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VICTORIA, B. C.

The District Ledger

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

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INQUEST ON VICTIMS OF COAL CREEK SNOWSLIDE

Jury Finds No Blame Attached to Anyone but Suggests that Expert Declare on Future Safety

The inquest into the death of James Buckley, Alexander Worthington, Henry J. Nell, Bajfej Maflyczuk, Thomas Catanaro and Rosario Danile, was held in the County Court House, Fernie, B.C., on Friday the 3rd day of Junary, 1913, at 7 p.m.

The jury empanelled was:

Peter Lundie (foreman), Robert Duthie, Thos Whelan, Guy Johnson, Wm. Barton, Robert Kerr.

The Coroner, H. Wilkes, before declaring the inquest open, called upon all men who were present and who could give any evidence on the deaths of any of the above victims of the snowslide at Coal Creek on Monday, December 30th, should stand forth and they would be heard.

The first witness was

James Crockett—who said that on the morning of December 30 he was standing at No. 9 offices at about two or three minutes past seven. Continuing he said: "I could not tell the time but I was not standing there very long. I was shovelling snow away from the switch. I got back out of the way for the miners to go into the office of No. 9, and just at that time I heard some noise up on the mountain. I says to a fellow, 'What is that?' he says, 'I don't know.' But anyway it sounded like a lot of rock falling and trees falling. I waited a few seconds and just turned and walked back about six feet, and was still watching up the mountainside. Right at the government road I could see some mist. It was pretty dark then. There is a big electric light there. I heard a noise that sounded like a wind. Just then I hollered to the boys it must be a snowslide, and we ran up a piece. We had just got twenty yards, when it blowed me down."

Q.: How long do you suppose it was from the first time you heard that sound until you ran?

A.: About 15 or 20 seconds.

Q: How long have you worked up there?

A.: Since 1903.

Q.: This snowslide did not come in the same place as the snowslide that you remember when a man was killed?

A.: No, sir.

Q.: Were you there helping to take the bodies out?

A.: Yes, sir.

The next witness called was

William McFegan: Who in part said: "I am employed as overman. On the morning of December 30 I was in the centre of the tipple going to work. There was a very high blizzard blowing at the time. The slide, in my opinion, came over when I was about 150 to 200 feet off on the tipple. I did not hear the slide coming, there was such a gale blowing at the time, and it blows so much heavier through the tipple. We went to the end of the tipple when we knew that something was wrong—the lights being out. They were pulling the men off the end of the tipple—one of the uprights. One of the injured was Cardamoni."

Q.: That is all you know about the slide?

A.: Yes.

Q.: There was a slide about six or seven years ago. What do you know about that one?

A.: It came down the hollow where this one came. It came on to the end of the tipple.

Q.: And since that time what protections have been made?

A.: A cog with two wings has been put up to divert the snow slides as they come down.

Q.: Have you noticed since the time that was put up any snow slides strike them?

A.: Very small ones.

Q.: Have you seen the course of this present slide?

A.: Yes.

Q.: Can you say whether it came down in a similar way to the last slide?

A.: I think it came down the side of the ravine, and across into the centre of the ravine across the cliff. It just struck the corner of the cog. If it had hit the cog the cog would have answered its purpose.

Q.: Had the slide come as the other one came you would believe that would be sufficient protection to the buildings below?

A.: Yes.

Q.: Have you ever before been where these breakers are built?

A.: No.

Q.: Then it is merely your own opinion—not as an expert?

A.: It is just what I think.

(Continued on Page 2)

KING'S RIGHT TO PROTECTION

Mylius' Counsel Maintains That Criminal Libel on King was Not Criminal Offence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Is libeling a king a crime involving moral turpitude? Such is the question absorbing the attention of Secretary Nagel, who today received the appeal for admission to the United States of Edward F. Mylius, the English journalist threatened with deportation from New York because he was convicted in England of criminal libel of King George.

Counsel for Mylius in one of the longest briefs ever submitted in an immigration case, maintains that his offense was political and in no sense criminal. Mylius served a year in prison for writing a story that the King of England had contracted a morganatic marriage.

In his appeal to Secretary Nagel, Mylius declared that his trial in England was a farce, that his alleged offense was aimed against monarchial government and consequently he should be a desirable and not an undesirable immigrant to a republic. He contended the order for his deportation was contrary to the constitution of the United States.

60 HOURS PAY FOR 54 HOURS WORK

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan 6.—The Little Falls Textile strike has ended. At a meeting of the strikers tonight they voted to return to work, thus bringing to a close a labor difficulty which commenced early in October last. The settlement finally reached is on a basis of 60 hours pay for 54 hours work and increases in pay for piece work, which it is claimed will amount to about 10 per cent.

BIG PENSION PLAN IN EFFECT

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—By far the most far-reaching plan yet adopted by any American industrial corporation for the pensioning of its employes was that put into effect yesterday by the Bell Telephone System and affiliated interests. A fund of $10,000,000 for pensions, sick benefits and life insurance has been made available for the employes of the several companies, and their families and dependents, amounting altogether to more than a quarter of a million people. The fund is to be provided by annual appropriations by the American Telephone and Telegraph company, the Western Union Telegraph company and the Western Electric Company.

DISTRICT 6, W. F. OF M. IN CONVENTION

B. C. Election Act, Eight-Hour Day for Smelters, and Other Important Matters Discussed

(Special to the District Ledger)

NELSON, Jan. 9.—District 6 W. F. of M. met in annual convention for the fifteenth time yesterday and are continuing their sessions today and until their business is transacted. President Davidson in his address made reference to many subjects of import to the organization and dealt at some length with the matters in dispute between themselves and the operators, and for which a board of conciliation has been appointed. Resolutions asking the Dominion Government to improve the present system of the savings bank; authorizing the executive to put an organizer in the field; opposing the suggested increase in postage rates on newspapers and other matters of importance is on the agenda.

Reference was made by President Davidson in his annual report to the importance to labor of the victory won by District No. 6 and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America in the Kruz case which, by the decision of the privy council, established the right of foreign dependents to secure damages under the Workman's Compensation Act and in the good work which had been accomplished by the district.

That District No. 6 was in a better condition financially and from the point of view of prestige than at any previous time in its history was shown by the report of Secretary Shilland who presented the statement of receipts and expenditures.

Amendments to the Provincial Elections Act, which were regarded as of the utmost importance to the union men and people as a whole of this province, were suggested in a resolution from Sandon local, which was referred to the British Columbian Federation of Labor.

NELSON, B. C., Jan. 10.—Legislation providing that workers acquiring miners' phthisis and other diseases resulting from employment under unhealthy conditions may secure compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act; that the Eight Hour Law be extended to include all men working at smelters, and that the B. C. act will be amended to the standard of the Alberta Compensation Act, were passed at the closing sessions of annual convention of W. F. of M., No. 6.

Officers elected were:

President, Cuthbertson, Trail; Vice-President, W. Flemming, Kimberly, Second Vice-President, George Castelo, Trail; Secretary-Treas., A. Shilland, Sandon; Delegate to B. C. F. of L., Percy Johnstone and J. Cuthbertson; District 18, Wm. Davidson, fraternal delegate.

A. J. Carter addressed the convention, also J. W. Bennett and Mr. McNiven, fair wage officer, spoke to the delegates on matters concerning labor which was received with enthusiasm. Matters pertaining to the conciliation board now sitting in Nelson were extensively discussed and some misunderstanding relative to the action of some of the locals was cleared. Convention closed by interesting remarks from retiring president, Davidson, on the work of the organization during his term of office.

STRIKE CRIPPLING C. P. R. SAYS MOSHER

Company and Employes Still at Odds—Asking Grand Trunk for Help

OTTAWA, Jan. 3—That the Brotherhood of railway employes is still on strike was the statement made today by President Mosher of the Brotherhood who is registered at the Windsor Hotel.

Furthermore, he says the project of the establishment of a strikers' organ has reached fruition and a number of publications which will be printed for Ottawa will be called "An Appeal for Justice," and will be issued next Saturday. He maintains that the railway company is still in a very bad way for lack of experienced men and is making overtures to the strikers individually though it will not accept the report of the board of arbitration recommending wholesale reinstatement.

"Yes, the strike is on again, or rather still," said Mr. Mosher. "The C. P. R. have not carried out the terms of the report of the board of conciliation, and I am here to commence a campaign of organization. What is more the C. P. R. is in a very bad way as the merchants of Ottawa who are now transferring their shipments to the Grand Trunk know. There is $2,000,000 worth of freight outstanding on the company's books at Fort William which they cannot collect because they have not the men to do it. They can't strike a balance either. They have in many cases offered to take back some of the strikers at increases or to pay them for instructing the new men, but our members have refused so far to do it. Some of them have got other jobs and others are biding their time.

"Next Saturday will probably see the first issue of An Appeal for Justice a paper of our own which we are starting in order to get our case before the public."

Mr. Mosher further maintained that the government which had made the G.T.P. take action in the strike of its machinists should do so with the C. P. R. in the case of its freight clerks and handlers.

B. C. MINERAL PRODUCTION INCREASING

Figures for Production in 1912 $4,000,000 Above Same for 1911

NELSON, B. C., Jan. 6.—Mineral production of the Kootenay and Boundary districts in 1912 exceeded $17,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000 over 1911, according to the Daily News annual review published this morning.

Values for the various metals were: Gold, $4,718,444; silver, $1,535,484; copper, $5,747,781; lead, $3,445,714; zinc, $534,785; coal totalled $3,100,200.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting company's output was $5,400,753; Hedley gold mines produced $762,718, and other stamp mills in district $301,380. Dividends paid during the year totalled $1,212,251 and in addition the Granby company made profit of $1,250,000 and Mother Lode at Sheep Creek cleaned up $55,000.

Growth in production is common to practically every section of the district.

RUNAWAY COAL TRAIN ON M. F. & M. IN BAD COLLISION WITH YARD ENGINE

Dave Paton Killed—Three Others Injured, Not Seriously—Brakes Refused to Hold Train

The end of 1912 and the beginning of 1913 will long be remembered in Fernie, where two deplorable accidents occurred, the one following the other within ten days. The first was more disastrous, but the seriousness of the latter, and the death of one of the most popular men in Fernie will long be sorrowfully remembered. The accident was the most serious of its kind known on the M. F. and M. railroad, and up to the present the opinion seems to be varied as to its cause. The facts, however, are as follows:

A slack train, made up of fifteen cars, an engine and tender foremost, left Coal Creek at about 3.10 p.m. on Thursday, anuary 9. The crew consisted of Engineer J. Falconer, Fireman M. Morgan John, conductor Elliott, and brakemen McLaren and Millan. A few men, of whom David Paton was one, who were evidently anxious to get into town before the ordinary train, which brings the day shift men from work, or for some reason or other, did not wait for it, jumped on and rode on the cars. Shortly after leaving the Creek the train started to gain speed more than usual, and on the hand brakes being put on no impression could be made on the pace. In fact, from all accounts, it gradually gained until at the time of the collision it must have been travelling at the rate of fifty miles an hour. This may be accounted for by the fact that there is a drop of 600 feet from Coal Creek to Fernie, and the snow that has fallen of late has made the rails slippery, and as a consequence the wheels with the brakes on them simply skidded. When the engineer saw the predicament he immediately reversed the engine, but the heavy load of cars pushed it along on the downgrade. That the train was travelling at a tremendous pace is borne out by the fact that the tender, which jumped the rails, was thrown some fifty yards. Unfortunately there was an engine standing by the water tank taking water, and into this the slack train dashed, and pushed it right up to the spot where the men generally get on and off, a distance of about 150 yards. When the bump occurred, the three end cars were thrown off the rails, and in doing so knocked against the water tank and sand house, both of these and the cars being smashed into atoms How Grundy, who was in the sand house, escaped with but slight injury to his lip and a tooth missing, and Engineer Bergman and Fireman Griffiths of the engine taking water, with no injuries, seems to be nothing short of miraculous. David Paton was found laying terribly mutilated right on the track between the switches of the high line and that of the coke ovens. Coroner Wilkes, John Reid, David Rees and the undertaker, removed the corpse How the unfortunate victim came by his death is only conjecture, nothing definite being known. It would appear that he, like the others on the train, made a jump for life, but being handicapped by having only one useful leg, he could not get clear and was caught by the passing cars. Had he been on the end car, it is quite possible that his untimely demise would not now have to be chronicled. The front part of the two engines are total wrecks, and many of the cars remaining on the tracks show unmistakable signs of the disaster.

WHAT THOSE WHO KNOW ABOUT IT SAY

THE ENGINEER'S STORY

"After we had taken the 2 o'clock train up to the Creek I thawed out the sand pipes, which were frozen and saw that the sand was running freely. The brakes were looked to and were in good working order.

"We had the usual quota of 15 cars loaded with slack coal and left the Creek shortly after 3 o'clock p.m. After we had started the hand brakes were set as is customary when bringing down a trip of coal cars. During the cold weather the brakes do not grip the wheels effectively until they have been on a short time, and become heated. Usually they can hold the train by the time we reach the lighter grade at the rockcut. Up to this time the speed of the train was not faster than is ordinary with a heavy string of cars. As the train did not slacken speed as it should if the brakes were gripping, I whistled for the hand-brakes, and applied sand to the tracks.

"Instantly I realized that the train was running away and reversed the engine. The wheels simply would slide along and the speed was not retarded at all. Neither did the train seem to pick up any speed. As we passed the switch to the high line there was a quick spurt ahead, and our speed rapidly increased.

Thrown Out of the Cab Window

"I knew that the other engine would be coming up about this time to go over on the coke tracks, and I was sitting in the cab window leaning far out to catch sight of it. We were running with the tender foremost, and it obstructed my view. When the tender struck the curve below the high line it up-ended and left the rails. The engine received a terrific wrenching and I was thrown out of the window. I don't know how I struck, but I was not hurt. The first thought that came to my mind was that the engine had left the tracks and that it would bury me. I could hear the train passing by but could see nothing for the snow and dust that was in the air. When the air cleared the train had passed entirely by me. I was probably 15 feet from the track. I only heard the sound of the impact slightly when the two engines met."

The Fireman's Statement

Morgan John said that the train left about 3.10 p.m., and nothing unusual occurred until they got about halfway, when, on trying to slacken speed, they found the brakes could not grip. On turning the curve he jumped, and for a time thought he was buried in the snow. The first he saw of Dave Paton was when walking along the tracks, when he saw his body terribly cut up.

Fireman Griffiths, on the 720 (the engine at the water tank) says that as soon as he saw the slack train coming along at that speed he realized the danger and jumped out.

(Continued on Page 5)

CONCILIATION BOARD IN NELSON

Have Two Sessions, Then Adjourn Till After District 6 Convention

NELSON, Jan. 8.—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with the dispute between the metaliferous mines and owners met on Monday and yesterday, but owing to the men affected (District No. 6 W. F. of M.) holding their annual convention in this city, it was decided to postpone it until it was over. W. H. Bullock-Webster, barrister, of Victoria, is chairman, and John W. Bennett, of Fernie, and C. R. Hamilton, K.C., of Nelson, are representing the men and the owners respectively.

(Special to the District Ledger)

NELSON, B. C., Jan. 10.—Morning session taken up with the examination of J. D. Anderson, the Hope Mine of the Ruth Consolidated Co., offices at Kalso. The company stated that their reasons for being unable to pay increase demanded was that they had only one ore shoot and had not paid any dividends. This company does pay some of the men the increas asked, but to pay the scale all round would amount to an additional expense of about $8 a day.

S. S. Fowler, of the Bluebell Mine, at Riondel, gave a very carefully prepared statement of the property, showing that the cost of living had increased, but it did not so vitally effect the employes, inasmuch as the majority were single men, while those that are men of families are given considerations in the matter of rent and fuel (wood) which do not obtain in cities.

E. Buckley, of the Queen Mine, stated that as they were working a gold property the cost of metals was not a factor upon which to base a reason for an increased rate of pay.

In the cross-examination made by Wm. Davidson, assisted by W. B. McIsaac, secretary of the Miners' Union at Ymir, elicited the fact that the other mines in the locality, including the Yankee Girl, the Wilcox, the Dundee and the Motherlode, were already paying the increase demanded.

When adjournment was made it was for the purpose of obtaining further data from Mr. Buckley, and then taking up the case of the Kimberly property, which will be put before the board by Mr. James Roberts, of Moyie, on behalf of the men, S. G. Blaycock representing the operators of the Consolidated. It is also expected that Mr. Guille, of the Granite-Poorman, will appear before the board this afternoon.

On Tuesday the board will hear the evidence of the Sandon and Silverton Mines involved at New Denver, B. C.

GARMENT WORKERS OUT IN FULL FORCE

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The garment workers strike is spreading rapidly, and it is now asserted that fully ninety per cent of the men, women and children are out. Attempts at a settlement have been made, but without result. Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Pastor Stokes, and other wealthy women, are giving substantial support.

What the Garment Workers are Striking For:

The abolition of the subcontracting system

The abolition of footpower.

That no work be given out to be done in tenement houses.

Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one half, double time for holidays.

A forty-eight-hour work week.

A general wage increase of 20 per cent for all the workers in the garment industry.

Operators: First class, sewing around coats, sewing in sleeves and pocket-makers, $25 per week; second class, lining makers, closers, and coat stitchers, $22; third class, sleeve makers and all other machine workers, $16.

Tailors—First class, shapers, underbasters and fitters, $24; second class, edge basters, canvas basters, collar makers, lining basters and bushelers, $21; third class armhole basters, sleeve makers, and all other tailoring, $17.

Pressers—Bushel pressers, $24; regular pressers, second class, $21; underpressers and edge pressers, $18

Women and Child Workers—Button sewers and bushel hands, $12; hand buttonhole makers, first class, 3½ cents; second class, sack coats, 2½ cents; feller hands, not less than $10 a week.

532 KILLED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Street accidents in New York City during 1912 caused the deaths of 532 persons. Statements made public today by the National Highway Protective Society show that 230 of these victims were children of whom 103 were run over by automobiles. Of the total deaths 221 were due to automobiles, 134 to trolley cars and 177 to wagons.

MAN BURIED BY CAVE-IN

(Special to the Ledger)

CAMROSE, Alta., Jan. 9.—Martin Turk was buried under coal and rock at 12.30 p.m. today while drawing pillars in 20 chute, Carry Seam, No. 1 Mine. Cannot tell how long before the rescue party will have him out, as the cave is through surface. Martin's family is grown up. His wife died some years ago.

To the Electors of the City of Fernie

Ladies and Gentlemen—

In presenting myself as a candidate for the important office of Mayor of the City of Fernie for the year of 1913, I do so, not without having given the question most careful consideration and not without a due regard to the responsibility attached. I am fully aware that to adequately fulfil all the various duties which devolve upon the position of Mayor of this city,

I may say I have given the office a great deal of consideration before finally deciding to submit my name in nomination. However, having so decided and if you elect me to the position, I will devote sufficient time and what ability I posses to faithfully discharge my duty in assisting and promoting the best interests of the city.

In respectfully soliciting your support, I may say that I have been a resident of the City for 12 years and have served three terms on the Council. The past year I have filled the position of Chairman of Finance and with that experience I feel that I have a fair knowledge of Municipal Government and some conception of Council procedure.

I feel, therefore, that I have to some extent earned promotion and that I have some justification in seeking election to fill the Mayor's chair for the year 1913.

The small amount of work accomplished by this year's Council is due to the money market of 1912, which did not warrant the selling of $10,000 bonds for street improvements. I am very pleased to state the City has a much smaller overdraft this year, due to the co-operation of the Council in management of its finances.

So far as the city is concerned it is only sharing in the general stringency with all other municipalities which we hope will terminate soon.

In all work I have endeavored to give the Mayor and various committees sympathetic support in all matters which I considered in the best interests of the city.

Any criticism which I have indulged in has been constructive rather than of an obstructive nature, and my only motive, the welfare of the city.

If elected, I promise to give every assistance in my power and trust that with the harmonious co-operation of the whole Council much will be accomplished.

As the time is limited a personal canvas is almost impossible, I respectfully ask your vote and influence.

Yours truly,

J. A. BROLEY.

To the Electors of the City of Fernie

FERNIE B. C., Jan. 10, 1913.

At the earnest solicitation of a number of the ratepayers of the city of Fernie, I have decided to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Fernie for the current year.

I feel that I should write this open letter in order that those who may not be able to attend the meeting, which I trust will be called to discuss the municipal affairs, may hear from me in this imperfect way. While I am conscious of my own limitations in aspiring to the office of Mayor, yet I am not without municipal experience, having been twice elected as alderman for the city, and having served during my two terms as chairman of the Works and Property Committee. The fact that I have been a resident of Fernie for more than twelve years and have practically all my interests here, encourages me to believe that you will consider me justified in asking you for your vote and influence on this occasion. I understand Mr. J. A. Broley is to be my opponent, and while we are the best of friends I respectfully submit that my election at the present time will better serve your interests. I shall endeavor to see as many of you as possible during the short time between now and election day, and shall be pleased to discuss municipal matters at any convenient time either privately or publicly. If elected, I can assure you that a large portion of my time will be devoted to the duties of the office, and my vote and influence shall be given on each and every occasion for what shall be for the best interests of the municipality.

Wishing you all the compliments of the season and earnestly soliciting your vote and influence on the 16th inst., I am,

Yours respectfully,

J. L. GATES.

Australia's Scheme for Industrial Problem

By George A. Dorsey, Ph.D., LL.D., In Chicago Tribune

SYDNEY—I can conceive it possible that the introduction into the state of Illinois of certain schemes at present in force in Australia for settling industrial disputes might produce an exactly opposite result and possibly bring on industrial chaos and revolution. I think it necessary that we get this point of view before us at once.

Australasia has provided certain machinery for handling certain industrial problems.

These schemes for settling industrial disputes are part, an inseparable part, of the moral and economic fibre of the country. It is not possible to pluck them out and examine them apart from their social and economic environments, as one would a plant.

I may illustrate by specific instance: A few years ago a ministry placed on the statute book of New South Wales a new scheme for industrial arbitration. It was admittedly in advance of all existing legislation. But that bill was introduced by a liberal ministry; labor was the opposition. Now, this made a great difference. Labor fought that bill tooth and nail, and, though it succeeded in having it largely amended, when the vote for the third and final reading came, labor voted solidly against the bill.

Why Labor Opposed It

More than that it required the greatest effort on the part of labor leaders to prevent New South Wales trades unions from declaring war on the act, simply because it had not been put through by their own party! Even as it was, the New South Wales act of 1908—though, I repeat, it was in advance of previous legislation—had great difficulty in getting a fair hearing at the hands of labor.

Again, at present labor occupies the ministerial benches. Labor is now proposing to repeal practically all existing industrial legislation, substituting therefore a bill embodying many features which have been proved practicable and adding hitherto untried features. The opposition, the Liberal party, fights this bill, opposes it at every turn, would tear it to pieces, ridicules it, sneers at its novel features, and, such is the weakness of human nature, we may be fairly certain that when the bill becomes law employers will not be slow in finding fault with it and, if possible negativing its possible results.

Labor Flouts Act of 1901

Another illustration: It has been claimed that the industrial arbitration act of 1901 prevented strikes. Labor says so. The opposition says: "Nothing of the kind. During the three years following the passing of this act the country was depressed; times were hard; labor could not afford to strike. As soon as the country recovered from the disastrous results of the great droughts—as soon as trades unions were fortified behind bank accounts—strikes were resumed."

Every provision for settling industrial disputes has a history and a result, i.e., the success or failure of the pends not so much on the inherent virtue of the law as on the disposition of one or the other, or both parties, to abide by the law. That disposition depends again upon whether labor or an opposition is to enforce the law, regulate the courts, etc.

So I think it possible that legislation which had proved successful here might be an utter failure, or might even prove a despot's tool and bring on revolution, for example, in Illinois The composition of socety, the character of the people, the economic condition of the masses, the financial condition of the classes, the aims, aspirations and ideals of society at large in New South Wales and Illinois are as different as they could be when we consider that they have both sprung from a common stock, have a common tongue, a common literature, and a common religin.

New Era in Industrialism

I do not mean to prejudice the cause of arbitration or the principle of conciliation. The New Zealand act of 1894 does not mark a new era in industrial warfare.

The measures which have grown out of New Zealand legislation, not only on the Australian continent, but in other parts of the industrial world, have been notable—there is no doubt of it.

But I am certain that the method of achieving these results or even the principle at the basis of such a settlement is the best, the wisest, or at all enduring. Nevertheless, this much has been accomplished; Man, in the process of evolution, while regulating various disputes which seem inevitably to arise when masses of men of different aims come in conflict, has devised certain machinery; this machinery, in 1894, was extended to cover a new set of disputes.

We got far enough yesterday in the history of industrial legislation to see not only that there was some confusion, but that there was some doubt as to just what legislation was trying to accomplish.

This it would seem was because early in the development of the idea of industrial experiments in Australia two principles were involved. There was the proposal to regulate industries—that is, to interfere with the relations between employers and employes—first, for the purpose of saving the community from the reproach of tolerating the existence of sweating industries. Thus we find two entirely distinct experiments—the attempt to prevent strikes in one state; the attempt to prevent the existence of sweated industries in another state.

Legislation for Double Result

Now, to secure freedom from strikes and lockouts and to prevent sweating or secure a high rate of wages, Australia has adopted two methods—one the direct method of industrial arbitration court, the other the indirect method of wages boards.

The wages board, so far as Australia is concerned, is the spawn of the sweated industries of Victoria. In the clothing, furniture making, bread making and butchering industries the condition of labor was notoriously bad.

Parliament empowered the governor in council to appoint four boards, one for each of the industries above named.

Each board could fix the minimum daily wage rates for piece work, and the number of "improvers" (as apprentices for less than three years are called), in the particular industry for which the board was appointed. The decisions of the boards became legally effective as the common rule of the industries, and were enforced by the inspector of factories, who was given the necessary powers for this purpose.

Workers' Wages Raised

The wage boards of Victoria immediately began to improve the condition of labor. Bakers' wages were at once raised from 32 to 42 shillings per week; in the clothing trade from 20 to 26 shillings; in the furniture trade from 39 to 45 shillings.

The declaration of a minimum wage had also a most beneficial consequence in that it put an immediate end to sweating. Employes found it unprofitable to employ out workers; they took them into factories, where they were employed at piece rates.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Pure—Wholesome—Reliable—Indispensable

Its fame is world-wide. Its superiority unquestioned. Its use is a protection against alum food. In buying baking powder examine the label carefully and be sure the powder is made from cream of tartar. Other kinds do not make the food healthful.

THE DECISION TO PENALIZE EMPLOYEES IS UNFAIR

Trouble Likely to Ensue as Result of Action Taken by Authorities—Many Old Employees Will Lose Pensions, Without Which They Will Starve.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Trouble is likely to arise in the labor world as the result of the Port of London authority's decision to penalize every employe who went on strike during the recent dispute at the docks.

The authority (while it promises that each individual application shall be considered on its merits) has resolved that "in no case shall any laborer who struck work during the late strike receive the full pension or benevolent allowance which would, in ordinary circumstances have been paid to him on leaving the service through old age or ill-health, and that where a reduced pension or benevolent allowance is approved by the authority it shall be granted at their absolute pleasure."

The effect is that no pension will be paid to such an offender at all—for an allowance that can be withdrawn at will cannot be called a pension.

Mr. Harry Goslin, L. C. C., one of the labor members of the authority, explained the position yesterday. "I feel compelled," he said, "to let the men know that at least their case has been put forward in the best way possible, and that the only support I had was from Mr. Orbell and Sir Edwin Cornwall.

"They were the only members who supported an amendment, while I moved to strike out everything from the resolution except the decision to consider each case on its merits.

"Take this young man, who, by his agitation, helped to bring about the trouble. By the ordinary rules of war, fare, if he is beaten, he suffers. But, take the old man who is nearing his pension, but, having enjoyed the good-fellowship of his chums all his life, doesn't want to finish his existence as a blackleg. Surely he is worthy of consideration different from that given to the young man? Yet the old man is to be a loser, without any consideration of the special circumstances. It shows that the Port of London authority is vindictive."

HOW COMPENSATION ACT WORKS OUT

Statistics Issued Covering Seven Groups of Industries in Great Britain

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A blue book containing statistics regarding the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act has just been issued. The subject is treated from the basis of seven groups of industries: Mines, quarries, railways, factories, harbors and docks, construction work and shipping.

The total amount paid in compensation under the Act was $3,056,404, an increase of $356,709 on the sum paid in 1910. When costs, legal and medical, are included, the total charge amounts to $4,000,000. The aggregate number of workers coming under the act is 7,000,000, while the number employed included in the groups is 139,884.

The average per head for persons employed in the whole of the industries was 3s. 6d., mines heading the list with an average of 23s. 8d., and the docks second with 21s. 9d.

It is computed that in the coal mining industry the average works out at 1s. 1d. per ton raised.

THE UNPOPULAR CAUSE

Do not be afraid to speak up for the unpopular cause if you believe it is the right one. The school boy who takes the side of a teacher against the majority of his classmates, or who goes on record against some practice of school life of which he disapproves, though he is only one against many, is of the stuff of which leaders are made. As time goes on unpopular causes frequently become popular, and those who were sneered at for the stand they took come to be praised and honored.

ON RIGHT TO KILL

Amazement in France at Words of Judge in Dismissing Case

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Amazement is expressed by the French press today that the court which acquitted Mme. Bloch yesterday for killing Mrs. Minnie Bridgeman, of Wilwaukee, practically signified the "right to kill."

The theories proclaimed by Bertillus and public Prosecutor Fournier during the hearing are scored severely by the conservative press of France, who find the doctrines laid down by the court imprudent and dangerous to society.

While several writers declare ironically that young women at least have been taught "the real rights of the wife," the Temps after criticising the judge's remarks especially condemns the utterances of the public prosecutor whom it quotes as saying that Mme. Bloch's victim was all picked out for her and that the victim was her husband.

"If she had only shot him we should only bow our assent." "If such law is preached in the French courts," comments the Temps, "it only remains now to place a revolver among the gifts to bridal couples for the slightest suspicion however, unjust, will rightfully expose the husband to a lively fusilade of shots."

Although the acquittal of Madame Bloch caused little surprise, the doctrine laid down by the court becomes a great theme of discussion while the judge's remarks that "a wound caused by jealousy always heals" has become the subject of lively debate.

Women in Denmark who earn their living in trades have been invited to join the ranks of the men's trade union, but on the condition that they insist on equal pay for equal work.

TRY A LEDGER WANT ADVT.

Inquest on Victims of Coal Creek Slide

Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Murphy (engineer): Next gave evidence by blue prints, etc., of the cribbing.

Mr. Shanks was next called and gave the following evidence:

Q.: How long have you been in charge, Mr. Shanks?

A.: Three years this month.

Q.: The Union have certain men in each mine, have they not, who are looking after the safety of the mines, etc.?

A.: They have, under the Coal Mines Act. They inspect the mines as regards safety, timbering, gas: ventilation, etc.

Q.: Do they make recommendations?

A: Yes, inside the mines.

Q: Such men as that could have nothing to say as to outside of the mines?

A: Only in the mines.

Q: Have you ever heard anyone in the three years that you have been there say that there was danger in the carpenters' shop from slides?

A: No one has ever come to me and made that statement.

Q: Have you ever heard anyone make such a statement?

A: No.

Q: Now, regarding this breaker, have you had any experience with such breakers?

A: No.

Q: This one was built previous to your taking the oversight?

A: I have inspected it every year.

Q: It is under your inspection?

A: Yes.

Q: What was the condition of that snow breaker this fall prior to snow falling?

A: In good condition right along.

Q: No debris lying there?

A: No.

Q: Have there ever been any slides stopped by this breaker during your supervision?

A: I actually saw one slide take place, but it was a small thing. It was the cornice that gave way and it went practically over the cog. The cog seemed to arrest it. It did not come very far.

Q: That practically went over the cog?

A: Yes. Two years ago after the big storm we had a slide that went over the cog and spread round to such an extent that it scarcely reached the track. It was spread fan-shape by the cog.

Q: After that last slide that you spoke of did you consider the cog competent to stand snow which might fall from that place?

A: I did.

Q: I presume that you were often in the carpenters' shop?

A: It was about my place every morning about that time.

Q: Can you give an opinion as to where the snow started from?

A: It was a very stormy morning, and it was dark. About ten o'clock I surveyed it. Somewhere, about 100 yards below the second bluff, which is up quite a longway—about 1000 feet—there was a big break in the snow, where the snow in front had evidently parted, but below that there was no evidence of the mountain side being . . . in any way by broken timber.

Q: To what depth was snow on top of the buildings when rescue started?

A: It was so mixed up with buildings that perhaps two feet of snow, and then part of the roof, and some more snow and part of the wall—

Q: What would the average depth be?

A: Taking it all through the average depth would not be more than four or five feet—snow and debris.

Q: Had it sufficient force to go to the railway track?

A: No.

Q: It was nearly spent when it struck the shop?

A: If it had not carried these large trees 30 to 40 feet in length and 18 inches to 2 feet in diameter it would not have wrecked the shop at all.

Q: There were six men killed—(names read)? You saw those six men taken out?

A: I saw all with the exception of Neil.

Q: You know that those men were all killed?

A: Yes.

Q: Do you think the timber had anything to do with wrecking? Do you think the amount of snow would be sufficient to wreck the shop without timber?

A: Not sufficient to collapse shop. Might have made it lean over, but not collapse altogether.

Q: Now that the cog is full of snow if another slide occurred, what effect would the cog have?

A: It would have the effect of giving it another jump.

Q: It would break the snow?

A: Yes. I have been up looking at where the snow dropped, but it seemed to me to have broken from the first cliff—about 150 feet. Then it beat about 60 feet to the left and 100 feet above the right wing of the cog looking up the hill. Spread out fan-shape, part of it going over the right wing of the cog and part of it going to old Number One snow shed.

Q: You don't think the timber would give it more momentum now that it is filled up?

A: No. The extreme wings are not filled up. Just the apex.

Q: Do you think it separated from above the rock?

A. Somewhere under the second cliff. The snow was heavy there. It is heavy there now. It certainly had some momentum at that to jump the air 150 feet

Walter Campbell, when called, gave evidence:

Q: You are one of those hurt in the slide?

A: Yes.

Q: You had charge of the carpenter crew for some time?

A: I had.

Q: How long have you had charge?

A: About 14 months, I think it is.

Q: Have you in that time had any nervous fear of accident from snowslides?

A: I can't say that I have.

Q: Have the men in the carpenters' shop, to your knowledge, spoken of this fear of snow slides and asked for removal from that place?

A: Not at all.

Q: Have you ever heard them conversing as to fear of being caught in a slide?

A: No; I have not. But practically a year ago now, but possibly later—it was in January some time—there was a small slide. It did not do any damage, but came on the back of the shop—just sufficient to put the window out and put a quantity of snow in the inside.

Q: Did you hear anything after that?

A: Well, just at that very time they were nervous for a few days until the scare wore off.

Q: You do not consider the place unsafe to work in yourself?

A: As a matter of fact I had never given it a thought until that time.

Q: And since then?

A: I have not thought nothing more of it since.

Q: Then your men were not working under any apprehension of a slide?

A: No.

Q: Did you consider the cog sufficient protection?

A: I have never considered it personally and the men have never complained regarding it.

Q: Did you have any warning of the slide coming on the 30th December?

A: None whatever.

Q: What was the first that you knew of it?

A: The first that I knew of it was the breaking down of the building, and at the same instant the light disappeared. It was instantaneous and I was buried in snow and debris immediately. It was so quick I did not have time to turn my head.

Q: I suppose the relief was almost at once?

A: Immediately the slide ceased I distinctly heard Mr. Crockett hollering on the outside. I hollered myself to try and attract his attention or someone's, but failed to do so. Some time later, I could not say how much time had elapsed until I heard Mr. Shank's voice directly, I would say, on top of me. I hollered again, and he heard me.

This concluded the evidence.

After deliberating about twenty-five minutes, the jury brought in the following decision:

"We, the undersigned jury, empanelled to enquire into the circumstances attached to the death of James Buckley, Alexander Worthington, Henry J. Neil, Bajfej Mafiyczuk, Thomas Catanaro and Rosario Danile, who met their death at Coal Creek on Monday, December 30th, 1912, about 7 o'clock a.m., find that they came to their deaths by a snowslide, no blame being attached to anyone.

"RIDER.—We, the jury, would recommend that the cog and place be drawn to the attention of the government for an expert to look over the ground and ascertain if the cog is sufficient to break any other snowslide that may happen again, and if other places are safe where men are at work."

A MODERN MIRACLE

He Had Eczema 25 Years and Doctors Said "No Cure."

Yet Zam-Buk has Worked Complete Cure.

This is the experience of a man of high reputation, widely known in Montreal, and whose case can readily be investigated. Mr. T. M. Marsh, the gentleman referred to, lives at 101 Delorimier Avenue, Montreal, and has lived there for years. For twenty-five years he has had eczema on his hands and wrists. The disease first started in red blotches, which itched, and when scratched became painful. Sores followed, which discharged, and the discharge spread the disease until his hands were one raw, painful mass of sores. This state of affairs continued for twenty-five years!

In that time four eminent medical men tried to cure him, and each gave up the case as hopeless. Naturally, Mr. Marsh tried remedies of all kinds, but he, also, at last gave it up. For two years he had to wear gloves day and night so terrible was the pain and itching when the air got to the sores.

Then came Zam-Buk! He tried it, just as he had tried hundreds of remedies before. But he soon found out that Zam-Buk was different. Within a few weeks there were distinct signs of benefit, and a little perseverance with this great herbal balm resulted in what he had given up all hope of—a complete cure! And the cure was no temporary cure. It was permanent. He was cured nearly four years ago. Interviewed the other day, Mr. Marsh said: "The cure which Zam-Buk worked has been absolutely permanent. From the day that I was cured to the present moment I have had no trace of eczema, and I feel sure it will never return."

If you suffer from any skin trouble, cut out this article, write across it the name of this paper, and mail it with one cent stamp to pay return postage, to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. We will forward you by return a free trial box of Zam-Buk. All druggists and stores sell this famous remedy, 50c. box, or three for $1.25. Refuse harmful substitutes.

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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each aplication must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined an dpay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. Cory,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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SEVEN DEADLY SINS OF SOCIETY WOMEN

Gluttony Placed First by Mrs. Mildred M. Easton—Laziness Is Put Second

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—"There are seven deadly sins of which women and society are guilty," declared Mrs. Mildred Manly Easton, at the Astor Hotel, in an address before the Life as Fine Art Club, of which she is the president. The seven feminine sins, according to Mrs. Easton, are gluttony, laziness, fear, envy, jealousy, revenge and lust.

"I place gluttony first in the list because it seems to be woman's besetting sin. We are digesting all the time. From breakfast until luncheon women digest; from luncheon until dinner time they digest again, and after dinner they are digesting the greater part of the evening.

"Laziness is the next most important of our sins. There are hundreds of women walking around every day more dead than alive.

Fear in Third Place

"Next comes fear," she told her audience. "Fear pinches us until we have no circulation. We grow fearful of poverty, of loneliness, of trusting anyone, and we are so afraid of being seen talking with a person who is not in our set that we have developed into snobs.

"Jealousy makes a woman ungracious, sour and snippy. This sin is the root of all the mean little tricks women play. Envy makes a woman sneaking. When envy gets a strong hold on her it ruins her claims to beauty.

"Revenge develops the dangerous woman. It makes you say to yourself when you see her, 'Beware of that creature.' Although I have included lust in the list of seven deadly sins, really isn't one of which many of us are guilty."

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The General Strike

IV—ITS HISTORY IN ENGLAND

By Robert Hunter (Courtesy of the National Socialist)

Jules Guesde, at the congress of the Socialist party of France, held at Lille, said, condemning the general strike: "Before taking a stand on the general strike, it is necessary to know what this term signifies. The general strike is, in fact, originally the weapon of the employer." He then showed that the English employers, by means of the lockout, forced what amounted to the general strike, and by this action impoverished the workers and destroyed the unions.

Guesde is not altogether accurate. It was a general strike that led to the lockout. The lockout was the answer of the employer to what was perhaps the greatest effort in history to paralyze industry by means of "one big union" and a general strike.

The one big union of which we hear so much today existed in England in the early thirties. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to form a "General Union of the Productive Classes," and at last Robert Owen, toward the end of 1855, outlined his great plan.

"It is intended," he said, "that national arrangements shall be formed to include all the working classes in the great organization, and that each department shall become acquainted with what is going on in other departments, that all individual competition is to cease; that all manufactures are to be carried on by national companies. All trades shall first form associates of lodges, to consist of a convenient number for carrying on the business.

All individuals of the specific craft shall become members."

"Immediately after this, we find in existence," says Sidney B. Webb, "a Grand National Consolidated Trades Union!!" This organization seems to have actually started in January, 1834. Owen was its chief recruiter and propagandist. During the next few months his activity was incessent, and lodges were affiliated all over the country. Innumerable local trade clubs were absorbed. Early in February, 1834, a special delegate meeting was held at Owen's London Institute in Charlotte street, Fitzroy Square, at which it was resolved that the new body should take the form of a federation of separate trade lodges, each lodge to be composed usually of members of one trade, but with provision for "miscellaneous lodges" in places where the number were small, and even for "female miscellaneous lodges." Each lodge retained its own funds, levies being made throughout the whole order for strike purposes. The conference urged each lodge to provide for its own members, and proposals were adopted to lease land on which to employ "turn-outs," and to set up co-operative workshops. . . .

"Nothing in the annals of unionism in this country at all approached the rapidity of the growth which ensued. Within a few weeks the union appears to have been joined by at least half a million members, including tens of thousands of farm laborers and women. This must have been in great measure due to the fact that, as no discoverable regular contribution was exacted for capital expenses, the affiliation or absorption of existing organizations was very easy. Still, the extension of new lodges in previously organized trades and districts was enormous. . . . . A positive mania for trade unionism set in. In December, 1833, we are told that 'scarcely a branch of trade exists in the west of Scotland that is not now in a state of union.' The Times reports that two delegates who went to Hull enrolled in one evening a thousand men of various trades. . . . . Shop assistants on the one hand, and journeymen chimney sweeps on the other, were swept into the vortex. The cabinet makers of Belfast insisted on joining the trade union, or friendly society, which had for its object the unity of all cabinet makers in the three kingdoms.' We hear of ploughmen's unions' as far as Perthshire, and of 'shearman's union' at Dundee. And the then rural character of the metropolitan suburbs is quaintly brought home to us by the announcement of a union of the agricultural and other laborers' of Kensington, Walham Green, Fulham and Hammersmith. Nor were the women neglected. The 'Grand Lodge of Operative Bonnet Makers' vies in activity with the miscellaneous 'Grand Lodge of the Women of Great Britain and Ireland', and the 'Lodge of Female Tailors' Order' is really going to prohibit women from making waistcoats." (History of Trade Unionism, Webb, pp. 119,-122).

Under Owen's teaching the trade unionist came to believe that it was possible by a universal non-political organization of wage earners to raise wages and shorten the hours of labor to an extent which at no very distant time would give them the whole proceeds of their labor. "Under the system proposed by Owen the instruments of production were to become the property, not of the whole community, but of the particular set of workers who used them. The trade unions were to be transformed into national companies to carry on all the manufactures. The agricultural union was to take possession of the land, the miners' union of the mines, the textile unions of the factories. Each trade was to be carried on by its particular trade union, centralized into one grand lodge." (History of Trade Unionism, Webb, p. 144.)

In the opinion of Owen, the new moral world would be established in six months. The change from the capitalist system to a complete organization of industry, under voluntary associations of producers, was to come suddenly upon society, like a thief in the night. "One year," declared a disciple of Owen, "may disorganize the whole fabric of the old world, and transfer by a sudden spring the whole political government of the country from the master to the servant."

In this early pre-Marxian attempt to form one big industrial union, we find every idea of the revolutionary unionist of today. The latter have not contributed a single new thought or doctrine that was not a part of the philosophy of this early Utopian Socialism. Low dues, organization by industry, the gathering together of all workmen in one big general union, the injury of one is the concern of all, the decentralization of power, the general strike, the entire reorganization of the world in the interest of the workers, and the conduct of all industry by industrial unions—every idea of modern syndicalism was embraced in the movement led by Robert Owen.

It spread like a conflagration throughout England. It flared up in a manner that brought terror to the ruling classes, and after a blinding flash of light, it was smothered out and trampled into the dust by two simple weapons of the employing class—the lockout and the courts.

The employers organized their opposition, and every man connected with the new movement was locked out and every leader was blacklisted. Instantly the new union was overwhelmed with the demands for aid from its impoverished members. The general strike was converted into a lockout, and the lockout into a complete rout of the enormous masses of utterly helpless and impoverished trade unionists. The leaders were arrested, tried and convicted. Some of them were sentenced to seven years' transportation. Enormous subscriptions were raised by the General Union; stupendous petitions were circulated. Boycotts, strikes and riots were resorted to, but "by the end of the summer," says Sidney and Beatrice Webb, "it was obvious that the ambitious projects of the Grand National Consolidated and other trades unions had ended in invariable and complete failure. In spite of the rising prosperity of trade, the strikes for better conditions of labor had been uniformly unsuccessful. In July, 1824, the federal organizations all over the country were breaking up. The great association of half a million members had been completely routed. . . . Of the actual dissolution of the organization we have no contemporary record, but in the impression which it made on the older trade unionists may be gathered from the following description, which appeared in a working class journal seven years afterward: 'We were present,' says the editor of the Trades Journal, 'at many of the meetings of the Grand National Consolidated Trades' Union, and have a distinct recollection of the excitement that prevailed in them—of the apparent determination to carry out its principles in opposition to every obstacle—of the enthusiasm exhibited by some of the speakers—of the noisy approbation of the meetings—the loud cries of 'hear,' 'bravo!' 'hurrah!' 'union forever!' etc. It was the opinion of many at that time that little real benefit would be effected by the union, as their proceedings were indicative, not of calm and dispassionate investigation of the causes of existing evils, but of an over-excited state of mind, which would speedily evaporate, and leave them in the same condition as before. The event proved that this opinion was not ill-founded. A little molehill obstructed their onward progress, and rather than commence the labor of removing so puny an obstacle, they chose to turn back, each taking his own path, regardless of the safety or the interests of his neighbor. It was painful to see the deep mortification of the generals and leaders of this quickly inflated army when left deserted and alone upon the field." (History of Trade Unionism, Webb, pp.137-137.)

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LABOR ORGAN MAKES APPEAL

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Labor Party is apparently worried about Mr. John Burns. Its most important organ, the Daily Citizen, in which the miners federation has this week invested $50,000, has just made a pathetic appeal to "Honest John" to break his "long and agonizing silence." There is no attempt to dictate, or even to suggest to John Burns as to what he shall say or how he shall say it. All that he is asked is that he shall speak. As to his speech, well—anything will do.

It's a case as the old sentimental song has it, of "Only to hear his voice once more."

The writer of the appeal waxed almost poetic. Of Burns he says:

"Within his own constituency, he cannot be tempted to make himself either seen or heard and those who were wont to look to him for wisdom and guidance and back in his mild and magnificent eye, are left forelorn and desolate like summer lightning leaves the silent night. But to the pleadings and apostrophes of his most faithful supporters he is as dead as Baal was to the prophets in their sore hour of need.

"Yet their desires are sincere. They did not require Mr. Burns to talk on any particular subject, they do not wish him to commit himself, they are willing that he should tell them any tale he likes!"

"But, alas, the hungry sheep look up and are not fed. Their hopes are raised from time to time by promises of a meeting after their hearts in the future, but before the date arrives the engagement is always cancelled."

In conclusion the Daily Citizen offers Mr. Burns, who certainly has been very coy and retiring of late, the use of its columns.

"If Mr. Burns does not wish to appear on a platform he might at least write a line to the press. Our own columns are freely at his disposal if he will only break this long and agonizing silence"

EXCURSION AROUND WORLD

The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided upon a new departure in connection with the first sailings of the new Empresses, which are now completed and will be ready for service early next summer. The C. P. R. will divert from the ordinary course of sending the vessels around Cape Horn to make a start in the Pacific service from Vancouver, and instead have arranged attractive around the world trips for their first voyage. A start will be made from Southampton, England, and the Empress of Russia will be the first vessel to sail on April 1st, while the Empress of Asia, which was launched at Govan recently, will leave the English port on Many 27th. Both steamships call at Gibralter, Monte Carlo or Villefranche, Port said, Suez, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghi, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohoma and arrive in Vancouver about two months later. Arrangements have been made for the Canadian passengers to leave from Canadian and American ports in time to catch the Empresses, and the fare for the round trip, exclusive of the cost of hotel expenses in England, and sleeping car berth and meals on the Canadian railway will be $630.10. An arrangement has been made for the inclusion of meals and sleeping berth across the Canadian Continent on payment of an extra $29.20.

These two vessels are sister ships and 500 ft. long, 68 ft. beam, with gross tonnage of 16,850, and a speed of 20 knots, and are the first merchant vessels with cruiser sterns, a feature which is especially adapted for speed and increases the stability, besides securing more room on the various decks. When ocean liners were built so that they should float with two of their compartments filled with water it was considered a great thing, but the new Empresses can have four compartments filled and still float. The vessels constitute the very latest improvements in ocean liners, and the initial trips of the Empresses offer a unique opportunity to make an around the world tour covering the whole distance under the Canadian flag. Various side trips will be arranged for from the ports of call between Southampton and Hong Kong.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICES IN WAR

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The cost in money to all the nations of the Balkan war has been millions upon millions and the expenses are all going upward day by day. The reports as to the killed and wounded include only the period up to the proclamation of the armistice.

Exact figures from Belgrade are very hard to get, but the following are partially official: Servians contributed 300,000 men. Of these 50,000 stayed at hime for service there. They lost 22,000 killed and wounded. Of these they claim only 4,000 were killed and the rest wounded.

The Bulgarians sent to the field 300,000 men, with 50,000 on the northern frontier. They lost in killed and wounded 80,000 men, and at Kirkkilisseh alone they lost 20,000. The Montenegrins sent 75,000 men to the front, of which they lost between 6,000 and 7,000.

The Greeks contributed 120,000 men, and they have lost up to the time of writing about 7,000 men.

Servia has spent $100,000 a day from October 18 until December 23, making $6,600,000. She mobolized her army 18 days previous to the outbreak of war, which cost her $1,800,000. She has a reserve fund enough for her to fight for four months longer without borrowing.

Bulgaria, for 66 days, has been spending $120,000 a day, making $7,920,000. Her mobilization cost her another $2,160,000.

Greece has paid out $3,660,000 up to the time of writing, that is, about $60,000 a day.

Montenegro has spent $10,000 per day and has fought for 55 days, bringing her expenses up to a total of $450,000, all of which was supplied by Russia and Italy.

Servia has captured, according to official information, 308 cannon, 213,000 rifles of various types, hundreds of quick-firing guns, 42,000,000 cartridges and 110 wagons.

In round figures 500,000 men were mobilized by the Turks for the two European armies. Up to and within one month after the declaration of war 300,000 had been put out of action by capture, disease, desertion, wounds and death.

The loss of territory means much to Turkey. The revenues these territories fetched under Turkish rule was about $30,000,000 a year independent of hypothecated revenue, amounting to about $7,500,000. The military effort to maintain Turkish domination in those regions as well as the cost of functionaries who collected those revenues and otherwise fed on the population absorbed the entire amount collected and even more. The European provinces were governed at a loss.

FILM MISREPRESENTS LABOR

An objection has been raised in different parts of Ontario to a film that was being run in the moving picture shows, misrepresenting, and in a vicious manner, too, organized labor. The good sense of the firms who control the film when approached resulted in it being called in. A committee of local labor men in Toronto are to view the film at a private seance, to see if the objections should remove it from use altogether.

MINE DEATH-ROLL 1,453

Decrease from Last Year's Totals of 2719 Is Probable

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—There were 1,453 men killed in and about coal mines of the United States during the first eight months of last year, according to an announcement of the bureau of mines today. The figures indicated, the report said, that unless there were a number of exceptional disasters during the other four months of the year, there would be a substantial decrease in the total number of deaths in 1912 as compared with those of 1911, when 2,749 men were killed.

There has been a substantial decrease in the fatality rates in the coal mining industry of the United States in the last half decade. Of the fatalities in the first eight months of this year, 660 were in Pennsylvania and 273 in West Virginia.

WAR!

Just a crash of cannon, just a charging line;
Hoof that plunge and trample, swords that wave and shine;
Just a burning village, just a field of dead;
Just a bunch of medals, just a ribbon red!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Worn out with Coughing?

Nothing is more exhausting than a persistent cough. Old folks and very young folks alike, find a bad cough most distressing. No need to go on suffering!

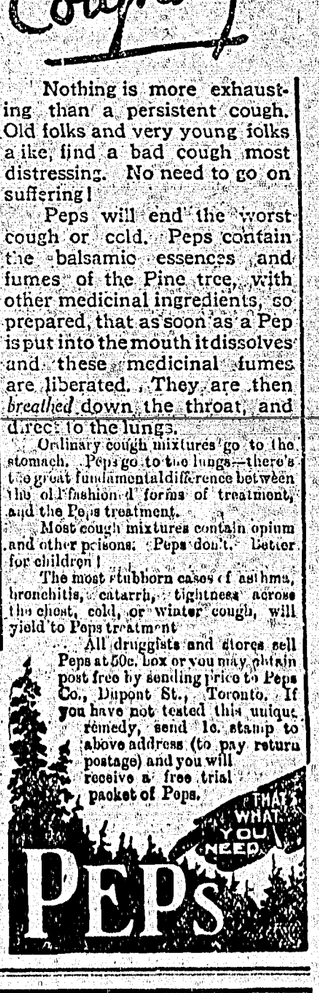
Peps will end the worst cough or cold. Peps contain the balsamic essences and fumes of the Pine tree, with other medicinal ingredients, so prepared, that as soon as a Pep is put into the mouth it dissolves and these medicinal fumes are liberated. They are then *breathed* down the throat, and direct to the lungs.

Ordinary cough mixtures go to the stomach. Peps go to the lungs—there's the great fundamental difference between the old-fashioned forms of treatment, and the Peps treatment.

Most cough mixtures contain opium and other poisons. Peps don't. Better for children!

The most stubborn cases of asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, tightness across the chest, cold, or winter cough, will yield to Peps treatment

All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. box or you may obtain post free by sending price to Peps Co., Dupont St., Toronto. If you have not tested this unique remedy, send 1c. stamp to above address (to pay return postage) and you will receive a free trial packet of Peps.



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The District Ledger

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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Whilst the commencement of the municipal contest appeared to be somewhat tame and lukewarm, the finish promises to be one of the hottest yet seen in Fernie. Those seeking aldermanic honors are springing up as thick as the proverbial mushroom and the field will, in all probability, be exceedingly large. This at least shows that the citizens have at least awakened to some sort of interestedness which augurs well for the future. All that is needed is to take stock of the numbers of candidate and select those who seem the most likely to fulfil their pre-election promises. This may be a difficult matter—promises are so cheap—but out of the number in the field a good selection can be made. Last year at the annual meeting the candidates literally jumped over each other in their anxiety to give us better and improved conditions. Our park would be completed, our water and light would be extended, our streets and sidewalks paved, and quite a number of other matters would be seen to, all of which would tend to make this such a city beautiful. Even the keen observers would fail to observe anyone of those enumerated items attended to. True, unfortunately, for the past few years the city has been in a chronic state of hard-uped-ness, but notwithstanding the fact that not only were there no improvements made, but work which might be considered as necessary was not attended to, the financial condition is not much better than it was twelve months ago. We were also unfortunate in being without an executive head for the major portion of the year, a part of which was through unforeseen circumstances, and a special care should now be taken in the choice of our next mayor. He should be a man who is in a position to be a permanent resident of the city and one whose business or calling wil permit him to devote a fair part of his time to the city's affairs. Given a capable mayor and a council consisting of men with sound business ability, the city will soon be pulled out of the financial rut it is in. The best we have none too good for this task.

Next Monday evening's meeting in the Grand Theatre promises to be one of more than average interest. We understand that one or two of the "retiring" aldermen will have a few elucidating questions to ask of their colleagues. The opportunity should also be taken by citizens who desire to be enlightened to be present at the meeting. For instance, quite a number are curious to know why the new school addition is not yet completed, and as a consequence the children have to be herded in unventilated rooms in the summer and half freeze in the winter. Another question of interest might be asked as to why more than half of the residents in the city have been practically disfranchised. These and similar queries could be asked with some possible advantage.

WHAT DO YOU INTEND TO MAKE OF 1913?

APATHY is the handmaid of ignorance. Kick Apathy off the earth and Ignorance will only appear in the verbal geography—i.e. the dictionary—as the once-was, briefly marked in brackets thus (obs.)—obsolete.

Apathy is wrapt up, metaphorically, in many divers envelopes, the two labels may vary, but the contents, when put through the crucible, show a residum of monotonous similarity. Here's package No. 1 duly tagged "What's there in it for me?" Open it up and we discover a big chunk of myopic selfishness, a pulpy morsal of conceit with several slices all stuck together typical of various phases of cowardice. We now proceed to examine No. 2. This bears a large tag upon which is writ in plain letters, "Things have always been much the same as they are today." The first object noticeable is a huge telescope labelled "History," a closer examination reveals the fact that both lenses are of the small-end prism order. Another little package contains some mottoes in French, "Apres moi le deluge"; "Laissez aller" (free translation, "the lazy way"). Reading the superscriptions on the envelopes, note among them "What's the use!" "Kismet"; "Nemesis"; "Destiny"; "Why bother about the other fellow"; "Devil take the hindermost," etc.

Regardless of experiences that have been chronicled in song and story, and which should serve as guides, thousands wander along the pathway of life; nay, we may better describe as a gravitation from cradle to grave, mentally befogged, struggling along with stumbling footsteps what they are pleased to call (the irony of it!) the line of least resistance—otherwise translated, "intellectual inertia."

After reading so far, some plexed reader may ask himself the question, "What's this all about?" To the puzzled one we will state that the foregoing is an exordium. And what's an "exordium" pray? he may retort. A free interpretation is this. To create a mental attitude which will stir the grey matter of the human unit to ask himself or herself "Have I any of the germs of Apathy in my make up?" and satisfied that they are represented by "Legion," determines to resolve—No! no! not to Resolve simply, but to DO!—to act, not merely to think; to accomplish, not dream all day long.

"Ha! ha! a light dawns upon me," exclaims the wondering one, "it is the perennial New Year's resolution bug that is being trotted out for annual inspection." Right you are; but don't smile cynically, but ponder over the words of the sage: "'Tis not he who has never attempted and never failed, that is to be congratulated, but he who despite hard knocks and many reverses, grits his teeth, clenches his fists and determines to do all and dare all."

Success is the result of untold failures; each failure a stepping stone to the goal—Success.

Let us urge upon our co-workers in the world-wide struggle of emancipation not to be downcast as the clarifying process is proceeding apace and although society is bungling and muddling in her efforts, remember that out of chaos comes order, and the many manifestations evident everywhere of an apparent disorder are but the temporary vagaries of the social compass, and the true north (a revolutionized human society) is approaching more rapidly than the pessimist would have us believe. To hasten the day demands study so that ignorance may become attenuated even if not eliminated by the joint efforts of those to whom the realization has been forced upon them that capitalism has served well its purpose, and its decadence is now distinctly operative, to be accelerated in its progress and replaced by a co-operative commonwealth just so soon as the only useful class—the producing class—decide to do its own thinking. Therefore during the year 1913 let each and every one resolve to do his or her own thinking, and supplement this by doing his or her share to hasten the end of the cause of all our social ills—The Competitive System—The Profit System—Capitalism—or whatever particular label it may be known by.

Instead of wishing everybody a happy and prosperous New Year only let us exhort every reader to make 1913 a banner year for intellectual progress and when its successor is ushered in can feel that the past 12 months have not been wasted.

ANARCHY AND ASSASSINATION THE JANUS-HEADED PRODUCT OF CAPITALISM

DURING THE past week the press has reported the attempted assassination of two executive heads—in India, the Viceroy (Baron Hardinge); in Panama, the President of the U. S. (W. H. Taft). There is no doubt as to who was the prospective victim in the first instance as the explosive was hurled from a house-top at the very instant that the Viceroy was passing. In the case of President Taft an element of doubt is permissible as to whether it was an attack upon him directly or whether his presence was merely coincidental, because the bomb did not explode until fifteen minutes after he had passed by the point. Be this as it may, the question arises: What prompts the commission of these murderous deeds?

The superficial thinker attributes them to various causes, such as "demagogic agitators," etc. Still, these explanations do not explain; it is necessary that we should probe deeper into the problems before dismissing the subject from our mental vision. To regard these incidents as irresponsible, spasmodic flashes, may satisfy the intellectually lazy, but not they who are students of causation and realize that there must be a relationship between effect and cause, ofttimes far more deeply rooted than the outer semblance indicates.

The history of the creation of the Republic of Panama teems with chicanery, intrigue and corruptive practices, engineered and consummated by and with the tacit consent of the governmental powers of the U. S., because of the determination to carry forward the canal project, with the least possible opposition from the Colombian authorities. This is common knowledge among the natives of Colombia, more so, in fact, than among the people of this continent, as the press did not give the details much prominence when the grab tactics were being practised, consequently it is not at all surprising if some self-styled patriot that suffered an individual loss at the time of the partition, feeling himself aggrieved at the U. S., and knowing that he could obtain no reparation through legal channels, decided to wreck vengeance upon the executive—the President—through whose instrumentality he imagines (rightly or wrongly) the machinery was put into action that culminated in the spoliation of Colombia by the manufactured mushroom Republic-Panama.

"Cherchez la femme" (search for the woman) may be stereotyped advice of the novelist, but "Cherchez le boeuf," idiomatically, ascertain whose ox is gored, will more vividly elucidate the motive that prompts the would-be "patriot" to rid the earth of those he regards as oppressors.

The history of India is one long story of subjection, and in no British Colony has the motto of the bourgeoisie been more clearly exemplified—"Divide and we rule. Caste differences between the various tribes have been played upon with that canaille cunning—the hall mark of Capitalism that has so long retained control of Hindustan and its dependencies.

That this control is effected through the medium of the economic status of the people is beyond cavil, and that the long-suffering worm may turn is axiomatic. The condition of India is not a question of yesterday or even this century, but dates back to the time of Warren Hastings, likewise furnishes Adam Smith in "The Wealth of Nations" with material for description. Page 81. "This, perhaps, is nearly the present state of Bengal, and some other of the English settlements in the East Indies. In a fertile country, which had before been made depopulated, where subsistence consequently, should not be very difficult, and where, notwithstanding three or four hundred thousand people die of hunger in one year, we may be assured that the funds destined for the maintenance of the laboring power are fast decaying."

Jonas Gott, of Centreville, Iowa, and Charles Vermetti, of Pocahontas, Ill., are in town.

Miss White and nurses of the Fernie Hospital will be at home Friday afternoon, January 17th, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Jas. Buckley desires to express her sincere thanks for the many expressions of sympathy extended to her in her late bereavement.

Dr. Wm. H. Thompson, of Spokane, has settled permanently in Fernie, and has commenced practice as a dentist and oral surgeon.

In our last issue we stated that Jailer Owen was suspended for neglect of duty. This we now discover is an error, his offence being insubordination.

Miss Sutherland has accepted a call from the Board of Social Service and Evangelism, and will leave next week for West Kootenay, working in the different towns. Before taking up her new work in Calgary. Miss Sutherland wishes to express her appreciation for the many kindnesses shown her by the people of Fernie.

CHRISTMAS SERENADING

On behalf of the Fernie Salvation Army Band I wish to thank the citizens for their courtesy and kindness in contributing to our work here in Fernie the noble sum of $95, which I can assure you will be used in the very best way possible.—Wm. RATCLIFFE, Bandmaster.

TOM UPHILL IN THE FIELD

After much pressure and persuasion, Thomas Uphill has at last agreed to run for alderman. All sections of the community will be glad to hear this, for Mr. Uphill is one in whom full reliance can be placed, and that he will be well up in the poll is practically an assured fact.

FIRE AT THE ORPHEUM THEATRE

At 4.30 on the morning of Monday last fire broke out in the rear of the Orpheum Theatre, when there was nobody on the premises. Mr. E. M. Ait, the manager, is of the opinion that same was due to an overheated stove. Mr. Perry, who lives just near the theatre saw the fire and turned in the alarm, and with excellent promptness the fire brigade had the water on the blaze and prevented the complete destruction of the building. The scenery, stage and electrical wiring, as well as five films, were destroyed, the latter exploding whilst the firemen were fighting the fire on the stage. It is estimated that the damage done amounts to about $2,000. The building will be repaired and opened again as quickly as possible.

THE DOG RACES

The annual dog races which were postponed from New Year's Day were pulled off on Saturday last. As is usual this event is generally full of amusement to the spectators, and owing to there being prizes for all entering their canine trotters, the course took on the appearance of a regular race meeting. The majority of the dogs did not seem particularly interested in the winning post, but devoted most of their attention to one another, which resulted in a general mix-up. The winning dog was Paul Kost's Prince, who seemed oblivious to the excitement surging around. Harold Anderson's Troppe proved the holder of second place honors. It would seem that in order to give more zest to these races the course should be extended say a couple of blocks, as one block seems somewhat too short a distance for a speed exhibition amongst the contestants. These annual dog races, however, give us some idea of the varities of dog flesh we possess in our city, and "blood" does not count for much except in a mix-up.

BIRTHS

GRAY.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, at 5.45 a.m., to Mr and Mrs. J. W. Gray, a big, bouncing boy. Mother and son doing well. John William all smiles. Everybody happy.

DEATHS

CUNLIFFE.—On Monday, January 6, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cunliffe, aged 10 weeks.

LABOR COMMISSION MEETINGS

According to the Provincial Government Gazette meetings of the Provincial Labor Commission will be held at the following places:

Victoria—Tuesday and Wednesday, January 14th and 15th, in the Maple Committee Rooms of the Parliament Buildings, at 10 a.m.

Vancouver—Friday and Saturday, January 17th and 18th, Court House, 10 a.m.

New Westminster—Monday, January 20th, Court House, 10 a.m.

Kamloops—Wednesday, January 22, Court House, 10 a.m.

Salmon Arm—Thursday, January 23rd.

Revelstoke—Friday, January 24th, Court House, 10 a.m.

Other meetings will be announced later.

The Commission will hear evidence on all matters affecting labor conditions in the Province. All persons interested are invited to be present.

WON'T PERMIT INVESTIGATION

Newly Appointed Labor Commission Taking Hint From Perimer Would Ignore Miners.—Proposed Cumberland Hearing is Now Off.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 4.—While public announcement of the fact has not been made, it may be taken as decided already that the recently appointed Labor Commission, which held its initial meeting at Victoria on Saturday, will not make it a point to visit Cumberland in the immediate present, will not promptly investigate the serious economic conditions in the colliery zone as a result of which the province is subjected to daily heavy loss, will not take the simple course which would induce an instant resumption of work by the dissatisfied miners, relying upon the commission doing justice to their case, and will not present any interim report on the Cumberland situation to the Legislature, upon which that body might base remedial legislation.

Commissioners Stoney and Jardine went to the preliminary private meeting with a declared intention of urging just this course. They listened to an interesting address by the prime minister, and their declared intentions were promptly amended.

It is understood that Sir Richard took particular care to point out that he would not presume to direct or advise the commission as to its course of action, but merely mentioned quite incidentally that it had never been the practice of the government to interfere in the adjustment of differences between large employers of labor and their working forces, and he could see no compelling reason why such a course should now be departed from, nor hope of good resultant through such procedure.

The commission now see matters in much the same light. They will not go to Cumberland at present, nor seek to solve forthwith the costly and distress-producing strike problem. They will visit Cumberland later on, in the regular course of their official pilgrimage, but not now.

MARRIAGE LICENCES

Marriage licences were issued during the week at the Provincial Government Offices to the following parties—Joseph Watson and Frances Atkinson, both of Roosville, and Samuel Anderson Phillips and Lottie Gray, both of Fernie.

Our Letter Box

COAL AND POLITICS

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to trespass on your valuable space with a few comments on the position of coal consumers in the City of Fernie the largest coal camp (so I am given to understand) in the Crow's Nest Pass.

That there should be such a thing as a shortage of coal—or shall I say inability on the part of consumers to obtain prompt delivery of coal after having parted with hard cash for same—in this town seems absurd; that there are people in this town who are really hard pushed for want of coal, IS A FACT!

Speaking personally, I have no cause for complaint, and have always been treated with every consideration when requiring fuel—with the exception of a wait of eight days. Now, to wait eight hours, with the severe weather we are now experiencing, is certainly not desirable, to put it gentle-like, but to wait eight days—is suicide!

The question naturally arises: Who is to blame?

The consumer for not ordering in advance? Well, hardly; for sometimes he can obtain it within two or three hours and sometimes a week. Another reason, we have not always got the cash to spare for a week in advance. Thus, if the consumer is to be blamed I think it is the duty of the coal company, or contractor, to insist upon so many days or hours notice, and to advise their customers of same.

If the company is to blame, I feel confident the management is sufficiently broadminded to recognize the necessity of having more prompt deliveries, and further, that if this matter were brought to their notice they would make every effort to relieve the situation.

Now if it is the contractor to blame, then I think it is up to the company to see that their orders are more promptly dealt with.

While I am not going to attempt to attach the blame to either of the three parties—and being a consumer, could not reasonably be expected to attach the blame to my own party—it is certainly a very serious matter for those who have families of little ones, and the suffering that these mites may have to endure with a temperature below zero and not an ounce of coal in the house, is something that we do not care to contemplate, much less experience.

The position of the City Council in being unable to obtain sufficient coal to keep their power plant running last Friday night, when a shut down was made for three hours, find a parallel only in the well known fable of Tantalus, the Lydian king, who was condemned to be plunged into a river with choice fruits suspended beyond his reach, there to endure the pangs of hunger. The council had tons of coal right at their door, but they could not get any, and I am informed that it was mainly owing to the energetic effort of a certain hotel proprietor that the city was not deprived of light for nearly twelve hours. This gentleman made some pertinent inquiries about twenty or so cars of coal standing on the track, and succeeding in arousing the inertia of our city fathers to such an extent that an appeal was made to the General Manager, who, upon learning the straits the city was in promptly released a car for their immediate use.

Perhaps a little of this energy and promptitude infused into our Council—who have, by their regard for our morals been so solicitous about preserving us from an eternal warm—might secure a more prompt delivery of that heating mineral which we find so comforting at this time of the year. And further, oh ye powers to be, we require this SEVEN DAYS a week!—Savvy? CITIZEN.

Mr. L. T. Smith has sold out his stock of roller skates and other effects together with his interest in the Roller Rink to Mr. Wm. Hawthorne, who has now the business on his own hands. Mr. Smith wishes to thank all for the patronage he received and trusts his successor will be equally successful in obtaining confidence of public.

THE GRAND THEATRE

When you get the "blues" and don't know just where to go the Grand Theatre proves a good cure. The interesting run of pictures thrown on the screen night after night and witnessed by so many of our residents and visitors is responsible for the now well-known expression "We're going to the Grand." Of course, you have been there yourself and know that the program presented is sufficient reason for you to recommend your friends to go and see for themselves.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

PIANO LESSONS

Mrs. Titus, playing at Isis Theatre, would like a few pupils. She speaks several languages and the Isis guarantees her to be first-class. Call at the Isis or at Premier House. 20-3

LOST.—Bunch of Keys, between Post Office, Bank of Commerce and Trites Wood, Ltd. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to P. O. Box 308.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, one or two rooms and kitchen, with use of bath room. Apply, S., c.o. Ledger Office. 21-3tp.

WANTED—Teams to hire for logging. Wattsburg Lumber Co., Wattsburg, B. C.

FOR SALE—Player Piano; terms arranged. Apply, J. B., c.o. Ledger.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply, Mrs. B. L. Thorne, Hosmer.

WANTED—Men to sell lots in our three subdivisions in Athabasca Landing. Our western salesmen are making a good income. The Great Athabasca Land Co., 15 Alberta Block, Calgary. 2-20

PARTNER WANTED — Working partner wanted for coal mine. One with pit boss papers preferred. Must have thousand to fifteen hundred dollar capital. Country bank. Proposition will stand closest investigation. Apply to P. O. Box 135, Pincher Creek, Alta.

Dr. Wm. H. Thompson

(Formerly of Spokane)

Dentist and Oral Surgeon

The Extraction of Teeth
Dental and X Ray Photography
Pyorrhea and Diseases of the Gums
The Treatment of Malformations, Injuries and Surgical Diseases of the Face, Mouth and Jaws, (including Cancer, Fractures of the Jaws, Cleft Palate, Hair Lip, Neuralgia, Pus Diseases, etc.)
The Administration of Nitrous Oxide and Oxgyen for Painless Dental and Surgical Operations.
Gold Inlays, Fillings, Crown, Bridge and Plate Work

THE NAPANEE HOTEL

Temporary Office

Will soon be permanently located in the

Henderson Block, Fernie, B. C.

Have You Got Your Shares Yet?

Better hurry up and send your application along RIGHT NOW, they are going fast and delay may cause you to pay more than par for your shares.

We want to be open for business by February 15th. Help us do it by buying shares NOW.

Crow's Nest Pass Trust Company Ltd.

E. Ross Mackenzie
Fiscal Agent, :: Fernie, B. C.
P. E. Wilson,
Trustee, :: Cranbrook, B. C.

(Use the Coupon)

E. ROSS MACKENZIE, Fiscal Agent, Crow's Nest Trust Co., Ltd., Napanee Hotel, Fernie.

Kindly send me full details regarding the above company, and reserve for me .....Shares at par until I can look into the proposition.

Name .....

Address .....

News of The District Camps

COLEMAN NOTES

New Year's Day passed off very quietly, there being no sports of any kind.

The dance and entertainment given by the St. John's Ambulance Association on New Year's Eve was a decided success. The special features of the evening consisted of two presentations—one to the members of the class of certificates in order of merit, and the other of a set of handsomely bound books to Dr. Ross. At the latter presentation an address suitable to the occasion was given by Mr. W. Thompson, to which the Doctor replied thanking the class for their thoughtfulness and assuring them of his appreciation of their gift.

On January 2nd the funeral took place of Miss Wilson, who had been taken to the hospital on Christmas to undergo an operation, but succumbed on New Year's Day. As deceased had been in apparently good health right up to Christmas, her death came as a shock to her large circle of friends in the community. Miss Wilson was a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, who conducted the funeral arrangements.

The note in last week's issue as to the dance on New Year's Eve being a celebration in honor of the Immortal Poet—Bobbie Burns—was incorrect. What we should have said was that this was the annual gathering of the Scots for their New Year celebration. The Burns' Dance will take place on the 25th January.

The school teachers are planning an entertainment for the children on the 17th in the way of music, moving pictures and distribution of prizes. Don't forget the kiddies. Come yourself and bring them along and give them a good time.

Mr. Wm. Graham, manager of the Opera House, has resumed his duties here after having paid a visit to Creston.

Chas. M. O'Brien, who is looking hale and hearty, was a visitor to town during the early part of the week.

Saturday night last was the coldest we have experienced this winter, the mercury dropping to 25 degs. below zero.

Everybody's doing it! Doing what? Why going to the Opera House. The biggest crowd you ever saw in Coleman are at the Opera House these nights. It is nice and comfortable and the best pictures to be seen anywhere. Don't forget to come. Everybody welcome; one price to all. If you wish you can get a ticket for the small sum of fifty cents which will admit you to all the picture shows for one month. Children under ten years free. Don't forget the place—the Coleman Opera House; the house of quality and good shows. Doors open at 6.45; show starts at 7.30. Three nights weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

I. C. S. DISPLAY

The International Correspondence Schools will hold a display in Mr. Ouimett's Store, next door to the Post Office, on January 24th and 25th, 1913.

Do not forget the I. C. S. Display in Mr. Ouimett's Store, January 24th and 25th. A free demonstration will be given on all of the courses.

Now is the time for you to make resolutions. Do not make too many so that you will not be able to keep them all, but make a few and keep them. Come to the display of the International Correspondence Schools and talk the matter over with us.

It does not cost a person anything to find out all particulars about our courses, yet by coming to the display it may mean hundreds of dollars to you. Come and let us explain.

MARTIN & GRIFFITHS,
Representatives.

Education is within the reach of everybody! Who said so? Martin and Griffiths, representatives of the International Correspondence Schools. How do they know? Go to the display in Mr. Ouimett's Store and they will explain.

BEAVER MINES

(Received too late for publication last week.)

Three cheers for Beaver Mines. The hockey club went to Pincher Creek on Christmas Day and beat the boys there to the tune of 2 to 1. A few Pincher Creek boys felt sore, but they can have their revenge, as they play the Beaver boys on New Year's Day at Beaver Mines.

The people are jumping into the company's new houses these days as they get finished. In fact some had to get in before their house was ready, as their families had arrived and the furniture was in a car in the yards, so it was up to the management to get them a house, which they did before they would see them out in the cold. As every one knows, it's very hard to rent a box car.

The ice carnival on the skating rink on Saturday night last was largely attended. A lady's and gent's prize was given to Miss Elsie Crosby and the gents to Mr. Edward Erickson. Dutchie was in a rig that few knew what he represented. He took the prize all the same. Well done, Dutch.

Mr. William Hamilton, pit boss here, has moved into one of the new five-roomed houses.

The shooting for the ducks and geese was all right for some. One fellow from the timber stayed a couple of days and made things pay.

The two fires inside a week should make the Company hurry along with the water works system so that we may have some water to fight fires with. At the same time a fire brigade should be organized and some one with a cool head appointed as fire chief. We believe that would be in order now.

Sam Butcher's, the blacksmith, furniture arrived from Michel. Sam was seen busy moving same into one of the new houses.

The children's Xmas tree for a time was sure a treat to the little ones. They started off about 6 p.m. to a well-set table of sandwiches, pies, cake, fruit and jellies, with a fine cup of tea and coffee, all of which was a credit to the committee of ladies who set the table and looked after the wants of the little ones. After tea the tables were cleared and a concert was held in which old and young took part. Some very good songs were rendered by Mrs McVicar, Mrs Laurie, Tom Moody, Tom Kenny, Henry Drew, Joe Harlin and D. Kemp. The children's part was a song by the Misses Siccottie and recitations by Miss Arta Smith, Miss Frances Zimer, Mis Eileen Picard, Miss Maggie Kemp and Roy Henson The accompanist was Mrs. Samuel McVicar. At this stage Santa Clause knocked and entered the hall, the children being anxiously awaiting him. After a few remarks by the chairman, Mr. T. Moody, a start was made in the distribution of the presents, which did not go far when word of the fire (as reported in last week's issue) was brought into the hall, which called a halt for an hour or so. Later those of the children who remained were presented with their presents without Santa Claus. He was scared he would get his whiskers burned, they looked a bit weary anyway. Before closing, the committee and others, who helped to make the affair a success should be thanked by one and all, especially Mr. Tom Moody, who acted as secretary, and Mrs. Moody, both of whom were untiring in their efforts to give the children an enjoyable evening.

Simon McIntosh, who was boarding with Simon McDonald, whose place was burned down, looks not too bad in his everyday clothes. All the same, it's a good job he had a change of clothes in the washhouse or we might have thought he was going to the mine all the time. Simon was also a heavy loser in the fire. We are sorry, Simon, but it could not be helped.

Ralph Millan blew into camp the last day of the year looking for work. A poor day to look for a job, Ralph; all the same we knew you wanted to make a good start in the new year. Your heart is right there, old boy.

Another kick coming, but it can't be helped. What is the matter with the mine whistle? In case of fire it's too bad to have a fire and people in camp not knowing about it. Blow the whistle anyway, Isaack.

Mrs. McVicar and family left on Tuesday evening on a visit to Mr. McVicar's old home in the east. We wish them a safe journey and a good time.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. John Christie was in Fernie for a few days last week taking in the sights. He returned home on Friday.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Shone on the 3rd of the month and left a fine, big daughter. Mother and child doing well.

Mr. Joseph Verdon has again started as master mechanic at the Bellevue plant. Mr. Verden was here as master mechanic some time ago, but resigned to take charge of the Frank plant. His many friends are glad to see him and his family back again in Bellevue.

Mr. McIntyre, of Calgary, is in Bellevue on real estate business. Mr. McIntyre has quite a large circle of friends in town.

Quite a large crowd of the boys went to Blairmore on Wednesday to see the hockey match between Fernie and Blairmore.

Mr. William Christie is in Calgary spending the Christmas holidays. He will be returning some time next week all smiles.

The Bellevue Local has again changed the meetings from Monday night to the first and third Sundays of each month.

Mr. E. W. Christie is again employed at his former trade at the Bellevue mine. Mr Christie is one of the men who claimed to have been discriminated against. He had his case placed before a commission a few days ago with the result that he was reinstated on the first of the year. He is again occupying one of the benches in the carpenter's shop.

PERSONAL

If Charles Warlaby, brother-in-law of Winounskie (deceased) late of Corbin, B. C., will kindly communicate with District Secretary A. J. Carter, he will hear of something which will be to his interest.

Malcoln Link was in camp on Saturday last. He intends starting work in Bellevue.

Some of the gentlemen in camp are preparing for a good time on Burns' night, the 25th of the month.

The Bellevue Orchestra had a very busy week. They were away two nights and report full houses on both occasions.

The boys of the camp certainly had the best time of their lives on Wednesday night at the smoker held in the Socialist Hall. There was a good programme of songs, duets and quartettes, and everything to make up a pleasant evening. The chair was taken by Mr. John Barwick at 8.30. The first item was a few remarks by Mr. James Aulsup, who proved himself to be quite an orator. The affair closed at the wee sma' hours of the morning.

A team from Blairmore bolted into this camp on Monday and converted the place into a temporary circus. No damage was done. The team was finally rounded up in the vicinity of the church.

Mrs. Davie Davidson, who has been under the weather for some time past, is able to be around again.

Mr. Joseph Atkinson met with an accident on Saturday night while following his occupation in the pillars in No. 2 seam. It will be a few days before he will be able to start work again.

Billy Newton was taken to the hospital on Monday and will be operated on some time this week.

A Slavonian chute loader had his hand badly hurt in No. 1 Mine on Friday night. The doctor fixed him up and he went home.

Freddie Beale, the local wrestler, is matched to wrestle Tom Smith of Hillcrest on the 18th of January. Both men are training hard, and the match, which will be staged in the Socialist Hall, Bellevue, promises to be a good one.

Jack Brooks is under the weather these days with a cold.

The doctor's agreement was adopted by the special meeting on Sunday.

MICHEL NOTES

Robert Middleton, who for a long time served as fire boss for the coal company here, was a visitor here on Tuesday.

Mr. Thomas Williams, District Mine Inspector, was in camp Wednesday making the usual inspection of the mines.

The result of the checkweighman's election held Thursday last was as follows: Richard Jones, 95; John Marsh, 94; George Beddington, 52; Wm. Wilde 51; Wm. Porter, 46.

The members of the K. P. Lodge have been busy rustling new members with the result of a big increase to the membership.

Frank Carpenter brought into camp Sunday last a nice mess of grayling which he caught at the Elk bridge.

A dance was held in Martin's Hall Tuesday night. There was a good attendance and everyone enjoyed themselves.

A shooting match for sweepstakes will be held on Sunday after pay day, near the new hospital.

On Wednesday morning, Mike Halko, a driver in New No. 3, met with an accident whilst lifting on some cars, being crushed between rib and cars. He was immediately taken to the hospital, where he was attended to by Dr. Weldon.

Henry Carr, who spent Christmas and New Year with his family, left on Monday night's train for the Yellowhead Pass.

Miss Flossie Ryan, of the Great Northern Hotel, returned Saturday night last, after having spent a week's holiday in Coleman with friends.

Mr Robert Oakes left Thursday morning for Victoria, at which place he will represent Michel Local Union at the Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor which convenes on January 13th inst.

An itemized account of the Michel Christmas Tree Fund will be published later on.

Quite a number of people are taking advantage of the deep snow these days and enjoying themselves snowshoeing.

Mr and Mrs. H. Rostgor, of the Great Northern Hotel, left Tuesday morning for Washington, where in future they will make their home.

The members of Michel Lodge F. O. E are all invited to attend a smoking concert, etc., at Coleman, Saturday next, which is being held by the Coleman Lodge. Quite a number are going and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

COAL CREEK

Owing to the heavy downfall of snow recently a large gang of men were employed on Sunday clearing the yards.

Saturday last being pay day for the company officials, a large number journeyed to town to partake of the amusements the city affords.

Bursted water pipes are quite common up here just now. Some persons have had rather unpleasant experiences.

A whist tournament was held at the club during the week-end. The following being successful: Wm. McFegan and Oliver Dodge, 1st; C. H. Hesketh and Jack Appleby 2nd.

The tender of G. Cody, of Fernie, for alteration to the schools up here has been accepted, and work will be commenced as soon as possible.

The school re-opened on Monday, but owing to W. Gray, the teacher of Grade 2, having secured a position at Nelson, B.C., and not having a teacher to replace him, Grade 2 is not open.

We are pleased to see Mrs. Eglington and Mrs. Ireland out of Hospital again, where they have been undergoing medical treatment.

We were pleased to see Walter Campbell up here on Tuesday. Apart from a slight limp he is looking well. We are pleased to report that all the injured in the recent snowslide are doing very well.

The stork visited Welsh Camp on Sunday last, and left a fine daughter at the house of Mr and Mrs Wm. Patterson. Billy is now all smiles. Mother and daughter doing well.

Jack Combes is suffering with a bad attack of rheumatism and has been off work all week. His place as company weighman on the tipple is being filled by Charlie Hesketh.

Quite a large number of visitors have been up here viewing the scene of the recent disaster. We hear that the Fernie Alpine Club are arranging a climb up the mountain where the slide occurred.

Now that P.c. Boardman has got his heating appliance for his greenhouse, etc., we can expect healthy rivalry in horticulture between Joe and Billy Puckey. Awaiting developments.

John Jones, employed in No. 1 North, as a miner sustained a scalp wound on Monday through a boom slipping and striking him on the head.

Sam Mazzoe, employed on the slack cars at the tipple, was knocked off the cars on Wednesday evening through the cars running away and banging the one he was standing on. He received slight injuries to head and leg.

Alex. Hryhirchuck, driver in No. 1 East, had his foot run over with a trip car on Wednesday night.

The following children took part in a concert held at the Presbyterian Church last week, contributing songs and recitations: Jessie Sharples, Norah Sharples, David Shanks, Frank Dooley, Thomas Davidson, James Davidson, Edward Glover, William Glover, Joe Wilson.

ANSWER TO TABER LOCAL
Re CIRCULAR

The Editor has handed to me your communication of 2nd inst., and after carefully considering same I have come to the conclusion that no good purpose could be served by publishing it, as it would probably lead into a discussion which when well threshed out would amount to nothing at all. I think, in justice to all concerned, if your Local, or, in fact, any member of the District, has any charges to prefor against any member of the Executive, or even against any member of the organization, the same should be made according to the Constitution. If this course were followed everyone involved would have the opportunity of defending himself.

Miss Marie Dreier, a well-known New York suffragette and Bull Moose booster, in her evidence before the New York Factory Investigating committee in their inquiry into child labor abuses, stated that children of from six to ten years are forced to toil from six in the morning till school time, and from 3 in the afternoon till 10.30 p.m. in the unsanitary sweating shops of the East Side tenement.

A. J. CARTER, Sec.-Treas.

SUBSCRIBERS CONTROL THE SURVEY

An interesting experiment in co-operative journalism is announced with the current issue of Survey, a weekly which for the last fifteen years has been conducted under the direction of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. The periodical is to be controlled henceforth by its own subscribers, who, under the title of Survey Associates, Incorporated, will have a voting interest in its affairs.

OSCULATORY BILLIARDS

"The balls seem to kiss readily today."

"No wonder. Somebody has hung a sprig of mistletoe over the billiard table."

WRECK IN YARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

An Important Witness—The Man Who Spoke to Dave Paton Last

Jas. Taylor is the last man who, in all probability, Dave Paton spoke with last before his death, and we give what occurred in Taylor's own words. He says:

"After the three o'clock whistle blew we were walking down to the place where we go to catch the train when I saw the coal train standing down there, and I saw quite a few men in front of me jumping on. When I got down to the train I found David Paton sitting on the second car from the end, in front on the little platform, and I casually says to him: 'Dave, how is a chance to get on this train?' and he says, "All right." I then just remarked, "How are you feeling today?" and with that jumped on the car in front of him, viz., the third one from the end. I do not know whether anyone was on the last car, but I was about the last to get on, as the train a second or two later moved out. I did not know that anything out of the way was happening, until we got close to Fernie when one of the brakemen jumped on the car I was riding and made a grab at the brake, missed it and caught the corner of the car. We were then travelling at a tremendous speed. It then suddenly struck me that there was something wrong, and I made a jump for it, just about a second or two after the tender left us, for I fell not far from it. I jumped clear about fifteen feet and landed safely in the snow. I saw nothing of Dave Paton after we left the Creek for the reason that the dust and snow prevented anyone or anything being seen further than about three feet from his face. I believe that nearly everyone on the train jumped before me because the majority came walking along after me on the track. I only heard of Dave Paton's death after I got up to the place where the engines came to a standstill."

THE LATE DAVID PATON

David Paton was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on October 26th, 1877. He resided for sometime at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, from where he, together with his eldest brother, George and family, left for Wyoming, U. S. A., in May, 1904. Not being satisfied with conditions there, and having heard of the mines in Fernie, they left for this district in August or September of the same year. He was only working here a few months, when in June, 1905, he met with a severe accident in No. 2 Mine. He was a digger, but went out in place of a driver for a day and was proceeding down an incline when he was accidentally thrown under a loaded car, causing injuries, which necessitated amputation of his leg. After being off for some seven or eight months he was elected for the position of checkweighman in January, 1906, and has been re-elected continuously from that date. He had for upwards of five years been Recording Secretary of Gladstone Local, and has always been busily engaged in connection with the Local, Executive Committees, etc. He was one of the foremost on the Management Committee of the Local and in many other ways made himself useful and showed his keen interest in the organization. He was also auditor for the Local for the past five years, for the Co-Operative Store on many occasions, and was again appointed for the year, 1913. He was appointed by the District Executive Board to audit the District books last term, and again received the highest vote for retaining that position this year. As a Socialist his services to the party is well known. He was an active campaigner and propagandist, and was on two occasions election agent for parliamentary candidates.

Prior to his accident in 1905 he practiced with the Coal Creek Football Club, and after that at all times took an interest in this and other sports, having acted on various committees and last season was secretary of the Crow's Nest Football League.

His cheerful countenance, ever-ready smile of friendship and general "bon homme," will be sorely missed by his numerous friends and acquaintances for years to come. His parents came out to this country in July 1906. He is survived by his parents, three sisters, one brother in Fernie, one in the old country, and one at the coast.

Engineer Bergman says he was just about to start off for Coal Creek, when somebody shouted, "She is coming!" He immediately reversed his engine and the next thing he knew was a bump. He got his arm bruised.

THE FUNERAL

Definite arrangements cannot be made until news arrives from the brothers of the deceased, one at Content, Alta, and one at the coast, but if at all possible it will be held on Sunday.

LATER—Funeral will take place Monday afternoon.

THE INQUEST

The inquest will be held in the Provincial Court House on Tuesday evening, next at 7.30 o'clock. The jury will consist of: Wm. Eschwig, Stanley Morton, J. W. Quinney, W. R. McDougall, Percy Bean and John C. Hart.

Brakeman McLaren in jumping from the train got his wind knocked out, but otherwise is suffering no ill-effects.

NELSON, B. C., Jan. 10.—The executive of the Western Federation of Miners, together with J. W. Bennett and A. J. Carter, extend sympathy to the bereaved family of our respected brother David Paton.

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The Fire Boss and Mine Accidents

Accidents will occur in coal mines as long as the human element is involved in the industry. There are some accidents which cannot be prevented by any precautionary measure, but they are few. The greater number of the accidents are due to the carelessness of some one or a violation of mine rules.

The mine foreman is the official generally supposed to see that mine rules are enforced. His duties, however, are such that if an extensive mine he can only give general and occasional or cursory attention to matters other than the production of coal. He must, in a large measure, depend on the fire boss in the regulation of the actions of the individual employes. The very nature of the fire boss' duties stamp his office as the one that has most to do with the safety of the employes.

In most cases the fire bosses are capable men, but as the most capable fire bosses are from time to time promoted to foremanships there is frequently trouble to get men to take their place. In almost every field the fire boss must pass an examination to prove his qualification for the position. In some instances he must pass the same examination as do the assistant foremen. Miners capable of passing the required examination, and possessing the executive ability to enforce discipline, are usually men who can earn more as miners than as fire bosses, and besides they do not have to work the unseasonable and often long shifts required of fire bosses. Therefore they do not look on a position as fire boss with much favor. Its only advantage is that it is a stepping stone to possible promotion to an assistant foremanship or a foremanship.

In recent conversation a State Mine Inspector said: "Many accidents in mines can be prevented by the fire bosses. They naturally visit each working place daily and are supposed to notice all other elements of danger to the men as well as the presence of gas. Under the mine foreman, the fire boss should have authority to require miners to promptly set necessary props, to use more caution in regard to the stability of the top coal, and to strictly enforce the mine rules under penalty of discharge for the violator. Naturally, a fire boss to do this must not only be a careful man himself, but he must possess technical knowledge and the executive ability and force necessary to secure prompt nd full compliance to his orders. Such men, as fire bosses, are scarce. They are growing scarcer every year. There is but one remedy as I see it. The position of fire boss must be made more remunerative. The incumbent of the position must be paid a salary larger than the amount he can earn as a miner in shorter hours and with no responsibility other than his own safety. The position must be made more attractive to first-class men. Such men can do a great deal to lessen the number of accidents, and in my opinion no greater movement toward decreasing the number of mine accidents can be made than the employment of the best possible men as fire bosses at salaries that will warrant their accepting the positions."—Mines and Minerals.

Safe Motors for Use in Coal Mines

"An Investigation of Explosion-Proof Motors" is the title of Bulletin No. 46, which has just been issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. The author is H. H. Clark, who has charge of the electrical investigations of the Bureau of Mines.

The term "explosion-proof," as applied by the Bureau of Mines to an electric motor, refers to a motor inclosed by a casing so constructed that an explosion of a mixture of mine gas (methane) and air within the casing will not ignite a mixture of the same gas surrounding the motor. There are two classes of motors so constructed: First, a totally inclosed class built strong enough to withstand high internal pressures and so designed that the efficiency of all inclosing covers can be satisfactorily maintained; second, a class provided with relief openings or valves designed to relieve the pressure of an explosion within the motor casing, and to cool any products of combustion discharged through the valves.

A satisfactory motor of the first class is much more expensive to build than an equally safe motor of the second class. For this reason, attempts to make motors explosion proof have been confined chiefly to motors of the second class.

The function of explosion proof devices for electric motors is to reduce below the ignition point of gas (methane) the temperature of any flames that may be discharged from the motor casing. The temperature reduction is effected by removing the requisite amount of heat from the flames during their passage through the devices. Various plans have been proposed and developed for thus removing heat from the products of explosion. The principle of the Davy safety lamp has ben the basis of most of the protective devices designed for explosion-proof motors. Application of this principle consists in causing the discharged gases to pass over or through metalic screens or plates which by conduction remove the heat from the gases. In some types of devices the cooling effect of expansion is also utilized.

For the sake of simplicity, in this report the means used to cool incandescent gases are termed "Protective devices," whether they consist of valves, layers of gauze or metal plates. The investigation described in this bulletin was undertaken by the Bureau of Mines as one of several investigations having for their purpose the ascertaining of methods of lessening the risks attending the use of electricity in mining. The Bureau began this investigation by sending a circular letter to manufacturers of electric motors for mine service, stating that the bureau proposed to make tests of electric motors designed for operation in the presence of gas (methane) in order to determine their suitability for such service. This letter was sent to all manufacturers whom the bureau believed would be interested in the proposed tests. Five motors were submitted for test, no two being protected in exactly the same manner. In this report the results of tests are related to the various types of protection employed which are described in detail.

According to the definition of an explosion-proof motor, such a machine can presumably be safely operated in an atmosphere containing gas (methane) under conditions most conducive to explosion, provided that the protective devices with which the motor is equipped are in good condition and in their proper places. In conducting the investigation here reported, an effort was made to produce conditions that would probably introduce the greatest elements of danger. In the earlier tests especially, and to some extent in subsequent tests it was not evident just what the most dangerous conditions would be.—The Mining and Engineering Record.

TO TELL ALL ABOUT COAL

Ottawa Government Will Organize Branch of Mining Department to Help Consumers Get What They Want in Fuel

OTTAWA, Jan. 2—Dealers all over Canada who have been getting government contracts for the supply of coal and taxpayers who have to pay for it will all be interested in the announcement that in the future as soon as a branch of the government service has been organized to attend to it all coal will be bought on [illegible] formed so as to insure the delivery of the particular kind and quality of fuel contracted for through the medium of sampling chemical analysis and determination of heating value.

A considerable increase in the present staff of the mines branch will have to be made to make this possible. It is considered in view of the fact that the government is yearly increasing its purchases of coal for supplying the various department railways and ships, and that it is of great importance that it be placed in a position to purchase this coal on an economic basis.

With the millions of tons of fuel required to satisfy all these different needs it readily becomes apparent that, thousands of dollars may be thus saved to the country.

Besides advice to the government as regards the heating value of different kinds of coals information will be furnished in connection with their utilization for steam purposes as in battleships, railways, etc., which will form a basis for drawing up specifications. A special laboratory will be established in connection with the mines branch work at Ottawa to facilitate this. The U. S. now has such a source of information and Canada will follow suit.

THE MORAL REFORMER

In view of the more or less recent activities of self styled moral reformers in the west (and elsewhere) the following lines, in the Toronto Saturday Night are very much apropos. The verses are anonymous, being merely signed "J," and were inspired by the statement by Rev. Mr. St. Clair, that the classic statutes in the Toronto Normal school grounds were a menace to public morals. The verses are as follows:

I've seen some faces that I fear
Will have to be pulled down,"
The M.R. said, "their influence
Would soon corrupt the town."
"Why?" cried the owners, much distressed.
"Because the lumber is undressed."

"I would not let a child of mine
The restaurants frequent;
They shock me when I go to dine."
Some asked "To what extent?"
The M.R. said, "Well, I declare,
I've seen the salad dressing there."

"The city hall has got to go—
You citizens may stare."
"It cost so much," they all protest.
"Why did you put it there?"
The M.R. cried, "My reason's rough—
Southern exposure, that's enough."

"The maple trees all shock me too,
You would not let them grow."
"What's wrong with them," the people ask.
"You see we did not know."
"Blind, blind," the M.R. said again.
"They have no fig trees—that is plain."

TRY A LEDGER WANT ADVT.

TO THE LUMBERJACK

By "Looker-on."

A word with you, friend: Do you realize that you are a living breathing human animal, produced by the most mysterious and beautiful law of nature—pro-creation? Do you realize that your mother was a woman who gave to you protection—a protection which is inherent amongst all the animal kingdom; guiding your faltering footsteps in your first attempt to walk; watching over your bed in sickness—watching with tears in her eyes? Do you recall leaving the old homestead, to traverse the uncertain and rocky road of the world, her imploring you to be upright and honest in all your actions; to write home sometimes? Pause now; think! Look deep down into your heart; let your mind travel back to that old homestead and to that old mother with the tears in her eyes. Ask yourself the question, "Have I obeyed that request?" Your only answer can be, "I have tried, but failed." Why did you fail? Come with me, I will show you. Let us go and stand in the main street of any town; look at this beautiful automobile. We know who owns that car; he does no useful labor, but he is the owner of the machinery in that large lumber yard. Take a peep into the gambling hells. We see white fronted men, bare-chested women, bedecked with costly jewels, with piles of money on each side of them—money which they never tolled for—risking it on the turn of a wheel. Yet again, we will go a litle farther and look into their dining room, with its silver and gold chattels, its costly wines, fruits, hidden music and tropical plants. Yet these people do no toil—these people are your masters. They own the means of production which you manipulate with your only possession — Labor Power! They give you certain monies, just enough to keep you alive—no more—you cannot purchase cars, sumptous dinners, jewels for your wife. No; they pass you a check, payable on the 1st of May. If you quit you cannot cash it for its full value. You go to the bank, they charge you six per cent; if you cash it privately, you will be charged more. The Riverside Lumber Company, at Michel, issue you a pay-check, payable at Quebec Bank. They hand you this check through one window, you hand it through another window to a clerk, who has journeyed from Calgary to perform this benevolent action. You get your pay less 25 per cent for performing this. If you purchase from the company's store (and I cannot see what else you can do) you have to pay at least 50 per cent above the usual prices. When you have paid all the claims on your meagre wage, how much have you left? Perhaps enough to take you to the nearest town. You step off the train. A man with a peaked cap and bright buttons steps forward (note—this is the law which looks after those people who give unto you wages—i.e. exchange for labor power). He (the man with the bright buttons) fires the questions at you: "Who are you? Where have you come from? Where are you going? Have you any money? The best answer would be "What in Hell has that got to do with you?" But you dare not say that, you must tell this man your whole pedigree, truthfully. You go to an hotel; you meet some friends, perhaps; get a drink. Toward midnight you feel like eating; leave the hotel to look for it, and you pass out on to the sidewalk. Here again is bright buttons. Again these questions are fired at you. "Now, be careful how you answer. Where are you going? It is time you were in the hotel." You have not the right to eat. Your patience is exhausted, you do not answer in the usual civil manner; the result is you are pushed into the city jail. The time that you got is measured by the amount of work the city has on hand. You leave the jail after serving the period alloted to you, and are told to get out of town. How are you going to get out? You have not got any money. If you try to ride out on the train—it's no matter if you did cut the ties for the railroad—you are kicked off that train; you have not got the right to ride on that train; you do not hold the right to starve to death.

These few remarks are true in every detail. Take a tumble, you Lumberjacks. Clan of Toil—Arise! Unite! Only by uniting can you live up to your mother's plea. Stand forth and yell to the world in Clarion voice: "I am a man; I will not be a slave any longer!" and then will the old mother with outstretched hands and bright eyes say "My boy has accomplished my wish!"

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SEDANJOST IN BODOCNOST

Socialna demokracija se v marsičem razlikuje od meščanskih in kapitalističnih strank, najbolj pa v tem, da ji je sedanje delo pred vsem priprava za bodočnost, in sicer za bodočnost, ki stoji jasno pred njenimi očmi. Cilj socialne demokracije ni samovoljna slika kakšne trme, ne "idila," kitzhaja iz same domišljije, temveč pod resnega spoznanja. Fantazija bi lahko naslikala svet še mnogo lepši od tistega, ki stremi ponjem socialna demokracija: ali vsa tista lepota bi ostala le v fantaziji in se ne bi nikoli uresnicila. Ker pa politika ni poezija ni poezija, se ne sme baviti z utopijami, temveč mora iskati resnico in postavljati svoje delo na nje podlago.

Ali kakor ne sme resna stranka zapeljevati ljudstva z bobnečimi besedami o bodočih krasotah, ki se ne morejo izpolniti, tako je tudi napačo zabavati množice s samo sedanjostjo in jim jemati pogled za prihodnjost. Življenje človeštva se ne zaključuje z nocojšnjim večerom; kdor skrbi samo za današnji dan, ostane vedno na enem mestu. Vsaka nova ura ganajde enako nepripravljenega kakor vsaka dosedanja. Vedno bo presenečen in vedno bo zaostajal.

Asaka resna politika mora biti delo za bodočnost; zlasti pa velja to za delavsko politiko. Zdaj delavstvo mora doseči svojo rešitev šele v bodočnosti; zaradi tega mora poznati svoj cilj in pri vsakem koraku mora vanj upirati svoj pogled.

Vsakovrstni "delavski prijatelji," ki se mnoze kakor gobe issa dežila, odkar ima delavstvo nekaj veljave v javnem življenju, pozabljajo hote ali nehote, da proletariatu ne zadostuje takozvano "zboljanje položaja", temveč gre za nekaj drugega za nekaj mnogo nečjega. Vprašanje ni, če naj doseže delavec malo boljši koščček kruha; to je nekaj; ali ne vse. Na vsezadnje je tudi za delavca kruh le sredstvo, ne pa cilj. Vprašanje pa se glasi tako; ali ima delavec enake pravice do življenja kakor drugi ljudje, a.. jih nima. To je tista točka okoli katere se suče vse.

Dandanašnji ima delavec večinoma premalo kruha; ali vsega druzega ima premalo—razun bede. Te ima več. Na svetu pa je razun kruha še mnogo mnogo dobrih in koristnih, lepih in prijetnih reči. Je-li pravično, da je vse to, kar drugi ljudje lahko uživajo, delavstvu nedostopno, prepovedano, nedosegljivo?

Na svetu so n. pr. različna stanovanja. Po predmestih najde človek luknje, v katere ne bi zaprl psa, pa stanujejo v njih ljudje. Nizke so, tesne, brez zraka in svetlobe, zatohle, smradne, legla vsakovrstnih bolezni. V enem prostoru prebivajo moski, žene in otroci. V sredini mest pa stoje palače s svetlimi saloni, s prostranimi dvoranami, z razkošnimi kopališči — po dvoje, troje nadstropij za eno samo družino. Razcapani, bosi tekajo otroci proletarcev pozimi okrog; kožuh, ki ga obleče fina dama, volja več nego zasluži marsikateri delavec v potu svojega obraza od novoga leta do Silvestra. Po dve tri ure hodijo nešteti tovarniški sužnji zjutraj na delo in zvečer domov; v vlakih za luksus in v avtomobilih se vozijo drugi ljudje na zabave povsod deželah.

"Prijatelji" privoščijo delavcem tudi "boljše" stanovanje, celo obleko in tramvaj. Tudi društva snujejo, ki darujejo o božičn šolarčkom nogovice in morda celo čevlje; v predpustu plešejo za reveže in tudi za njih dušo se brigajo. All delavci so drugih misli. Ker delajo zahtevajo od življenja enak delež, kakor ga imajo neštevilni postopači; in zahtevajo ga kot svojo pravico, ne pa kot miloščino.

Toda razlike morajo biti, pravijo "prijatelji." Clovek, ki se je učil vsakovrstnih težkih znanosti, ali pa pomočnik, ki se je vadil čevljarstva—to vendar ni vsceno. Res—to ni vseeno. All čevljarstvo je prav tako potrebno kakor n. pr. juristarija. In potem—zakaj se pomočnik ne toliko učil kolikor doktor? Poglavitno zaradi tega ne, ker ni mogel, zakaj nauk je drag, in kdor mora s štirinajstimi leti skrbeti sam zase, ne more hoditi na gimnazijo in no vseučilišče. Delavstvo pa zahteva tudi tukaj svoj delež. Tudi proletarec ne smatra nevednosti za ideal; če daje dražbi vse, kar ji more dati, meni, da mu je družb dolžna povrniti žrtve z vsem, kar si je pridobila—tudi na duševnem polju—in česar ne bi bila pridobila, ako ne bi delavstvo skrbelo za takozvane nizke potrebe. Pomanjkanje delavske izobrazbe ni greh delavstva, temveč je greh družbe. In tudi delež duševne hrane je pravica, ne pa miloščina.

Vse to so pa vprašanja, ki se ne dajo rešiti v sedanji družbi. Zakaj ona je osnovana na razredni razliki. Košček boljšega kruha, nekoliko toplejša obleka, to vse ni enaka pravica. Suženost tudi tedaj ne postane svoboda, če je vrv, na kateri je suženj privezan, nekoliko podaljšana.

Seveda se bojuje delavstvo dan danes, ko je kapitalistična družba še živa, za olajsanje svoje usode. Ali njegov cilj je popolna rešitev iz kapitalističnega tlačanstva. Od "zboljšanja" do tega cilja je pa dolga pot, in nobena dnevna pridobitev ne sme delavstva ustaviti na tej poti.

V sedanjosti si kuje proletariat orožje. Njegov smoter je v bodočnosti. Ime je temu smotru popolna enakopravnost. In od nje ga ne vodi nihče drugi kakor socialna demokracija. Ne more ga voditi nihče drugi. Zakaj edina socialna demokracija združuje delavce. Združitev je moč, brez katere se delavstvo ne more bojevati. Tem večja je moč, čim obširnejša in čim tesnejša je združitex. Sadanjost, ki uklepa delavce v verige, brani vsa kapitalistična druž ba brez razlike narodnosti in vere. Za bodočnost, ki ima osvoboditi delavca, se morajo združiti vsi delavci brez razlike narodnosti in vere. To je tako jasno, kakor beli dan; zato je tudi jasno, da je socialna demokracija, ki je mednarodna in medverska, edina stranka, ki more delavstvo povesti v svobodno bodočnost.

French

ANNEE 1913

Comme une annee passe vite, chers abonnes. Il semble que c'est hier que nous avons salue l'arrivee de l'annee 1912, que c'est hier que nous avons essaye de soulever un coin du voile qui l'enveloppait pour apercevoir l'avenir! et voila que dans quelques jours nous aurons a prononcer son oraison funebre.

Que dirons-nous de celle que Madame de Thebes appella l'annee noire, de celle qui s'en va la robe tachee de sang. Nous dirons qu'elle fut lugubre mais grandiose. Lugubre par le voile de deuil qu'elle devait laisser tomber sur cette terre turque et balkanique, lugubre par le frisson de guerre qu'elle provoqua dans le monde, mais grandiose par la sublime manifestation de tous les peuples pour la paix.

Cette annee 1912 n'aura pas ete une annee quelconque faite de petits evenements suivis de petits resultats; elle aura ete, si on peut dire ainsi une personnalite s'affirmant par de grands evenements qui sont, certainement les facteurs et les presurseurs de grands bouleversements, de grands changements, qui devront preparer et amener la renovation du vieux monde. Cette annee sombre qui s'en va courbee sous le poids des maledictions de tant de veuves, de meres, d'orphelins, cette annee qui restera pour tant de familles une vision hideuse a cependant droit au respectueux salut d'adieu de la classe opprimee, au respectueux salut d'adieu de tous ceux qui ont hate de voir crouler le vieil edifice qui abrite la vieille societe capitaliste.

L'histoire ne nous apprend-elle pas que l'evolution des peuples ne s'est faite qu'au prix de sanglants dechirements de, terribles catastrophes.

La main du destin qui, dans l'ombre travaille a l'emancipation des peuples opprimes sait que les esclaves, pareils au forcat qui, au bout d'un certain temps ne sent plus les anneaux de fer qui enserrent ses membres alors qu'au debut ils lui causaient d'atroces souffrances s'accoutument a leur esclavage. La main du destin sait qu'il est parfois necessaire de suggerer aux maitres de frapper cruellement leurs esclaves afin de raiguiser a nouveau leur sensibilite, afin de leur rappeler leur miserable condition et de raviver leur volonte d'en sortir!

La guerre des Balkans, mettant en perspective une guerre europeenne [illegible] aura ete le coup de fouet cinglant qui a reveille en sursaut les parias du monde entier. Ils ont compris que sous une apparente bonhomie, leurs tyrans etaient toujours les memes et que, dans l'ombre, [illegible] de sacrifier une immense hecatombe de vies humaines pour aneantir le peu de bien etre et de liberte conquis par les peuples mais surtout pour etouffee dans le sang ce socialisme naissant qui pretend vouloir rendre chaque etre humain co-proprietaire du capital, qui pretend assurer a tous l'egalite. Et c'est alors que, sous l'emprise d'une si angoissante impression, les classes laborieuses de toutes les nations ont senti le besoin imperieux de s'uir dans un supreme effort pour arreter la main du crime et resultat admirable, elles ont entraine dans leur lutte contre les assassins non seulement l'elite capitaliste de la bourgeoisie mais toutes les familles de cette peureuse petite bourgeoisie support du capitalisme a qui craint la guerre pour ses fils.

Que sera celle qui va lui succeder? Cette nouvelle venue qui, dans quelques jours, fera son apparition sera-t-elle plebeienne ou aristocrate? Sera-t-elle l'amie du faible ou du fort? Pour qui reserve-t-elle ses faveurs? Saura-t-elle continuer l'oeuvre de sa devanciere et amener la realisation de ce branlement general du monde civilise annonce par la devineresse parisienne? Les lecons de l'histoire et le loi ineluctable du progres nous font dire oui, nous font entrevoir un avenir de tempete violente qui sevira certainement plus particulierement sur la vieille Europe, mais qui sera suivi d'une splendide aurore de paix et de justice sociale.

Mais avant de jouir de ce calme bienfaissant reparateur, l'energie le courage, la volonte des peuples seront soumis certes a de rudes epreuves, et s'ils ne veillent pas et sommeillent quelque peu, s'ils laissent l'ennemi reprendre haleine ils peuvent perdre le terrain conquis. Les peuples ne profiteront des evenements que s'ils savent s'en servir, et s'ils savent s'en servir a l'heure voulue. La destinee qui nous parait fatale ne l'est tres souvent que parce que nous n'avons pas su profiter des lecons severes qu'elle nous donne et que nous n'avons ete a l'oppose de la route eclairee par l'etoile du berger. Les peuples comme les individus font leur malheur ou leur boheur.

Camarades, cette annee 1913, doit nous trouver nous, les socialistes, forts dans la volonte, energiques dans l'action, resolus dans l'initiative, elle doit nous trouver grands par le coeur et prets a tous les sacrifices pour hater l'heure de la liberation pour hater l'heure du triomphe social.

Sachons, pendant le cours de la nouvelle annee qui va bientot sonner, mettre toutes nos facultes, le meilleur de nous-memes sans restrictions mesquines, sans petits regrets au service de l'ideal qui, a cette epoque decisive est devenue une force reclamant l'effort vigoureux des bras proletariens pour la faire fonctionner au profit de l'humanite souffrante.

Chers camarades abonnes L'Union des Travailleurs qui est un des elements de cette force, vous assure qu' elle aussi est resolue a continuer de braver toutes les difficultes pecuniers pour rester un element actif decette force, resolue a rester vaillamment sur le champ de bataille pour combattre l'ennemi, et elle vous assure que si elle doit, agonisante renoncer au combat c'est que vous, sa famille, son soutien, vous n'aurez pas fait votre devoir envers elle c'est que vous n'aurez pas su la couvrir de votre bouclier, c'est que vous l'aurez abandonnee sur le champ de bataille, c'est que vous aurez ete parjures a la cause sociale, c'est que vous aurez detruit vous-memes un des meilleurs instruments travaillant a desounder la chaine de votre esclavage.

Mais nous ecartons de nous cette triste et decourageante pensee, pour sourire a la pensee reconfortante que les camarades militants voudront que l'annee 1913 soit pour l'Union des Travailleurs une annee de complete reussite afin que 1914 n'ait qu'a constater sa victoire!

C'est sur cet espoir reconfortant, sur cette esperance si douce a notre coeur, que nous prions nos chers camarades abonnes de recevoir pour ex. et leurs familles nos voeux les meilleurs et les plus sinceres pour l'annee 1913.

L'U. des T.

Bogus Union Goes Out of Business

The following excerpt from the Industrial Banner, of London, Ont., telling of the extinction of the Canadian Garment Workers' Union and the passing away of the bogus label, will be of interest to the workers of the West:

"The Canadian Garment Workers' Union is now a thing of the past. The fight of the H. A. Britton Company, makers of Railway Signal Shirts, overalls, etc., has panned out and is now only a lingering memory that don't do the so-called national movement any good. Britten has been trimmed to a finish and now knows what it means to mark with a bogus label in a stronghold of the international unions. As long as this firm used the legitimate label of the United Garment Workers of America its goods were bought in no small quantities by union men; in fact, its trade was rapidly increasing when the violation of an agreement with the international union was followed by that organization withdrawing its label from the establishment. This was followed by a serious loss of trade. The formation of a so-called Canadian Garment Workers' Union and the placing of a bogus union label on the mar[illegible] completed the downfall of the firm. We understand that Manager Britton has severed his connection with the business and a reorganization is now under way. The members of the purely Canadian union have thrown up the sponge, and as far as the international union is concerned things could not be in better trim. Ever since the fight with Britton started the local of the U. G. W. of A. has made steady progress. It has grown from a weakling to be one of the biggest unions in the Forest City, and the trade was never so well organized as it is at the present time. While the fight has proved so disastrous to the Britton Company, it has braced the energies of the International. It is said the firm now being organized will come back into the fold. They might do worse.

SABBATH DESECRATION

In illustration of the "dreary Glasgow Sunday," a lecturer told this story of the late J. L. Toole. He was leaving his hotel in Glasgow one fine Sunday morning when the sun was shining brightly. As he was strolling along George Square a policeman eyed him suspiciously, and at last approached and said:

"Ye had better tak' care what ye're doin'."

"What am I doing?" inquired Toole, and added with a merry wink, "why, I'm not even whistling."

"No," replied the Glasgowian in solemn and reproving tones; out ye're lookin' almost as happy as if it were Monday."

"WHAT IS THE USE?"

If vaccination will do all that has been claimed for it, none but the unvaccinated need fear smallpox. Then why should school authorities insist that the unvaccinated be excluded from schools if the vaccinated are safe? The unvaccinated are the only ones who are taking the chances. If vaccination does not make one immune what is the use?—Scranton (Pa.) Republican.

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We have for sae Lots in town and Lots in subdivision in Coeman at a prices. We can suit your income. Ca and see us.

Coleman Realty Co.
AGENTS FOR
Fire Insurance and Oliver Typewriters

Imperial Bank of Canada
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

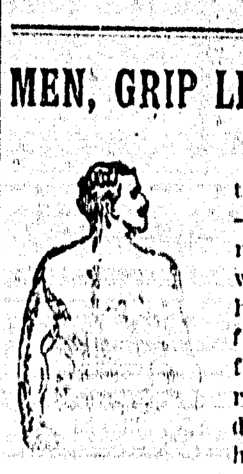
Capital Subscribed ..	6,000,000	Capital Paid Up	6,460,000
Reserve Fund	6,460,000	Total Assets	72,000,000

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
STILL TIME FOR NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS
It is never too late to act upon January resolutions. If you have not yet opened your 1913 savings account with the Home Bank, do so now. One dollar opens an account, and you have your bank book, with the money to your credit, you will likely keep on saving odd dollars all year.
Head Office TORONTO — Branches and connections throughout Canada
J. F. MACDONALD, Manager, FERNIE, B.C.

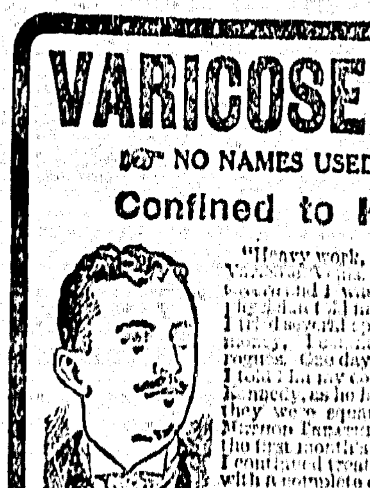
MEN, GRIP LIFE AFRESH



No need for you to be despondent—foolish for a man whom overwork or excesses have dethroned from the pillar of full manhood to relax into further decline—to lose heart. I have in Dr. METZGER'S BODY BATTERY those potentialities which re-make manhood. I can, with its aid put you in full possession of every faculty which was yours in your best moments. [illegible] who says "I will," and gives this wonderful body energizer a trial. Varicocele, losses and similar drains on the forces of manhood yield readily to its restorative process. No acids to burn—Electric batteries 400 times more efficient and as easy as Nature, do the work. Write today for full particulars to

Write at once for particulars to
THE METZGER VITALIZER BATTERY CO.
ROHL BLOCK,
Corner 7th Ave. and 3rd Street E.,
CALGARY.

VARICOSE VEINS CURED
NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.
Confined to His Home for Weeks.



"Heavy work, severe straining and evil habits in youth brought on Varicose Veins. [illegible] I wish all sufferers knew of your valuable treatment."

HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?
BLOOD POISONS are the most prevalent and most serious diseases. They sap the very life blood of the victim and unless entirely eradicated from the system will cause serious complications. Beware of Mercury. It may suppress the symptoms—our NEW METHOD cures all blood diseases.
YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED MEN.—Imprudent acts or later excesses have broken down your system. [illegible]
READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Books Free—"Boyhood, Manhood, Fatherhood." (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.
NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE 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 Pincher
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, 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	Jas. Gordon, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731, Sixth Avenue, North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	Robert Taylor, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Wm. Hynd, Elcan, P. O. Taber, Alta.
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.

OUR ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

The Value giving ability of the big store has been exemplified during the past week. The tremendous sales go to prove the people appreciate the fact that we are offering brand new goods at greater reductions than any Bankrupt stock was ever offered. The money saving opportunities this week will appeal to you. There is something to interest you in every department.

Mitts

Men's Pure Wool Mitts, hand-knit; good value at 50c. pair.
SALE PRICE .....25c. pr.

Men's Extra Heavy Pure Wool hand-knit Mitts, red and white, and black and red mixtures. Regular values 65c. pair.
SALE PRICE .....3 Pair for $1.00

Men's Genuine Horse-hide Mitts, wool-lined; very warm and extra strong.
SALE PRICE .....50c. pr.

Men's Mustang Mitts, wool-lined; an ideal mitt for lumbermen.
SALE PRICE .....35c. pr.

Bronko Glove, wool-lined, extra long wool cuff; regular value $1.00 pair.
SALE PRICE .....50c. pr.

Boys' Black Leather Mitts, wool-lined; strong and warm.
SPECIAL .....35c. pr.

Boys' Buckskin, horse-hide and mule skin Mitts, wool-lined; worth 40c. to 65c. pair.
SPECIAL .....35c. pr.

Boys' Bronko Mitts, wool-lined, in all sizes.
SPECIAL .....25c. pr.

Boys' Wool Mitts, all colors, hand or machine knit.
SPECIAL .....25c. pr.

Sox

Men's Heavy grey wool Sox, guaranteed all wool; regular 25c. value.
SALE PRICE .....3 pair for 50c.

Men's extra heavy Ribbed Grey Sox, all wool; has extra long leg and cuffs.
SPECIAL PRICE.....5 pair for $1.00

Lumbermen's Sox

Men's All-wool Lumbermen's Sox, in all colors. These will be sold at great reductions to clear before stock-taking. Regular, $1.00 and $1.25.
SPECIAL ..... 75c. pr.

Shirts

Men's Pure Wool Shirts, turn-down collar attached, all sizes, 14½ to 18; made from grey, green or blue flannel.
SALE PRICE .....$1.00 each

Men's Black Fleece Shirts, fleece lined, heavy weight, all sizes.
SALE PRICE .....$1.00 each

Men's Brown Twill Shirts, fleece-lined, extra heavy weight, all sizes.
SALE PRICE .....$1.00 each

Men's Military Flannel Shirts, extra fine quality, collar attached, in all sizes. Regular value up to $2.00 each.
SALE PRICE .....$1.25 each

Men's Flannelette Shirts, assorted colors and patterns, all sizes, collars attached. These are made from extra heavy English Flannelette, and are good value at $1.25 each.
SALE PRICE .....75c. each.

Mackinaws

We carry the celebrated Carss' Mackinaw in all weights and styles, in grey, brown and black.

We offer as a special inducement during this sale, Black Mackinaw Coats, heavy weight. Regular value $5.50.
SALE PRICE $3.75

We have decided to reduce our stock of Carss' Machinaw Coats; this means quite a saving to you.

Men's Heavy Wool Mackinaw, leather-bound pockets; regular values up to $6.50.
Special $4.75

Carrs celebrated Curler Coat, regular value up to $8.50.
SPECIAL $6.75

Extra Heavy Grey Coat; regular value up to $8.50.
SPECIAL $6.50

Men's Long Mackinaw Pants; regular value $4.00 pair.
SPECIAL this week only ..... $.75

Shoes

300 pairs of Men's Fine and Working Shoes all placed on tables and ticketed at half their regular values. We have made the price of these so they must go.

300 pairs of Women's Fine Shoes marked at a price that lets everybody in.

150 pairs of Small Children's Shoes at half price.

Grocery Specials

Tuxedo Baking Powder	16 oz	.15
Cocoanut	per lb.	.25
Canada First Milk, 20 oz.	2 for	.25
B. C. Milk, 20 oz.	per tin	.10
Lowney's Cocoa	1 lb. tin	.40
Heinz Tomato Catsup	pints	.25
Blueberries, 2 lb. tins	2 for	.25
Lombard Plums	2 for	.25
Greengage	2 for	.35
Apples, 3 lb. tin	2 for	.25
Pumpkin, 3 lb. tin	2 for	.25
Evaporated Prunes	3 lbs	.25
Evaporated Apricots	2 lbs.	.35
Golden Dates	2 lb.	.25
Robin Hood Flour, 98 lb. sack		3.25
Gold Drop Pastry Flour	49 lb. sack	1.65
Canada Corn Starch	2 pkgs.	.15
Chicken Corn	per sack	2.00
Canada First Pure Fruit Jam	per tin	.80
Crosse and Blackwell's Red Currant Jelly	1's	.30
Swift's Pure Lard	5 lb. pail	.90
Sheriff's Marmalade	7 lb. pail	1.00
Swift's Empire Ham	per lb.	.22
Shamrock Matches	per pkg.	.20
Toilet Soap, regular 40c. and 50c. value		.35
Twin Castile Soap, 6 bars		.25
Heinz Tomato Soup	2 tins	.25
Tetley's Brown Label Tea	3 lb. package	1.00
Prospector Brand Tomatoes, 3 lb. tin	3 for	.50
Onions	10 lbs.	.25
Cabbage	10 lbs.	.25
Turnips	15 lbs.	.25
Old Dutch Cleanser	3 tins	.25

Sweaters

Men's Sweaters, close neck, "V" neck and coat style, in all colors, browns, greens, greys, blacks, navy, maroon and numerous combinations. Lines sold at $1.50 and $1.75.
SALE PRICE .....$1.00 each

Men's Sweater Coats, only in new combinations, with or without collars, Regular values up to $2.25.
SALE PRICE .....$1.25 each

Men's Coat Sweaters, in fancy weaves and colors, with shawl collar.
SALE PRICE .....$1.50 each

Men's Double-knit Coat Sweaters with large roll collars, in the very best makes. Colors: brown, green, maroon, grey and navy.
SALE PRICE .....$2.00 each

Boys' Sweaters, pure wool, all styles and colors. Regular values up to $1.50.
SALE PRICE .....75c. each

Sheep-Lined Coats

Heavy Duck Coats, sheep-lined, knit wrister; a very serviceable coat for all weather; button, snap or dome fastener; just a few left.
SALE PRICE $4.50

High-grade Corduroy, in grey or brown, sheep-lined throughout; leather armpits. A coat worth $12.50 each.
SALE PRICE $6.50

Dry Goods

600 BABY CUTTER RUGS $3.50

Pure White Sheepskin Cutter Rugs for the little folks, with heavy white flannel lining and scalloped edges, trimmings.
Stocktaking Price, each $3.50

85 PURE WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, 65c. per pr.

Towels of extra weight and generous size (27 x 54 inches), in pure white with fringed ends, worth 85c. per pair.
Stocktaking Price ..... 65c. per pair.

Voile Skirts

Voile Skirts, made of extra quality, pure, evenly woven wool voile, in pleated, panelled and plain Skirts, with silk braid and satin and silk trimming. Skirts priced to sell quickly.
$ 8.00 Fancy Voile Skirts ....$ 5.75
$10.00 Fancy Voile Skirts ....$ 6.00
$11.00 Fancy Voile Skirts ....$ 7.00
$12.00 Fancy Voile Skirts ....$ 8.00
$18.50 Fancy Voile Skirts $13.50
$20.00 Fancy Voile Skirts $15.00

Linen Table Napkins

A lucky purchase for our stocktaking sale of Linen, ⅝ size, pure white Table Napkins, in neat designs. Sold regularly at $1.50 per dozen.
SALE PRICE per dozen $1.00

Overalls

Here's a money-saver. Every purchaser of one pair of these Overalls makes a clear saving of 50 cents. We are going to sell the celebrated Tri-Wood Overall, made in bib style only, all double stitched, and equal to any $1.25 Overall on the market for the
SALE PRICE .....75c. pr.

Money Saving Prices

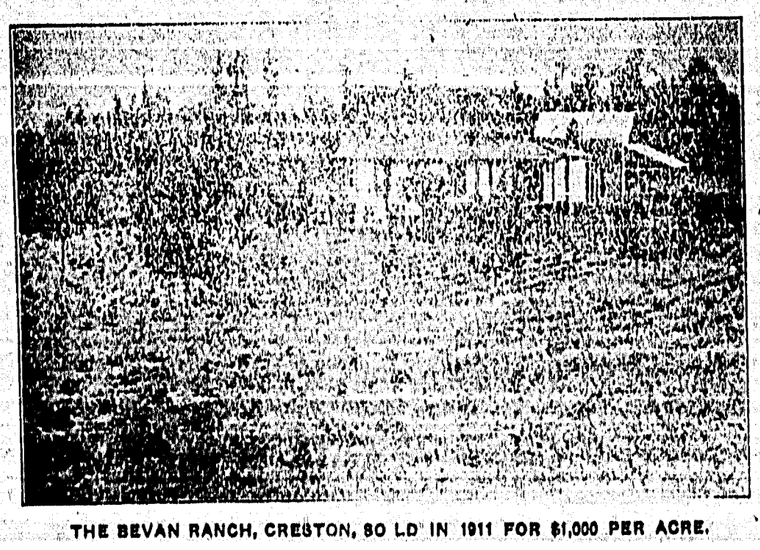
TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

Fruit Land is Cheap Today
AT CRESTON
The Premier Apple District of British Columbia

CRESTON

No Summer Frosts
No Irrigation Needed
Not a Crop Failure in 15 years
No Zero Winters
No Excessive Summers
24 hours nearer Markets than any other point in B. C.



THE BEVAN RANCH, CRESTON, SOLD IN 1911 FOR $1,000 PER ACRE.

CRESTON

Land is Cheap Today
Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries,
Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries,
Raspberries, Melons, Tomatoes,
Corn etc., grow to Perfection.
Land will Double in Value in 2 Years.

We have a very large list of land for sale at Creston. Raw, Semi-Improved and Improved, and every acre we sell is ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Every acre we sell has been carefully inspected. Your money cheerfully refunded if the land we sell is not as represented. Our prices are the lowest and our terms the easiest. Drop a line for full information

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Grafton & Bennett and Mackenzie & Davidson

Eckstein Building, Fernie, B. C.

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