, and the output of their respective commodities is regulated to meet the requirements of the market. The visible supply is kept at a point where the unwritten law of supply and demand does the rest.

In direct contrast, the competition between job seekers has been aggravated and increased to such an extent that it is well nigh impossible for the workers to maintain their previous standards of living, let alone secure advantages or participation in some of the benefits of their increased productivity as wealth producers, as the result of the introduction of modern machinery and the extended application of the forces of nature.

It would seem, then, that the activities of the workers must soon be transferred to the task of securing the powers of state, so that they may be able to write and enforce laws that will meet these new requirements. This because there can be no further progress without it.

Premier McBride and his colleagues have done absolutely nothing for the wageworkers of British Columbia for the past three years. They have not even deigned to enforce "labor" laws already writ upon the statutes.

The British Columbia Federation of Labor has held two annual conventions at Victoria. It will hold a third one in the Capital City in January next, just prior to the opening of the British Columbia legislature.

The Federation is organized to do for its affiliated membership what its membership gives it the power to do. It has, in less than three years, affiliated with it practically every union and unionist in British Columbia, a dues-paying membership of some 15,000.

The last convention decided to submit the question of the adoption of the principles of Socialism, as its ultimate aim and object, to a referendum vote of the membership for approval or rejection. This was done, and the Federation unequivocally and overwhelmingly decided that such a programme would meet its needs and requirements.

The Federation cannot stop with such a declaration of policy. It must be followed with an organization and educational campaign that will secure results.

As to just how best to go about the accomplishment of such a stupendous task, in the shortest possible time, is one of the subjects that will require the best thought and consideration of the delegates who will be elected to attend the next convention.

The Federationist is in receipt of many letters favoring the Federation of Labor going directly into the political field on its own account and under its own banner. Others point out, with some degree of truth, that the Socialist party is not an organization outside the wageworkers but is, in fact, the wageworkers' own party, and that it is already here to meet the requirements of the situation. But, truth to tell, it does not seem to fill the bill. It lacks numbers, organization, the machinery for the maintenance of a political party. The Federation of Labor has all save a proper understanding, on the part of a large portion of its membership, of the task that lies before the working class. And there the matter stands.

Something will be done, because something must be done. The unions of this province have reached a place where they must take a chance on a forward move or die of dry rot, apathy and cowardice, aided and abetted by a government-assisted importation of jobless men, women and children from all quarters of the earth.

For these and other reasons that might be cited the next convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will be one that will write history in the provincial labor movement, be the final results of its deliberations what they may.—B. C. Federationist.

MINERS' WAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Conciliation Board for the Federated Districts, after considering an application of the miners for a five per cent increase in wages, issued the following announcement: "The Conciliation Board for the coal trades of the federated districts recommend the following terms of settlement: (1) The Conciliation Board to be continued until March 15, 1915, determinable thereafter by three months' notice on either side, with a minimum of fifty per cent above the 1888 rates, and a maximum of sixty-five per cent.—the procedure regulations of the present Board to apply; (2) that an advance of five per cent. in wages be paid to all underground workmen, and those on the pit banks and screens manipulating coal by putting up a reduction of five per cent. made as from the first make-up day after Mar. 20, 1909, such advance to commence as from the third make-up day in October instant. The above advances to be applied as regards boys and day wage men, either upon the basis rate of 1888, or upon the list-rate as has been the case hitherto. Where workmen are paid by contract, and are not earning the minimum rate fixed by the Joint District Board for the district, there should be paid to such workmen, in addition to the minimum five per cent on the 1888 rates, so long as the wages remain at fifty-five per cent above the standard of 1888. In the event of a reduction in wages, the above addition is to be subject to such reduction; (3) if the above recommendations are not accepted, the rights of the parties to submit the matter in dispute to the chairman is reserved; (4) this meeting is adjourned till Monday, 21st instant, and, in the meantime, the discussion of the employers and workmen in the several districts to be obtained." After a long discussion at the Scottish Coal Conciliation Board meeting in Edinburgh, the coal owners withdrew their application for a reduction of wages of twelve per cent on the 1888 basis.

An English correspondent writes that the minimum wage law is now in full operation in all the British coalfields, and "great discontent exists in many districts at the awards made under it." The minimum wage act was grudgingly put through parliament by the politicians as a poor compromise to force the miners back to dig coal, as the master class had no intention of exercising themselves in that capacity. From another source we learn that in some of the mining districts in which advances were granted under the minimum wage act, the cost of the necessaries of life are increasing and no doubt the operators are getting back, through their company stores and rented hovels, all they are compelled to pay in higher wages, with good interest besides. That scheme is commonly practised in all countries. With the capitalist class in control of the natural resources and their politicians on guard in the governmental departments to enact, interpret and enforce a minimum wage law, the whole proceeding becomes farcical. Those in power are not philanthropists. They are not going to give away anything unless they must, and they would be foolish if they did.—B. C. Federationist.

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SCHRANK QUIZZED BY THE POLICE

Declares He Is Neither an Anarchist nor Socialist.

Schrank, who attempted assassination of Roosevelt Was put through the usual third degree by the police. This is what Schrank said when examined:

Question: Where did you get the idea that you were going to kill him?

Answer: I got the idea when I was coming to Chicago.

Q.: Did you ever read any newspapers?

A.: Sure; I read the New York World and Herald every day.

Q.: Do you drink?

A.: No; I can't stand it. I don't use any drugs, either. I am just a healthy, strong and sane man.

Q.: But why did you think the man should be killed?

A.: Because of the tradition. Grant looked for the third term, but when his party refused to give it to him he dropped out He did not go ahead and try to start another party to get into office.

But the contemptible part is the attempt of the police to connect the crank with the anarchists or the Socialists.

Q.: Did you ever live in Paterson, N. J.?

A.: No.

Q.: Were you ever present at any meetings of anarchists, or were you ever affiliated with any of their organizations?

A.: I never had anything to do with them. I know what the Socialists and anarchists are. The Socialists want public ownership of everything, but the anarchists want to destroy everything.

Q.: Isn't that right?

A.: How can you ask me such a foolish question? Destroy property without reason?

Of course, Schrank having inherited from a saloonkeeper uncle of his about $25,000 which are invested in New York, he naturally would not want to destroy property.

And this is what he answered to further query:

Q.: Don't you belong to the anarchists?

A.: I want you to understand that I don't belong to any political party. I am not affiliated with no Socialists or anarchists, neither am I a Republican nor a Democrat. I am a free and independet American citizen.

Schrank is the typical non-partisan.

The investigation continued

Q.: What is your religion?

A.: I am a Roman Catholic.

Q.: What church do you belong to in New York.

A.: I have not attended regularly during the last ten years. The last one I was to was at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.

This is the big New York cathedral probably the most prominent Roman Catholic church in North America.

SOCIALISTS OPEN THEIR WINTER CAMPAIGN

The British Socialist party opened their winter campaign by a demonstration held at the London Opera House. Mr. Ben Tillet, who presided, said that for a good many years as Socialists they had been trying to teach the masses their power, and for the same number of years their enemies had been trying to fool the masses and their enemies had done much better than they had done. (Laughter.) They wanted to tell the masses that they were the great wealth producers—the builders of bridges, and the builders of cities, the makers of machinery—and it was according to the true skill and intelligence of the workers that the destinies of a nation were determined. (Hear, hear.) They were the only party who were out to teach revolution and to tell the workers to get up and fight or go down to the depths. (Applause.) Mr. Leonard Hall said that there never was such a staggering discrepancy as at the present moment between Labor's wants and Labor's perils on the one hand and Labor's disorganization for self-defence or for self-advancement on the other. The cold truth was that at this moment in this country, both on the political and industrial sides of the field, labor was "down and out." The parliamentary labor fly—which they thought was going to be a wasp—was behaving like a bluebottle. (Laughter.) It wandered straight into the Liberal spider's parlor, and had shed its legs and wings of independency and its sting of militancy, if it ever possessed one.

CONDITIONS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

(Contributed)

The situation at Cumberland, B. C., where the Canadian Collieries Company have engaged in a struggle to reduce their employees to a condition of abject submission, while not successful, has had the peculiar result of reducing the officials of the company, who were primarily responsible for the beginning of the trouble by their extremely harsh and unfair treatment of the employees of the company there, to the level of common strikebreakers and scabs.

G. W. Clinton, cashier for the company there and would be Czar of Cumberland, is now engaged in performing the duties of weighboss and car pusher on No. 7 tipple.

Robert Henderson, superintendent at No. 4 Mine is running a hoisting engine.

Thomas Spruthon, superintendent, No. 7 mine, is now doing the work of a roperider.

J. H. McMillan, superintendent Nos. 5 and 6 mines, kicking latches in No. 7 mine.

John Gillespie pit boss at No. 5 min, driving a mule and shotlighting at No. 7 mine.

David Walker, pit boss No. 6 mine, shotlighter in No. 7 mine.

Frank Jaynes, pit boss No. 7 mine, now shotlighter.

Charlie Parhab, pit boss No. 4 mine, handy man.

D. R. McDonald, superintendent of railroad, now engineer and teaching a Chinaman to fire.

Hugh Sloan is the only fire boss who has returned to work.

About 140 Chinese and Japs have returned to work, but they are unable produce 5 per cent of the coal produced at those mines when working under normal conditions.

Now, Mr. Editor, to understand how desperate the situation is for the company, one only has to consider how low the mighty have fallen. The working men there fully appreciate the humor of the situation—they and the gentlemen of leisure who formerly lorded it over them have changed places, the workers are having the leisure now and are making good use of it, hunting, fishing and generally enjoying their vacation.

See samples of Christmas Greeting Cards at the Ledger Office.

THE JOY OF HARD WORK

"No man can work too hard or hours too long if his health will permit."—President Eliot of Harvard University.)

Said the miner deep down in the earth
(And he laughed at the humor of it):
"It's a joy and a revel to dig like the devil
As long as my health will permit;
And, though it's a loss of delight to the boss,
He doesn't seem jealous a bit."

Said a girl in a thundering mill,
With a smile that was grateful and sweet:
"It's pleasant, this spinning; I fear that I'm sinning
In wanting to sleep and to seat!
Oh, it would be so grand to be able to stand
The other twelve hours on my feet."

Said the child in the tenement shop:
"Don't send me to play if you please;
I'd rather be sewing and stitching, you know,
In this hotbed of filth and disease;
For a sweatshop, you see, is dearer to me
Than the birds and the blossoming trees."

Our assortment of Christmas Greeting Cards are the most beautiful we ever had. Order now: Ledger Office.

PLOTTED TO FORCE CZAR TO ABDICATE

Recent Suicide of Admiral Chagin Accounted for—Duke Michael Instigation

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—News of a daring, but frustrated, plot to arrest the Czar and force him to abdicate the Russian throne, and fuller details of the alleged attempts to kill the eight-year-old Czarevitch, heir to the crown, both stories following the recent self-destruction of Admiral M. Chagin, has stirred Russia. It is said that the Admiral, the Czar's favorite, and commander of the Imperial yacht, the Standart, committed suicide when warned by telephone that the police were about to search his quarters.

When they arrived, they found a pile of burned papers in the kitchen, and the Admiral shot through the heart in his dressing room. Further search revealed a blotting pad impressed with a letter written by the Admiral to Grand Duke Michael, saying he could "be counted on to drive straight home when morning came."

Though the plot was hatched at St. Petersburg, the execution was planned for Jalta, where the fleet was seriously disaffected.

According to persistent rumors the plan was to have the officers and crew of the Standart put the royal party under arrest, and force the Czar to abdicate and waive his son's right of succession in favor of Michel. The scheme failed, because the Czar got nervous and fled. The reasons given for the plot are the general disgust with court influence and the belief that the Czarevitch is not a genuine Romanoff.

The third reason given is that the Czar is no longer fit to reign, being dominated by "ignorant mystics"

Grand Duke Michael has not been on speaking terms with the Czar for two years, since Michael tried to elope with his mother's maid of honor. As for the supposed attack on the Czarevitch, it is now said that a nihilist, under the guise of trying to obtain work as a gardener at Spala, shot or stabbed Alexis during the momentary absence of the governess.

The condition of the Crown Prince continues to improve, according to information from Spala.

A reader sends us a copy of the St. Louis, Mo., Post-Despatch, containing an account of the ejectment from the Socialist Party of William M. Brantd. Brantd had been organizer of the party there and had been shown to have engaged in corrupt election tactics, such as repeating ,etc. This shows the difference between the Socialist party and the capitalist parties. Had Brantd done these things in the old parties he would have been advanced because of his astuteness in getting votes into the ballot boxes. (Fernie citizens know this only too well.) We do not want to win by crooked methods. We want to make the workers see their true position and get them to act.

PILES

Nothing known to Science is better for this painful ailment than Zam-Buk. It reduces inflammation, stops bleeding, ends the agony. Easily applied and cleanly. Why go on suffering? Why not try it? Read the following cures.

Some Proofs of Zam-Buk's Power.

MR. THOMAS J. HOGAN, Champion Clog Dancer of Canada, 59 Chambord Street, Montreal, writes:—"For some time past I have been troubled with Piles, but this year I suffered so much that I was obliged to cancel a number of engagements. I tried all the so-called remedies that were recommended, but they seemed to do me no good. Having been advised to try Zam-Buk, I purchased a fifty-cent box and after applying it a few times I felt marked relief. I continued with the Zam-Buk treatment and the relief was extended into a permanent cure.

MR. WILLIAM KENTY, of Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N. S., says:—"I suffered terribly from Piles, the pain at times being almost unbearable. I tried various ointments but all failed to do me the slightest good. I was tired of trying remedies when I heard of Zam-Buk, and thought as a last resource I would give this balm a trial. I procured a supply, and after a very short time Zam-Buk effected what several other ointments and medicines had failed to effect—a complete cure."

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Coal Dust Damped Will Not Explode

A scientific theory was proven at Pittsburg on the 18th of this month when what was to have been a terrific coal dust explosion arranged at the government experiment mine at Bruceton, failed to take place. The theory of the United States government Bureau of Mines that coal dust properly damped will not explode, was vindicated before the most prominent mining experts in the world, including Victor Watteyne, Belgian Minister of Mines, and the discoverer of the danger of coal dust.

The explosion had been prepared for the benefit and the instruction of the visiting delegates to the International Mining Experiment Station Conference. It was to have been of greater intensity and force than any ever attempted by the local bureau. On shelves along the sides of the main entrance of the experiment mine 1,200 pounds of dry coal dust was placed, and an explosion such as occurs in a haphazardly managed mine was to have taken place. Although the ignition did not occur the spectators were given the same thrills when the two shots were fired in the mine and all waited with bated breath for the expected earth tremors and belch of fire.

Two Attempts Fail

Two attempts were made to ignite the dust. The first shot was fired from a cannon and the second from the face of the mine. In both instances but a few feet of coal dust burned and the flames died out. The failure of the dust to ignite was explained as due to the great humidity, which almost reached the saturation point. The fan forcing the air into the mine carried with it the atmospheric moisture which was absorbed by the coal dust. For some time Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of the United States Bureau of Mines at Washington, D. C., has been asserting that a mine properly damped was immune to coal dust explosions.

About 100 mining experts and a sprinkling of chemists went to Bruceton to witness the explosion, and although some regret was expressed that the spectacular part of the program failed, all believed that a scientific victory had been achieved. If the lesson learned is acted upon, many lives should be saved in the future.

The arrangements were under the direct supervision of George S. Rice, head of the local Bureau of Mines.

The attempts were witnessed by Director Holmes, Mr. Watteyne, Dr. F. Lenze, Dr. H. Kast and Dr. E. Kaiser, explosive experts of the German army; William O'Connor, the foremost mining expert of Wales, besides many other distinguished foreign mining engineers.

Dr. Holmes Explains

Dr. Holmes, in speaking of the value of the demonstration, said:

In the coal dust test at the government experiment mine near Pittsburgh today, witnessed by representatives of the government mine experiment stations of Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Austria, and other countries, the results were of special interest as indicating the influence of atmospheric moisture in checkmating the progress of the explosion.

The engineers in charge caution against accepting as final the results of any one test, but they admit the importance of moisture as an agent for checking or preventing coal dust explosions.

In this experiment the full length of the 1,200 foot entry or tunnel was used with dry fine coal dust spread on shelves along the sides for the entire length at the rate of one pound of dust for each foot of length. From half an hour to an hour previous to firing a charge of black powder at the inner end, the air which was meanwhile circulating through the mine was nearly saturated with moisture.

The walls and roof were moist from the condensation on them of this moisture, just as moisture condenses on the outer surface of a pitcher full of ice water on a moist summer day.

When the shot was fired the explosion or inflammation of the coal dust extended for only about 100 feet from the origin and there died out entirely. A second test under similar conditions gave a similar result.

To the visitors who had expected to see a great dust explosion like that of last October's demonstration here, the result was a disappointment, but to the engineers and miners who were present the effect of the moisture in checking the extent and violence of the explosion was most gratifying.—The Fuel Magazine.

Situation of Strike In West Virginia

Damaging evidence against the mine guards was presented before the Mining Investigation Commission at Charleston recently.

James Petry, a property owner at Holley Grove, testified that he was one of the 22 men who marched to Mucklow and were locked in a freight car by mine guards and charged by them with killing a mine guard.

Rufus H. Clendemin, a mine guard, admitted that the bookkeeper at the company store at Dacota showed him letters that were sent by the company to the mine guards, showing the names of persons classed as "undesirables" because they were agitators and placed on the "black list."

P. H. White, colored, said that on June 3, after purchasing a ticket at Burnwell for Montgomery, he was held up by a mine guard, relieved of his ticket and letters, which were opened and read, and then made to walk to Paint Creek Junction, a distance of 15 miles.

Mary Claypool, 17 years of age, testified that she and another girl, the morning following the killing of Mine Guard Stringer at Holley Grove, was made to walk through the creek when the water reached their armpits while mine guards prevented them from crossing a foot bridge on property not owned by the coal companies.

Mrs. Arch Riggs, keeper of a boarding house at Dacota for eight years, testified that R. R. Anderson, a mine guard, cursed her for allowing a Socialist named Tincher, a candidate for sheriff, to board there, and threatened Tincher's life, and that Anderson's drunkenness made it necessary for her to move away.

G. W. Hastings, storekeeper at Cabin Creek Junction, testified that three guards and Squire Crawford held up two men in front of his store and searched them, and that when he remonstrated they threatened him.

P. R. Dresser, of Cabin Creek Junction said he saw three mine guards fighting with a man named Jarvis, and that when Jarvis' watch dropped from his pocket he picked it up and was felled by a guard.

M. L. Houchins, a Chesapeake & Ohio freight conductor, said he remonstrated with mine guards for holding up a man on the country road near Lewis Coal Mine on July 7, and they drew their revolvers and ordered him not to mention it.

James Meyers, an employed of the Hamilton Gas Company, at Coolburg, heard shots and found three mine guards shooting at telephone poles. He said his life was threatened.

The disarmament of the strikers has been reported as effective, and since then there has been no riotous outbreaks, but there has been no abatement of the determination of the strikers to organize the Kanawha districts.

The most important development of the week has been that the executive committee of the international organization of the United Mine Workers of America has approved this strike, and has pledged the support of the organization to the limit of its financial capacity. The official declaration gives to this controversy a more than local significance for the reason that it indicates a determination on the part of the United Mine Workers of America that they have decided upon a policy of unionization of the miners and mine workers of West Virginia.

There are, of course, widely varying opinions as to the wisdom of this policy, and a wide variance of opinion as to its probable outcome; but the fact that behind it is the concentrated support of the American Federation of Labor, with its 2,000,000 or more members, gives to the controversy a more than ordinary significance.

Coal operators of West Virginia realize that because their mines are so far away from the general markets for coal they cannot meet competition unless they secure for themselves a low labor cost, and cannot survive unless they succeed. They are, therefore, compelled to resist the efforts being made to compel them to adjust their productive conditions to parity with those of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The fact is that the pioneers of West Virginia based their capitalization on a low investment cost of property and, at that time, an ample labor supply at a cost much below that prevalent in competitive territory. They are now confronted with the economic conditions which producers of the competitive States have gone through, namely, of labor contentions, higher taxation and sterner legislation relating to their business. At the time many of the companies that are now well established were organized glowing promises were made as to natural conditions and costs of production but conditions have markedly changed since those days.—Coal and Coke Operator.

MINERS VICTIMS OF GREED

West Virginia Paper Takes Up Cause of Coal Diggers

WHEELING, W. Va.—The Intelligencer, published in this city, in commenting upon the controversy now existing between the coal miners in the Paint and Cabin Creek coal fields, says in part:

"One of the most serious complaints of the striking miners is against the 'pluck me' store system. In these mine communities the maintenance of a store by the mine companies is almost a necessity, but it is not necessary to charge exorbitant prices for all goods sold to miners, or is it necessary to compel miners to buy of the company store should they be able to buy elsewhere. The following is a list of prices charged in the company stores, and is sworn to by the miners before the investigating commission: Flour, $9.25 per barrel; breakfast bacon, 25 cents a pound; tomatoes, 20 cents a can; peaches, 30 cents a can; corn, 15 cents a can; apricots, 25 cents a can; beans, loose, white, 15 cents per quart; potatoes, $2.40 a bushel; lard, 15 cents per pound; 12½ cents per pound for sugar; miner's oil, $1 a gallon; powder, $1.75 per keg; miner's squibs, 15 cents per box. It will be seen that this partial list of prices averages from 10 per cent to 50 per cent higher than the average market price of the same goods generally. The company store selling at such prices robs those who buy of it. Miners compelled to buy of it lose a considerable portion of their wages.

. . . Legislation reaching the 'pluck me' store evil might very properly be enacted. The industrial interests of West Virginia are too important and the cost of such disturbances as now prevail in the mine regions is too great to permit a continuance of the reckless, haphazard methods that seem to exist in our mine sections. The 'pluck me' store and the armed guard must go. Decent living conditions can be introduced in our mine regions. Men must be paid living wages and be allowed to spend the wage free and independently. The plea against organized labor is unjust and foolish. The miners of West Virginia are not going to play into the hands of the miners of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They have ample intelligence to protect their own interests, and if organized into a union they will not only be able to protect themselves against unfair operators, but they will be equally able to protect their interests in their district against the demands of competing districts."

SHOE MACHINERY CO. IS A COMBINE

Although Commissioners Have Good Things to Say of the Company's Business and its Methods

A majority report signed by Judge Laurendeau and Mr. Walsh, and a minority report signed by Mr. White, have been handed to the Minister of Labor at Ottawa respecting the investigation of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada. The majority report acknowledges that the company does business in a fair, honest and honorable way, that its machines are the best on the market, that the service given by the company to its customers is excellent, and there is no finding that prices have been enhanced and that trade or commerce has been in any way injured, but the majority of the commissioners find that the company is a combine, which unduly prevents or lessens competition in the production, manufacture, sale and supply of shoe machinery. They recommend that under the circumstances of the case, instead of giving ten days to the company to make any change that it thinks necessary in its way of doing business, it be given six months from the date of the publication of the report in the Canada Gazette.

Filed a Minority Report

The minority report, signed by Mr White, finds that, according to the evidence adduced, the price of boots and shoes has not been enhanced by the use of the machinery of the company, that the price of the machinery itself has not increased, that as far as competition is concerned within the last five or six years a number of new shoe manufacturers have established themselves in the country and that the field was open to any new shoe machinery company which might either manufacture or sell machinery in Canada. The minority report goes on to say that as from the evidence adduced nobody, neither consumer nor producer nor the wearer of shoes having been damnified, it cannot be said that competition has been unduly lessened.

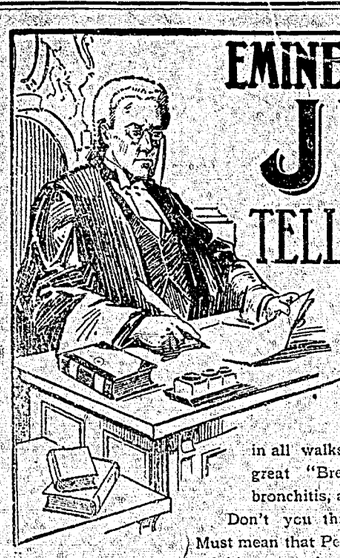
Combines Investigation Act

The proceedings against the company were initiated in November, 1910, under the statute known as the Combines Investigation Act, which permits six British subjects of full age to complain of any persons or company who are of opinion that a combine exists, and that prices have been enhanced or competition restricted by reason of such combine, to the detriment of consumers, or producers. After a long legal fight, which went as far as the Privy Council in England, a board was formed under the act, composed of Mr. Joseph C. Walsh, of the Montreal Herald, representing the complainants, and Mr. W. J. White, K. C., representing the company, and Mr. Justice Laurendeau, of the Superior Court, appointed as umpire by the two others.

The board began to sit on December 4th, 1911. It heard many witnesses in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and a number from the Maritime Provinces. The public sittings of the board came to an end in May last.

Labor has the political power to overthrow the industrial system that puts rifles into the hands of trained professional men-killers, and whenever, the reign of privileges is at an end.—The New Era.

Our assortment of Christmas Greeting Cards are the most beautiful we ever had. Order now: Ledger Office.



EMINENT CANADIAN JUDGE TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE WITH PEPs

Canadian Judges, Senators of the Dominion Parliament, eminent musicians, and men and women famous in all walks of life speak highly of "Peps" the great "Breathable Cure" for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all lung and chest complaints.

Don't you think that this must mean quality?—Must mean that Peps do what is claimed for them?

Most assuredly! If this were otherwise, one would not have an eminent lawyer like Judge Fisher of Pembroke speaking a dignified word in Peps' favor. Here is a letter from the Judge. We doubt if there is another remedy in Canada to-day for which a Canadian Judge has given his testimony!

Judges' Chambers,
Pembroke, Ont.

To the Proprietors of Peps, Toronto.
Dear Sirs:—
Some time ago I had occasion to go to Montreal, accompanied by my daughter, who unfortunately contracted a cold. At night she was unable to get to sleep owing to a persistent and irritating cough. A friend urged her to try your preparation, "Peps." She used them and they promptly allayed her cough and permitted her to get to sleep. It gives me pleasure to tell you of the prompt relief "Peps" gave her.
Yours truly,
(Signed) A. A. FISHER.

Peps are small pastilles containing certain medicinal ingredients, which when placed upon the tongue immediately turn into vapor, and are reathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey they soothe th inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the capillaries and tiny air sacs in the lungs.

In a word, while no liquid or solid can get to the lungs and air passages, Peps fumes get there direct; and at once commence their work of healing.

All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. a box or post free from Peps Co., Dupont Street, Toronto, for price. Send 1c. stamp for trial packet and booklet telling all about Peps.

FREE TRIAL
Send this coupon, 1c. stamp for postage, and name of this paper, to Peps Co., Toronto, and we will send a free trial packet of Peps. p18

Peps

CHURCH PAPERS AN EFFECTIVE MEDIUM FOR WHITE SLAVES

Remarkable State of Affairs Revealed By Scotland Yard Investigators—Foreign Agents are Active In London

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The activity of foreign agents of the "White Slave Traffic" in London has of late become so pronounced that it keeps a great number of Scotland Yard detectives busy night and day. For some reason it seems that English girls are more in demand than those of any other nationality and the number of young girls who disappear in London after being decoyed away by harmless looking advertisements is simply alarming.

Mr. Bullock, the assistant commissioner of Scotland Yard, the other day showed an interviewer a batch of documents which proved to be dry consular reports from British consuls at Paris, Vienna, Munich, Marseilles, Lyons and other great continental centres, accompanied by badly spelled and crude letters from English young girls who had been decoyed away from their homes by a thousand devices.

Use Church Papers

The ingenuity of the procurer, these letters show, is marvellous, as is also the amazing amount of money spent in this horrible traffic. At present the taste abroad seems to be in the direction of young girls from the country and innocent advertisements are inserted principally in church papers that are read and studied to the last line in rural districts.

Mr. Bullock showed the interviewer a pile of thousands of such advertisements which would have deceived the most astute and very often references were given to Church of England gentlemen. Every one of these advertisements had caught its victim and counted for at least one girl enticed away and ruined.

The clergymen of London who are greatly excited are now endeavoring to map out a plan of campaign and in the future the character of every advertiser in Church papers will be carefully investigated and a number of women church workers will co-operate with detectives watching all railroad stations.

Efficient Mine Management

By Samuel McMahon

The opinions of mining men differ in regards to the proper definition of the word, efficiency. Many think they have obtained the ultimate refinement in efficiency, when in reality they are not efficient in any department. A man may be making money at a certain mine without the least effort on his part and yet be looked upon as an efficient manager. On the other hand, one who is not getting returns for his stockholders usually has to step down and out. In many instances the man who is obliged to walk the plank has the successful manager discounted in every way.

Take for instance some of the mines in Central Pennsylvania field. The coal there runs from 30 to 34 in. thick and strict union rules with the 8 dour day, are in effect. What chance has the manager in that field against one in a district with 6 to 8 ft. of coal, paying a lower wage scale and working one hour a day more?

And yet, strange as it may seem, I know of a company working under both of these conditions and obtaining the best results at the low coal operation.

The earnings of any company depend on the way the mine is managed, and this regardless of the way they are equipped. All coal men are familiar with the mine where neither expense nor labor was spared and which is still unable to deliver the goods.

The Ideal Manager

Take a mine for instance with a good, healthy, well experienced mining man in charge. As he goes through the mine he sees all the defects and is shaping up schemes and plans to remedy them. His foreman and fire bosses all know him to be a man of honesty and ability and they are always sure of a hearing and good advice from him.

He is as readily accessible to the trapper boy as the chief engineer, but yet a man whom you cannot be lightly familiar with. On the whole a sober, steady, painstaking man, ready to see and remedy a wrong regardless of creed, color or nationality.

His enthusiasm, honesty of purpose, conscientiousness and experience with human nature, arouses the best there is in his men—often in spite of themselves. The under officials are bound to be caught by the big man's spirits, result is a keenly alert official personnel throughout.

If you are not following this rule Mr. Superintendent, change your methods. It is not going to detract anything from your intelligence to try out a scheme that is not altogether of your own making. Do not be afraid to say to your assistants, "Let us try and form a play of action for this particular piece of work," or let them have an opinion or a voice in planning. It is a wise man who follows the majority. In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom. Don't think that to take advice from a subordinate official is going to lessen your dignity [illegible] ascribed his success as due to his men, and the meanest man on the job may be able to give you a pointer.

At least remember that anyone who is intelligent enough to ask a question is worthy of an answer; give him a hearing and you will be surprised how often it will benefit you. Learn to put yourself in the man's place. Do with him as you would like to be done by; we all have our little individualities but it is surprising how similar one man's nature is to another's under similar circumstances.

The District Ledger

Published every Saturday morning at its office, Pellat Avenue, Fernie, B. C. Subscription $1.00 per year in advance. An excellent advertising medium. Largest circulation in the District.

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

UNION LABEL

RAILROADED MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

THE action taken by four members of the City Council in closing the picture shows on Sunday nights is as surprising as it is ill-advised. There are many reasons why the citizens of Fernie should feel indignant at such action. The first and foremost is because it is in direct opposition to public opinion, and another is the manner in which the by-law was put through. Of the seven members of the Council only four were present, one of whom was, of necessity, in the chair. With three councillors only to vote nothing is to prevent two, a mover and seconder, getting together and putting through any legislation they may desire. We do not infer that this was the method in this case, in fact the motion carried unanimously, but with this lesson in mind it can readily be seen that such an abuse of power could be practised. The meeting was a special one and the public were not aware of it. Neither was the press notified. Whilst it is not necessary to acquaint the public and press of the regular meetings, as the time is presumed to be known, it is different when a special meeting is called. More especially is this necessary when a matter affecting the vast majority of the citizens is on the tapis. There are approximately two thousand men, women and children who attend the picture shows on a Sunday night, not regularly, but frequently, the attendance on any Sunday night being about one thousand. Is this vast number of people not to be considered at all? The raison d'etre for this drastic step we understand, is that in one house a musical company performed last Sunday. If this was an infringement of the law, then we claim, the management should have been charged with the offence and not vengeance taken upon others. The same logic would apply in case of saloons. Were one to contravene the liquor act, all licenses in the city should be cancelled. Both reasonings are illogical. The more one thinks of the latest step of our City Fathers the more inexplicable it becomes. If the matter was of such importance as to warrant drastic measures why not hold it over until the regular meeting of the Council next Thursday, or if immediate action was necessary, why was not the public notified either by notices on posts or in any other manner. It would appear that this was exactly what the Council did not want. They knew that public opinion would be strongly opposed to the move, and consequently kept it quiet. The moral reform element evidently forced their hands in fulfilment of pre-election pledges, and as their term of office is drawing to a close, with chances for re-election very slim, they took the plunge. We doubt if any of the four members in question will seek the suffrage of the electorate again. Of these Mr. Brown was the only one who addressed the audience at the mass meeting of citizens on the eve of the municipal elections last January. He then stated that he had no objection to Sunday picture shows, providing they opened after church hours. It would be interesting to hear that gentleman's explanation. The question now is what are the citizens of Fernie going to do about it? There is no gainsaying the fact that the vast majority demand that their only form of entertainment be allowed them. Are they going to allow four men in their dying hours of office to deprive them of this? We doubt it. If our City Fathers had been so solicitous as to our desires and wishes, and provided us with some LESS WICKED pastime and recreation, no objection to their present action could be taken, for are they not our City Fathers, and are they not, therefore wiser and in a better position to know what IS good and what is NOT good for us? But this they have not so far done. There is but one thing to do, and that is to get up a monster petition demanding that the by-law in question be rescinded and that the public, whose representatives these councilmen are, should be given an opportunity to express themselves, and as majorities are supposed to be the governing factors, then whether the majority be for or against, let the voice of the people be heard. For the present that will suffice; next January the public will have more to say.

AN UNDELIVERED SERMON

YES, dear brethren, we have read that "They who live by the sword shall perish by the sword," that is one of the principal admonitions of the Decalogue is "Thou shalt not kill." Then there's Cain's rejoinder regarding the whereabouts of Abel, "Am I my brother's keeper." Still, these are somewhat antiquated and not in keeping with present day ideas of patriotism. If they were followed out in strict accordance with the letter as interpreted by the common mind, what would become of many of us pulpiteers? Why we should be compelled to join the mighty army of the unemployed or accept manual labor at which the most of us are not experts, hence be compelled to accept the most modest remuneration for our physical efforts. What would happen to the chaplains attached to the army and naval service? No, my brethren, we must keep ourselves constantly armed against the possibility of foreign invasion. Just imagine for a moment that were it not because of the floating citadels protecting Britain's seagirt shores the Germans might pounce upon Houndsditch, Holloway, Commercial Road or some of the busy centres of London, destroy the "'omes" of the hardworking people who, when they arrived, did not perchance to be taking a siesta on the soft side of a granite pillar on the Embankment. What a tragedy this would be! What suffering might be imposed upon the many disciples of Dr. Tanner! No! Let us have Boys' Brigades, Cadet Corps, Armories and other appendages of the Human Butchery School. Undoubtedly in other countries the disciples of the Prince of Peace realize that his advice was not intended to cover the present age for the reason that he was dealing with local conditions, and did not forsee the future conflicts that would ensue between various members of the European national groups. How direful a situation would result if the gallant Colonel (he ought to be a General) Sam Hughes was deprived the opportunity of shooting off his vocal organ in support of the Canadian Militia! What rhetorical flights of both Borden and Laurier regarding "Our glorious Navy" would be lost to posterity! Away with such triflers with our honorable constitution! They are disturbers of the established order. Some of those old fogey-notioned individuals may have their thoughts revert to the casting out of the money-changers from the Temple and ask if they did not represent the established order of that day. Quite true, but then money-changers do not ply their traffic in temples today, hence the simile is not a good one. The financiers have their own boards of trade, exchanges, etc., and their presence in the religious buildings is largely for the purpose of seeing that their preacher does not wander off into political pastures but keeps his attention closely to the scriptural injunctions, counsels and utterances, more especially the one about the poor being always with you. Once in a while a brilliant word monger will dilate eloquently about the latest expenditure of the wealthy, wear a cheap watch and a shoestring chain as an evidence of humility, but it is not every member of the clerical profession who is gifted with his vocabulary, and as a variety artist the congregation enjoys his thrills because the verbal pellets do not inflict any serious injury.

WOMEN ARE WORKERS

The big reason for the existence of the Socialist party is to have an organization to do the political work of the Socialist movement.

In order to do this workers are needed. Every obstacle, therefore, that stands in the way of securing workers in this great cause should be brushed aside.

There is no denying the fact that the men in the Socialist party have been a little timid in witnessing the influx of women into the Socialist party. The men may charge it to natural timidity. Yet there are many hard working Socialist women who can today bear witness to that fact.

In many places where I have been, accompanying Vice-Presidential Candidate Emil Seidel on his tour of the nation, I have found that it is like taking a cold plunge for many of the men to get to work side by side with Socialist women in the cause that must lead to the emancipation of the working class.

After the plunge, however, it is a different proposition. These men voice their surprise at the manner in which the women take up the work of the Socialist party organization. They confess that they never before dreamed that such could have been the case. They wonder that they never had suspicioned it before. They are glad that they have been awakened.

Without exception those Socialist organizations where I have found this phenomenon to have taken place are today active and fighting. From this and from various other observations I draw the conclusion that immediately a large number of women become interested in a Socialist local that minute will see the rejuvenation of that local if it has been dormant in its activities, and it will begin to accomplish bigger things if it is already active.

The Socalist party has long ago settled the question of its attitude toward woman suffrage. But it has not yet settled the question of getting the women of the nation, the working women, enlisted in the ranks of the party.

When that question has been solved by the Socialist party then the question of woman suffrage is settled not only for the Socialist party but also for the nation.—J. L. Engdahl.

There is this to be said of Socialism. It aims to eliminate "time and chance" from all occupations, not from the kid-glove occupations which Special Privilege favors. Socialism would take care at least that the many be largely exempted from "time and chance" in material things, whatever becomes of the few. Special Privilege, in all ages under all conditions, favors the few at the expense of the many. And Special Privilege endures, and will endure so long as men are lured and deceived by the fatuous idea that special privileges to any one class will inure to the benefit of the rest of the people. Such an idea has been shown by the history of democracy to be utterly erroneous, but when Special Privilege is rooted out of one stronghold, it takes up its abode in a new place. And too many people have to learn over again by bitter experiences that it is the same old enemy in another form.—Red Deer Advocate.

What is foreshadowed in Kelr Hardie's utterances is the coming of a day when the workingman will pick out his own friends and enemies instead of having them picked out for him by politicians. Millions of workmen in England today are asking: "What quarrel have I with my fellow workmen in Germany?" Millions of German workmen are asking, "What quarrel have I with my fellow workmen in England?" It is foolish to shut one's eyes to this movement. The question is not one of peace and war, but one of democracy. The workmen and the farmers are claiming the right to order their own lives, and this surely includes the right to say whether they shall or shall not kill some citizen of a foreign nation. If they are told that they must fight as their country decides, the answer will be: "We are the country."—Toronto Star.

C. M. O'BRIEN ON SOCIALISM

The athiests who are not Socialists accuse us of being Christians. The Christians who are not Socialists accuse us of being athiests. The fact is as Socialists we are neither; apart from our Socialism we may be either—or neither. A great deal depends on what capitalism made us before Socialism found us.

Mathematics is a science; they who understand it are mathematicians, whether they are Christians, or athe ists, or neither. Socialism is the science that deals with the various methods of producing wealth and the social institutions emanating therefrom. They who understand the science called Socialism are Socialists, whether they are athiests, or Christians, or neither. We Socialists maintain that the political educational fraternal, religious and anti-religious institutions of any people are but the superstructure—expressing the ideas derived from the particular method by which said people obtain their living. We know that people who have a different method of producing wealth to what we have also have different ideas to ours. And as the method of getting a living changes, so ideas likewise change, and the social institutions must change or give way to new ones that express the new ideas. That which cannot change to conform to its changing environment must perish. When the science called astronomy discovered certain facts, religious folks made a great holler. However, religious institutions did not perish, but they did change their views regarding astronomy. If there were less hollering and more examining of the facts discovered by Socialism it would be better for all concerned.

Socialism accounts for and explains the origin, function, growth and decay of all institutions. Those institutions that function as they profess will welcome exposure, but those that do not fear exposure, hence the holler; and in the name of that which they profess (not what they are) they will use all the cowardly, dirty, low mean, backstabbing trickery characteristic of those who profess one thing and practice another against those who bring forth the facts. The real capitalists seldom or ever appear before the electors, they find it much cheaper and more effective to hire and bribe members of our class to do their political work, and like the rest of our class, they usually work for nothing and board themselves. Often they are so ill-informed that it is easy to play upon their prejudices. Not knowing how to apply scientific research to social questions when dealing with such questions they have to smother any sense of manhood that they otherwise possess, that is why individuals, honorable in other respects, will stoop so low in politics. After election they will brag about the deceit they practiced on their fellow Christians and brother members of fraternal societies. They lack the courage to oppose the powers that exploit them. They crave for the privilege of associating for a short time before election with the better paid lackeys of the rule of capital; they lick the hand that cuffs them. At elections they allow themselves to drop so low in the scale of being that they seek to get some flunkey to bribe them. A miner when asked why he was at a Conservative rally said, "The Socialists have nothing to give me!" When asked if the Conservatives gave him anything, he said, "No; I may get something." Evidently ignorant of the fact that even the promise was his price to betray himself and his class. Such are the majority of the anti Socialists; such were we before we became Socialists. But to the extent that we understand the economic laws governing the production of wealth under the rule of capital to that extent do we learn to despise and resist deceit. Slavery and deceit are inseparable, particularly a slavery garbed in the cloak of freedom. Slaves who are not conscious of their slavery cling to the cloak like a fiend to his dope. How I abused the Socialists who pulled off the cloak and revealed to me the facts! But those who know the facts do not despair, because they are abused. It is while the cloak is being pulled off that we show to what depths capitalism has degraded its wage slaves. A few slaves in the Rocky Mountain district of Alberta who are holding to the remaining fragments of the cloak struggling to stay with the old and resisting the new, are resorting to trickery that in the near future they will regret. More again. —C. M. O'BRIEN.

RIOT AT POLITICAL MEETING

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—A riot broke out late tonight at a Conservative meeting in a densely populated district. The combatants used knives and pistols. One man was killed and several wounded. The fight wa sapparently started by Zayasistas. The police department finally restored order after which cavalry patroled the district.

$100 Reward, $100

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

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

JUDGE IS IMPEACHED; CONSPIRACY CHARGED IN ELECTION RULING

Judicial Precedent In Canadian History—Must Answer Charge of Conspiracy to Defeat the Ends of Justice.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29.—For the first time in the history of Canada permission to bring up a magistrate for trial has been asked, and that in Winnipeg.

W. H. Trueman, of the legal firm of Trueman and Bonnar have entered application in the court of appeal to bring up Magistrate McMicken for trial for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

The case upon which the latest development is based is that of two Conservative impersonators who were arrested in St. James on Saturday last. The case was scheduled to be tried on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, but when two prosecutors, Hugh Mackenzie, barrister, and R. H. McDonald, who is prominent in local political circles, appeared with their counsel to go on with the charge, they were informed by Magistrate McMicken that the case was already completed; that the men had pleaded guilty and had been fined.

Says Magistrate Lied

Affidavits which have been presented in the case, which it is now sought to have tried against Magistrate McMicken, go to show that the magistrate conducted the case secretly before the hour appointed, and at which time witnesses had been subpoenaed to appear.

That he lied, stating that Arthur Sullivan, barrister, appeared for the prosecution, is the statement being produced by Sullivan, who says that he appeared only for the defence and that he only tried to obtain the acquittal of the accused.

That Magistrate McMicken passed illegal sentence, the law calling for a sentence in jail, while he only imposed a fine, is further charged, also. That he used the name of the Deity profanely during the proceedings, when Trueman, counsel for the prosecution, entered protest. That he spoke in most insulting terms to Trueman, who is a prominent member of the Manitoba bar.

Sifton, Walkinshaw, and Prince, who were arrested during the course of the election, and later discharged after trial in open court, not a shred of evidence being produced against one of the three, will now seek for damages for false arrest.

Another case of interest which is to be tried is that of the magistrate holding these men on bailable offence, without allowing them the privilege of bail or consulting their counsel.

SOLDIERS KILLED AND INJURED IN TRAIN WRECK

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—Two members of the Toronto garrison were killed and thirty-nine injured, two fatally, as the result of a head-on collision, near Streetsville Junction, on the Canadian Pacific railway, at 5.30 o'clock tonight. The Chicago flyer, which pulled out of Toronto at five o'clock, crashed into the second section of a train bringing home the troops engaged in the sham battle from Milton to Toronto.

LABOR MEN ARE TURNED DOWN

Government Refuses Board of Conciliation in Dispute with C. P. R.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The labor department has refused to grant a board of conciliation in the dispute between the C. P. R. and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes, which controls 5,000 men in the service of the railway.

Canadian Pacific Railway

ANNUAL EASTERN EXCURSIONS

FERNIE to TORONTO and Return $67.15

FERNIE to MONTREAL and Return $72.15

Corresponding low rates to points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces

Tickets on Sale December 1st to 31st, inclusive. Good to return within three months. LIBERAL EXTENSION PRIVILEGES.

Tickets issued in connection with Trans-Atlantic trips on sale Nov. 7th to Dec. 31st inclusive, and limited to five months from date of issue, with privileges of extension.

TICKETS VIA ALL TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES

For full information, rail and steamship tickets, apply to R. READING, Agent, Fernie, B.C.; or write to R. G. McNELLIE, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

A communication to this effect has been sent President Mosher of the Brotherhood by the Minister of Labor. This decision, the report of the men states, will not be accepted as final and further representations will be made to the department.

TO DISCUSS THE WORLD'S COAL SUPLY AT TORONTO

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—Arrangements are already being made and elaborate preparations consummated for the meeting at Toronto next summer of the twelfth international geological congress. Probably the most important topic to be discussed will be the world's coal resources on which important question the proper authorities of each country have been asked to supply information. A monograph on the subject of coal is to be issued and is now under compilation by the geological survey.

300,000 PERSONS REPORTED HOMELESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The casualties in the typhoon which swept the Philippines are estimated at 400 on the island of Cebu, according to a despatch to the bureau of insular affairs. It was reported many vessels were sunk in the harbor, hundreds of small craft were driven ashore by a tidal wave and that possibly half of the 300,000 persons on the island were made homeless.

MR. HARDIE ASKS $16,000

Former Manager of Diamond Coal Company Sues for Salary Due on Unexpired Balance of Engagement Contract.

Claiming $16,000 damages, balance due on his contract with the company, W. D. L. Hardie, formerly manager of the Diamond Coal Co., has issued a writ against the company for that amount. The writ was issued some time ago, and Mr. Hardie's solicitor, W. C. Ives, is making every effort to have the case heard at the civil sittings of the Supreme Court next month.

The action of the appelant is the result of his dismissal by the company at their meeting in Calgary last month. Giving no cause whatever, according to the plaintiff, they dismissed him from his position as superintendent of the Diamond City Coal Co., putting Mr. Watson in his place, his dismissal taking effect immediately on notification by the company.

Mr. Hardie was employed by the company a little over two years ago to take charge of the Diamond City plant, the salary being $6,000 per annum, his contract to continue for five years. The $16,000 named in the suit is the balance of the money due on the contract for the unexpired portion of the term.

"LIVE TALKS WITH DEAD ONES."

Don't satisfy yourself that you have done your whole duty when you have joined the labor union and paid our dues. That's only the beginning. It's primary. There's a lot more to be done.

The principal duty of the union member is to be a missionary. The union that has not a missionary membership is in a bad way. To carry the message of unionism to others and bring them into the organization is the chief duty of every union member.

Good officers are necessary. Punctual attendance at meetings and prompt payment of dues are also necessary. But the greatest necessity of all in making a successful union is increasing the membership.

Every union should make a specialty

Every workingman outside the union weakens it. Competition is the death of unionism. As long as workers remain outside the union the union is exposed to conditions that are detrimental to the organization and the craft as well.

Bring your family to the FREE SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT at the Grand and the Isis. Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Commence at 8 p.m.

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Central location, close to Football grounds and Tennis Court

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to Eastern Canada, Dec. 1

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Fernie-Toronto, return, 67.15

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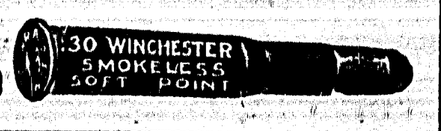

News of The District Camps

HOSMER NOTES

Mr. Steve Lawson has quit the managership of the 41 Market Co. in Hosmer.

P. Carosella has also quit business in Hosmer. He reckons it was not a paying concern, so he wisely got out.

Has anyone called you up on the phone? They certainly get some people going.

Mr and Mrs. B. Mills were visiting at Lethbridge last week.

The annual ball of the Maple Leaf Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was held on Friday of last week and proved an immense success. Bro. R. McTaggart officiated as M.C. and performed his duties excellently.

Mrs. R. Morton arrived from the old country last week.

Mr. English who has been filling Mr. Kendal's position in the bank here left on Sunday morning.

P. Carosella left for Spokane on Sunday morning.

Miss Pitblado spent Thanksgiving at Coleman.

Miss Jessie Rankine from Lethbridge, was on a visit to her parents on Thanksgiving.

The new pastor for the Presbyterian congregation arrived last Saturday and conducted the service on Sunday evening.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church gave a nice tea in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday afternoon.

Jim Wardrop, R. Fowler and J. Maltman were in Fernie on Tuesday and have been successful in obtaining fire boss certificates.

Mr. J. D. Thompson is back in Hosmer again to take up a position with the Elk Lumber Co.

Teddy Partridge has left for Corbin.

(Received last week too late for publication.)

Lewis S. Stockett was in town on business last week.

Mr. W. McRaye and Miss Lucy Webling provided a first class entertainment in the Opera House on Thursday last. There was a large and appreciative audience present. The show was under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Paul Gilmore and company with a good drama entitled "The Havoc," visited the Opera House here on Friday evening and performed before a good audience and passed some witty remarks about our large opera house.

The committee of the Athletic Club are busy hustling members for the club for the winter session. A few live wires are what are wanted. Come around and get busy, and we will have a fairly good club.

As usual, these days, the boys had an idle day this week again, shortage of cars was the trouble.

Quite a number of the Italian element in town are leaving this week-end for the old country.

The stork visited the home of Mike Sorkie of the Hosmer Hotel, last week, and left a fine bouncing boy.

The stork is having a fine time just now. He called at Steve Taverek this week also, and left a daughter.

John worked the wedding stunt all right last week. He visited all the saloons in town and invited the boys to drink up. He told them he was blowing himself tonight because he had got married. He got some to believe it, but when they were having the last drink John told them they were drinking our genial Doctor Nay's health all the time.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. Redge Howet, of McLeod, was a visitor in town this week and, the guest of Mr. E. Mitchells.

Quite a few of the boys went to Burmis to take in the dance in aid of the new school on Monday night. The Bellevue Orchestra furnished the music and is composed of James Petrie, Edward Atchinson, and George and Luther Goodwin.

Mr. C. W. Consons is now occupying the house which has been lately vacated by Mr. Charlie Howitt.

The electrician at the Bellevue mine is now occupying the house lately vacated by Mr. E. W. Christie. Mr. Christie is now occupying his new house.

Mr. Chris Hetherington, who has been in camp for some time, left this week for the Jasper Park district.

Mr. Thomas Boyle, who lately quit teaming with Mr. Frank Bossley, left for Kipp, where he expects to secure a good job.

Mr. E .W. Christie occupied the pulpit at the Bellevue Methodist Church on Sunday last in the absence of the pastor, Mr. Irwin.

Mrs. Boyles went to Pincher Creek on Monday last to visit her two daughters, Jane and Smelda, who are attending school at the convent there. She was accompanied by Miss Doris Batiman. They will return on Tuesday.

Quite a few of the boys took in the shooting tournament at Maple Leaf on Monday. The snow storm kept some of the good sports away.

Mr John Evans was away to Coleman on Sunday visiting some friends. He returned by the passenger at night.

Mr. M. W. Robichaud, of Fernie, is in camp and has started to work at Maple Leaf mine as electrician, installing a dynamo.

Mr. P. Egan, of Vancouver, is in camp on business. He is registered at the Southern Hotel.

Mr. John Lester, of Calgary, is in town on business, and intends staying some time.

Miss Cassie Macdonald, of Macleod, was visiting in Bellevue this week-end, the guest of her sister, Mrs. McGilvery.

Mr. James Burke was away to Lethbridge on business this week. He will be returning the latter part of the week.

Mrs. William Chappel, senior, left camp on Saturday night on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Ashworth, at Royal Collieries. Mr. Ashworth has been sick for some time past.

Master Bobbie Davidson gave a birthday party to quite a number of his friends on Saturday evening. They all report a good time. Bobbie was 14 years old on his birthday.

Mr. Angus McAuley, of Beaver Creek, who has been in the Pincher Creek hospital for stomach trouble, is in town for a short rest, the guest of Mr. James Marshall.

Fred Padgett and Arnold Varley secured a good bag of game at Burmis this week.

Mr and Mrs. E. W. Christie gave an at home on Monday night, when quite a number of their friends foregathered and had a nice time.

Mr. P. Mulgrew, of Coal Creek, is in camp for the last few days and expects to stay a while.

Mr. John Turner is in town from Fernie. He dropped into camp in search of work.

Mr. Sam Guire, of Michel, arrived in camp this week. He is expecting to start work at the mines here.

There was a pusher slightly hurt in Bellevue No. 1 mine this week. He is improving very favorably.

BEAVER MINES

The Thanksgiving dance held here on Saturday evening last was a great success as there was a full house of dancers.

Mr. William Hamilton, pit boss, who has been on a three months' visit to his home in Nova Scotia, returned last week end. He is looking well after his vacation, and took up his duties again on Tuesday morning.

We are to have the electric light here very soon. The electricians are busy wiring the company's property. It's badly needed on the dark nights, especially along "Stump Avenue."

Mr and Mrs. Ed. Frazer left here on Tuesday morning for Halifax. From there they go to Boston, where they intend to open a rooming house.

Although there was a heavy fall of snow on Thanksgiving morning a few of the boys were game enough to go out shooting. They came back in the evening looking tired and wet, but no game on them. Too bad!

Alex. McLeod was away for two days at Macleod on business.

John Prentice is acting as fire boss those days in place of Dave Muir, who has been in the hospital at Pincher Creek.

Vice-President Jones and Bro. Theodorovitch, organizer, were in camp on Tuesday.

Donald McMillian left the refrigerator and moved into the company house vacated by Ed. Frazer. Of course Mac is a busy man again.

The union has decided to advertise for a doctor in a few of the papers. It's time some one of that profession was here to reside.

There is some talk of Fred Lewis, master mechanic here, going away. We hope itis not true, as all the boys like Fred.

The Union Smoker on pay night was not a success financialy, although anyone would have thought so to have seen a few of the boys.

Charlie Mathews was away looking after his real estate on Tuesday. Lucky boy, Charlie.

A good thing always comes to the Beaver folks once in a while. The company engine has started to handle our freight from Pincher depot.

The washee man is building a lain dry here between Libel's Store and the Pool Hall.

It's too bad we don't have a hotel here. When a visitor comes to Beaver there is no proper place for him to go for the night. In fact a few of the boys could be doing with the same at present.

We are pleased to hear that David Muir and Thomas O. Davis passed the recent examination for pit boss. Chests out, boys.

We don't hear anything these days of the proposed skating rink. Get a move on before the winter is half over.

The regular meeting of the Local Union will be held on Sunday at 3 p.m., in Pioneer Hall.

See samples of Christmas Greeting Cards at the Ledger Office.

FRANK NOTES

The second part of the sermon "Is Nature God," will be preached next Sunday night in the Methodist Church. The object is to show the relation of natural laws to religion, and to answer the question whether we grow into a religious attitude or does it come suddenly. A free discussion of both addresses will be held at the close of the service in which all are invited to take part.

Frank was visited this week by a real live aviator, in the person of Mr. Charlie Patmore, junior, who spent Thanksgiving here with his parents. During the past year Mr. Patmore has almost made himself famous in the United States where he performed great feats in the flying line at the big aviation meets there. He left on Tuesday's flyer for Spokane.

Mr. A. I. Blais spent Thursday and Friday at the Dry Farming Congress in Lethbridge.

Jan Schnurr, who used to live here, and worked in Lang's Store, spent Monday in town, returning to Calgary on Tuesday, where he is travelling for Mooney's Biscuits.

Mr R Scott, of Magrath, and Mr. A. Scott, of Monarch, brothers of Mr. Walter Scott, were visiting in town on Sunday.

Mr. A. E. Otherwell, B. A., secretary of Extension Work of Alberta University, was in town on Friday and Saturday last, the guest of Rev. W. T. Young.

Mrs. Callan, of Red Deer, was visiting the slide town on Monday.

Joe Haner's house is being moved to the new townsite by instalments, and he is still living in it. It spent Sunday on the Middle Street, and now blocked by the heavy fall of snow it rests near the tipple.

A Shering has moved from over A. V. Lang's store and is now living in one of the newly-moved houses on the new townsite.

Miss Blais and Miss Thomas returned from Lethbridge on Monday evening's train.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Watson, on Thanksgiving Day, a daughter.

Miss Patterson, of Blairmore, who has entered the contest for one of the big prizes offered by the Lethbridge Herald, has been in town several times lately looking for subscribers.

The annual banquet of the Blairmore Lodge of Odd Fellows was given last Friday night in the Blairmore Hotel, commencing at 10 o'clock. There was a good attendance of visiting brethern from other Pass towns, as well as several visitors. After partaking of luxuries, which were bountifully displayed on the tables to tempt the appetites of even delicate eaters, a programme was given. Music was rendered by Miss Williams and song by Mr. Green. Amongst the speakers on the toast list were Dr. Baker, who proposed the toast to "The Lodge," which was answered by F. W Doubt. 'Our Town" was highly spoken of by H. G. Bigelow and H. Lyons. "The Ladies" received due appreciation from Mr. Brisco which was becomingly responded to by Mr. Lank. The visitors were toasted by J. M. Carter, which was responded to by Revs. J. M. Beaton and W. T. Young and Prof A E Otterwell, of Alberta University.

Mr. Carnel and Mr. Law were in Frank on Sunday, visitors at the Calabash.

Mr and Mrs. Windsor moved their furniture to Bellevue on Wednesday.

Co-Operative for Frank

We have heard through these columns previously of the organization of the co-operative here for the purpose of opening a store. During the past week it has put through a deal of considerable interest to the public. They have bought out the buildings and stock of F. Domousty and are already taking stock. Mr. Jean Schnurr, who had been here as assistant in A. V. Lang's store, has been given the appointment of manager, and they expect to start business on Monday next. The committee of management is composed of Frank Weir, chairman; Evan Morgan, secretary; J. Finlayson, treasurer; also F. Velprava, A. Brown, W. Jolly, Emile Blas and V. Bort.

COAL CREEK

The chivalry and thoughtfulness for the ladies exhibited by one young man of this burg is worthy of recognition. the said young man, on hearing of the intention of three certain young ladies to visit the interior of one of the mines up here, although being in his war-paint and ready for going on shift, immediately changed his attire and escorted the girls round. My word, F— you are sure the *Candy Kid*.

Mr and Mrs. T. Oakley and family have left us and gone to their old home in Lancashire, England. The residents of this camp wish them every success.

Josuah Hewitt, an old timer in the camp, has severed his connection with us and intends making his home in Wellington, New Zealand. He takes with him the good wishes of all who know him.

A great commotion was caused in camp on Saturday evening last. A large rock weighing several tons became dislodged and with a great rumble rolled down the mountain side. It struck the air dinkey charging station, close to No 1 North inclien, completely tearing it and adjoining pipes out of the ground; broke up frogs, switches, etc., in the vicinity. One piece bounded right down on the M. F. and M. Railroad track, bending a rail. Fortunately there was no one in the way, or there would have been serious results.

The largest turkey seen in the camp found its way to Morrissey Cottages on Sunday. We fancy we could see Joe smile when it arrived. We congratulate you, Joe.

Miss Lottie Gray and Mr. Samuel Phillips were visiting friends up here on Sunday afternoon.

A good representative gathering of Creekites took place in the mass meeting held in Fernie on Sunday last.

Harvest Thanksgiving services were held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last. Rev. Mr. Pearson occupied the pulpit.

On Monday evening the members of the Presbyterian Church held a children's concert and sale of fruit, which proved a financial success. Teddy Finn was the auctioneer. The committee desire to thank all who contributed to the festival in any way.

The dancing class opened the season by a dance held in the Club Hall on Monday evening. Several friends from Fernie were present. Mr. Charlie Percy officiated at the piano.

Secretary Uphill was here all day Wednesday giving out working buttons to all members of Gladstone Local

Ernest Niedig arrived back from his visit to Lethbridge on Saturday night. He reports having had a good time.

A list of members names is exhibited on the bulletin board at the club. Will all those members, whose names are not recorded kindly notify Ed. English, W. Hughes or J. Buchanan, so that the list can be completed.

The Mutz Cup and medals have arrived at last. The cup is on view at the Club, and arrangements are being made for the presentation of the medals. Particulars later.

Jim Bailey is up from Michel. The boys are glad to see you, Jim. You've got the nickels and dimes, we have the goods. Ah! Ah! as Jack said: Nuff sed!

COLEMAN NOTES

Where are you going to spend the evenings now it is getting cold? Why, at the Coleman Opera House, of course. What's going on there? Why, don't you know they show five thousand feet of pictures. Come along, follow the crowd and spend two hours at the best picture show in town. Everybody welcome. Entire change of program every night and all the latest music. Popular prices, 10 and 15 cents. Doors open at 6.45 p.m., show starts at 7.15.

The football game between Coleman and Bellevue did not come off on the 28th, as it should have done, owing to the snow storm which lasted all day. It may be played at a later date.

Mr. Robert Easton, who has been on an extended visit to Ladysmith and other places in B. C., has returned to his home in Coleman.

The funeral of Mr. Oipple was held at the Institutional Church, at 4.30 p.m. Tuesday. The services were conducted by the Rev. T. M. Murry. Deceased, who had been in ill health for some time, passed away peacefully at his home on Sunday night.

There was special thanksgiving services held here in the different churches on Monday last.

Mr. John Nash was hastily called to Lethbridge on Sunday on account of the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Frank Barringham.

Born.—October 28th, to Mr and Mrs Wm. Murr, a bouncing big boy. Mother and baby doing fine. Bill is all smiles.

The Thanksgiving dance given in the Coleman Opera House by the building committee of St. Alban's Church was a decided success. There was a large gathering at the hall and every one enjoyed themselves. After several hours dancing supper was served, to which *everyone* did justice.

The McGillvray Creek Coal and Coke Co., at Carbondale, have purchased a new thirty ton electric motor which they will use for hauling coal from these mines to the tipple.

The snow sheds over the track at McGillvray Creek Mines are nearing completion. They will be a great advantage to the mines in getting their coal to the tipple.

Mrs. Archie Nicholson, of Fernie, is visiting in town, the guest of Mrs. J. L. Lansbury.

Miss Edith Connolly, of Gillingham, is visiting in town, the guest of Misses Anna and Nellie Gregory.

Shiloh's Cure
QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

BANKHEAD NOTES

Thanksgiving Day was held here with evident satisfaction to most of the residents, in fact the look on some faces on Tuesday made one think of the song "The Morning After the Night Before."

J. Knight, socialist, and N. D. Thachuk were the speakers at a union meeting held on Monday afternoon, which was attended by a good number of the members.

Some excitement is already being felt in anticipation of the masquerade ball to be held on Thursday night. All arrangements are completed and a good time is assured.

The pool room seems to attract a good crowd these nights. Sam gets on quite an air of proprietorship over it, too.

The new minister of the Methodist Church preached his first sermon on Sunday. We offer you a cordial welcome, Mr. Simpson.

A petition is being circulated round the camp with the object of retaining Mr. Soole in the post office, as he has been notified he is likely to be dismissed.

Quarantine has been the order of the day round here. One was a case of mumps, contracted by the boy falling off the milk wagon.

A gentleman in Bankhead desires it to be known that he is open to play anyone in western Canada at checkers. Any person taking up the challenge can have particulars from the secretary of the miners' union.

Every time an employer of labor expresses himself as opposed to organized labor he always hastens to make it plain that he is not selfish and that the only reason for his opposition is because he is solicitous for the welfare of the worker, and organization is bad for the poor, ignorant and unsophisticated workingman. We well know that he is honest in his expressions because the unorganized worker always works longer hours for less pay than the union man, and longer hours and short pay are good for the worker. If the wage workers get too much money they will send their children to school and it will then be only a short time until we will either have no workers at all or some of the elite will actually be compelled to dirty their hands with honest toil. Surely no ordinary workingman would think of compelling J. Percival Dainty to soil his fingers, or gaze upon Mrs. Marriage-Divorce-Marriage-Divorce - Marriage-Bigamy-Affinity Saturnalia washing the dishes in her own kitchen. Perish the thought. God intended that these creatures should be waited upon and served by menials.—Labor Clarion.

Don't forget to try Easton's
When you want
ICE CREAM, ICE CREAM SODAS & SUNDAES
PORK AND BEAN SUPPERS
FISH AND CHIP POTATOES SUPPERS
Coleman Bakery
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We have one of the finest stores in the Pass.
We are in every way suited to supply the public with quality goods at living prices. Could you expect more?

Avis Important a nos Lectures Francais et Belges

Traduction des Conditions d'emploi dans les Mines du Pass

CONTRAT

ENTRE DISTRICT No. 18, U. M. W. of A. d'une part,

et

L'ASSOCIATION DES PATRONS DES MINES DE L'OUEST d'autre part

Il est entendu et agree que les conditions et le tarif suivant gouverneront les partis contractants pour la periode de temps se terminant le 31 Mars, 1915.

Les Partis contractants se reuniront en conference trente jours avant l'expiration de ce contrat pour en discuter le renouvellement.

Direction des Travaux.

Le droit d'embaucher et de congedier, la direction des travaux et des ouvriers appartient exclusivement a la Cie., et la U. M. W. A. ne pourra abroger ce droit.

Syndicat a Volonte. (Open Shop).

Il est entendu distinctement par les partis contractants que les compagnies ne feront pas de discrimination entre les ouvriers syndicalistes et non syndicalistes.

Reglement de Disputes Individuelles et Generales.

(a) En cas de disputes ou griefs surgissant sous ce contrat individuel s'y rapportant (que la dispute ou le grief ait ete cause par la Cie., ou par un ou plusieurs employes) les partis contractants s'efforceront de les regler de la facon prevue ci-apres:

Cependant avant de soumettre le grief ou la dispute au Comite des Travaux la personne ou les personnes interesses devront s'efforcer de regler l'affaire en s'adressant personellement au Porion, Surveillant ou Chef charge des travaux ou la dispute aura surgi. Dans le cas ou ils arriveraient a s'entendre leur decision sera definitive.

(b) A defaut d'entente entre le Porion, Surveillant ou Chef en charge des travaux ou la dispute aura surgi et l'employe plaignant, le Comite des Travaux et le Directeur des Travaux s'efforceront de regler l'affaire et s'ils parviennent a s'entendre leur decision sera definitive.

(c) A defaut d'entente entre le Comite des Travaux et le Directeur des Travaux pour le reglement de toute dispute qui leur serait soumise aussi bien que dans le cas ou d'autres disputes surgiraient l'affaire en discussion sera soumise par ecrit au Directeur General de la Cie., et aux officiels du Dist. 18, U. M. W. A. et s'ils parviennent a s'entendre leur decision definitive.

A defaut d'entente l'affaire sera referee par ecrit au Delegue de l'Association des Mines de l'Ouest et au President du District. 18, U. M. W. A. et les deux partis diverses devront se soumettre a leur decision. Au cas ou le delegue de l'Association et le President du District 18, U. M. W. A. ne parviendraient pas a s'entendre ils s'efforceront de choisir un arbitre independant. Au cas ou ils n s'entendraient pas sur le choix de cet Arbitre ils demanderont au Ministre du Travail de nommer un Arbitre et les deux partis devront se soumettre a la decision du Comite aussi constitue.

(d) Entre temps et durant l'enquete les mineurs et autres ouvriers interesses devront continuer a travailler jusqu'a ce qu'une decision ait ete atteinte, mais lorsqu'un ou plusieurs mineurs auront ete congedie par la Cie., ils ne seront pas reintegres dans leur emploi pendant leur cas sera soumis a l'enquete. Si une reclamation est faite dans l'espace de cinq jours et qu'apres enquete il est prouve que l'ouvrier (ou les ouvriers) a ete congedie injustement il sera reintegre. Si une demande de compensation pour temps perdu est faite dans le cas ou une reintegration a suivi il appartiendra au Delegue de l'Association des Patrons et au President du District 18, U. M. W. A. de decider s'il doit y avoir compensation et d'en fixer le montant.

(e) La violation de ce contrat par les deux partis contractants n'annulera en aucune facon le-dit contrat mais il continuera d'etre en vigueur.

Fonctions du Comite des Travaux.

Le Comite des Travaux sera compose de trois ouvriers de chaque mine ou autre installation couverte par ce contrat choisis parmis les ouvriers travaillant a chaque mine ou installation; un Basculeur-Controleur ou un Officiel du Syndicat Local pourra faire parti du Comite bien qu'il ne soit pas necessaire ou cet officiel soit dans l'emploi de la Cie. Ce membre devra avoir ete prealablement choisi pour remplir les fonctions de Basculeur-Controleur ou officiel parmi les employes de la dite mine ou installation; un avis dument certifie de ce choix devra etre donne a la Cie.

Les devoirs du Comite des Travaux seront limites au reglement de dispute (entre le Porion ou Chef en charge et tout employe travaillant a l'interieur ou a l'exterieur de la mine) surgissant sous ce contrat et sous tout contrat fait en consequence, mais seulement dans le cas ou le Porion ou Chef n'auront pu parvenir a une entente aimable avec l'employe affecte.

Le Comite des Travaux dans l'accomplissement de ses fonctions ne doit en aucune circonstance penetrer dans la mine sans requisition du Porion ou Chef en charge, en cas d'un ouvrier ayant un grief qui n'aurait pas ete regle a l'aimable. Les membres du Comite des Travaux employes comme ouvriers a la journee ne devront pas abandonner leur travail sans la permission du Porion ou Chef a moins que le cas en question n'entraine un chomage dans la mine.

Nouveaux Travaux.

Dans le cas de nouveaux travaux pour lesquels ce contrat ne stipule pas de prix le President du Dist. 18 et le Delegue de l'Association de Patrons se reuniront dans un delai de trente jours a la requete de la Cie., ou des mineurs et fixeront un prix. S'ils ne peuvent pas s'entendre ils appeleront un Arbitre Independant (Comme il est prevu dans le [illegible] pour les reclamants des disputes individuelles) et leur decision sera definitive. Le Comite sera gouverne pour fixer les prix des nouveaux travaux par les prix existants dans la meme mine ou dans les mines des environs. Dans l'intervalle si le travail est continue jusqu'a ce que les prix aient ete fixes les ou[illegible] a la journee.

Employes Hors de la Juridiction de l'U. M. W. A.

Tous les employes attaches a la direction de la mine seront hors de la juridiction de l'U. M. W. A. Les employes sont les suivants: Directeur des Travaux ou Surintendant, Surveillant ou sous Surveillant Porion, Bouteu Feu, Chef Conducteur, Chef Palefrenier, Chef d'Atelier, Electricien, Basculeur, Chef Charpentier, Chef [illegible], Chef de Criblage, Chef Chargeur, Gardes de Nuit, Surveillant des Fours a Coke, Chef de Carreau et tous les autres Surveillants, Porions Marqueurs, Inspecteurs de Charbon et Chefs Lampistes.

Travaux de Premier Etablissement et Reparations Important.

Il est specifie que tous les ouvriers travaillant aux nouvelles installations et aux reparations importantes ne sont pas sous la juridiction de l'U. M. W. A. L'etablissement de charpenters principles, criblage, lavoirs, batiments fours a coke bascules, machines, voies d'evitement aiguillages, etc., necessaires pour completer l'installation ou pouvant etre classes comme travaux d'installation, et les reparations importantes ou la reconstruction de cette installation, seront consideres comme travaux de premier etblissement et les employes occupe a ces travaux seront excluse de la jurisdiction de l'U. M. W. A. seulement lorsqu'ils sont employes a ces travaux.

Retenues en faveur du Syndicat Ouvrier (Union Deductions:

L'Association des patrons s'engage sur la demande ecrite des ouvriers a retenir de leur salaire en faveur de l'U. M. W. A. les sommes fixees par chacun d'eux.

(FORMULE DE DEMANDE)

To 191

I authorize and empower you to deduct and pay to the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union No..... U. M. W. of A., from my earnings, from month to month, $..... or such lesser amount as may be designated by the Secretary.

Witness..... Signed.....

Penalite pour Absence.

Lorsqu'un employe s'absentera de son travail pour un periode de deux jours, a moins qu'il ne soit malade ou qu'il ne se soit entendu avec le Porion ou Contre-maitre et obtenu sa permission il pourra etre congedie. Tous les employes dont l'absence pourrait occasioner un chomage devront, sous peine de renvoi s'entendre avec le Porion ou le contre-maitre avant de s'absenter.

Tout employe qui s'absentera habituellement cinq jours par mois pourra etre congedie.

Penalite pour les Employes Occasionant un Chomage.

Tout employe qui occasionera le chomage par une infraction quelconque a ce contrat pourra etre renvoye par la Cie sans recours.

Basculeurs Controleur (Checkweighman).

La Cie permettra aux mineurs d'employer des Basculeurs Controleurs et donnera a ces derniers toutes les facilites necessaires pour leur permettre de rendre un compte exact de tout le charbon pese.

La Cie prendra la tare de wagonnets et fera verifier la bascule de temps en temps; la Cie deduira du salaire des ouvriers a corvee les commes fixees par eux et les transmettront au Basculeur-Controleur.

Preference d'Emploi.

Au cas ou un employe se trouverait prive de travail (a moins qu'ils n'ait ete congedie) il aura la preference sur des hommes nouveaux dans les autres mines du meme camp operees par la meme Cie.

Salaire Minimum.

Lorsque le chantier d'un mineur deviendra defectueux par suite de quelque condition anormale et qu'en consequence il lui sera impossible de gagner le salaire minimum de trois dollars par journee la Cie lui paiera une somme suffisante pour lui assurer le-dit minimum. Mineurs a corvee pris de leur place pour travailler a la journee.

La Cie paiera ces ouvriers a raison de trois dollars et trente cents par journee.

Livraison de Bois.

Conformement aux lois et reglements de mines de charbons qui regissent la province d'Alberta et Colombie Anglaise, la Cie devra en tout temps livrer une quantite suffisante de bois convenable, rails, traverses, planches et tole le plus pres possible des fronts, et dans les chantiers ou les wagonnets reguliers circulent ils seront livres sur les wagons a fin fronts d'exploitation; pour les autres chantiers les bois, rails, traverses, planches et tole seront livres a fin fronts de tracage ou costresses.

Chargement du Charbon des Cheminees (Tremies).

Dans les veines en pente ou les cheminees (tremies) sont en usage la Cie se chargera de la disposition du charbon culbute par les mineurs dans ces cheminees.

Medecin et Hopital.

Les employes et la direction prendront les dispositions necessaires au sujet du service de l'hopital et la Cie fera la retenue des contributions. Dans les camps ou ces dispositions ont deja ete prises et si elles donnent satisfaction aucun changement ne sera fait. Au cas ou il serait necessaire de choisir un nouveau medecin une conference aura lieu entre un comite compose de trois membres du syndicat local et le directeur rappresentant la Cie. Ils s'entendront sur le choix de medecin et passeront un contrat qui devra etre signe par le comite du syndicat, le directeur et le medecin.

Liberte d'Achat.

Il est entendu que les employes auront liberte absolue de faire leurs achats ou ils voudront.

Jours de Fetes:

Le 1er Janvier.
Le 1er Mai.
Le 24 Mai (Victoria Day).
Le 1er Juillet (Dominion Day).
Le 1er lundi de Septembre (Labor Day).
Jour d'action de graces.
Jours des elections du District International.
Le jour de Noel.

Obseques:

Dans le cas d'une mort instantanee causee par un accident dans la mine ou hors de la mine les mineurs et les autres employes excepte dans la veine ou l'accident s'est produit continueront a travailler jusqu'au jour de l'enterrements ils seront libres de travailler ou non ce jour la.

Sous, Contrats.

Les sous-contrats seront interdits dans les mines exploites par la Cie mais cette interdiction ne s'applique pas a l'emploi d'aides (backhands).

Les Employes Doivent Prendre Soin de la Mine.

Au cas d'une suspension partielle ou generale d'exploitation soit a l'expiration de ce contrat, soit pour toute autre raison, les mecaniciens, chauffeurs et pompiers ne cesseront pas de travailler, mais pendant l'arret d'exploitation ils devront proteger la proprieté a leur charge et veiller au fonctionnement des ventilateurs et des pompes, descendre et remonter les hommes et les materiaux necessaires pour proteger la proprieté de la Cie ainsi qu'il le charbon requis pour maintenir la vapeur aux chaudieres mais il est convenu que la Cie ne leur demandera pas de remonter du charbon pour la vente.

Poste Simple.

Le system d'un seul poste par jour dans les chambres et les piles sera maintenu autant que possible.

Places Mouillee.

Toute partie de la mine ou l'eau tombe en quantite suffisante pour tremper les vetements d'un ouvrier, ou dans laquelle il y a assez d'eau stagnante pour tremper les vetements d'un ouvrier audessous des genoux sera considerée comme une place mouille.

Si par l'emploi des bottes de caoutchouc l'ouvrier peut se tenir les pieds sers la place sera designee comme une place seche.

Rocheurs.

Les ouvriers employes continuellement aux travaux dans le roc pour lesquels le marteau et le ciseau sont employes seront payes le salaire des rocheurs. Les foreurs en charge des perforatrices a l'air comprime seront payes le salaire des mecaniciens et les aides-foreurs celui d'aides mecaniciens; les autres ouvriers employes a ce travail seront classes comme mineurs ou manoeuvres selon le cas.

Lorsqu'un homme travaille a la fois au roc et au charbon il sera classe comme rocheur si la quantite de roc excede la quantite de charbon, et comme mineur si la quantite de charbon excede la quantite de roc.

Decrottage (Brushing).

Lorsqu'un homme sera employe continuellement a decrotter le toit ou le mur en se servant des forets et des outils ordinaires il sera classe comme mineur; si le decrottage est fait au marteau et au ciseau il sera classe comme rocheur. Les boiseurs qui doivent travailler dans le roc pour reboiser et faire les reparations ne seront pas classes comme rocheurs.

Abandon d'Emploi.

Lorsqu'un employe demande son salaire avant le jour de paie regulier il rompt ses relations avec la Cie et aucun de ses griefs ne peutetre pris en consideration sous ce contrat.

Chinois.

L'U. M. W. A. n'interdit pas l'emploi de Chinois dans ou hors de la mine mais exige qu'ils soient payes le meme tarif a l'exception des mines de Bankhead et de Canmore dont le tarif actuel ne sera pas change par l'U. M. W. A. durant l'existence de a contrat.

Huile.

Les conditions actuelles continueront a regner.

Jour de Paie.

La Cie paiera les feuilles de paie regulieres aux diverses mines pour le mois precedent, le 15 de chaque mois si le 15 est un samedi et sinon le premier samedi apres le 15, excepte lorsque le 15 est du dimanche, dans ce cas la Cie paiera le 14.

Tout employe desirant quitter le service de la Cie devra recevoir le salaire qui lui revient dans un delai de deux jours a dater de la cessation de travail.

Restrictions du Marche.

Il est convenu que le District 18, l'U. M. W. W. n'interviendra d'aucune facon dans la vente du charbon ou du coke.

Wagonnets.

Autant que possible la Cie fournira a tous les ouvriers a corvee un nombre egal de wagonnets.

Aides (backhands)

La contume actuelle de permettre aux ouvriers a corvee de louer a leur compte d'autres mineurs ou manoeuvres sera continuee.

Pour tous les travaux a la journee la Cie emploiera les ouvriers necessaires pour ces travaux aux salaires preous per ce contrat.

SALAIRES DES OUVRIERS DU JOURS

(A la suite)

	Par journee	Heures
Bottom Man	$2.89	10
Cribleurs (Garcon au dessous de 16 ans.)	1.37	10
Cribleurs (hommes)	2.47	10
Huileurs (hommes)	2.47	10
Huileurs (garcons)	1.65	10
Pointeurs (garcons)	1.37	10
Forgerons	3.85	10
Aide-forgerons	2.90	10
Conducteurs	2.89	10
Charpentiers	3.85	10
Aide Charpentiers	2.90	10
Mecanicien (centrale)	3.85	12
Mecanicien (centrale)	3.40	8
Surveillants de Ventilateur	2.90	12
Mecanicien d'extraction	3.20	8
Mecanicien d'extraction	3.78	10
Mecanicien d'extraction	4.40	12
Mecanicien cable tete et queue	3.63	8
Mecanicien cable tete et queue	3.85	10
Mecanicien cable tete et queue sans fin	3.30	10
Mecanicien au chargement des wagons	3.40	10
Mecanicien au criblage	3.40	10
Preposes a la machine a cribler	2.65	10
Mecaniciens de locomotives	3.40	10
Aiguilleur de locomotive	3.00	8
Chauffeurs	2.89	12
Chauffeurs	3.85	10
Aide Chauffeurs	2.65	10
Reculeurs de wagons de chemin de fer	2.60	10
Culbuteurs (hommes)	2.89	10
Aide Culbuteurs (hommes)	2.65	10
Culbuteurs (garcons)	1.65	10
Moulineur (top cager)	2.64	10
Reparateur de Wagonnets	2.90	10
Aide Reparateur de Wagonnets	2.90	10
Mecanicien au broyage	3.40	10
Chauffeurs aux Ventilateurs	3.40	12
Lampiste (suivant nombre des lampes et l'habilete de l'homme)	2.47 to 2.89	8
Lampiste (suivant nombre des lampes et l'habilete de l'homme)	2.47 to 3.40	12
Machinistes	3.40 to 3.85	10
Aides Machintes	2.87	8
Reculeurs de Cendres	2.50	10
Reculeurs de Cendres	2.89	12
Nettoyeurs de machines (hommes)	2.89	10
Arrimeur de Wagonnets (homme)	2.47	10
Arrimeur de Wagonnets (garcon)	1.65	10
Huileur prepose au Broyeur	2.89	11
Huileurs (lavoir au criblage)	2.89	11
Breaker Picker Boss	2.89	10
Cadreurs de bois	3.40	10
Scieurs de bois	2.64	10
Chargeurs de wagons	2.89	10
Breaker Platform Boss	2.89	10
Breaker Platform Man	2.60	10
Breaker Screen Man	2.47	10
Ouvriers aux debris	2.47	10
Finisseur apres chargement des wagons	2.47	10
Manoeuvres au jour	2.47	10
FOURS A COKE NID D'ABEILLE		
Aplanissement et Tirage (charge de 6½ tons) par four	$1.00	
Aplanissement et Tirage (charge de 5 tons) par four	$0	
Chargement en wagon ouvert ou ferme (au dessous de 200 tonne par mois) par tonne	17 cents.	
Chargement en wagon ouvert ou ferme (moins de 200 tonne par mois) par tonne	16 cents.	
Mecaniciens de locomotive a vapeur	3.40	10
Motorman	3.18	10
Larryman (chargeur)	2.47	10
Boucheurs	2.47	10
Brouetteurs et nettoyeurs	2.47	10
Tous autres manoeuvres	2.47	10
FOURS A COKE BELGES		
Prepose a la machine a charger	3.40	10
Chargeurs	2.89	10
Boucheurs	2.89	10
Tireurs	2.89	10
BRIQUETTES		
Chargeurs	2.60	10
Mecancien	3.86	12
Briquettier	3.97	12
Aide Briquettier	3.40	12
Fondeur du Goudron	2.89	12
Manoeuvers	2.89	12
OUVRIERS DU FOND		
Ouvrier Boute feu	3.30	8
Ouvrier occupe dans le retour d'air	3.30	8
Aide Ouvrier occupe dans le retour d'air	2.75	8
Boiseurs	3.30	8
Aide Boiseur	2.75	8
Aide Cantonnier	3.05	8
Cantonnier	3.30	8
Conducteur de machine	3.05	8
Aide Conducteur de machine	2.75	9
Mecanicien (locomotive)	3.05	8
Aiguilleurs de locomotive	2.75	8
Conducteur	3.05	8
Conducteur place Mouillee	3.30	8
Conducteur attelage en fleche	3.50	8
Accrocheur (homme)	2.75	8
Accrocheur (garcon)	1.65	8
Galibot d'aiguillage	1.37 to 1.65	8
Galibot ouvreur de porte	1.10	8
Conducteur cable tete et queue	3.30	8
Hercheur	2.75	8
Reculeurs	2.75	8
Chargeurs	2.75	8
Mineur	3.30	8
Mineur (place moullee)	3.75	8
Rocheurs	3.75	8
Porteurs de Bois	3.03	8
Manoeuvres	2.75	8
Emballeurs descenderie	2.75	8
Emballeurs puits	3.30	8
Conducteurs de machine	3.75	8
Aide Conducteurs de machine	3.30	8
Pompier	2.75	8
Pompier (A. R. & I.)	3.20	8
Prepose a l'elevateur	3.03 to 3.30	8
Galibot conducteur	1.65 to 2.75	8
Grippers (accrocheur)	2.75	8
Grippers (garcon)	1.75 to 2.75	8
Aide Ajuster de tuyaux	2.75	8
Galibots Porteur de pic	1.37 to 2.75	8
Embrayeurs	3.30	8
Prepose aux rouleaux	2.75	8

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Important Decision of Judge Thompson

(Continued from Page 1)

was sustained. This requirement I construe as having been complied with.

The non-compliance with the second requirement, however, in my opinion is fatal to the construction of these documents as a proper notice of injury under the act. The notice is in this respect defective. The act, however, while providing for the giving of a notice of injury by the Applicant to the Respondent (Subsection 1 of Section 7) contains a proviso "Provided always that the want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings, if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claims that the employer is not prejudiced in his defence by the want, defect or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause." In other words, a defective notice or even no notice at all is not a bar to the maintenance of the proceedings if it is proved that.

1. The employer is not prejudiced in his defence; or,

2. The want or defect was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause.

In dealing with the aspect of the case it must be borne in mind that it would be unreasonable to expect the applicant himself to give the notice. He is a foreigner, unable to speak English, injured so that he will never again have any use of his limbs; and undoubtedly as any person would be in the same situation, with an impaired mentality induced by the shock, his illness and his confinement to bed. In Lover V. McArthur, 9 B.C.R. 417, on page 420, Mr. Justice Martin says: 'The plaintiff was confined for several months to the hospital in consequence of the serious injuries he sustained and that is a most material element in this case. There is no doubt that for the first few weeks this man was not in a position to transact the most ordinary business or attend to his affairs. It may be that his mind was clear, but we all know that when a man is sick and suffering such as this man was that he is hardly capable of attending to such matters; such a shock to the system causes frequently less of mental force and dulls the faculties, and I am not prepared to say that this man in this case could not, from that fact alone, be reasonably excused from the giving of the notice."

The Notice of Injury was given on his behalf by one Maurice Burrell, Secretary of the Miners' Union, to which (though there is no evidence before me to that effect) Michelle presumably belonged.

The onus of proving that the Respondent Company has not been prejudiced is upon the Applicant: Hughes V. Coed Talon Colliery Co., Ltd.; 78 L.J.K.B. 539; 2 B. W. C C 159. Has the Applicant satisfied the onus? I think he has, and that the Respondent Company has not been prejudiced in its defence A notice of the injury was given to the Company, defective in one particular, in that it did not state the cause of the accident. R. W. Young, the Secretary of the Company, in his examination for discovery says:

Q. You know that Michelli was employed by the Company?

A. Yes.

Q. Where was he employed by the Company?

A. At Michel, I believe.

Q. What was he doing? I mean what was his occupation?

A. Track-cleaner.

Q. Was he injured while working there?

A. He was injured while working there.

Q. While working for the Company?

A. Yes.

Q Do you know the cause of the injury?

A. I do not know the details of the injury; I believe it was from an accident received while working in the mine.

Q. How soon did you learn about the accident?

A. The next day.

Q. From whom did you learn the particulars about this accident?

A. We got the regular accident report.

In the face of these statements it is inconceivable to suppose that the company's officials would not know the cause of the accident. And, that being the case, and all the other requirements having been complied with, I must hold that the Respondent Company was not prejudiced in its defence. Butt V. Gellyceidrim Colliery Co. Ltd. 3 B. W. C. C. 44; McClelland V Todd 2 B W. C. C. 472; Beadle v. Minton 5 W. C. C. 55

There is another excuse, however, allowed by the act for the want or defect in a notice of injury, namely: If such want, defect or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause In Eke v. Sir William Hart Dyke3 B. W. C. C. 482, on page 485, Cozens-Hardy M. R. says:—"Then upon that (Section 2 of the English Act, Section 7 of the British Columbia Act) there is a provisio that (a) 'the want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not, or would not, if a notice or an amended notice were then given and the hearing postponed, be prejudiced in his defence by the want, defect or inaccuracy." That is the first limb in the proviso. Then comes the second limb. "Or that such want, defect or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause." Now the second limb has nothing whatever to do with the prejudice caused to the employer by the want of notice. It says the want of notice shall not be a bar if the want was occasioned by a reasonable cause." Evidence was given by the witness, Maurice Burrell, of a custom of the Respondent Company to accept these certificates and letters accompanying them as notices of injury. The natural deduction Burrell would therefore make is that the Respondent Company would accept them in this case.

Mr. Young, in his examination for discovery, says:

Q. Did you or did you not receive Notice of Injury from Mr. Burrell of the Michel Local Union in the month of December?

A. I think there was a letter enclosing the doctor's certificate. I think it was written in December, I am not sure.

Q. Have you not frequently paid compensation after receiving notice from the Local Union of the district?

A. The Local Union usually forwards certificates to us and we keep the doctor's certificate as a basis on which to pay compensation where the question of liability is not in dispute.

Q. As a matter of fact, you don't know in what case the question of liability may become a matter in dispute. It may happen in any case, may it not?

A. Yes.

Q. How long has the Company been in the habit of recognizing those doctor's certificates when liability is not in question?

A. I do not know.

Q. It has been for some time? Since you were connected with the company?

A. Since I have been in Fernie this last time. Since November, 1909, it has been in force.

Q. You have often paid out compensation on the strength of those doctor's certificates?

A. We always do where the question of liability is not disputed.

Q. From whom do you, as a rule, get those letters enclosing those certificates?

A. The secretaries, I think.

And in his evidence at the arbitration says that the company has paid compensation on these doctor's certificates. The Applicant's counsel has asked me to hold that the company are thereby stopped from setting up this or the second defence. I cannot hold: nor is the evidence admissable to prove estoppel. But I do hold that there has been a genuine mistake, not of law, that is, as to the legal effect of these certificates, but of fact, that is, as to whether or not the Company would accept them as a notice of injury. I hold therefore, (1) that the applicant has satisfied the onus imposed on him, to prove that the defect in the notice was not such that the Respondent Company was prejudiced in its defence thereby, and (2) that such defect was occasioned by mistake.

Secondly.—Counsel for the Respondent Company has argued that the claim for compensation with respect to the accident has not been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury. In Powell v. Main Colliery Co. Ltd., 69 L. J. 2 B. 758; 2 W C C 29, the House of Lords has held that the claim for compensation mentioned in Section 7 (British Columbia Statute) means a claim made to the employer not the initiation of proceedings in arbitration. Undoubtedly a demand for compensation must be made. Perry v. Clements 3 W C C 56. In Troncar v. Wells and Co., 3 W C C 58 it was held that the following words constituted a claim: "I shall be extremely obliged if you will let me know what compensation you will allow me." Here there was no actual demand, merely a request. In Lowe v. Myers and Son, 75 L J K B 651; 8 W C C 22 it was held that a claim need not be in writing. In Powell v. Main Colliery Co. Ltd. (Ante) Lord Halsbury says: "I wish to say something apart from the mere words upon the whole of the statute itself. It appears to me that the statute deliberately and designedly avoided anything like technology. I should judge from the language and the mode in which the statute has been enacted that it contemplated what would be a horror to the mind of a lawyer, namely, that there should not be any lawyers employed at all and that the man who was injured should be able to go himself and say, 'I claim so much,' and that then he should go to the County Court Judge and say, 'Now, please to hear this case, because my employer will not give me what I have claimed.' It appears to me that that is the meaning and construction of the whole statute and that is what the legislature intended and that is the reason why it avoided any technical phrases. It strikes one at once that if anything which to a lawyer's mind would be in the nature of a technical application or a technical commencement of the litigation was intended the legislature was competent and had sufficient knowledge to say what it meant." In Linklater v. Webster and Son Ltd. 8 W. C. C. 50 a claim was made under the Employer's Liability Act, none being made under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This the Court of Appeal held to be a valid claim. I cite these cases to show that a claim need not be specific and that very little will constitute a claim under the act. Surely in view of these decisions I would be straining the meaning of the act to hold that the letters of February 21st, 1912 and March 25th, 1912—"Enclosed please find doctor's certificates for the CLAIMS of" combined with the heading, "In the Matter of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902," do not constitute a claim? The object of the Act is to let the employer know that a claim has been made. And the Respondent Company could have no clearer evidence of a claim having been made than these two letters. I need only again to refer to the words of Lord Halsbury in Powell v. Main Colliery Co., quoted above, to see the reasonableness of such a conclusion. I find, therefore, that there has been a claim for compensation duly made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury.

Thirdly.—Counsel for the Respondent Company argues that the Applicant in not heeding the wornings of the Slavs, Billi and Mikus, was guilty of serious and wilful misconduct. The facts I find are these. Michelle obeyed the orders of the fire boss to help the Slavs. I believe Michelle when he says the Slav Billi ordered him to take off the props and to take them away. I believe Michelle could understand this because Billi could show him by signs as well as speak. I believe Billi did say something about the place being dangerous, but I do not believe that Michelle understood him. I had both men in the witness box, Michelle, an Italian, in the hospital, and Billi, a Slav, in the court room. I tested their English speaking abilities and could not understand either of them. I tested them in such a manner that they could not know I was so doing and failed to understand them. Much less could they understand each other. I do believe that Mivchelle could understand the witness Mikus. There was plainly some feeling of animosity between the Slav and Italian witnesses which led to exaggeration on both sides. I do not believe that Michelle appreciated that he was running into danger; and I believe he understood he was carrying out his instructions when he was injured. While this case differs in some respects from Granick v B. C. Sugar Refinery Co. 15 B. C. R. 198 in principle they are similar as expressing the true intent and meaning of the act. I refer to the words found in the judgment of the learned Chief Justice on page 202. "That Act (Workmen's Compensation Act) has always been construed liberally in favor of the injured or his dependants, and the employer has always been required to fully satisfy the onus which is placed upon him of shewing that the workman was guilty of misconduct, disentitling him or his dependants to obtain the compensation provided by the Act. I think it is incumbent on the defendant to practically exclude by evidence every other hypothesis than wilful and serious misconduct before it can succeed in such an issue." Michelle had his instructions which he apparently did understand. He had a vague warning from Billi which I believe he did not understand or which he might reasonably have taken as a mere expression of opinion, namely, that the place was dangerous. In either event he was undoubtedly justified in acting as he did. I hold, therefore, that the Respondent Company have not satisfied the onus cast upon them of proving serious and wilful misconduct on the part of Michelle. Serious neglect is not alleged. There is no question, and it is not disputed, but that the accident arose out of and in the course of the applicant's employment. Michelle's wages were $2.75 per diem or $16.50 a week. I find, therefore, in favor of the Applicant in the sum of $8.25 per week from the 5th day of December, 1911, until the sum of $1,500 shall have been paid or until he is able to earn the sum of $16.50 per week, together with the costs of the arbitration.

I will, if required, grant a stated case to the Respondent Company or any or all of the three points in question.

A. Macneill appeared for Appellant and S. Herchmer for Respondent Company.

M. THOMPSON,
Arbitrator.

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Philadelphia has one citizen perhaps more—who is insistent on the railroad commission investigating the price of coal. It has not convinced this complainant to have the railroad commission point out clearly to him that the only duties legitimately belonging to them, the only question over which they have any jurisdiction in connection with coal, is that of rates for hauling it. As their last reply states it:

"The question of the unreasonableness of rates is the only one over which it has any jurisdiction, and to reach this question" (the question raised by the complainant) "it would be necessary first, to determine the value of the coal on the cars at the mines, involving the consideration of all the various elements which enter into the expense of this feature, together with the expenses of and remuneration to the dealers in the city of Philadelphia for handling and disposing of this commodity there—all of which the commission held is entirely outside of and beyond any authority which it possesses."

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$3.50 RECIPE FREE, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today You Can Have it Free and Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy. So I have determined to charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4907 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

Why Pay Rent?

When you can own your own home?

We have for sale Lots in town and Lots in subdivision in Coleman at all prices. We can suit your income. Call and see us.

Coleman Realty Co.

AGENTS FOR
Fire Insurance and
Oliver Typewriters

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed	6,000,000	Capital Paid Up	6,460,000
Reserve Fund	6,460,000	Total Assets	72,000,000

D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

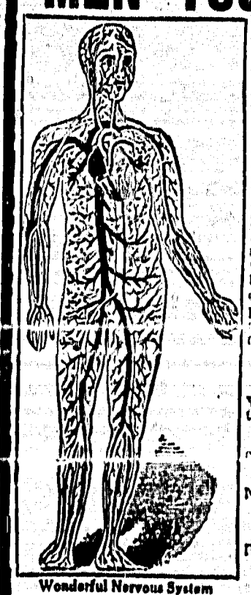
SHORT TIME SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Many Savings Accounts are opened with the Banks by persons who are setting aside small amounts, from time to time, to make provision for the payment of a life insurance premium; discharge a mortgage or meet some similar obligation. These short time Savings Accounts are readily acceptable to the Home Bank, and full compound interest is paid during the round period that the money remains on deposit.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. T. Macdonald, Manager, Fernie.

MEN-YOU NEED NERVE



Wonderful Nervous System

EARLY INDISCRETIONS AND EXCESSES HAVE UNDERMINED YOUR SYSTEM

The nerves control all actions of the body so that anything that debilitates them will weaken all organs of the system. Early Indiscretions and Excesses have ruined thousands of promising young men. Unnatural Drains sap their vigor and vitality and they never develop to a proper condition of manhood. They remain weakling, mentally, physically and sexually. How you feel? Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, painful, debilitating dreams, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lack energy [illegible] lifeless nights, changeable moods, premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, etc.

This is the condition our New Method Treatment is GUARANTEED TO CURE

We have treated Diseases of Men for almost a lifetime and do not have to experiment. Consult us FREE OF CHARGE and we will tell you whether you are curable or not.

We guarantee curable cases of
NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, GLEET, BLADDER URINARY AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

Free Booklet on Diseases of Men. If unable to call write for QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	D. Kemp, Beaver Creek, via Fincher
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2103	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2822	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2377	Corbin	W. Dalling, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	J. Santoni, Chinook Mines, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	George Bamborough, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Bangham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1283	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2329	Maple Leaf	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	A. Zuskar, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Wm. Forsyth, Taber, Alta.

We Are Prepared for Winter. Are You?

Ladies' Wear

DRESS GOODS

Fancy Corded Silk Velvet, Black, Navy Blue and Mid. Brown, at **$1.25 yard.**

Black Taffeta Silk, 36 inches wide; good value, at $1.75 per yard. Saturday only, **$1.25 yard.**

Serge and Whipcords, new arrivals, all shades, **$1.00 to $2.00 per yard**

WAISTINGS in Delaine, striped and dotted Flannels, **40c., 50c., and 60c. per yard.**

LADIES' WAISTS

Ladies' Waists in fancy Messaline, Pailette, Pongee Silk, Nets and Velvets. These are beautifully made and are the latest designs, prices **$4.00 to $10.00.**

LADIES' TAILORED WAISTS

Fancy Mercerized and Pique Tailored Waists, excellent quality, well made at **$1.75 to $3.50.**

LADIES DRESSES

Just received selection of Ladies' Fine Velvet Dresses, very latest styles in black, navy blue and brown.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS

New arrivals; complete assortment in Panamas, Serges, Tweeds and Whipcords, in plain and two-toned effects, at **$4.00 to $9.50.**

LADIES' PETTICOATS

New arrival of Knitted-top Petticoats with Heatherbloom and Mercerized Sateen Ruffles; good, serviceable garment for winter wear, at **$2 and $2.25.** each.

LADIES' MILLINERY

We are showing beautiful creations in WINTER MILLINERY. The latest ideas of foreign and American designers are on display.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

New arrivals of Children's Flannelette Dresses, plain and fancy, **65c. to $2.50.**

Panamas, Serges and Velvet Children's Dresses at **$4.00 to $6.50.**

CHILDREN'S HOODS

Infants' and Children's Hoods, plain, embroidered, corded, silk velvet, bear cloth and knitted, prices from **50c. to $4.95.**

Men's Wear

Mackinaw Clothing, the celebrated **CARSS KIND** and the H. B. K.

Black Coat, trimmed leather	$6.00
Black Coat, plain	$5.50
Black Coat, 44 oz.	$7.50
Gray Coat, 44 oz.	$7.50
Black Coat, 50 oz., red trimmings	$8.50
Heavy Plaid Mackinaw Coats, something new; fine grade	$10.00
Men's Long Mackinaw Pants	$4.00
Men's Short Mackinaw Pants	$3.75

MEN'S SHEEP-LINED COATS

SPECIAL SALE of 50 sample Sheep-lined Coats from factories very warm, serviceable; the most convenient all-round Coat made. Special clearance Saturday at big reductions throughout.

$15.00 SUIT SPECIAL $15.00

Special line of Men's Worsted and Tweed Suits. Saturday at **$15.00**

MEN'S SWEATERS

New shipment of Men's Sweaters just received; new styles and colors. Coat Sweaters with and without collars, roll and "V" neck Sweaters, in fact the entire line gives excellent selections in color combinations, stye and price. Anything from **$1.00 to $10.00.**

MEN'S FINE SHIRTS

We are agents for Cluett Peabody Shirts, the entire line of latest materials and color combinations now on display.

Soft Front Shirts with French Cuffs.
Soft Cambric Shirts with cuffs attached.
White Pique Dress Shirts.
Plain White Dress Shirts.
Fine Wool Shirts, collars detached, all sizes; several collars ..... **$2.25 to $5.00**

MEN'S HATS AND CAPS

Our stock of headwear is absolutely complete, from the finest, high-priced goods to the commoner sort. Felt Hats in Colored and Black; Stiff Hats; all kinds. The heavy warm winter Caps are becoming more and more in demand. We have what you want.

Have you bought your Overcoat? See us first!

Footwear

From Baby to Grandfather Shoes must fit, wear well, look well and give entire satisfaction. A shoe which carries this kind of merchandise not only gets lots of trade but holds it hard and fast. Our Boot and Shoe Store as well as everything else in the store is bought on the basis of satisfaction only. As an example:

Invictus Shoes for Men

Just received, new assortments of this well-known make.

Men's Heavy Tan Shoes, Blucher cut, fine fall and winter shoe, at **$6.50 per pair.**

Men's Heavy Black Calf Shoes, Blucher cut, wear like iron, at **$7.50 per pair.**

Men's Kid and Velour Shoes, Blucher cut, extra good value, at **$6.00 per pair.**

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Parents as well as dealers should exercise the utmost care in selecting shoes for the little ones. The proper care of their feet early in life saves them from ill-shapen sometimes deformed feet, when grown. We have done our part by buying the **Classic Shoe for Children**—now its the parents' turn. Full line of all sizes; there's a pair here to fit every little foot. This is the kind that lasts. Tans, Blacks and Patent Leather in regular, medium and high tops, lace or button; all square toes, giving ample space for comfort and growth.

Price, **$1.25 to $3.50 per pair.**

MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHING

Suits and Overcoats made to measure by special order. We are exclusive agents for 20th Century Brand.

FUR COLLARS to fit any overcoat in Beaver, Otter, Marmot, German Mink. Prices from **$6.50 to $18.00.**

TWEED PANTS

Men's Heavy Untearable Tweed Pants, **$3 and $3.50**
Extra Heavy Tweed Pants **$2.25**

Boys' Untearable Tweed Pants, lined throughout, all sizes, just the thing for school and play. Prices **$1.10 to $1.50.**

Grocery

SATURDAY SPECIALS

TETLEY'S SPECIAL BULK TEA	3 lb.	$1.00
TETLEY'S SPECIAL BULK TEA	pkg.	.35
TETLEY'S COCOA	½ lb. tin	.35
Apples	per box	$1.25
Tuxedo Baking Powder	16 oz.	.15
Mrs. Stewart's Liquid Blue	2 pts.	.25
Quaker Oats	3 lb. with China	.25
Lowney's Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.20
Braid's Best Coffee, fresh ground	2 lb.	.85
Queen Quality Catsup	pts., each	.25
Rolled Oats	8 lb. sacks each	.30
Wagstaff's Marmalade	5 lb. tins	.70
Wagstaff's Plum, Red Currant and Raspberry Jam	5 lb. tins each	.80
Simcoe Pork and Beans, family size	2 for	.25
B. C. Granulated Sugar	20 lb.	$1.30
H. P. Sauce	½ pts. each	.20
Van Camp's Tomato Soup, small size	2 for	.25
Heinz Tomato Soup, med. size		.20
Holbrook's Marafat Peas	2 pkg.	.25
Pure Cider Vinegar	qts. each	.25
B. C. Dried Onions	10 lbs.	.25
B. C. Carrots	15 lbs.	.25
B. C. Turnips	20 lbs.	.25
White Swan Yeast	6 for	.25
Heinz Dill Pickles	per doz.	.25
Heinz Sweet Gerkins	per pt.	.20

BLANKETS

Caldwell's genuine Fleeced All-Wool Blankets in white and grey, **$8.00 to $11.00 per pair**

Genuine Imported Hudson Bay Blankets:

Colored		White	
3 pt.	$6.50	3 pt.	$8.00
3½ pt.	$7.50	3½ pt.	$10.00
4 pt.	$11.00	4 pt.	$12.00

Everything for the Home and for Everyone in it

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

Ben. Cheetham, of Calgary, spent Tuesday in the city.

Nels Krohn, formerly of Fernie, is resticating in Vancouver.

Chief Hall took two prisoners down to Nelson on Wednesday.

Miss Sutherland is in Cranbrook today in connection with her work.

Constable Gorman brought three men in from Elko on a charge of disturbance.

Mr. J. H. McIntyre is now in business with Mr. A. Macneil lawyer, in this city.

Frank Clara was sentenced to three motnhs for obtaining goods under false pretences from Joe Aielo.

Vice-President Jones was on a flying trip to Fernie on Wednesday, and left the same night for Kipp.

Mr. H. Wilkes, on his retiring from the Fire Hall as assistant chief, was presented by the members of the force with a handsome silver shaving dish.

The dance given by the ladies of the Church of England on Thursday evening last was a great success. Some 225 tickets were sold.

President Stubbs left Calgary on Wednesday night for Vancouver, where he will attend the executive meeting of the B. C. Federation of Labor, of which he has been recently appointed Vice-President.

In both, the Etter-Giovannitti trial at Salem, Mass., and the alleged dynamite trial at Indianapolis, the prosecution is about concluding its evidence. So far in neither of these cases has any evidence been produced that would warrant a conviction.

Roll up at the FREE SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT at the Grand and the Isis. Doors open at 7.30 p.m.; commence at 8 p.m.

CRADLE ROLL RECEPTION

All mothers are again reminded of the monthly cradle roll reception to be held in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday next from 2 to 5. Mothers and little ones are welcome.

A meeting of the members of the Fernie Public Library was held in Mr. Murhead's store on Tuesday evening last. It was stated that the Presbyterian Church had again kindly placed their basement at the disposal of the library. The secretary, Mr. J. F. Macdonald, manager of the Home Bank, was instructed to receive subscriptions, which are $1.00 a year, and as soon as sufficient funds are accumulated a consignment of new books will be ordered. It is expected to have the library re-opened at an early date and with this end in view the committee request that all members pay their subscriptions as soon as possible. We are requested to state that although the library is in the Presbyterian Church, it is purely undenominational, and all are welcome.

The examiners in Fernie for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class certificates of competency under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which took place this week, were Messrs. Evan Evans, T. H. Williams and D. G. Wilson.

The regular monthly tea of the Methodist Ladies' Aid wil be given by Mrs. W. R. Wilson, at Park House, next Tuesday afternoon, from three to six o'clock. All are most cordially invited.

Mr. Blensdell has written the Council that owing to his frequent and lengthy absence from the city it would be advisable to appoint an Acting-Mayor, and the choice of the Council at the regular meeting last Thursday fell upon Ald. Morrison.

S. P. OF C.

On Sunday next, Nov. 3rd, Economic Speakers' Class, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, will commence in the afternoon at 2.30 in the Library Room of the Miners' Hall. The subject under consideration is "The Class Struggle," by Karl Kautsky.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

A billiard tournament is now in full swing at the Club in the Miners' building. The handicapping has been good and as a result close finishes are the rule. Some of the heavyweights have already been knocked out and the winner is evidently a dark horse. There are 46 contestants, and the second round will start in a day or two.

GRAND THEATRE

Free Sunday Entertainment

The last week at the Grand reminds one of past days. It now presents an appearance of activity which was seldom seen in its primest days. The large audiences nightly augurs well for its future and the high standard of pictures shown is highly appreciated by its patrons. The orchestra has now been augumented by a violinist and cornet, and a still further addition is promised for next week when a flute and claronette will join the band. An orchestra of six pieces is going some for Fernie. The programmes for the coming three nights are:

Friday.—"The Toy Phone," "The Other Girl," "Umbrellas to Mend."

Saturday.—"The Castaway," "Flying to Fortune," "Constable Smith and the Magic Baton," "The Brigand."

Sunday.—"The Rival Constables" (Pathe Comedy), "Captain Barnacle Diplomat" (Vitagraph Comedy), "The Dumb Wooing" (Edison Comedy), "The Governor Who Had a Heart" (Vitagraph drama), "The Greatest Lie" (Kalem drama).

As we go to press we understand that both the Grand and the Isis will give a free entertainment on Sunday evening next. Doors open at 7.30; performance starts at 8 p.m.

I. C. S. BANQUET

The students, past and present, of the International Correspondence School, resident in Fernie and Coal Creek, assembled in numbers at the Waldorf Hotel on Tuesday evening last to celebrate the 21st anniversary. It took the form of a banquet, followed by a dance. The chairman was Mr. Martin, the genial local representative, who admirably filled the bill. J. W. Bennett kept the audience in the best of humor with an excellent after dinner talk, and a few remarks were also made by H. P. Norwich. Songs were rendered by Archie Prentice and C. W. Owen, while Chas. Percy officiated at the piano. Dancing commenced about 10.30 and continued till about 1 a.m. Mr. Griffiths, the able colleague of Mr. Martin, was also much in evidence.

Roll up at the FREE SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT at the Isis and the Grand. Doors open at 7.30 p.m.; commence at 8 p.m.

Liquid Air, Radium and Wireless Telegraphy are the subjects of a lecture to be delivered by Prof. Wm. B. Patty in the Baptist Church on Friday, Nov. 15th. The lecture will be illustrated by numerous experiments and promises to be a most interesting and instructive entertainment.

BIRTHS

LOCKE.—On October 21 to Mr and Mrs. Robert H. Locke, Pallet Avenue, Fernie, a daughter.

A THANKSGIVING GIFT

CUNLIFFE—On Monday, October 28, to Mr and Mrs. Thos. Cunliffe, Fernie Annex, twins (son and daughter).

DEATHS

LEES.—On Sunday, October 27, infant son of Mr and Mrs. Andrew Lees, aged one day.

HAYES.—On Sunday, October 27, 27, Dorothy W., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hayes, aged 7 months and 7 days.

THE ISIS

Free Sunday Performance

We regret that this is the last week of Isis vaudeville. The management of the house were desirous of continuing, but as the Edw. Fisher circuit, for reasons best known to themselves, are cancelling all contracts in this part of the country, Mr. Miller had no say in the matter. That vaudeville has caught on in Fernie is evidenced by the large number who visited the Isis. It is now the intention of the manager to resume the feature films, and he assures us he is determined to handle only the best. The orchestra still continues to please. The artistes for tonight and tomorrow are The Herndon Sisters, refined musical and singing act, and Lew Harris, Hebrew comedian. Special mention must be made of the fine pianoforte selections of Miss Jeanne Herndon, which is alone worth the price of admission. Operatic selections are played by this young lady with one hand which would be difficult for an ordinary pianist to handle with both. On Sunday evening the two-reel feature, "Absolom," will be shown, and another two-reel subject, "The Battle Grounds," will be the special for Monday night.

As we go to press we are given to understand that both the Isis and the Grand will give a free entertainment on Sunday evening next. Doors open at 7.30 p.m.; entertainment will commence at 8 p.m.

Geo. Beddington and Andrew P Winters, of Michel, John McKinnon, of New Michel, and Malcolm McInnes, of Crow Nest, have been appointed Commissioners for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of acting under the Provincial Elections Act in the Electoral Districts in which they reside.

A FARM MEANS A JOB

"When a man buys a farm, he buys a job." Too many of the "back to the farm" fellows from the city size up the situation from their viewpoint, and imagine that they are buying an established business ,which will practically run itself and yield a profitable income. They are merely "buying a job," and it's a mighty sure job at that; they will never find a time when there is nothing to do in the farm factory. The city man, out of employment, goes to the man who has jobs to give out, and applies for a position—a monthly wage. He enters the employ of the man who controls the jobs in that particular plant, and so long as there is work to be done, and his work is satisfactory, he receives his wage, and the job is his. But he doesn't own the job; the employer owns all of the jobs all of the time, and that is the reason why we have a "labor market." The city man who buys a farm buys a job as well as a business. True, he controls or owns his own job, but at the same time he *must make the business of farming* pay, or his job will get away from him.

We hear much these days about profitable farming. The press talks learnedly about farm profits, the independent life the farmer leads; how, through the use of modern machinery, the labor upon the farm has been minimized, etc., and the city man begins to sit up and take notice. He subscribes for some high-class agricultural journals, and reads about the wonderful transformation that has been made on an abandoned farm down in Jersey; he views the reconstructed house, looks longingly at the shady bowers and winding lanes, as they appear in the half-tone engravings which illustrate the article. And he buys a farm; it is "back to the farm" for this gentleman of the city.

He moves to his newly acquired possession, and soon learns that he has "bought a job." He finds that the pictures in the articles he reads were true to life all right, but that the improvements made were paid for with money made in other channels than farming. He soon realizes that he must work on the job every day; that he must master both the scientific and the business end of farming. The moment he turns his face toward the fields he faces the problems of the farm. He finds a thousand elements to contend with. Viewed from any angle our city friend finds he has 'bought a job." His living, his profit, his success alone, depend upon the energy, labor and business ability displayed in handling the "job" he has purchased.

Statistics gathered since the "back to the farm" movement began, show that about 90 per cent of those who leave the city for the farm remain less than three years. No man can hire all his work done and make farming pay. The personal element is absolutely necessary if success is desired. From the best statistics available, the average profits upon the farms of this country are less than 5 per cent. on the money invested. These statistics prove that the business of farming is run on altogether too small a margin for the inexperienced to make a success of the business. The fields look inviting from a distance, and the pastures are green, but the city man who buys a farm burns his bridges behind him, and expects to make a livelihood, as a farmer, is sure to find that he "bought a job," and not an established business with a sure income.—The Cleaner.

The Senator's Wife (in Washington): "You are sure they are nice people, Augusta?"

The Senator's Daughter: "Yes, Mamma. Their father is owned by the same trust that owns papa."—Puck.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

FOR RENT.—Four-roomed House—Apply. W. Minton, Lindsay Ave., Annex, or "H.M.," Ledger Office.

TO RENT— Shack—Apply W. Minton, Annex.

FOR SALE—Two Remington Typewriters in good condition. Apply, Lawe and Fisher. 4t

FOR SALE—FURNITURE of 8 roomed house; going cheap owing to party leaving town. Apply, Fawcett, corner Hanson and McPherson Avenues. 9-3t

FOR SALE.—Choice Alfalfa Hay in carload lots at $13.00 per ton f.o.b. Coaldale, or $16.10 per ton f.o.b. Fernie. Every bale guaranteed. Farm Products, Limited, 103 Sherlock Building, Lethbridge 8-4t

LOST—One sorrel Pony; weight about 800 lbs.; white face and one hind foot; mane trimmed; branded on left shoulder ⅄, $20 Reward. F. Hutchinson; Michel, B. C. 5-6t

FOR SALE.—35 Remington Automatic; ivory tip foresight, Rocky Mountain and Marble (peep) back sights; sling; practically new; including ammunition. $25 cash. Box 542, Fernie. 2t

Shiloh's Cure
QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

WANTED AT ONCE

The Fernie Steam Laundry requires 4 women or girls as apprentices to ironing.

Every encouragement and help given to those who wish to learn. No "gossipers" need apply.

FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY