

VOTERS' LIST CLOSES ON MONDAY--GET ON

Save Heading of this Paper--It Means Money

A PROPOSED PACKING PLANT

On page eight of this issue will be found by-law number 140, being a by-law to negotiate an agreement granting certain concessions and privileges to Joseph H. Frankel to erect and carry on an abattoir and cold storage plant in the northwest portion of this city. As will be seen from the proposed by-law, the council have decided to grant certain exemptions from taxation to Mr. Frankel for a period of six years, but it is necessary that a vote of the citizens to take upon this project. This will take place on the 16th day of October at the Council Chambers between the hours of 10 in the morning and 8 in the evening.

Mr. Frankel has been trying for some months to obtain a site in the city of Fernie or immediately outside and the Council, in conjunction with the Fernie Board of Trade, have made every effort to get him located. The Coal Company were approached but could not see their way to sell any lands within the limits of the city or any closer than McDougall's Creek, which is about one mile from the Post Office. The price asked for this land was, we are given to understand, \$1,200.00 per acre, which Mr. Frankel considered as positively prohibitive and absurd. Eventually, the Government Block No. 44 adjoining the G. N. track was secured, and this is the site upon which the proposed plant will be erected if considered favorably by the electorate.

As is natural with the introduction of any new industry, there are certain property holders who consider this inimical to their interests and are objecting to the erection of a plant in the town. Most of these objections, however, are more or less imaginary and there is no reason, provided the Council insist upon Mr. Frankel living up to the terms of his agreement, why this business should be obnoxious in the slightest degree. We may state, for the benefit of our readers, that there is a possibility of the citizens being able to secure fresh killed meat at reduced prices. This alone is worthy of consideration.

A modern and up-to-date abattoir should never cause any nuisance if scientific methods of burning the offal and excrements are used. In fact, there should be no more inconvenience experienced than that which attends the operation of a saw-mill, with the rip and tear of saws, shriek of planers and smoking incinerator.

As it is not intended to carry on any fertilizer manufacture the contention that the smell will be objectionable is practically eliminated. All pens will be situated alongside the G. N. track and on the portion of the block facing McPherson Avenue. It is intended to erect workers' dwellings, while the abattoir will be nearly in centre of block. It is one of the perversities of human nature, however, that a portion of the community who were so anxious to run the real estate shark out of town should be just as anxious to keep out any industry that is likely to reduce the cost of living to the worker. For our part we think it is up to the electorate to give this matter very careful consideration and not to consider the objections of a monopoly or individuals who are under the impression that this portion of the earth was created for their own special benefit and exploitation.

It is not conducive to the welfare of any town or community that it should be dictated to by the controlling business interests; this has been the case with Fernie a little too long, and it is about time that the workers, who form the bulk of the property owners, or homo owners, should insist that they have a voice in the managing and controlling of the town, although they may be denied this in other matters that concern their welfare.

Communicated
RE MUTZ CUP FINAL

To the Editor, District Ledger.
Dear Sir,—Allow me space in your paper to draw the attention of all sport followers, particularly football followers, in the Crow's Nest Pass, to the situation that has arisen in the final tie of the above cup. Saturday's game between Coleman and Coal Creek played at Blairmore resulted in a draw, no scoring. At the close of the game last Saturday a meeting of the Football Executive was held and the final ordered to be replayed at Blairmore on Wednesday, 24th inst. I

may state here that all the members of the Executive were present at said meeting and naturally, when the whole Executive has decided a question, it is understood that that decision is binding, unless a mutual understanding as to date between the teams interested was accepted by Executive as satisfactory, or a protest against any player who took part in the game, or against the referee, or about field of play, was tendered. No protest about any of the above stated cases was tendered about the final, yet Coleman F. C. secretary has been notified by Executive secretary that the replay of final has not to be played on Wednesday, Sept. 24, though that was the date fixed by the Executive, but that he decides that the game be played on Saturday, October 4. I'm left wondering where the Executive secretary gets his orders from. In this case the secretary is not obeying the order of the Executive, far from it; he takes the reins in his own hands and drives roughshod over authority; "let me whisper," with Coal Creek plying the whip and spurs. Coal Creek has appealed against the Executive's decision that the replay of the final has to be played at Blairmore, hence the action of the Executive secretary in postponing the game. Could anything be more farcical than an appeal against a decision of an Executive, and that same Executive the only appeal court, when there is no new matter to be considered? Perhaps Coal Creek are like the ancient Romans who, when not satisfied with a decision of Caesar's, appealed from Caesar drunk to Caesar sober. But the followers of sport in the Crow's Nest Pass will be thinking if the Football Executive allow their secretary to put their orders aside and take his orders from Coal Creek, as in this instance, or from elsewhere, that not only were they not sober at their last meeting, as Coal Creek evidently think, but that they are never sober. Let's have clean sport and it can only be attained by those in authority maintaining their authority and showing no favor.

(Signed) SPORT FOLLOWER.

Mr. A. J. Carter,
Secretary of the C. N. P.
Football League,
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir,—We understand that the final game for the Mutz Cup and the Browning Company's set of medals is to be played in Blairmore. Now we wish to make a very strenuous complaint about this, as it does not seem fair that a game played for prize given by a Fernie concern should be played in Alberta.

When Mr. Mutz gave the cup, it was with the understanding that the final game was always to be played in either Fernie or Coal Creek and when we gave the medals this year we took it for granted that the final game was to be played in Fernie or at least in British Columbia.

We understand that the final game will not be played for a week or so and this should give you plenty of time to make different arrangements, as we know that most of the boys, not to say all the boys, in this district are in favor of having the last game played in this district.

Mr. Mutz will probably be in town in a day or so and we are sure that you will hear further from him in regard to this matter. We are always willing to come forward and help sports in this part of the country, but would like to see the town's people get the benefit of it.

Trusting that you can make the necessary changes without too much trouble to all parties concerned, and hoping to hear from you further in this matter, we are
Yours very truly,
FERNIE-FORT STEELE
BREWING CO., LTD.,
P. H. Dubar,
Manager.
Ferne-Fort-Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.,
Ferne, B. C., Sept. 26, 1913.

RE MUTZ CUP FINAL
Ferne, 26th Sept. 1913.
To Editor of Ledger.
Dear Sir,—In reply to the above letter from Coleman, signed Sport Follower, in so far as the aspirations cast on myself as League secretary. I wish to put the writer straight regarding the facts. I have no doubt that he has either been misinformed, or on the other hand has been swayed by his blind prejudice in looking at the situation from a Coleman supporter's point of view, when he deliberately, I will not say maliciously, makes such statements publicly. I did not, as he states, advise the Coleman representative that the match would be replayed on the 4th Oct. neither did I say that as League secretary I would order the match at Blairmore to be cancelled, but in the interests of sport I advised the Coleman representative

(Continued on page four)

THE SITUATION ON THE ISLAND

There does not appear to be any change in the situation on the island. According to a telegram from Robert Foster a few of the "generous ones" have returned to work at Extension Mines, while a few are working at South Wellington. Very little coal, however, is being shipped and not any from the mines of the Western Fuel Company. There are about 150 militia still at Nanaimo and the usual contingent of special and provincial police. Trials of all the men arrested starts on the 6th inst. The accused have been in jail seven weeks and have complained bitterly of insufficient food and the very bad quality of same. The result of this has been much sickness and distress among the men.

Picketing is prohibited, the most trivial offence subjects individuals to arrest and jail, bail being refused in every instance. It is alleged that the merchants of Nanaimo claim to be living in a state of terror, but whether from the police or the miners we are unable to say, and as a result, it is said to be impossible to obtain a jury.

The venue of trial may possibly be changed to the New Westminster assizes, but this is rather doubtful as accused men have the privilege of selecting for a speedy trial and, in the opinion of their counsel, J. E. Bird, it is likely that they will do this and come before Judge Howay rather than go to New Westminster assizes. There are about 190 accused to be tried.

Mr. Bird, counsel for the strikers, is credited with the following remark from a Vancouver exchange:

"There is one added objection to a change either to Vancouver or New Westminster," said Mr. Bird, "in both Vancouver and New Westminster the newspapers have been printing one-sided and distorted reports and articles about the troubles at Nanaimo, and have been unduly inflaming the public mind against the strikers. I do not think they could get a fair and unprejudiced trial in either place."

No Room for Handful of Immoral Women, But Two Hundred Miners Are Accommodated in Prisons—Failure of Government to Appoint Royal Commission to Settle Mine Strike Criticized.

"The people of British Columbia do not want the miners so to act that they will lose their faith, as Mr. Bowser has stated. The people of British Columbia will so act that the miners will not lose their faith, their courage, and not be driven into submission." With these words Mr. J. W. Dell, Faris summed up the situation at the present time, the attitude of the people of this province toward the strikers on Vancouver Island at a meeting of the Liberal association last night in the Holden building.

During the subsequent discussion, it was made clear that this was one of the foremost planks in the Liberal platform, and that when the Liberals were returned to power in this province, it would be their bounden duty to enforce all laws that would give the workmen an equal chance with the employers in any dispute.

Hearing of Cases Will Begin Before Judge Howay on October 6.—Mr. Rubnowitz Released on Bail

NANAIMO, Sept. 26.—The speedy trials of those committed on various charges arising out of the recent strike disturbances will commence on Monday, October 6, the precedence of the cases being, first, the South Wellington committals; second, the Lady-smith committals, and, lastly, those committed for trial from Nanaimo, so that in all probability it will be three weeks before the local prisoners will be brought before the court for trial.

The date of the trials was decided upon today at a sitting of the court presided over by Judge Howay, after the court had consulted with Mr. J. D. Taylor, Crown prosecutor, and Mr. Elder, of Bird, Leighton & Darling, counsel for the accused.

Rubnowitz Committed to Assizes NANAIMO, Sept. 27.—Despite his best arguments and the evidence of one of the crown's own witnesses, that the charge was baseless, Israel Rubnowitz, police magistrate of Steveston, lawyer and Rhodes scholar, was committed to stand trial for picketing by Magistrate Simpson, whose decisions in other cases which grew out of the strike have so interested the legal fraternity. The other prisoners arrested with him on the same charge were also committed.

T. B. Shoebottom, acting as prosecuting attorney, had been closeted with the special policeman who arrested Mr. Rubnowitz for half an hour or more before the charge had been laid, according to Mr. Rubnowitz in his evidence.

Mr. Rubnowitz based his plea for dismissal of the case on the ground that the very man they had been charged with picketing was not spoken to or in any way molested by the defendants on Tuesday, as the prosecution charges.

The hearing occupied the greater part of yesterday morning and afternoon. Walter Pryde and W. A. Moore were charged jointly with Mr. Rubnowitz with picketing and intimidating a man named Sam Davis and others.

Objects to Magistrate The lawyer began the defense first with objecting to the magistrate and to the crown prosecutor. He said that he did not believe that he could get a fair trial. He meant no disrespect to the magistrate, but he pointed out that he had been refused bail when the charge was only a misdemeanor and he had every right to bail. The principle that a man was innocent until proved guilty had not been lived up to.

He also objected to the appearance of Shoebottom as crown prosecutor. The man ought not to have any status or standing in any court.

Five special constables and others testified for the prosecution. Evidence given was to the effect that the accused were loitering in the vicinity of the No. 1 mine when workmen were coming off shift and that they had refused to move on when so ordered by the police, or to give their names when asked to do so.

Mr. Rubnowitz denied the charge of picketing or intimidating. He said that he had been treated with contempt and that the prosecution was not in good faith, but hoped to discredit him. He had come over at the request of the defense committee. He had accidentally met the accused and had asked to be shown about. They merely walked on the public streets as they had a right to do.

Moore, a mine foreman, corroborated this statement.

Sam Davies, said to be the man who had been intimidated, went in the box and said that he could not recognize the accused. When walking out of the mine with others he had caught

up and passed the accused. The three defendants did not stop or speak to him but they walked very slowly and at one time stopped and looked around.

When cross-examined by Mr. Rubnowitz the witness stated that he did not know his name had been used in the information, that he had not authorized it nor had he any complaint to make about the conduct of the accused.

The committal was made.

On Monday evening, Oct. 5, the subject for discussion at the Methodist League meeting will be "Social Life." Mr. McNicholas will be in charge and Mr. Stanley Dicken will contribute a paper. Everybody welcome.

Two weddings took place at the Methodist parsonage this week. On Monday Mr. Alexander Linton, of Hosmer, was married to Miss Rebecca Purdie, of Lanark, Scotland. The young couple were accompanied by Mr. James Ritchie and Mrs. Stewart Lynch, all of the neighboring city.

On Tuesday Mr. Thos. Shields and Miss Elsie Hutchinson, both of Michel, were united in matrimony and left at once for their home in Michel, where Mr. Shields is employed as a fire patrolman.

GRAND THEATRE The Pantages Company with the great Hawaiian Serenaders were in Fernie at the above theatre on Monday and Tuesday. The entertainment was really first class and it is to be regretted that more interest was not shown and the audience not larger. However, those who did come were thoroughly satisfied, as was proved by the generous applause that greeted the artists' efforts. After Tuesday night's performance the company gave an impromptu dance at the Napanee Hotel, which was very largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all. The Hawaiian troupe comprised the orchestra and rendered some first class dance music.

THE FIGHT The great boxing match between C. Lucca and Curly Hume took place on Wednesday night at the Grand Theatre. The main bout was preceded by a five round preliminary between two gentlemen of color, and while it did not prove exhilarating from a pugilistic viewpoint, it was certainly enjoyed by the audience. Those in the pit seats were apprehensive, however, of the intentions of one of the fighters, the attitude he assumed being a cross between the early rooster and the modern bird man. In fact it was thought several times that if he had kept on flapping he might have succeeded in propelling himself through the building.

The main bout was staged about 9.45 and untagged at 9.51. The first round gave promise of a good fight and some hard blows were exchanged, honors being about even. Lucca shone as an fighter, but Hume was both quick and clever. Early in the second round Lucca rushed Hume to his corner and here it is claimed fouled him. The referee refused to give a foul and eventually with the best intentions of appeasing them Marshall offered to box a three round exhibition with Lucca. The first round was all the exhibition the audience wanted and they promptly quit.

J. W. BENNETT AT KIMBERLY J. W. Bennett addressed two meetings at Kimberly on Sunday in his propaganda on behalf of the Michigan Metalliferous miners. The miners were most enthusiastic and voted to assess themselves one shift each month until the strike is won. At Moyie on Monday the same action was taken by that local. Organizer Lawrence left for Cour d'Alone on Tuesday.

Mr. Bennett will continue his itinerary through District No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners and with his knowledge of the quartz worker and his popularity in that part of the country will, we feel sure, succeed in arousing considerable sympathy and practical support on behalf of the protesting workers of Michigan.

FERNIE WINS TROPHY FOR RIFLE SHOOTING A rifle match was held in Fernie on Tuesday between the Creston Civilian Rifle Association and Fernie for the trophy and was won by Fernie. The scores made were exceptionally good and near possibilities were made in more than one instance. In the evening a banquet was tendered the visitors at the King Edward Hotel, ex-Mayor Bloodell acting as chairman and Col. Mackay distributed the prizes.

Aggregate, 200, 500 and 600 yards—1, Harold Minton; 2, H. Gould; 3, John Minton; 4, C. Minton; 5, C. C. Cartwright; 6, A. S. Fitzgerald.

Cash Prizes, 200 yards—1, H. Minton; 2, A. S. Fitzgerald; 3, John Minton.

500 Yards—1, C. Minton; 2, H. Gould; 3, C. C. Cartwright; 4, John Minton.

600 Yards—1, H. Minton; 2, C. C. Cartwright; 3, John Minton.

MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL At the fortnightly meeting of the City Council on Thursday evening there were present Mayor Gates, Aldermen Graham, MacDonald, Uphill, Robichaud and Morrison, together with the city clerk city engineer, electrician, and fire chief. Several citizens were present to air grievances and petition the Council on various matters of municipal interest. The Council listened very patiently to all and was able to satisfy the petitioners that their requirements would receive immediate attention.

The city clerk read the minutes of the previous meeting and they were formally adopted.

The city engineer's report on Mr. A. Farquarson's objection to bearing the cost of sewer connection was read and discussed, but it was decided that the city could do nothing in the matter and Mr. Farquarson would have to make connections at his own expense under inspection of city engineer.

Two or three complaints were received about the condition of toilets and sewer connections and in two cases it was decided to give the property owners thirty days in which to comply with the by-law and make proper connections with sewer.

Mr. James Stewart spoke on behalf of a deputation from Dalton Avenue and asked that there be a proper electric light service extended to that portion of the town. Owing to the fact that the standard and lines are already overloaded, it has been found impossible to supply any more consumers at this end of the town. Mr. Stewart certainly handled his case very ably and diplomatically, although there were occasions when he was tempted to roast the Council. However, he qualified his remarks by exonerating the present body and placing the onus upon previous councils. It was moved by T. Uphill and seconded by Ald. Morrison that the Council extend the electric light along Dalton Avenue at a cost not exceeding \$400.00. This will be done as soon as the finances of the city permit.

Mr. Thomson, of Thomson and Morrison, undertakers, was present and took exception to the decision of the Council at their previous meeting not to pay more than \$30.00 for the burial of mendicants. It was pointed out by this gentleman that owing to the increased charges of the cemetery authorities and the general rise in material that \$30.00 did not reimburse him for his outlay or labor, and that under the circumstances he regretted that he would be unable to perform interments for the city. It was eventually decided that, as the cost of living (and dying) was increasing, Mr. Thomson be paid the sum he asked, namely \$40.00, for each interment.

It was moved by Alderman Graham and seconded by Alderman MacDonald that the chief of police be instructed to see that McDredray Brothers kept their stable premises in a more sanitary condition, as complaints have been made about same. It was also moved by Alderman Morrison, seconded by Alderman Robichaud, that the health officer be instructed to see that all places not complying with the sanitary by-law be compelled to do so, and failing compliance, that they be proceeded against.

The Fernie Board of Trade were "bumming" a donation towards their campaign and it was eventually decided, after much discussion, that they be granted \$100.00.

The fire department also received consideration and it was decided to retain the services of the assistant fire chief until November. This individual has been performing the very necessary and useful task of repairing the sidewalks. It was also decided that Alderman Graham negotiate for the purchase of another horse for the fire team, there being a prospective vendor in the field.

The sale of two discarded transformers to the Calgary Scrap Iron Company for \$15.00 was authorized.

The most important matter before the Council was the question of the packing plant. Mr. Mangan was present, and while voicing no personal objection, remarked that several people were not favorably inclined towards the proposition. However, the consensus of opinion was that these objections were more or less imaginary and those expressing same were either ignorant of the agreement drawn up between the city and Mr. Frankel or not acquainted with the up-to-date methods of the modern packing plant. The Council decided to publish the by-law and agreement, and instructed the city clerk to reply to a communication from Mr. Frankel to the effect that they did not anticipate any serious objection to the proposition. Several other matters of minor interest were discussed and the Council adjourned after having performed quite a strenuous session and duly earned the five "bones" which is their remuneration for services.

Last Day to Get on Voters' List--Oct. 6th

Revision Nov. 17th, 1913

The New Act specifies that the List of persons claiming to vote shall be suspended, from and after the first Monday in April and October of each year, and Court of Revision held on the third Monday of May and November of each year.

F. J. BURNS,
Registrar

Coke Manufacturing in Belgium

By Baron Evence Coppee, Brussels

Abstract of a paper read before the Iron and Steel Institute, Brussels, September 1, 1913.

(Concluded)
Quite recently an improvement has been effected in the utilization of gas in gas engines by extracting the waste-heat from the burnt gas expelled from the cylinders of gas engines. These gases leave the engine at a temperature in the neighborhood of 500 degrees, Cent., and they are made to pass through steam boilers of appropriate design. In this way it has been found possible to raise about two pounds of steam per horsepower hour developed by the gas engine, which is equivalent to an increase of about 13 per cent on the power developed.

Another important use for the surplus gas from coke ovens is for heating metallurgical furnaces, and in particular Siemens open hearth furnaces. The surplus gas from a battery of regenerative ovens coking 100,000 tons of coal per annum is sufficient to heat a Siemens furnace producing 100 tons of steel per day.

One of the latest, and probably the most profitable, developments, however, in the use of this surplus gas is its application to town-lighting. The transport of gas under pressure has been so perfected that it now presents scarcely greater difficulties than the transport of water. Moreover, since the old type of bats-wing burner has been almost entirely superseded by incandescent burners the candle-power of the gas supply is of little importance, and the calorific power is the only point that need be taken into consideration. The ordinary surplus obtained from coke ovens scarcely reaches a high enough standard, however, in this respect.

Practically speaking, we may say that for town-lighting purposes a gas should have a calorific power of at least 560 British thermal units per cubic foot. Coke oven gas is seldom as rich as this, and would require to be carburated by means of benzol or mineral in order to bring it up to the required calorific power. In order to avoid the expense of carburating the

more usual process is to fractionate the gas evolved from the ovens. By dividing the gas evolved from the ovens into these two parts it is possible to use the rich portion for town-lighting, while the other portion is used for heating the ovens, and any surplus can be used for power production in gas engines of for other suitable purpose. The proportion of the lighting gas to the whole will depend entirely upon the quality of the coal. At our ovens at Ressaix, for instance, we are coking what would be called a poor coal as judged by English standards, containing, as it does, only 18 to 19 per cent of volatile matter and under 9,400 cubic feet of gas per ton. The amount of rich gas of 560 British thermal units and upwards suitable for town-lighting is rather more than 4,050 cubic feet per ton, or about 43 per cent of the whole. The results obtained in this field show conclusively that the production of lighting gas can be carried on simultaneously with the production of metallurgical coke, and we may expect to see very large developments on these lines in the near future.

America and Germany were the first countries to take up this question to any large extent, and at the present day Germany has no less than 45 towns or communes which are wholly or partly supplied with lighting gas derived from coke ovens. We are also taking up the question in this country, and arrangements have already been made for lighting Liege, Ghent, Mons, Ostend, one of the suburbs of Brussels, and other places with coke-oven gas.

The following table (A) has been drawn up with the view of showing the cost of a ton of coke at various stages in the development of coke ovens. I have in each case assumed that the plant is working in Belgium, and producing about 1,500 tons of coke per week from coal of about 20 per cent volatile matter, calculated as being worth 9s. 6d. (\$23.28) per ton delivered at the ovens, wages and other expenses being taken as equal in each case. In calculating the figures in the table it has been assumed that the surplus could be sold for town-lighting at a price equivalent to 8d. (16 cents)

Per ton of coke	Bee-hive oven	Non-by-prod. retort oven	Waste heat by-product oven	Regenerative by-product oven
Yield of coke	68 per cent	77 per cent	80 per cent	80 per cent
Cost of coal	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	14 1	12 6	12 0	12 0
Wages, upkeep, sinking fund and general expenses	1 11	1 6	1 8 1/2	1 9
	16 0	16 0	13 8 1/2	13 9
Hot gases not used for steam raising				
Using hot gases for steam raising				
Less—Value of by-products.				
Value of steam	1 7	1 7	1 2 1/2	
Value of surplus gas—				
(a) for lighting			3 7 1/2	2 5
(b) for power			2 5	2 5
Profit on by-products			2 1	2 5
Cost price of 1 ton of coke	16 0	14 5	7 8 1/2	8 11

Before finally leaving the subject of by-product recovery I must say a few words about another process, proposed by Dr. Hauser, for the production of nitric acid and artificial nitrates from coke-oven gas. The details of the process are at present being worked out, the main idea being to oxidize nitrogen in an excess of oxygen under pressure produced by the explosion of a gaseous mixture of which coke-oven gas is one of the constituents. I mention this process with a view of showing the possibilities of constant development in the future; and when we review the great strides that have been made in chemical science in the last few decades it is impossible to predict any limit to future progress.

The question has often been raised as to whether the extension of by-product recovery may not ultimately defeat its own ends, by putting on the market such increasing quantities of by-products that the supply may ultimately reach or possibly overtake the demand, and thus force down the prices of these by-products. A careful study of what has happened in this respect in the past shows that there is very little danger of this being the case. Taking sulphate of ammonia as being the principal by-product, we find that the total world production of sulphate in 1900 was about 450,000 tons; by 1908 this had increased to 880,000 tons; while in 1912 the total production was 1,300,000 tons, the average for the last four years being 10, 13, 7 and 10.6 per cent on the preceding year.

The following table shows the total production of sulphate in the years 1908 and 1912 of the five principal sulphate-producing countries, and also amounts of sulphate used in those countries in the same years:—

	Production 1908	Production 1912	Consumption 1908	Consumption 1912
Germany	313,000	492,000	291,000	425,000
England	321,000	379,000	83,000	88,000
United States	80,000	160,000	109,000	218,000
France	43,000	65,000	89,000	90,000
Belgium	29,000	11,900	19,000	16,000

ROBIN HOOD TO LLOYD GEORGE

If there be any truth in the old saying that the less the writer knows of foreign affairs the more eloquently he can write, the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel has a long lead over all competitors. After a facetious analogy between the methods of Robin Hood and Lloyd George, in despoiling the rich for the benefit of the poor, the editor in the issue of September 8, closes with the statement: "Mr. Lloyd George's method is harrying the great landholders with a confiscatory tax on the Henry George 'unearned increment' principle, and it is admittedly not working well, either in point of revenue or social service. The conservatives have boldly trumped him with a proposal for making the surplus

of great feudal landed estates available for small agricultural holdings, which, if French experience counts for anything, would be a real and vital agrarian reform."

The tax on the unearned increment, which is working so well as to drive British landlords to the verge of panic, is the one vital principle of taxation introduced since the repeal of the Corn Laws. The so-called tramp played by the Conservatives is nothing more nor less than a proposition to transfer to former tenants—at the expense of the public—privileges that the landlords can no longer hold. It remains to be seen whether the British electorate will transmit the hereditary right of the landlords, which is passing under a cloud, into interest-bearing government bonds.

per 1,000 cubic feet after deducting the cost of purifying.

The carbonization of coal, which was at one time carried out with the sole object of producing coke and, perhaps, incidentally steam, is now accompanied by the production of other products of great value, and one might say that in a modern coking plant where the surplus gas is sold for town-lighting or used for power production the coke is no longer, properly speaking, the principal product manufactured.

It is impossible to speak of coke ovens without referring to the question of by-product recovery. Lack of space and the nature of this paper make it impossible to speak at any length on this subject. Much has been said and written as to the relative merits of the wet and direct processes, and I do not propose here to attempt to compare them; in my opinion neither possesses any advantage of real importance over the other, and the position may be fairly summarized by saying that each process has certain advantages not possessed by the other, and that the choice of one rather than the other is a matter of the local conditions under which the plant has to work.

There are other processes which have been proposed for the recovery of ammonia quite distinct in their character from the processes referred to. These have not yet attained a practical stage, but they are interesting to note, since they show promise of effecting considerable economy in the cost of manufacture of sulphate of ammonia if, and when, the difficulties which have so far prevented them from passing out of the experimental stage have been successfully overcome. The Field and Burkheiser processes, for example, have been designed to do away with the necessity for using sulphuric acid. Though, as I have just said, certain practical difficulties have so far prevented these processes from being successfully carried out on a manufacturing scale, there are grounds for hoping that the difficulties will ultimately be overcome and the processes brought to successful application.

A TRIBUTE TO THE WORKERS OF BUTTE, MONTANA

To the Miners' Magazine:

When I came to Butte to tell the workers of the intolerable conditions against which the miners of Michigan struck, I expected, of course, in the banner union camp, to get a sympathetic and an attentive hearing; and when I told of the wonderful solidarity of the Like copper strikers, I little thought that I was to have just as pleasing and every bit as thorough a demonstration of working-class solidarity in Butte as that of which I told in Michigan.

I not only got the sympathetic and attentive hearing but I soon learned that the attitude of the Butte workers, regardless of the trade or industry in which they were employed, was one of wanting to know in what manner they could best serve the cause of the strikers.

I visited most of the unions of Butte, and the reason I did not visit all, is that my time was too limited to permit me to do so, and my greatest regret in leaving labor's stronghold is that so many unions were left unvisited by me.

The Building Trades Council appointed a committee to solicit funds for the Michigan strikers, and some members of this committee accompanied me on the visits to the unions. Immediately on our coming to a meeting, we were admitted without any vexatious delays, and I do not know of a single case where good results did not follow. In some cases these results were far greater than we had anticipated and in a matter of which Butte can well feel proud.

Practically all of the unions of Butte are united in working for the cause of the Michigan strikers, and they take the broader view that it is their strike as well as that of the miners, and that in helping to finance it they are making their advanced position more secure. They realize that a victory in Michigan means no danger of an attempt being made to reduce wages in Montana but that a defeat in Michigan will endanger the security of conditions which the organized workers of the Rocky Mountain districts, through their unions, now enjoy.

All trades and crafts showing the deepest interest and giving from their treasury and in many instances levying assessments, some of which are to continue, weekly or monthly, until the



strike ends. It is an inkling of what labor can do when the spirit of common interest permeates the ranks. Instead of looking on sympathetically and giving moral support, the different trades have conceived the idea that the Michigan strike is their strike and are acting accordingly. Instead of patting the miners on the back they are putting their shoulders to the wheel and assuming some of the financial responsibilities, not as a favor to the men in the strike, but as a duty to themselves. This is the highest possible ground which we can expect the workers to take in this or like struggle. It is the highest plane of activity yet reached by the American labor movement and Butte is setting the pace.

The State Federation of Labor, the Silver Bow Trade and Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and the local unions deserve unstinted credit for they show us what splendid results accrue from united action and earnest endeavor.

And now to our own unions, No. 1 and No. 83, have shown a magnificent spirit, both locals have levied an assessment of a day's wage, for the month of October, and their expressions are to the effect that the mere matter of money must not be let stand in the way of a victory for unionism in Michigan, and I have no doubt that if necessary they will repeat their magnificent act of unselfishness again and again until victory comes to crown our Michigan efforts.

An entertainment and a dance is to be given under the auspices of No. 1, early in October, the proceeds for the strikers, and committees are canvassing the city and suburbs, collecting discarded but usable clothing for the men, women and children who are

fighting labor's battle in Michigan, and, as far as this community is concerned, it is determined that none shall suffer for warmth or for lack of clothing, and this course is recommended by the unions throughout the jurisdiction.

The theatres of the city are being canvassed, and they are giving a Michigan Strikers' Day, a day which is set aside for those on the firing line, when the proceeds shall go for their benefit.

Other columns in this journal will give the amounts contributed by the Butte unions. Let us hope that the figures will be an inspiration to the men and women of other localities and urge them to duplicate the worthy example of the men who have such conditions in Butte, because they deserve them.

This contribution would not be complete, without giving due credit to those whose untiring efforts are in no small way responsible for the splendid results in Butte. Frank Bigelow, of the Painters, and president of the Building Trades Council, Oscar Partelow, of Butte Workmen, secretary of the Montana Federation of Labor, and Bert Riley, president of the Miners, found no task too burdensome, or no efforts too great, in their purpose to render the most valuable assistance to the men carrying on labor's struggle in Michigan, and they can rest assured that their efforts are appreciated, and it is the earnest hope of the writer that the splendid example set by the united trades and crafts of Butte, will continue there, and to the benefit of all, be emulated elsewhere.

JOS. D. CANNON.
Butte, Mont., Sept. 19, 1913.

Agrarian Discontent In Canada Today

By Gustavus Meyers

The first faint beginnings of middle-class antagonism to concentrated great capitalist power are in evidence in Canada. Antagonism properly described the situation; it would be far-fetched at the present time to magnify the movement as one of any intrinsic revolutionary character, even as middle-class movements go. Nevertheless, considering the long prevailing quiescent, submissive attitude that nearly all elements in Canada have taken toward capitalist rule, the agrarian agitation now commencing has its social and economic significance.

To understand this, it is only necessary to review the conditions hitherto and still prevailing in Canada, the land of strange contradictions, where, dragged by theological dogmas, dominated by church, saturated with ancient traditions, enslaved by political thought, the mass of the people are only now beginning to wake out of their stupor to find that without their realizing it a great economic revolution has been going on. They see to their alarm that the Trust system is here in all its power, that mighty concentrations of capital have taken place, that vast fortunes have been created.

In other words, Canada presents the phenomenon of having almost reached the apex of modern concentrated rule, yet unlike the United States this rule has come about without having to encounter a single serious middle-class revolt. True, there were laws passed aimed at preventing combinations, but nothing more was done. Such acute middle-class revolts as the Greenback-Labor party, the Farmers' Alliance, the Populist party and Trust investigations and prosecutions as have succeeded one another in the United States have been unknown in Canada. All of these stages of aggressive middle-class resistance to accumulating Trust supremacy which have so markedly characterized the economic struggle in the United States during the last forty years, have been absent in Canada.

This sudden apprehension of the middle-class elements is, indeed, pathetic and in this category there must be included the whole of the professional class and large numbers of the working class.

Perhaps nowhere in the world are the skilled workers, as a whole, so hounded in thought, attachments or views as the native English-speaking workers in Canada, particularly in Eastern Canada. Large numbers of them own their own homes, or at least have the nominal title subject to mortgage, and their views are essentially those of the small property-owning class. With some exceptions, their ideas of unionism are those of the obsolete and decadent British trade unionism of thirty years ago. For decades they have been content to move along the narrow lines not only of an old-time compromising economic action, but also of ancient theological thought.

Inexplicable as this may seem, it is easily explained in a country where the Church has the same bigoted dominance as it had in the United States a century ago. The entrenched hold of the Protestant churches in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is still powerful and militant; the clergy are looked up to as the ordained of heaven and earth, and preach their dogmas and demand obedience without fear of contradiction. These stages of free inquiry or critical analysis which were common in France before the French Revolution and epidemic in the United States fifty years ago, have never reached Canada. Even the stages of "higher criticism" within the Church itself, are still to come: the simplest questioning of the divine inspiration of the Bible calls forth the fiercest denunciation, and it is considered that there is no greater approbrium or justification of ostracism than to be an "infidel." Hence the skilled, property-owning worker too often seeks above all things to be held in esteem as being thoroughly pious and respectable, like the church-going shopkeeper or the silk-hatted business man, Bible under arm.

As for the Province of Quebec, the theological and economic hold of the Roman Catholic Church seems in more than one respect like a weird chapter from the period before the French Revolution; many of the educated Catholics become atheists or agnostics, but the proletariat are kept under control of the priests; there the proletariat is a literal one, since the Church encourages large families, and it is seldom that a French-Canadian family with few children is seen. Everywhere the churches teach obedience to authority and submissiveness to masters. These teachings might not be effective were there a general tendency to read real and thought-stimulating serious works, but the native Canadians as a whole are in a more prejudiced and backward stage as regards the great currents of modern thought and the developments of science than even, one might almost say, the rustics of some obscure New England village. Their one unfailing source of information is the Canadian newspaper, and this is almost invariably dull and provincial, and their one invariable source of relaxation is trashy fiction or insane, foolish, so-called serious reading.

But this supine state of affairs happily is being upset by a new factor in Canadian thought, at least—which the Church is powerless to control. This new factor is the tremendous economic pressure. Even higher than in the United States is the increased cost of living in most Canadian cities. The professional classes feel the pinch intensely. The shopkeeping and small factory middle class look with vast uneasiness upon the great and arrogant power of the Trusts. The skilled laborer not only has to face the increased expense of livelihood, but to his amazement he is suddenly drawing out of his caste shell to find that even his craft is being abolished by automatic machinery. The farmer is becoming disoriented because of the high taxes, high cost of necessary tools, and the clutch of the railroad, Trust and bank magnates have upon him. Discontent is rising; smug complacency is being discarded. It is a slow transformative process, but a deadly sure one.

The rapid concentration of wealth was shown recently in an article in the Canadian Monetary Times. From January, 1909, to January, 1913, there were 56 industrial mergers in Canada. The total authorized capitalization, including bonds, of these mergers, was \$450,938,206. The 56 amalgamations absorbed 248 individual companies. The aggregate capitalization of 206 of these individual companies was approximately \$107,280,182, which amount was in various ways increased upon amalgamation.

Compared with the United States, these figures may not seem impressive, but it is to be remembered that Canada's population does not exceed 8,500,000. Against this concentration of capital, the farmers are the first to protest. The periodical Farm and Dairy, a weekly published in Eastern Canada, thus recently commented: "While we farmers have been occupied by our efforts to increase the productivity of our farms, other people have been devising methods by means of which they would be enabled to so control the production and distribution of staple products, that we, as well as the rest of the community, would be forced to pay them higher prices for all

such articles. Success has attended both lines of effort; improved methods of agricultural practice are enabling us to produce more for our farms today for a given amount of labor, than we ever could before. At the same time, we have more combines in Canada than our country, hitherto, has known. In consequence, we are paying higher prices for many necessities, and thus we are losing the benefit of the increased productivity of our farms."

Then followed an exposition of latter-day middle-class economics. "Not all combines are bad," the editorial went on. "Many are positively good. Combines that have for their object the elimination of waste in the processes of manufacture by such means as the installation of expensive modern machinery or the reduction of operating expenses, are commendable, and should be encouraged. Especially is this the case when the savings thus effected are shared by the public. When, however, the men behind these combines and mergers use questionable methods in order that they may crush out the competition of weaker concerns, control production and advance prices to the consumer, they become dangerous and require to receive the attention of the public."

Other extracts might be reproduced from a large number of similar double-headed editorials and articles in the same periodical, thus showing that the farmer is giving evidence that he feels economic pressure. No longer is the capitalist magnate hailed as a sort of demi-god; that worship, at any rate, is beginning at last to be questioned.

In Western Canada there is the same agrarian agitation. The Grain Growers' Guide, published in Winnipeg, has been pointing out what it declares to be the great danger of centralized wealth. In a recent conspicuous article it announced that 42 men controlled \$4,000,000,000, or more than one-third of Canada's total wealth in railways, banks, factories, mines, land, and other resources. "Democracy is in danger," it shrieks in large type. Its special objective is denunciation of the "great Special Privilege" by

which the railways have obtained 56,000,000 acres of land grants and hundreds of millions of dollars in subsidies from the Dominion government. By the same "great Special Privilege," it agitates, the manufacturers of Canada have been enriched by the protective tariff. What is the remedy? It asks. It demands free trade, public ownership of utilities, banking reforms and publicity! "We do not wish to see the manufacturing industries destroyed, we wish to see them thrive and multiply," it says. "And for reasons which we have previously set out in these columns, we believe that legitimate industries, suited to this country by climatic conditions and natural resources, would benefit rather than suffer by Free Trade."

These are a few of the many typical expressions of agrarian unrest. It is, as is obvious, wholly middle class, in favor of the continued exploitation of the industrial and agricultural worker, and, of course, has nothing in common with any movement to overthrow capitalism. In the United States such agrarian movements developed in the crude infancy of the Trusts; in Canada, the agrarian agitation is just beginning, when the power and machinery of the Trusts are already superfluously organized to snatch the proceeds of the farmer. Where in the United States the Trusts came after the land had all, or nearly all, been settled or at least appropriated; in Canada they are in concentrated, unmolested operation before much of the land, both in the East and in the Northwest, has been settled. Undoubtedly this means that, once started, agrarian movements in Canada will go through much more rapid stages before their decay, and the same, no doubt, applies to industrial middle-class movements. Meanwhile, although small in numbers, the Socialist movement is energetic, and if it does not allow itself to temporize with middle class uprisings for the sake of votes, it will stand out as a revolutionary party to face concentrated capitalism after the middle-class agitations have come and gone.—The New Review.

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Influence of Inert Gases on Inflammable Material

by George S Rice

Abstract of Technical Paper of the United States Bureau of Mines.

When the Federal mine-accident investigations were begun it became evident that the mining engineers who investigated mine explosions and fires would have to guard against the possibility of secondary explosions; therefore they would have to know when an atmosphere that they might enter with breathing apparatus and electric safety lamps was explosive, or rapidly becoming so through the influx of methane or the formation of carbon monoxide.

In certain instances it may be important to know, in some area in which ventilation has not been restored following an explosion, whether it is safe to admit searching parties or brattice-men using oil safety-lamps in case electric safety-lamps are not available.

In handling mine fires there are many times when it is important to know whether the atmosphere in the vicinity is inflammable or becoming so, either through the decrease or, in some cases, increase of the ventilating current.

The information given by the flame of a safety-lamp in the complex gaseous mixtures following an explosion or introduced from a fire is not always sufficient. It is true that the flame shows whether a particular atmosphere is explosive, but it does not show the composition of the atmosphere, and often a lamp can not be taken into a gaseous mixture, either because such action would be unsafe or because the gas has accumulated behind a stopping and has to be sampled through a pipe. Under such circumstances analysis of the mixture affords the only safe and satisfactory method of obtaining the information desired. Accordingly, the engineers engaged in this work were supplied with portable gas-analysis apparatus, with which analyses could be promptly made in the field. These analyses enabled the engineers to take the proper action in many cases in which, without such analysis, they would have been in doubt; in particular, the analyses showed whether it was safe to continue work in certain atmospheres, or whether the men should be withdrawn from the district or the mine.

Presently another problem arose. The gaseous mixtures were seldom simply methane and air; generally there were other gases present, the effects of which on the explosibility of the mixtures were not known, so that in the case of some analyses it was impossible for the engineer to state whether the mixture analyzed was inert, inflammable, or explosive. Again, in fighting some mine fires it was planned to introduce inert gases, such as carbon dioxide or nitrogen, and it was impossible, from the data available, to determine what amounts would render inert the gaseous mixtures in the fire area. For these reasons the writer asked the Director of the Bureau of Mines to have the subject investigated, so that those dealing with mine explosions and fires might be able to decide with greater confidence questions relating to their control, such as the erection of stoppings and the reversal of air current. The investigation was assigned to J. K. Clement, physicist, who made the determinations and prepared the essential part of this paper a year or more ago. The results have been of such value to the mining engineers of the Bureau that their publication is deemed advisable.

The problems given to Mr. Clement were these:—

(1) Assume that after an explosion in a gaseous mine the workings continue to give off methane, some air enters an area in which there may be latent fires, and an analysis discloses, say, 15 per cent carbon dioxide and 11 per cent methane. Is the mixture inflammable? If it is not, will the introduction of more air make it so?

(2) Assume that, besides, carbon dioxide is formed by the explosion, as is generally the case; what effect will the carbon dioxide have upon the inflammability of a mixture that contains less than 5 per cent of methane?

(3) If a mine fire that is being sealed is forming carbon monoxide and

dioxide, as well as distilling methane, hydrogen, and other gases, in what proportions with the oxygen present will these gases be explosive?

The complement of the latter problem arises when inert gases like carbon dioxide and nitrogen are artificially introduced into a fire area containing inflammable gases, which may be temporarily stratified above the level of the fire. How much carbon dioxide or nitrogen should be introduced to render the mixture harmless?

The chief gases in mine atmospheres resulting from explosions and fires are: Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and the inflammable gases, carbon monoxide and methane. Hydrogen, ethane, and other carbureted hydrogen gases, and sulphurated hydrogen are found, but are generally in such minor proportions that they may be grouped with the methane. The proportions of the five chief gases are variable, so that the problem of determining the inflammability of mixtures becomes very difficult. Mr. Clement has determined the more important combinations, except those with carbon monoxide, and will take up the study of these in the near future.

Use Mice and Birds for Gas Testing in Mines

Birds and mice are superior to chemical tests for determining the presence of carbon monoxide in mines, in that the test is quickly made, requires no technical experience, and is sufficiently exact.

Two or three mice or small birds can be placed in a cage and carried into the mine with an exploring party. Because the rate at which chemical changes occur in them is enormously greater than it is in a man they show symptoms of poisoning far sooner. Dr. Haldane states that a mouse weighing one-half an ounce consumes 15 times as much oxygen as one-half an ounce of the human body would consume in the same time. With 0.1 per cent of carbon monoxide in the air Dr. Haldane found that about two hours elapsed before giddiness began to appear in a man at rest, and, according to an analysis of the blood, exposure for another half hour would have sufficed to produce practical disablement. A mouse became giddy in 10 minutes. With 0.6 per cent of carbon monoxide in the air all of the animals tried became helpless in two minutes and rapidly became comatose or died where a man breathing the mixture was entirely unaffected after 10 minutes. An examination of this man's blood showed that it was one-fourth saturated.

In the introduction of his continuation of this Technical paper Mr. Clement says:—

Mixtures of methane and air are explosive when the proportion of methane is not less than 5.5 and not more than 12.5 per cent by volume. These limits of explosibility apply when methane is mixed with normal air containing, when free from moisture, about 79 per cent nitrogen and 21 per cent oxygen. If the composition of the air be modified by the removal of oxygen or by the addition of other gases, for example carbon dioxide, the explosive limits of the methane will vary. The explosibility is then no longer determined by the percentage of methane present, but is dependent, in addition, on the percentages of carbon monoxide, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen present. The object of the experiment described in this report was to determine the range of explosibility of mixtures of methane or natural gas with oxygen, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen.

The results are given in the form of tables and curves, by means of which one may readily determine whether any mixture of these gases, provided it contains not over 19 per cent oxygen and its composition is known, is explosive.

In future experiments it is planned to extend the investigation to mixtures containing carbon monoxide.—The Coal and Coke Operator.

of extremely small proportions of carbon monoxide, so that men will have ample time to retire from an atmosphere that contains such proportions of the gas. In the experiments it was found that in small quantities of gas, and under like conditions, one mouse might clearly exhibit signs of distress whereas another might become comatose without showing distress so distinctly. Consequently, in using the test the mouse should be closely watched, and a man not wearing breathing apparatus should retire at once from any part of a mine where the atmosphere distresses a mouse. It is advisable to carry at least three mice at a time into a mine, and to prod them slightly if they remain too quiet, in order to observe them in action.

When a man exerts himself by carrying heavy objects, climbing ladders, or running, he consumes in a given time more oxygen and also more carbon monoxide than when he rests. Consequently a man at work might feel symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning that would not be clearly shown by a mouse confined in a cage in the same atmosphere. In an atmosphere containing the small quantities of carbon monoxide usually found in mines after explosions and mine fires a person may be able to go a long distance without experiencing much inconvenience. On the return trip, however, the symptoms may become so aggravated that considerable difficulty may be experienced in getting to the base of operations or to the surface.

Because mice may be slow in responding to the presence in the mine air of such small percentages of carbon monoxide as would cause distress to a man at work experiments similar to those performed with mice were tried with birds. Canary birds were confined in a bell-jar in atmospheres containing the following percentages of carbon monoxide: 0.09 per cent, 0.12 per cent, 0.15 per cent, 0.2 per cent, and 0.29 per cent.

After an exposure of one hour to an atmosphere containing 0.09 per cent of carbon monoxide a bird was not affected to such an extent that it would, if carried to a mine, indicate by its actions the presence of that proportion of carbon monoxide. Only by close observation could one detect that the bird at the end of an hour felt slightly distressed.

With 0.12 per cent of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere of the bell-jar a bird did not clearly show symptoms of being affected. In about 15 minutes it had lost its liveliness, and thenceforth remained comparatively quiet. The bird did not fall from the perch, but close observation showed that it was decidedly weaker at the end of the hour than was the bird placed in air containing 0.09 per cent of carbon monoxide.

In air containing 0.15 per cent of carbon monoxide a bird evinced symptoms of slight distress in three minutes. It gasped, gradually became

weaker, swayed, and at the end of 18 minutes fluttered from the perch. At the end of an hour it had not lost all muscular power, but showed symptoms of extreme weakness.

In air containing 0.2 per cent of carbon monoxide a bird showed pronounced signs of distress in one and one-half minutes.—The Coal and Coke Operator.

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THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The Trades and Labor Congress, which has been meeting for the last few days at Montreal, has just completed a very important session, the benefit of which, we trust, will be apparent to the worker in Canada during the coming winter.

According to evidence given before a select committee of the Dominion Government at Ottawa last April, by Fred Baneroff, vice president, the Trades and Labor Congress had a membership of 70,000 in the Dominion, and represents in the affiliation of its central bodies some 150,000 persons. This was some six months ago and it is safe to estimate an increase of at least 10 to 15 per cent from that date.

Among its members are included every expression of race, creed and political view; it is the most representative body in the Dominion today, although slowly but surely the members are straying from the thraldom of old fashioned party politics and uniting in one solid phalanx upon the Labor platform.

This change, like all other upheavals, is not being accomplished without a struggle. Those who have so long swayed and prejudiced the workers' mind are loath to let him escape and they find one of the most effective methods to retain control is to sow distrust and jealousy among the workers—to persuade the rank and file that their leaders are not fitted to lead; that they are grafters and place seekers; that they hold office not through any executive ability but simply because they are crafty enough to secure the easiest job. This being the case, it will be understood how readily the press seize the most trivial expression of discord that will arise from time to time, and especially on such occasions when we have gathered together so many workers of varied political and religious opinions. What is more natural than that these men should differ? And what is more natural as a result of difference expressions should be heard not altogether complimentary? In the Federal house during the last session members got so hot and obstinate that for weeks they hurled the most abusive epithets at one another, prefacing their remarks, of course, with "My honorable friend!" The worker does not recognize this shallow sophistry and when he has an opinion will express same with a candor and directness that may be offensive to the sensitive ears of the fastidious. The attitude of the press towards the worker when he differs is, to say the least, very inconsistent, but readily understood by the intelligent worker.

The worker knows unity is strength, whether on the industrial or political field, and the capitalist press know that disunion among the workers is victory for capitalism and the perpetuation of the present system. To combat this we have to educate the worker to a consciousness of his position or class. When the master class begin to pat labor leaders on the back and comment upon their ability, this is the time when we should become suspicious, not when they belittle them. The union official is compelled to be hostile; his views are and must be opposite to the master class, otherwise he is not serving those who pay him. Let the worker always bear in mind that those who are not with him are against him; there can be no half measure or compromise, and when he has absorbed this then, and then only, will he be conscious of the difference in his position and the master. Then he will know that every attempt to ridicule his union leader is not an attempt to secure the best man, but an attempt to oust the more aggressive element and replace same by those who will serve the friends of the master class.

To revert to the Trades and Labor Congress. This comprises the bulk of trade unions in Canada and while we may hear the Island coal operators pining and whining for a "Canadian" union, we realize only too well the cant and hypocrisy of those patri-

otic mongers who hate anything in the shape of unity and strength among the workers. To them the differences, trivial though they be, that may occur at such times among gatherings of labor men, are meat, and that they should seize same and make all the capital they can need not disturb any worker who realizes his position.

There was a time when men who joined the state militia entertained the opinion that there was honor and glory in donning the uniform of a soldier. There was a time when even the vast majority of people looked upon the soldier as a man who was animated by high and lofty impulses, but in this day and age when soldiers are converted into strike breakers to serve the interests of Mammon, there is no fair minded or intelligent man who can honestly pay a tribute to the man who wears the trappings of the military.

When we see hired thugs and paid assassins of corporations backed in their brutality by the bayonets of the soldiery, it becomes easy to reach the conclusion that the soldier has become a fit associate and companion for the salaried brute who "shoots to kill."

In West Virginia the cold-blooded degenerates of the pay roll of the Baldwin-Feltz agency were reinforced in their infamous work by the military power of the state; and in Michigan the Waddell-Mahon hirelings have been ably supported in their hellish outrages against men who are fighting a battle against death through slow starvation.

Every effort is being made to strengthen the militia of every state and to increase the army and navy, but regardless of the beautiful verbal pictures that are drawn portraying the life of the soldier, yet, there is lately being manifested a strong reluctance on the part of young men to wear the livery of the armed power of state or nation.

Men are recognizing the fact that ravenous greed is demanding the support of bayonets and gatling guns for its continued supremacy. Men in every conflict between labor and capital are beholding the soldier arrayed upon the side of wealth and in the name of "law and order" justice is strangled to death in order that heartless exploiters may glut themselves upon the dividends wet with the life blood of ill-paid slaves.

An industrial system that is maintained by military might is doomed, and the time is coming when the brawn and bone of a nation will refuse to wear the garb of the soldier to suppress labor in its war against economic slavery.—Miners' Magazine.

Some of you workers have had an advance in pay. The capitalists have been growling about how the wage bill has gone up. You have struck for higher pay. Sometimes you got it, sometimes you did not. BUT WHETHER YOU GOT IT OR NOT, THE MASTERS WON OUT. For the cost of living has been going up faster than your wages. Statistics show that food which cost on an average \$1.00 in 1900 cost \$1.11 in 1905 and \$1.51 in 1912. From August, 1912, to August, 1913, prices advanced three points. So unless you are getting over half as much again as you got in 1900 you are worse off than you were then. Your masters raise a great outcry against you for demanding more for your labor power. But they take the benefits of the increased prices they get for what they sell and call it "prosperity." Prosperity to them means you are the goat. As soon as you have had "enough" realizing what your masters are, you yourselves.—Cotton's Weekly.

More than prefatory expressions of approval have followed the appointment of W. A. Macdonald, K. C., to the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Macdonald's professional standing and attainments are beyond question, and he brings to the judicial position an unusual knowledge of business matters and quite an experience in compensation law. It will be remembered that Mr. Macdonald acted as counsel for District 18 in the snow-slide cases and was successful in securing compensation for the dependents.

The British Government, it is said, will not prosecute Sir Edward Carson for treason because they did not wish to popularize him or his cause. It is remarkable that the same fear does not animate the B. C. Government, but possibly they desire to popularize themselves by persecuting union men.

In a telegram from Robert Foster this week he states that most of the accused have been in jail for seven weeks, during which time they have complained of insufficiency of food, the bad quality of it, causing sickness and distress among them. Conditions in Russia alone could equal those at present existing at Nanaimo.

and not of a few, and wish to say further that no action of mine willist holding League secretaryship can ever be shown that I have been partial to any club or individual in connection with the business of the League. I might add one other little instance which has occurred in connection with this matter; just to show this Sport Follower and others interested in the doings of the League secretary. After the meeting held in Blairmore, when it was desired to replay the match in Blairmore, an unfounded report was spread amongst the Coal Creek supporters to the effect that I had given the casting vote as chairman for the match to be replayed in Blairmore; and as a matter of fact I did not have a casting vote, as the vote of the committee decided the matter. This rumor is still current amongst the people of Coal Creek. I only mention this incident in order that Sport Follower reports which are groundless is very apt to work an injustice on others even in football matters.

I trust this explanation will at least prompt Sport Follower in the future to be a little more charitable even to the secretary of the Football League.

A. J. CARTER, Sec. C. N. P. Football League.

Sept. 22, 1913.

A. J. Carter, Esq., Secretary C. N. P. Football League. Dear Sir.—We, the committee and players of Coal Creek Football Club were very much surprised to learn from our League representative that an emergency meeting of the C. N. P. F. L. was held after the game at Blairmore on Saturday last to decide where the replay should take place. But we were more surprised when he told us we had to return to Blairmore on the 24th to play the undecided tie.

We offer a suggestion on behalf of our own supporters and the football supporters of this end of the football area.

Blairmore and Fernie grounds were the two which went into the hat; Blairmore got the game, which was fulfilled and resulted in a draw. It is here that we think there was a mistake made. Why was Fernie put in the hat at all if all games were to be played at Blairmore? We feel that there was not sufficient time spent in considering this replay, owing to the fact that it was near train time and all parties had their hands full with money matters from the gate receipts.

Do all parties concerned think it fair that our supporters should charter special coaches to travel to Blairmore to see their team play and then, when a draw takes place, they cannot have the opportunity of seeing the replay at the next place on the list, Fernie. We therefore, in the interest of sport, ask you to let this tie lie over and get your committee, at your next meeting, Oct. 4th, to reconsider the case and see if they have decided right or wrong. In the meantime we will go on with the Crahan Cup competition and wait the decision of the Executive Committee on the Mutz Cup replay.

Yours respectfully, W. M. RD. PUCKEY, Treasurer C. C. F. C.

P. S.—We ask for reconsideration on the following grounds, namely, that Blairmore was not entitled to a vote at this meeting as the Blairmore club is now defunct. We also consider it a deliberate attempt to freeze Coal Creek out of the Mutz Cup competition. Furthermore, the Executive's action is not calculated to foster the spirit of football in the Crow's Nest Pass, as everyone interested in football knows that in the event of a draw taking place in a final tie, the replay takes place elsewhere. We are writing Coleman and wish you to notify the referee and Blairmore and Coleman.

"A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON"

Coming to Grand Opera House Thursday, October 16th

The much talked about Hoyt Theatre comedy success, "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," under the management of A. Mayo Bradford, will be the offering at the Grand Theatre on Thursday, Oct. 16th.

Benjamin Bachelor, possessed of a sister, Minerva, who is his moral guardian, marries an actress named Juno Joyce, on the sly. Bachelor's two daughters and Minerva think he is away from home, but he returns with his newly married wife, who is under the impression that he has no children. Juno is introduced to Minerva as a governess and the situation gets more tangled than ever. Dr. Ludwig Schwartz, a friend of the family, appears to have known Juno before, and the girl's brother is playing causes her to place herself and Bachelor in mourning, all three of them making up their minds that they will know Bachelor as a relative no more. Stephen Houston, a very busy man, who tries to make hurried marriages, and Anthony Gumbing, a private detective, add greatly to the general humor and confusion of Minerva.

Mr. Eddie O'Brien will be seen in the part of "Bachelor" and Miss Rosa Alsworth as "Juno Joyce." They are supported by a company of well known players, including Manuel Casanova, George Gaudin, Charles A. Williams, John Hart, Lottie Darragh and the Bernard Sisters.

A special train will run for the convenience of Coal Creek residents.

PORT ALFRINI

Port Alberni seems to be one of the live propositions on Vancouver Island, and according to a Vancouver exchange the first stages of the proposition of the Ritchie-Agnew Power Company to generate current at Stamp Falls and supply power and light in bulk to the city have been completed. This is one of the best propositions on the Island and as several mine workers from this end of the Pass have migrated to that town we shall be pleased to put would-be purchasers in communication with them so that they may obtain firsthand and reliable information on any real estate buys they contemplate.

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

people, because the inconvenience that we have already experienced is sufficient complaint. A person during the winter months does not appreciate walking from here to Burnis or Hillcrest, a distance of about three miles, when the temperature is reading 30 or 40 below zero. By all means present a petition and do something.

The Observer, in reading the paper one day, noticed a letter signed H. Elmer, Michel, with reference to a protest advocated by the B. C. Federationist—Down tools for 48 hours in British Columbia. Personally I am perfectly in accord with their views on the presented situation, but I cannot conceive in my mind what is the reason that we have not been given the same privilege of protesting against McBride's Saturday night school in this province and the adjoining provinces. Does all the working class of the Dominion reside in B. C.? I should say not. What is detrimental to the mine workers of Vancouver Island is detrimental to the workers at large. It nevertheless seems to be a very hard proposition to vote on.

Mr. J. Mulr, of Beaver Creek ranch, was in town on Monday with a heavy load of products endeavoring to give them away. Tough all right.

Mr. W. Fraser, of Blairmore, was visiting here on Sunday. Come again, old timer; you are always welcome.

Mr. Joseph Foxson, an old timer around this burg, who two weeks ago left for Burnis, B. C., is back again. No Baynes for me, says Joe. Maple Leaf for the hard black diamonds. Go to it, boy.

The Davenport Coal Company, Limited, has decided to shut down tight, they say, for one week, but we cannot depend on everything we hear. As far as the "Observer" is concerned, in his opinion the Coal Company officials themselves cannot state definitely for how long the colliery will be idle.

Mrs. H. Smith, accompanied by Mrs. R. Heap, of Burnis, were visitors at the Bellevue Hotel on Sunday last. It is not often that we see you, but come again.

T. G. Harries says that he is out of a job at Burnis; all union men and no strangers been given employment. Cheer up, boys, conditions will not always be abnormal. The next boom will be a Burnis boom.

We want the readers of the Ledger to guess who is the person that always borrows a saddle and then lets it out on hire. It sounds cheap, but nevertheless it is true. The man that owns a saddle is forced to borrow a buggy, not being in any way desirous of riding bareback, when his property is around Beaver Mines.

BEAVER MINES

"There are kind hearts everywhere," the poet tells us, but there are few places where genuine kindness, unassumed charity, and kind actions performed for the sake of relieving distress than at Beaver Mines. A week last Sunday Dr. Connor, Pincher Creek, called the attention of the officials of the miners' Local to the fact that a miner named Bob Milligan, who was recovering from fever, and accompanying him, the doctor, to Pincher Creek hospital that afternoon, was leaving behind him in the camp a wife and four children who were in need of assistance. John Loughran, secretary, and J. Barron, president of the Local, at once investigated the case, and found what the doctor said was unfortunately too true. A small committee was formed next morning with Harry Drow as secretary, whilst Messrs. Loughran and Barron, after getting a subscription from each of the committee to head the list, waited upon the tradesmen and merchants of the town. Their appeal, however, met with such a ready response that in a few hours they were not only in a position to hand over to Mrs. Milligan sufficient cash to meet her immediate needs, but also a good supply of groceries, vegetables, butcher meat, fruit, etc., with which to line the pantry. An attempt to single out any of the donors for individual praise would be difficult; suffice it to say that the officials named never met with a refusal, and that the subscriptions, whether in cash or kind, were all given with good grace. Special thanks, however, are due to Messrs. Torpy & Cameron, who not only gave a subscription, but also gave the free use of the Pioneer Hall for a benefit concert and dance on the following Tuesday evening. This offer was gladly accepted and tickets at 50 cents each put upon the market at once. The three fire bosses, Messrs. J. Crawford, T. Davies and J. Prentice, were responsible for selling most of the tickets, and, considering that for the past two months several of the men were practically idle, the fact that about \$60.00 was realized between the subscription list and the entertainment was very creditable to all concerned. The concert, although somewhat short, was a great success in spite of the fact that some of our best singers were suffering the usual bad colds, whilst others of the usual persuasion were still apparently suffering from the effects of last week's smolder. Mr. Norman Morrison, treasurer for the company, presided, and in a brief speech explained the objects for which we met that evening, viz., to benefit a neighbor who at present needed assistance. "When the union officials took this matter up," said the chairman, "we all considered it our duty to assist them in so worthy an object, and as many can help one much easier than one can help, the receipts from tonight's entertainment will, no doubt, materially assist, for a time at least, the family for whose benefit it was got up." (Applause.) As the program was somewhat impromptu, none of the singers brought their music, and were, therefore, at a disadvantage, yet there was harmony galore. Shakespeare, in the Merchant of Venice—Shylock—says: The man that hath no music in him-

self, Nor is moved with the concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils. The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And his affections are dark as Erebus. Let no such man be trusted.

Of course, seeing that we are cosmopolitan to the core, and that almost every civilized country in the world is represented in our camp, we would not say that such a creature could not be found in our midst, but if so they are few and far between. The concert was opened by a musical selection on the accordion by W. Brown, late of Corbin; then a solo by Mrs. McVicar, whilst H. Drew, L. Bevens and Mr. Collins contributed to the harmony. A duet by the sisters Scitte was well received, whilst a violin solo by Jack Crawford, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. McVicar, was a musical treat. As a disciple of Paderewski Mr. Crawford has few of any equals in this part of the province. The star turn, however, was unquestionably the musical selections on the bandolium by August Boguseh. This instrument, which accompanied its owner from the Fatherland, is in appearance like an overgrown accordion, but is capable of producing all manner of sounds from that of soft staccato of the violin to the wild and wierd groans of a church organ. His character song and quaint get up also created roars of laughter. The dance was a still greater success. Young and old of both sexes tripped it on the light fantastic to the music of Mr. U. and Miss Scitte and the bandolium by Mr. Boguseh until 2 o'clock next morning.

Lost, stolen or strayed from Beaver Mines, on or about Sept. 25th, a barn boss, branded I. L. on whiskers which he now wears shaved off. Any person giving such information to Mr. Torpy as will enable him to produce the missing man on the screen will be rewarded with a good night's free entertainment at the Pioneer Picture Hall, a free feed of corn at the barn, and a night's doss with the gee gees. Mr. T. Lusser, barn boss, Beaver Mines, has been missing since the early part of last week. He left a wife and family behind to enjoy the pictures and sing "Has anybody here seen daddy?"

The Rev. Father Demers, Catholic priest, Pincher Creek, spent Saturday night at Beaver Mines and celebrated Holy Mass here on Sunday morning. The rev. gentleman, who was the guest of Tom Moore, merchant, intends visiting Beaver and celebrating Mass on the fourth Sunday in every month.

Mr. Moody returned to work on Monday after spending an enjoyable week in Calgary. Tom is looking all the better for the outing.

Marshall and Mrs. Hamilton, son and daughter-in-law of Wm. Hamilton, late pit boss, were presented with a baby boy towards the end of last week, but the baby died the following day. The parents, however, took their bereavement as good Christians should. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Thy will be done," was the spirit with which they met their trouble.

Owing to the water from the wells supplying the residential part of the town being considered impure, Ed. Join attempted to solve the problem by supplying aqua pura from the creek to the houses at two bones per month. As Ed. had to hire a team and wagon, he found it was not a paying proposition. Besides, there were complaints that the transparent fluid was more aqua than pura, owing to pollutions from Slav town forming a close relationship with it.

Harry Graham has taken over the contract and is now supplying water from the creek above Slav town. Of course this is only a temporary remedy until the pipes are laid from the spring to the houses.

Mr. William Hanson, an old timer of this camp, was visiting friends on Saturday.

Mrs. S. T. Humble was a Blairmore visitor on Saturday evening. The new brick block is to be occupied by James Naylor and Mr. A. J. Blais. They are expecting to be in their new stores some time next week, which will be two of the finest stores in town.

The citizens of this camp who were interested in a skating rink held a meeting in the Eagles' Hall on Thursday night. A committee was appointed to look up a site and see what arrangements could be made for lighting. They will report at the next meeting.

Mr. Thomas Lee, who has been in camp for some time past, left for the town of Monarch, where he intends opening up a pool room.

Mrs. James Callan expects to be occupying the house lately erected for her by Mr. Jake Wheeler.

Mrs. Charles Thurman is now occupying the house vacated by Mr. Thomas Lee.

The Coleman football team were visitors here on Saturday in the semi-final for the Crahan Cup. The game was a very fast one from start to finish. Just a few minutes after the opening of game Coleman scored the first goal, and the first half finished Coleman 1, Bellevue 0. The second half opened with a fast dash for the Bellevue goal by the Coleman boys, but the ball was soon on the Coleman end and was neatly placed in the goal by J. Hutton. The referee disallowed goal. The Bellevue boys went at it for all they were worth and they succeeded in finding the net. This evaded matters up. As the result of a fracas two men were ordered off the field and the game ended in a draw. The referee's decision was not over-popular and much adverse criticism was heard. The teams meet again on

the 11th inst. at Coleman.

Mr. Edward Copeland had the misfortune to get a rusty nail in his foot. It will be a day or so before he will be able to work.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Lethbridge, is visiting in camp, the guest of Mrs. Dr. McKenzie.

Mrs. Thomas Boyle, who has been in the hospital with typhoid fever, is again out and able to be around.

Mrs. McKenzie's mother, from Toronto, is visiting in camp. She arrived on Sunday and intends staying a few days.

Mr. E. Bridge, who has been on a business trip to Creston, B. C., returned to camp on Sunday night.

The Order of Owls held a meeting on Sunday night and E. W. Christie was delegated to visit Coleman on Tuesday. They anticipate having another meeting Thursday night.

The Rev. Irwin left camp on Sunday night for High River, where he is going to deliver a series of lectures during the week.

The chicken season opened on Wednesday and quite a big crowd of the sports are out shooting.

Mr. Harry Fisher met with a slight accident at the Hillcrest mines. He was brought home to Bellevue after the doctor fixed him up.

MAPLE LEAF NOTES

(Received too late for publication last week.)

Miss Sarah Thomas left here for Fernie, where she intends having quite a stay visiting her numerous friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, from Eiko, were here on a visit extending from Monday last until Tuesday night.

Mr. Ed. Thomas is here again with us and working at Passburg. Ed. has been away quite a while and has been greatly missed, especially with the boys of the Male Voice Party, and we are all pleased to see him back again.

A chicken supper was the chief part of the program that was gone through at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Knowles last Tuesday evening. However, the conclusion was well appreciated by all and the boys present enjoyed a right good time.

We are told that the farmers are going to reap a fine harvest this year. Possibly it is coming to the farmers. However, we have not any facts to back yet as to whether they will be able to sell it or not.

There seems to be quite a number of the boys leaving here these days. No. 1 mine does not seem to be quite rich enough to hold the boys for long, hence they quit.

The washhouse is going up in good shape, the roof being on already and it is supposed that the boys will be able to get a decent bath this side of Christmas.

It was feared that there would be a stoppage at the mines last week end owing to the breakdown which occurred to the tipples. However, by the combined efforts of the men working on the job, the mines were kept going.

Quite a number of the Burnis miners may be seen around the mines here offering their power for sale. The lot of miners cannot be an envious one, seeing that in order to get a little to eat he has to leave his old camping grounds before he has barely rested a couple of days.

Steve Magdall, in addition to the painting which he has done of late, has also built a fine basement to his place, the result being a smart substantial building.

Mr. Hamilton, general manager, is now away on business, leaving at the beginning of the week. Mr. J. Thomas is in charge.

J. Roak met with an accident at the mines here on Tuesday last. While coupling some cars together, in some unaccountable manner his hand was caught between the cars, badly crushing one of his fingers to the extent that it was necessary for Dr. Bell to put quite a number of stitches therein. However, we trust that you will soon be all right again, John.

Billy Pleton, the old timer from Frank, was visiting his many friends here at Passburg on Sunday last. Bill seems to have attained a rather solemn appearance of late. (What is it, Bill, a love affair?)

Dan Pleton does not think he will stay much longer on his ranch. If he could only get a huyer he would probably pull out for Helder now.

Mr. Sam Fisher reports that his favorite black steed, which has won fame as a racer, has met with a rather serious mishap, having been badly kicked by his stable companion. Sam thinks that Black's racing days are over for some time to come.

Mr. Tom Bradley and Tom Taylor were visitors at Passburg last Tuesday, leaving the same night for Bellevue. Hope you landed home safe, boys.

The boys are all cleaning their guns preparatory to the chicken hunt, which came in season on the first of October. Instead of all storms we may expect to see the air full of lead in the near future.

There was quite a bit of excitement here at the Passburg Hotel last Monday night, when it was discovered that some individuals who thinking it a lark, crammed the large clothes basket into a water tub. The basket, being larger than the tub, looked very much like a confection. However, the jokera paid \$9.00 for the joke or for the basket.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

Watch for "The Bachelor's Honeymoon" on the 14th.

TAXIDERM

For first-class Taxidermy work, mounting anything from a snake to an elephant, call or write

C. REECE

P. O. Box 9 West Fernie

IMPORTANT STATEMENT

TO THE PUBLIC:

In order that there may be no questions raised later on, we wish to announce that no person connected with our store, or any member of their families, will be allowed one plane vote. We positively will not sell these votes. One single vote cannot be purchased from us at any price. We are going to give the beautiful \$400 Upton Parlor Grand Piano now on exhibition at our store to the person presenting to us the greatest number of Plane Votes on January 31st, 1914, ABSOLUTELY FINAL.

For every cent of your purchase of anything in our store, you are entitled to one Plane Vote.

Yours faithfully,

N. E. SUDDABY

Druggist and Stationer Fernie, B. C.

MUTZ CUP FINAL

(Continued from page one)

should at least see that to circulate that I had received a letter from Coal Creek, also a phone call from their representative, J. S. S. (a copy of which will be found below), stating most emphatically that they did not intend to go to Blairmore on the Wednesday and further stated that the matter of Coal Creek refusing to play would be for the consideration of the League Committee at their next meeting on 4th Oct. I also got into communication with other Alberta camps and gave the same information, knowing full well that it would save the football enthusiasts a futile journey to Blairmore. I would like to know what action this particular Sport Follower would have taken if he had been League secretary. I am rather inclined to think that he would have remained silent until the Coleman team and the crowd had gathered from the surrounding camps at Blairmore, and then explained that Coal Creek had refused to play. I want to say, however, that my actions were prompted to serve the interests of the majority

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

Semi-Final The Crahan's Cup

Coal Creek v. Michel
The semi-final of the Crahan Cup was played up here on Saturday between Coal Creek and Michel, and a large number of supporters of both clubs were present when P. McGovern, who had charge of the game, called the boys to time. Michel won the toss, and decided to play with the wind in their favor. From the commencement of play Coal Creek put in some smart footwork, but were poor in front of goal. Michel made a few dashways, but could not pierce the defence of Coal Creek. During a scrimmage in front of Michel goal, P. Garvie found the net and was the recipient of loud cheers and hearty handshakes. The interval arrived with Coal Creek 1, Michel 0.

On resumption, the Creek forwards bombarded the Michel custodian, but failed to find an opening. After this play was of a pretty even character, during the last fifteen minutes Michel having most of the game but failed in their attempts at goal. Time arrived without further score and Coal Creek ran out winners 1-0, which places Coal Creek in the final to be played at Michel on Saturday, Oct. 4th. The following is the lineup for Saturday's game at Michel: Bannan, McLetchie, McFegan, Sweeney, Yates, Whyte, Booth, Manning, Garvie, Johnson, Johnstone. Kick off 3.30 p.m. The following five travel with the team: Partridge, Harper, Armstrong, McFegan, T. Martin.

After the game, the Michel players and followers were entertained to a little social evening in the Club Hall by the members of the Coal Creek Literary and Athletic Association. Chas. Percy officiated at the piano and Joe Worthington occupied the chair. The proceedings were enlivened by the presence of Ashton Yates' band, of Fernie, who gave various selections. Below we give the program: Opening chorus, the band; song, J. McMillan; song, Fred Gullett, Michel; song, W. Flatterly; song, H. McAdam; song, George Ramsay, Fernie; song, Paddy King; selection the band; song, P. Mousset; song, J. Buchanan; song, P. Dawson; song, G. Witherington, Michel; song, A.H. Ball, Michel; mouth organ solo accompanied by spoon, W. Flatterly; song, R. Snowden; song, Nick Gindan; song, W. R. Pucky (encored); selection the band; song, R. Sampson (encored); tales from the roundhouse, one of the "boys"; National Anthem of all Nations, the band. The boys thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Joe Wilson, Tom Glover and W. Marsh returned back to camp from Bull River, where they had been out hunting. One goat and one deer was the result of their labors. George Knox returned to camp with a fine bear, shot in the vicinity of the rock cut on Sunday noon.

The quarterly meeting of the Coal Creek Literary and Athletic Association was held on Sunday in the Club Hall. A large attendance was reported. The balance sheet was adopted and several suggestions made in regard to facilities for recreation, etc., at the Club and completion of the library.

A very successful social and sale of fruit was held in the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening. Mr. John Hewitt being the salesman, which position he filled in a creditable manner. The result was the exchequer gained an increase of \$32. The committee in charge desire to thank all who participated by donations of fruit and attendance. Mrs. A. Lamont rendered vocal selections.

Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Fernie, will occupy the pulpit at the Methodist Church on Sunday next in the absence of Rev. Joseph Philips. Everybody welcome. The Young People's Union are holding the first of a series of socials on Friday evening. An enjoyable time is anticipated. The Coal Creek Football Club anticipate bringing the Crahan Cup home on Saturday. Determination wins, boys.

We were sorry to hear that our would-be Caruso, Johnny, could not appear at convivial gathering held last Saturday owing to having lost his music (7).

Provincial Chief Minty and Chief Inspector Winne, Provincial Inspector of licensed premises, of Victoria, were in camp on Wednesday inspecting the Club premises. J. E. Smith, District President, arrived home from Montreal, where he had been attending the Trades and Labor Congress.

The residents of the camp express sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson at the loss of their infant son, who died on Saturday six hours after being born.

Harry Townsend, one of the carpenters employed on the company's new barn, fell through the top story and was removed home suffering from bruises in consequence.

Mr. Graham, chief inspector of mines, was in camp this week. Mrs. Tom O'Leary and family arrived back in camp on Friday last after spending a few months' vacation in Lancashire, England. Tommy was "grudely" pleased when he saw them.

Mrs. J. J. Evans and family arrived back from their old home in the land of the loak and stove-pipe hats. John is now wearing the smile that won't come off. Growaw, Carriat!

The doctor's house looks quite neat these days, having had a visit from the paliers.

Robert Fairclough, of the Teepee, arrived back to camp on Saturday, having been on a visit to England. We guess you found Liverpool a big camp, Bob.

Coal Creek Football Club Excursion to Michel

From Fernie—Adults, \$1; children, 50c. From Hosmer—Adults, 70c; children, 35c. Saturday Oct. 4th. Train leaves 9.20 a.m.

HOSMER NOTES

Mr. A. Linton, of Hosmer, and Miss Rebecca Purdy, of Carnwath, Scotland, were married at Fernie Monday by the Presbyterian pastor. Mr. Jas. Ritchie and Mrs. S. Lynch were the armor bearers. Hosmer's famous chivvaree band gave some lively selections after the arrival of the newlyweds from Fernie, but quit instantly when Sandy came through with the "dough." You want to keep playing, kids, especially when you get paid for it.

Bob Anderson, acting pit boss on B Level during J. McKelvie's absence in Scotland, has severed his connection with the Company and it is understood will take up a position in Hillcrest.

R. Middleton, fire boss in B Level, is also looking for pastures new. Other Hosmer departures include H. Adamson and J. Murray (well known members of Hosmer Football Club), J. B. McKay (the human fish) and J. McDonald, who have all struck off for the lignite fields in search of fame and fortune.

The arrivals consist of Mr. J. McKelvie, fresh from a two months' sojourn in Scotland, Miss McKelvie, who has been holidaying in the vicinity of Bankhead; Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. A. Willington, and Ed. Purcell, who have been on pleasure jaunts in various parts of the Dominion.

Mr. J. Carruthers, master mechanic, is at present unavoidably locked out, owing to a case of scarlet fever in his household. Willie Robson is meeting with keen competition these days. A couple of photographers have taken up their abode here and are taking all and sundry in their camera.

John Pierpont Morgan, the one and only, has left behind him the whirl of machinery for the nonce and gone on a shooting expedition in the Pincher vicinity. (Some say it's to get married.)

Phillip Greaves and his backhand had their friends on "uneasy" street Tuesday when they failed to arrive home from the mine at the usual hour. An investigation proved that nothing more serious than the stoppage of a dollar watch had occurred. A little better system of checking men out wouldn't hurt any; anything is liable to happen and time is precious in cases of necessity.

Norman Shaw, who went to Lethbridge for treatment, has had his arm re-set and is reported making satisfactory progress.

The antics of a new arrival who got a job at the mine were so varied and many that it caused one to think the poor fellow was a good case for a lunacy expert. He seemed to be greatly concerned about the super's firewood supply.

J. Sneddin and T. Kerr made a trip to Pincher and speculated in a team which they intend taking to their ranch in the Nelson country.

All the available are being put on the voters' list. Methinks the Honorable Willie will receive a rude shock from his Tory Hosmer at the next "White B. C." elections.

The faint echo of wedding bells is still in the wind round Hosmer. Rumor has it that two or three more loving couples are contemplating. (Watch Hosmer grow!)—Hush!

Mrs. Kusma was charged before Justice of Peace Burns on Wednesday with pilfering coal from the company chutes, found guilty and fined five dollars and costs. Her husband refused to pay the fine, saying a course of hard tack for his spouse would be beneficial. It looked like jail for the lady, but the tender chords of the magistrate's heart were touched and he paid the fine himself; Mrs. Kusma being very profuse in her thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Connor are rejoicing in the birth of a daughter.

The government hotel inspector was making his yearly or bi-yearly inspection of Hosmer's Hotel.

Miss Grace Bonner gave an entertainment last week in the Opera House, her stock in trade being impersonating and ventriloquism. A large audience was present, but didn't seem to take a very great interest in the proceedings, the hall being pretty well empty by half time. We don't appreciate high class art in Hosmer, it seems.

Dr. Corvan, of Fernie, was a Hosmer visitor Monday.

Hosmer Local has donated \$50.00 towards the B. C. Federationist Christmas Fund.

POCAHONTAS NOTES

The second annual ball of the Punchbowl Club took place in the School House here on Saturday night, Sept. 27. A large crowd was in attendance and the program was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Songs sung by Messrs. Aakitt and Evans were heartily encored. Everybody join in thanking the club for the excellent manner in which this entertainment was carried out.

Idle days still prevail in Pocahontas the mine only working practically four days a week.

Mr. Dennis Gill left on the east-bound train Saturday night en route for Edson, where he will be united in matrimony to Mrs. Mare, both residents of this place. After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Gill will return to Pocahontas, where they will in future reside. Here's wishing our friend Dennis many happy days of connubial bliss.

Mr. David Gorrie, accompanied by his brother, returned from his recent visit to Fernie. Mr. Gorrie reports a favorable disposition of his hunting trophies.

Miss Jennie and Miss Maggie Stone, accompanied by their father, left for their home in Frank some days ago. The Misses Stone had been visitors at their uncle's here for some months back and during their sojourn here made many friends who sincerely regret their departure.

Well, cheer up, Tommy; don't be looking so blue these days. You know you have our sympathy, and remember, there is as good fish in the sea, etc., etc.

The trail to the Punchbowl Falls having been completed, there is every

COLEMAN NOTES

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of William Lindsay, late of Pocahontas, last heard of in Victoria, B. C., over a year ago, please communicate with his brother, David Lindsay, Jasper Park, Pocahontas, Alta., Canada.

facility afforded tourists and others who wish to visit this beauty spot. The "rural bridges" erected over the stream in various places, owing to the artistic nature of their construction, are very pleasing and strictly in keeping with the handiwork of nature. The place is fast becoming a general rendezvous for groups of both sexes on Sundays and holidays.

FRANK NOTES

Rev. W. T. Young left town on Tuesday night to attend the convention of young people being held at High River in connection with the Methodist Church. The school closed for two days in his absence.

Frank Edl had Mr. Palmer assisting him in house moving on Monday. His house is now next the street.

Mr. Geo. Thomas returned from Cranbrook on Monday night.

Mr. Harris, of Blairmore, a trained singer, is going to favor the congregation of the Methodist Church with a solo next Sunday night.

The death occurred in Frank last Friday morning of Mrs. Cerny. She had been falling in health for some time but the end came suddenly. Deceased will be greatly missed in the home, as she leaves several little children. The funeral service was held on Sunday in the home, after which a crowd of sympathizers followed the body to Blairmore, where interment took place.

Lime City has had another family added to its population during the past week. Mr. Joshua Atkinson and family, of Bellevue, moved into their new home.

Jake Wheeler has moved the shelves and windows from the old Lang store to fit up his new store building in Bellevue. We understand he has sold the building too; so one more place will be out of existence soon.

Alex Morency, of Blairmore, has opened up a plumbing and tin-smithing shop on the Frank new townsite. He occupies the old Crow's Nest hardware stand.

Miss Swm, of Pincher Creek, is visiting Frank for a week.

Dan Steens, who has been visiting in Pocahontas for some time past, returned to town on Friday bringing his two daughters, Misses Nellie and Maggie, with him, who have been away visiting for several months.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

Work at the mines this last week has been going on smoothly. On Saturday there were a good number of men lay off, it being a Greek holiday, and on Monday the St. John Society had their usual annual celebration in the form of a social and dances in the Miners' Hall, which was filled to its capacity. The closing hour was supposed to be 12 a.m., but I wonder who assisted Mike home about 2 a.m.?

Karl Theodorovitch, International organizer, and John Larson, Sub District Board Member, left here last Thursday on the flyer. Their destination was Taber, where they are gone for two weeks, and will endeavor to organize several small camps, which are in operation at this time of the year along the Belly River and which are practically closed in during the summer months. Hence the necessity of reorganizing every year.

Monday of this week there was a start made on the new Hotel on the north side of the track on 3rd Avenue and 14th Street. Mr. McKay was succeeded in getting the license, expects to be in shape for opening by Christmas.

If only there was a bank on the north side now, what a convenience it would be to the citizens there. Three years ago the Union Bank had a branch there, but at that time it was not a success. The last two years have made a vast difference, however, both in the population and business houses. Therefore, it's worth another trial, and up to the working people to endeavor to get one. It would certainly make a great difference on pay day, which comes every two weeks now. It is a hustle especially

for the people at Hardville to get to town before six o'clock, closing time.

Arthur James Alford died in the Galt Hospital on Monday after a lingering illness. He has been in that institution for the past year. The deceased was a brother of E. Alford, president of the Trades and Labor Council, and Lewis Alford, both of this city, to whom we tender our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Steve Begalla has quit the mines and accepted a position as delivery man for the new Abolerale Liquor Store in town.

COLEMAN NOTES

Wm. Smith, W. S. Purvis and Wes Johnston returned on Saturday from a week's hunt out in the region of the South Fork River and North Kootenay Pass. They unfortunately did not succeed in getting any sheep as a number of others had been in the locality before them.

Alex Beck and Mrs. Beck, of Taber, are the guests at the home of Chas. Dunlop for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Beck were former residents here and their many old friends in town are pleased to see them. Since leaving Coleman Mr. Beck served a term as Mayor of Taber and is at present an alderman in that entertaining burg.

T. R. J. McIntyre, formerly of the Bank of Commerce staff here, but who some months ago removed to Calgary, has severed his connection with the bank and sailed from Vancouver for Australia this week.

Mrs. R. W. Johnston and children arrived in Coleman on Monday evening from a four months' visit to London and other parts of England.

J. Ribb, of the Coleman Mercantile staff, paid Grassy Lake a visit on Wednesday, returning Thursday morning.

The regular monthly meeting of the School Board convened on Wednesday evening at the school, when routine business was transacted. The removal from town of J. S. Pizer reduces the board from five to four members, but it is unlikely any election will be held to fill the vacancy until the end of the year.

The football match between Bellevue and Coleman, played on Wednesday afternoon here, resulted in a tie, which method of finishing a football game would appear to be getting all too common in the Pass. "Blest be the tie that binds," but it may be hoped that those ties will not bind things up too long in an effort to wind up the football season.

G. McCalley, A. J. Carter and A. Carrie, all of Fernie, registered at the Coleman Hotel Tuesday.

F. A. and Mrs. Strack, of Lethbridge, were Coleman visitors Tuesday.

C. Dicostrl, of Fernie, paid Coleman a visit on Monday and Tuesday.

W. H. Dobson and A. J. Barton, of Calgary, transacted business in town on Tuesday.

J. E. Annable and A. H. Green, of Nelson, are Coleman Hotel guests.

The beautiful weather of the past few weeks has been an incentive to hunting parties and a large number of hunting licenses have been granted at the local R. N. W. M. P. station of late.

Miss Marguerite Porter left on Tuesday's local for Lethbridge, where she will enter the Galt Hospital to take the prescribed course of training for the profession of nurse. Before leaving Miss Porter was the recipient of two beautiful presents. On Friday evening she was presented by the choir and Sunday School teachers of the Institutional Church with a German silver hand satchel, and on Monday evening a coterie of intimate friends gave her a solid leather traveling bag, all of which attests to Miss Porter's popularity in town. Her many friends will wish her every success in her chosen work.

The bandstand in the park located behind the skating rink is nearing completion and Contractor Parker is putting the finishing touches on it. Citizens will be repaid by going up and taking a look at it.

Mrs. H. Clark and her son returned on Tuesday from England where they had visited with relatives for the past four or five months.

The Coleman Mercantile Company will retire from business within the next two months. This is the oldest general merchandise firm doing business in Coleman, if not in the Pass, and the sight of the corner store closed up or occupied by another tenant will be another instance of the constantly changing scene of business activity. Manager J. H. Ross expects to remove for a time to some place in the sunny south-western States with a view to recovering his lost health.

The Coleman band is making progress these days or nights. Mr. Heddington, late of Michel, who is now leader, we understand, contemplates starting a class for beginners.

The moving picture show conducted three nights per week at the Opera House by the Union managing committee is receiving large patronage. The reduction of the admission fee to ten cents has resulted in bumper audiences.

The masquerade ball given Friday evening by the Coleman Town Band was a great success. Between seventy and eighty people, dressed for the occasion and the variegated colors of the widely diversified costumes, made a display unusually picturesque. Mr. Disney was floor manager and was assisted in judging the costumes by Mr. and Mrs. Allen. Prizes were awarded as follows: Best dressed ladies, first, Miss Charlotte Easton;

second, Miss Alice Machen; ladies' comic, first and second, Misses E. Gate and D. Burns; best dressed man, first, Mr. Hobkirk, of Blairmore; second, H. Dugean; men's comic, first, J. Davies; second, T. Burns. A crowded audience in the gallery witnessed the performance until a late hour. The band parade, late in the afternoon dressed in comic costume, made a hit as an advertising stunt.

J. L. Grenier, of Calgary, has accepted a position in W. L. Ouimette's store and began his duties on Saturday last.

Don't neglect "The Bachelor's Honeymoon" at the Coleman Opera House on Oct. 15th.

With apologies to Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

"Too easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song;
And the show that's worth while,
Which will bring you a smile,
Will soon be coming along."

"A Bachelor's Honeymoon" at Coleman on Oct. 15th.

Found
On Football ground at Blairmore, after Coleman-Coal Creek match, gold watch with initials. Owner can have same upon giving accurate description from John Boyce, Coleman.

PASSBURG NOTES

(Received too late for publication last week.)

Mr. Thos. Martin, the representative of the International Correspondence School, was a visitor in town on Monday last on business. Tom is always welcome here.

A large number of the boys from Passburg went to Blairmore last Saturday to witness the football match between the Coal Creekites and the Colemanites. The boys see better footballers at home. Imagine Passburg in the first division!

A contract miners' meeting was held Tuesday night in Slovak Hall, Passburg, for the purpose of appointing permanent checkers. Thos. G. Harries and J. Jessito were appointed. The miners also instructed the checkers to see that no place or places be measured before the stated time in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, from the 1st to the 15th, both days inclusive.

Maple Leaf Collieries were idle Monday and Tuesday of this week, shortage of box cars being the cause.

A person struggling in a certain line of business who cannot accommodate the public or his customers with the goods demanded should place himself as a matter of courtesy to the above on the delinquent list of failures. It sounds like a fight between ignorance versus science. Hot air is not valuable in any line of business propositions.

Mr. Dick Beard and party returned Friday night from their hunting trip at the South Fork, bringing in with them an eighty-pound Welshman, but none of the party knows very well to whom the honor belongs. But nevertheless some of these Welshmen are rather expensive. The above creature cost two dollars and fifty cents per pound and a large number of us have come to the conclusion that we are better off to let Billy's whiskers grow. As the party was driving towards home one of them noticed something dark moving in the bush and called to the driver to stop. It was a bear and Mr. Beard was to have the first crack at Teddy. Bang! The bear did not move. Another bang! No move, and he called on the party to join and they fired volley after volley in to Teddy, but nothing doing, says Teddy. Finally the teamster came to the rescue and informed the party that if they desired to get that bear to use a crosscut saw. They were all stumped except the bear, and she was a stump.

The Davenport Collieries have only worked two days this month up to date of writing, but they are expecting to be working in full force very shortly. It's a question whether we can rely on the information or not, but I guess we will have to wait and see.

Mr. Nat Evans has severed his connection with the Leth Coal Company to join a party of prospectors fifteen miles north of Blairmore.

At a special meeting held on the 21st Sept. of Maple Leaf Local 2323, the following were nominated for district officers for the ensuing term: President, J. E. Smith, Fernie, B. C.; Vice President, Wm. Graham, Coleman, Alta.; Secretary Treasurer, Thos. France, Coal Creek, B. C.; International Board Member, D. Ross, Fernie, B. C.; Sub District Board Member, James Burke, Bellevue, Alta.; Neutral Scrutineer, Pete A. Sepacker, Maple Leaf, Alta.

The above Local also endorsed unanimously the action taken by the International Executive Board with regard to supporting the miners of Vancouver Island, West Virginia and Colorado in order to carry on the strikers to a successful issue.

It seems strange that a union man around this community is almost compelled to visit a non-union shop in order to have his hair and his whiskers shops remind us more of a visit to the dentist, instead of having a pleasant shave and your hair trimmed decently. Nothing like learning a trade and then you would very likely hang in your shop the union card.

A large number of the mine workers have left Maple Leaf for pastures new owing to shortage of cars. They claim that in order to exist they must have the privilege of working every day at this camp. Good luck, boys, hoping that you will not strike at anything abnormal.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson of the Columbia Hotel, Elko, paid a flying visit

to Passburg and left Tuesday evening homeward bound.

Mr. Thomas Martin, the representative of the International Correspondence Schools, was in the city on Friday last on business. Doing fine, says Tom.

A large number of the old time miners of Passburg are severing their connection with Leth Coal Company. The reason for quitting the Observer is not in a position to state definitely. We guess the old complaint, fifty cents a ton based on a two foot seam of coal and thirty cents a pound for sawdust.

Passburg Local 2352 will hold meetings on the second and fourth Sundays of each month at two o'clock in the afternoon in Slovak Hall. Every member is requested to attend, grievance or no grievance. Come one, come all! Because it is the only institution whereby we, the workers, can ever hope to derive any benefit therefrom. And in our opinion it is the duty of each member to participate and make this institution a college for education as well as a business proposition in order that we may in the near future lead ourselves out and not eternize this darkness.

A large number of the boys went to Bellevue last Saturday to witness the Bellevue versus Coleman football match. We are sure that they were perfectly satisfied with the result, one of the best games of the season. Keep your eye on Passburg eleven next year, say the boys.

The true position of the workers is fully appreciated by the master class is evidenced by the contempt which they and their hangers-on show in the very manner in which they utter the word "working man." And how carefully they move aside on the prairie to avoid even seeing one of these geese that lay the golden egg.

Mr. Mike Nemeck, who unfortunately was internally injured some time ago at the Passburg Colliery by a falling cap rock, is still unable to follow his former employment, but he is progressing as favorably as can be expected.

The Brothers Twigg, contractors, have, during the week, been doing extensive repairs to the Passburg Hotel in preparation for the coming winter, which is going to be a severe one, say the Twiggs.

The manner in which the C. P. R. is distributing their box cars to the various coal mines in this district is laughable, even to the farmer. When this big corporation have a demand for coal, the poor farmers' bumper

is permitted to rot on the prairie. But at the present time it seems that the demand is for grain, and therefore the C. P. R. is there with a big mt. They are perfectly satisfied to starve out one industry at a time, providing it does not interfere with the company's dividend.

Mr. W. Duncan, manager of the Passburg Hotel, accompanied by Mr. D. Bisset, was visiting Fernie last Saturday on business. He returned on Monday.

If the business men of this beautiful city are so anxious with regards to an agent being stationed at the Passburg depot, what is the reason that no petition for an agent has been presented? There is no doubt, in my mind, providing the petition is drawn up and signed by the inhabitants of Passburg, that the general superintendent of the C. P. R. would give this his earliest consideration and immediately station an agent here to accommodate the

(Continued on page four)

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Lots in District Lot 121. Prices and terms reasonable. Lots from \$100 up, not in Townsite but adjoining; within one and a half mile circle.

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Fruit and Vegetables.

THE RIGHT GOODS, THE RIGHT PRICE, THE
RIGHT TREATMENT EACH AND EVERY TIME

Phone 25 Victoria St. Blairmore, Alta.



SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest 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 2,500 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 subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application 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, and 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. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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My Reminiscences of August Bebel

By Abraham Cahan (Translated by Harry Rogof)

On a hot August day in the year 1891 I traveled from Paris to Brussels. I was going to the second International Socialist Congress as a delegate of the United Hebrew Trades of New York.

On the train were a number of other delegates—several from France, a few from Italy, a few from Roumania. On the way, we picked up a delegate from Holland. Just how we came to know one another, I don't quite recall, but once we became acquainted, we formed one group and remained to an interpreter for our small group of gether all the way to our destination.

The Dutch delegate—a slim young man, with long hair—occupied the seat opposite mine, and when he discovered that I came from America, he addressed me in an excellent English. He was quite a linguist and acted as international delegates. With his assistance, we conversed together of the approaching congress, of the movement in the various countries and kindred subjects.

I still remember how I felt on that occasion. The mere thought that we were coming from different lands as delegates to a Socialist congress made an indescribable impression upon me. And this impression derived a peculiar flavor from the fact that we stood in need of an interpreter to make conversation possible. We came from different countries; we speak different languages; we belong to different nations, but we are all Socialists; our hearts beat in unison. We are one in spirit. And this small group is but a sample of a great body of several hundred delegates who will soon assemble in the Congress Hall. They hail from all parts of the world. They come from everywhere to that gathering.

"Workers of all lands, unite." These words, which had been as a charm to me for many years, at that moment rang out in me like a prophecy fulfilled.

The train rushed on. We were coming nearer and nearer to Brussels, nearer and nearer to that city which at that moment was drawing toward it hundreds of other Socialist delegates from hundreds of other cities and countries. My heart beat faster and faster. I was in a state of ecstasy.

We mentioned many names in the course of our conversation. But none as frequently and as reverently as those of Bebel, Liebknecht and Singer. Germany is the cradle of the Socialist movement; and these three men were its standard bearers in the country. I had known their names for many years. I had read of them, revered them, loved them, adored them.

And soon I was to grasp their hands—the thought of it was like adding fire to the flame of ecstasy that was burning so brightly on the hearth of my soul.

We arrived at Brussels rather late in the afternoon. A committee met us at the station and we were conducted to the People's House—the home of the Co-operative Societies of the Belgian Socialist party. The small square in front of this building was alive with people. Here all the delegates were brought from the railroad station. There was a babel of tongues and the faces betrayed different nationalities and races. There were greetings in all languages spoken in the world. All hearts were aflame. I imagined I imagined I could hear them calling to one another, "Workers of all lands are united."

Never will I forget that moment. I can see the whole scene before me. I can relive every emotion. Such moments one never forgets.

Suddenly the excitement grew intense. All eyes were fixed on one distant point. People pointed with their fingers and craned their necks.

"The German delegates are coming! The German delegates!" was heard on all sides. "There is Bebel! There is Liebknecht! That stout man over there is Singer."

Quite a crowd of strong, strapping men approached us. Most of them wore beards, and all had black, broad-brimmed felt hats on their heads. The excitement and enthusiasm were still mounting. Now it was caused by the greetings. Some had been acquainted before. The rest had to be introduced. Handshakes all round! Smiles, laughter and joy.

There it was that I first became acquainted with Bebel, Liebknecht and Singer—the three leaders and founders of German Social Democracy. The three giants—of our movement.

How hard it is to become reconciled to the fact that these powerful names are now but the designation of graves.

I can see Bebel standing before me in his full glory, just as he appeared to us on that same afternoon on that small square in front of the Brussels People's House. A little above average height, erect, rather slender and wearing a long brown coat. When he removed his big Social Democrat hat, his hair seemed dark brown. On closer observation, I could detect a steely greyness in spots. I remember that his hair kept me curious all that week. Every time I met him I would scrutinize his head on all sides. From one angle it would appear one shade of brown, but from a different angle the hair would have the effect of changeable silk.

His face was youthful. It bespoke energy and sound deep sense. Penetrating eyes—penetrating, yet mild and pleasing. There was also softness in his voice. As I write these words, I can hear that voice sounding in my ears just as clearly as on that memorable day twenty-two years ago.

At that congress I saw Bebel every day, and several times I had long talks with him. Four years later I was with him again for a week at the congress at Zurich. During the same summer I met him twice in Berlin (once in his home and a second time in the editorial rooms of the Berlin

Vorwaerts). I heard him deliver one of his speeches in the Reichstag. I also listened to him at a big mass meeting in Berlin. I have gathered many heartfelt impressions of that great man.

Twenty-two years after the Brussels congress (1912), I had the great happiness of meeting him quite accidentally. And in place of that dark brown hair with but a suspicion of grayness, his head was now snow white. His face was still full of energy and sympathetic youthfulness. Yet I failed to recognize him. In his voice only could I detect that freshness, that energy of twenty-two years before. The heavy hand of two decades left its mark.

At both congresses that I attended, Bebel was frequently on the floor. He took part in many discussions at the sessions and at committee meetings. And every time he spoke, all listened with rapt attention. His importance and fame were partly responsible for it, but that was by no means the only reason. Liebknecht vied with him in fame and his speeches excelled those of Bebel in poetry and eloquence. And yet interested as we were in Liebknecht, we were more so in his disciple and comrade, August Bebel.

Bebel's speeches were unique in their clarity and common sense. He always spoke directly to the point. Always stuck close to the subjects, and all he said was logical. He would attack the heart of the question at the very outset, and he would compel his audience to follow him irresistibly point by point over the entire field of the battle. One would forget the speaker and the speech and become entirely absorbed in the argument.

Spectacles are worn for aiding the sight, and the better the lenses are, the less the wearer is conscious of them. Spectacles that keep you aware of their presence are not the kind you want. Furthermore, should you adorn your glasses with beautiful figures of flowers or birds, your sight would be hindered instead of improved. The artistic value of the ornament won't matter at all. Those beautiful flowers and birds on the glasses will shut out the light, will interfere with the eye and confuse the images on the retina. It's just so with the writers and orators who prefer reason to rhetoric. The purpose of language is to enable us to communicate our thought to others. And, therefore, the clearer these thoughts are, the less encumbered they are with ornaments, the easier it is for us to forget the form, the words, and to get at the thought.

When Bebel spoke, we would forget him and his speech—the arguments were so clear and absorbing. We say and listened, and unconsciously our heads nodded in approval of his every remark.

Don't infer from this that his style was dry. For the contrary was true. His speeches thrilled with life. He was witty and full of ginger. His humor was never tacked on for "humor's sake." His jokes were never brought in purposely to relieve the audience. They grew out of the argument and formed a necessary part of it.

And the same merit that won him complete attention at Socialist gatherings won his eager listeners at the Reichstag from capitalist as well as Socialist ranks. When Bebel rose to speak on the floor of Parliament, the café would become deserted. Every Deputy rushed to his seat immediately, not to miss a single word of the orator. And the galleries also would be immediately overcrowded.

I had occasion to hear him in the Reichstag during the summer of 1893. The army bill was being discussed. The Kaiser insisted that the army be increased and the Socialists were combating it, though they were fully convinced that the majority of the Deputies were with the government. Our Comrades felt that it was their duty to fight to the last ditch. They also considered it an excellent opportunity for general propaganda, for attacking the system and showing up its rottenness.

As usual, the most important speech in that fight was delivered by August Bebel. It was a historical day and a historical speech. Comrade Singer provided me with a ticket for the gallery, and I made sure to come early to get a good seat. When the session opened, every chair in the hall and the galleries was occupied.

The President announced Bebel's name, and the famous Socialist rose and began to talk in his ringing, unforgettable pleasant voice. Everybody sat there in rapt attention.

But from time to time his sibilant in the enemy would be too painful, and then he would be interrupted by an angry outcry, a bitter laugh or a protesting remark from his smarting opponents. And Bebel never passed over their retorts. His response was always prompt and hurt so much more than the original provocation that those who senters would yell with rage.

I remember that one of those retorts was so full of venom, so full of biting fun, that many of the government Deputies couldn't help joining in the general laughter. Close to me sat a stout, dimly dressed gentleman—a fair specimen of capitalist arm's prospect. He had a sneering grin on his face all the time that Bebel spoke. But this last retort got the best of him. He couldn't help laughing with the rest of us. However, he quickly realized his mistake, and as it approached to his companion, he remarked: "The devil must get his due. He is ready with the whip."

Unfortunately, I cannot recall the particular point Bebel made on that occasion, but I can best illustrate Bebel's wonderful keenness in debate by the following instance. That happened some time after my visit to the Reichstag. Bebel was debating Socialism with a celebrated priest, the leader of the Center. The debate continued for several days. Finally the priest demanded of Bebel a detailed

description of how a Socialist community would be administered.

Bebel replied that Socialists cannot furnish details on that subject, that details are determined by conditions, and that we cannot be prophets to guess just how things will come out. The priest was elated at his answer, and with a great fuss he cried out: "You Socialists plead ignorance of the Socialist society, then, and still you are persuading millions of workers to follow you there. You are misleading millions into a world that is unknown to you."

Bebel turned calmly upon the priest, and asked him for a detailed description of what takes place in heaven. The priest answered that no living man knows that; that is something which God alone can tell. Bebel then said: "And yet without knowing anything about heaven, you priests are preaching about it and urging millions of Christians to believe in it."

Bebel was one of the ablest, most powerful and formidable debaters in Europe. That was admitted by enemies and friends alike.

At the congress in Brussels I came in conflict with Bebel over a certain resolution. And, although I held a view opposed to his, he impressed me with his manner of talk, with the friendly, truly comradely spirit that pervaded everything he said. He was profoundly serious in all he did and said, but his gravity was vitalized, and tempered by a peculiar kind of cheerfulness and kindliness.

At the Brussels congress an interesting situation arose regarding Delegate Iglesias, the leader of the Socialist movement in Spain. He desired to speak, but didn't know any of the three available languages (German, French and English). An exception was made out of respect for him, and he was permitted to deliver his speech in Spanish. There were only a few in the big audience that were able to understand him. But the quality of his voice, the features of his face, his general manner and gestures made a profound impression in all of us. He fascinated us. His face was pale, his eyes blue, his voice passionate, his movements fiery. We felt the meaning of his words if we didn't understand them. His words rang like those of a prophet delivering a message too holy for earthly speech. I can still see the fire in his beautiful eyes, the flash of his white, even teeth. He drew us to him like a powerful magnet.

When he finished, he was greeted by the loudest outburst of applause heard at that congress. A few days after that all the delegates went to Ghent to attend a banquet arranged in our honor by the local Comrades. At the banquet table Bebel was hard on those who indulged in long serious speeches. He would taunt them with his jokes. He believed that banquet tables are not the place for serious discussions. I was very near Bebel's seat and could hear his remark to his neighbors. His German Comrades behaved toward him like brothers and his attitude was the same. He was the height of simplicity and naturalness.

In the course of the evening a German delegate became tangled up in a mess of abstruse verbosity. The situation looked hopeless. "Where is Iglesias?" Bebel remarked laughingly to his neighbors. "Let him rather speak, we will understand him more easily than that fellow." His remark was hailed with laughter, and soon there came from all sides the good humored cry of "Iglesias! Iglesias!"

The interesting Spaniard hesitated, but he had to yield. He delivered a short speech and was again greeted by a thunder of applause accompanied by joyous laughter.

Bebel's leading quality was his in-born tactfulness. In this he had no peer. His remarkable balance and poise enabled him to do more for the growth and development of the movement than any other one Socialist.

Our movement is rich in enthusiasts. Many of the best Socialists have souls that are essentially religious. They come for religious ecstasy, and find in the Socialist ideal which proclaims law and justice among all men. But to achieve Socialism, practical work is necessary, and for that are needed men of wisdom, tact, level-headedness, and all that Bebel had in a full and overflowing measure.

I have remarked before that Liebknecht was more of a poet. His writing and speeches at times rose to a high level of literary splendor, but in practical wisdom he was always ready to consult with Bebel.

At the Zurich congress a case between two Comrades was tried in which the American delegates served as witnesses. The Executive Committee of the German Social Democracy held a special session to hear evidence and give judgment. In brief, the case was this: A certain prominent Comrade had been attacked in Liebknecht's Vorwaerts, and the Comrade now demanded a retraction, claiming that the attack was unfounded. The American delegates, who were in a position to know, sustained the plaintiff with ample convincing evidence. There was no doubt in anybody's mind that a wrong had been done to the complainant. It seemed that Liebknecht had based his attack in incorrect reports. His defense was that he had no means of verifying those reports and allowed himself to be misled. Yet, he absolutely refused a withdrawal of his statements. He was a hot-tempered man, and he was quite angry in the speech he delivered. He considered the demand of the complainant excessive.

When he finished, Bebel took the floor. I can still remember his opening sentence. "Well, I am of the opinion," he began, and proceeding in his pleasant, soothing and sympathetic

his face and form were not very striking. A great man has generally something in his appearance that draws attention. He looks great, different from the common mass. Bebel was a plain looking man, ordinary in every way, and in this perhaps consisted his real greatness. He was wonderfully practical, clever, sincere, warm-hearted, and yet always simple. He was a plain man of the people. He never attended a college. He was self-taught, self-made. He was, indeed, the fittest man to lead the great movement of the people. The great movement of the workers should have had for its leader a man who from its ranks had risen into leadership.—New York Call.

The change wrought in Liebknecht by these words was wonderful. In place of his angry countenance, we saw before us a mild, kindly face. His voice softened. He gladly accepted the verdict.

The complainant was likewise satisfied. I left that small gathering deeply impressed with Bebel's tactfulness and sagacity. The conviction grew on me that as a leader of our movement he was the right man in the right place.

He was indeed possessed of remarkable tact, of rare judgment and extraordinary discernment. He never lost his head, was never too hasty. Every question presented to him was thoroughly studied from all angles.

This cast of mind is usually deficient in other respects. It is generally coupled with a cold, hard soul, lacking in emotion. Men of that mental calibre possess little or no personal magnetism. One admires their wit, envies their judgment, but is not charmed by their personality. They may excite your mind, but not your heart. No so Bebel. He was a great exception to the rule. His tactful mind was joined to a warm heart, his quiet judgment was united to a charming soul.

His intimate friends and Comrades as well as the millions of followers had for him just as much love as admiration. His soul was a happy compound of enthusiasm and keen practical sense. Such natures are very rare. And this rare combination of mental qualities was, in my opinion, the chief reason of his marvelous success as a Socialist leader and of the wonderful popularity he enjoyed during his lifetime.

As a rule, the tactful, clever politician produces the impression of shrewdness. In this, too, Bebel was an exception. He was truly wise without the least suspicion of shrewdness.

His most pointed and most practical speeches were permeated by profoundest sincerity; not a trace of artificiality or sham. I have given instances of his power of debate. He was a fighter, a mighty, fearless soldier of the cause. He was wonderfully quick in trapping his opponent and in throwing him down with one single remark. But he never used foul weapons. There was sincerity in his every joke; all that passed his lips came directly from the heart and entered directly into the hearts of his listeners.

Little wonder, indeed, that he was beloved by his bitterest opponents. They revered him in spite of themselves.

When I visited Bebel in Berlin, the so-called "Jugend" were causing quite some disturbance in the party. They were a group of anarchists, who preferred to remain in the Socialist ranks and utilize our platform for the propaganda—more or less like the I. W. W. of this country. They attacked political action and advocated violence. I asked Bebel for his opinion of this movement.

"I believe that, troublesome as that movement is," he said, "it has its use. Of course, their preaching is childish. But just because of that our party cannot be harmed by it. And the general disturbance it raises is of value. It causes discussion. People become curious and we get a better chance to preach and to explain our principles. If not such occasional eruptions, we might fall asleep."

At the same time, he prophesied a short life for that movement, and this prophecy has long since been fulfilled. A few words about Bebel as an agitator. He always spoke simply, clearly and heartily. No superfluous phrases, no theatrical gestures. The effect on his hearer was always deep and powerful.

He was a rare personality; though

What is said to be the first shipment of coal from the Bulkley Valley district in northern British Columbia to a port in southern British Columbia recently came from mines 15 miles east of New Hazelton, along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Prince Rupert and Fort George. In addition to the demand for this coal in the more settled localities in southern British Columbia the future mining and agricultural possibilities of the Bulkley Valley will furnish in time an excellent market for this coal.

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

GLADSTONE LOCAL No. 2314 Meet first and third Fridays. Miners' Hall, Fernie; second and fourth Fridays, Club Hall, Coal Creek. Sick Benefit attached. T. Uphill, Sec. Fernie, B. C. COLEMAN LOCAL No. 2683 Meet every other Sunday, generally second and fourth Sunday days in the month. J. Johnstone, Sec. PASSBURG LOCAL No. 2352 Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Slovak Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached. Thos. G. Harries, Sec. Passburg, Alta. BURMIS LOCAL No. 949 Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in School House, Burmis. No Sick Society. Thos. G. Harries, Sec. Passburg, Alta. MAPLE LEAF LOCAL No. 2829 Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in Union Hall, Maple Leaf. No Sick Society. Thos. G. Harries, Sec. Passburg, Alta. LETHBRIDGE LOCAL No. 574 Meet every Wednesday evening at 7:30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North. L. Moore, Sec. Treas. CARBONDALE LOCAL No. 2227 Meet every alternate Sunday at 2:30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman. J. Mitchell, Sec. Box 105, Coleman. HOSMER LOCAL No. 2497 Meet every Tuesday evening in the Athletic Hall at 7:30. Sick Benefit Society in connection. W. Balderstone, Sec. Box 63, Hosmer, B. C. BEAVER CREEK LOCAL No. 481 Meet every Sunday 3 o'clock p.m. John Loughran, Sec.

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Continua nra' accanito che mai lo scopero nelle miniere di rame del Michigan. Pare che le Compagnie non vogliono in alcun modo venir a patti ed accedere alle giuste domande di quei derelitti minatori che per anni furono tenui in quel schiavi in quelle miniere, che per anni, per non essere uniti dovettero contentarsi di paghe derisorie e solo bastanti per campare miseramente la vita.

Si trovano presentemente in quel distretto minerario i capi della Western Federation of Miners ed i piu' ferventi organizzatori, che non badando al costante pericolo al quale sono soggetti, non facendo caso della sbragaglia che spira loro sopra, continuano a predicare il verbo dell'unione e le loro parole sono ascoltate. Quei forti minatori sono convinti che al fine avranno vittoria e condurranno dalle loro miniere i crumiri dalle mine.

Giornalmente avvengono conflitti fra minatori e guardie delle compagnie, sangue innocente gia' fu sparso, poveri innocenti furono massacrati, ma non pertanto, non e' per niente affievolita la speranza di una ben vicina vittoria.

Giornalmente numerose squadre di vigilanza composte di donne cercano di tenere indietro i crumiri, le poverette nel loro lavoro di propaganda vengono assalite dalle guardie e maltrattate, ma non per questo si perdono di coraggio, e sono di grande aiuto per la vittoria finale.

In questi giorni fu arrestato Yanko Terlich uno dei Direttori della Western Federation e come pure fu arrestato per ben tre volte l'amico Bernardo Gorgia uno dei piu' ferventi organizzatori. Non per questo hanno lasciato la breccia, ma continuano a portare la loro parola di unione fra quei forti minatori, ai quali auguriamo una solenne rivendicazione del loro diritto.

UNIONISTI E CRUMIRI

Si sente sovente dire dai critici: "Perche' devono gli unionisti rifiutare al lavoratore con quelli con non lo sono? Se una persona non desidera di appartenere ad un'unione, certamente ne ha il privilegio, ed i suoi compagni di lavoro non hanno alcun diritto di lamentarsi."

Non e' vero, essi hanno ogni diritto, si in ragione che giustizia. L'unioneista fa grandi sacrifici per ottenere cosa considera sia giusto. Quello non unionista invece, raccoglie tutti i vantaggi senza averne alcun disturbo. L'unioneista si riunisce coi suoi compagni contro l'avidita' ed ingiustizia del padrone e da il suo tempo e denaro per la causa che ha a cuore. La sua unione ha da essere mantenuta e tenuta in piedi dalle contribuzioni dei membri, ognuno dei membri da il suo tempo nelle riunioni, qualche volta da molto del suo tempo per servire nei comitati. Lavora e lotta duramente, non importa cosa gli costi per assicurare, non solo per lui, ma pure per i suoi compagni lavoratori un giusto compenso per il duro lavoro, e se oppresso dall'ingiustizia, lui, in unione ai suoi compagni di fede, rifiuta di lavorare ai patti offerti dai padroni, soffre, patisce la fame, e questo onde che al fine tutti possano avere i benefici desiderati.

Il non unionista invece, lavora senza alcun pensiero, accetta apertamente tutti i vantaggi guadagnati dai sofferenti loro compagni di lavoro, e tutto questo senza offrirli per prestare alcun aiuto. Nell'unione vi e' la forza, ma quell'unione nella quale sta la forza e' distrutta da quelli che rifiutano di appartenere all'unione.

Gli sforzi dell'organizzazione sono resi infruttuosi, le sofferenze dei buoni unionisti sono rese inutili dalla cattivita' o vigliaccheria dei non unionisti. Tutti i veri unionisti sono pronti e fermi per la loro unione ad ogni tempo ed in qualunque occasione, e quando le circostanze domandano loro, se sono pronti a lasciare il lavoro, rispondono subito alla chiamata con grande sacrificio di se stessi o della famiglia. Qual sara' il loro sentore quando vadano le loro mogli i loro bambini soffrire la fame, e questo perche' non vogliono

sottomettersi all'ingiustizia, ed allora ancora, quando ad onta di queste pene nere, la vittoria e' dalla loro parte, a costo chi sa di quali sacrifici, a costo talvolta di sangue sparso, gli uomini che hanno continuato il lavoro come prima, accettano i vantaggi guadagnati dai loro fratelli in lotta, come se niente fosse, e con faccia sorridente e facile coscienza, non calcolando sulla loro vigliaccheria e come se fossero persone oneste.

Il non unionista e' un traditore dei suoi compagni di lavoro, e' la rovina del loro organizzatore. Si puo' dunque far sorpresa del perche' gli unionisti non lo possono vedere di buon occhio. Se si avesse ben a riflettere sulla cosa, sarebbe da trattarli ancor peggio. — L'Unione.

KRALJE BAKRA SLEPO DRVE V PORAZ

Operatorji zavrnilli vsak sporazum.—Vojaki na konjih z golimi sabljami napadli stavkarje.—Ves zensk ranjenih—Blagajnik American Federation of Labor obiskal stavkarje.—\$14,000 prilo iz Butte—40 skebov ostavilo delo.

CALUMET, Mich., 13. sept.—Državna milica na konjih se je danes zapodila z golimi sabljami v rokah, v ogromno množico stavkarjev, njihovih žen in prijateljev na osmi cesti. Več oseb, med katerimi je bilo največ zensk, so konji podrli na tla in jim prizadali lahke poškodbe. Mesto je polno stavkarjev. Na tisoče jih je prišlo iz oblice. Že ob šesti uri zjutraj so bile ulice tako natalčene, da je bil vsak promet nemogoč. Stavkarji so mirno demonstrirali v velikanskem obodu. Zvedeli so namreč, da so kralji bakra z Jimom McNaughtnom na čelu ponovno zavrnilli vsak sestanek z zastavniki unije in ponovno odrekli vsak sporazum in tudi vsako formo zastopniki unije in ponovno odrekli vzbudilo veliko nevoljo med delavci in demonstracija je bila toliko večja. Deputi-šerifi so skakali kot pošasti semintje, toda, proti ogromnemu valu ljudstva so bili brez vsake moči. Teda so šerifi klicali na pomoč milico in večja tolpa konjikov se je takoj odzvala in napadla mirno množico, ki ni storila ničesar drugega, kakor da je izražala protest proti kraljem bakra, ki s svojo trgovaštvo drve v gotov proaz.

John B. Lennon, glavni blagajnik American Federation of Labor, je prišel včeraj iz Washingtona v bakreno okrožje, kjer bo imel tri velike shodi so združeni z obhodi. Prihod Range, danes v Houghtonu in jutri pa v znani Palestini na Lauriumu. Vsi tri shodi so združeni z obhodi. Prihod Lennona je zopet mrzel curek za kapitaliste, ki vedno trditjo, da American Federation of Labor ne odobrava in ne podpira tega štrajka. Resnica pa je, da je A. F. of L. z dvema milijonoma organiziranih delavcev zastavila vse moči, da zagotovi zmago rudarjem v michiganskem bakrenem okrožju.

Rudarji iz Butte poslali \$14,000. Iz Butte, Mont. je došel brzojav, da je tamošnja rudarska unija sklenila poslati \$14,000 v pomoč stavkarjem v bakrenem okrožju. Vsi delavci brez razlike in tudi trgovci v Butte so zelo navdušeni za svoje stajkajoče brate v Michiganu in hočejo storiti vse, da jim pomagajo v boju.

Zadnji terek na redni seji unije v italijanski dvojeni je položilo zavezo 57 novih članov, ki so pristopili prejšnji toden. To je najboljši dokaz, kako lažje kapitalistični listi, ki venomer poročajo, da se stavkarji "vrčajo na delo". Na drugi strani pa kapitalistične cunje nečjeje poročati, da se jo te dni poslovilo 40 skebov v Calumet in Keckia kompanije. Skebje so videli, da niso kos toškemu rudniškemu delu in šli so na vse strani. Usmililo se jih je par trgovcev in šli so jim pomagat. Med temi je tudi italijanski menar Battisto Mario iz Lauriuma, kateri je vrzel svoj bel joplj in predpanski vstran in šel v juno skebati. Seveda, plačal bo drago svojo skebatarjo, kajti delavcem no bo več prodajal meso.

Najlepša solidarnost vlada med rudarji v Keweenaw County. Tam nihče no dela niti no poskuša delati. To priznaje tudi kapitalistični list "De-

troit. Free Press", kateri piše, da je tamkaj 98 odstotkov vseh rudarjev v uniji. Kljub temu je pa tankaj prišlo 80 miličarjev na konjih. Ne vem, temu.

Stavkarska junakinja "Miners' Bulletin" prinaša sledečo po notarju zapriseženo izjavo sodružice Ane Klemenc, bivajoče v Calumetu: "Stanujem v Red Jacketu in dne 3. septembra ob šesti uri zjutraj šla sem v družbi več drugih zensk po šesti cesti. Za francosko cerkvijo srečano šest skebov in dva deputija, ki sta prve spremijala na delo. Mirno smo rekli skebom, da naj ne gredo na delo, toda med pogovorom s skebi skočila sta na nas deputija in eden je zavilitel svoj kolec nad mojo glavo. Prestregla sem udarac z roko, toda roka je bila hudo zadeta. Pretepała sta tudi ostale zenske s kolci in metala kamenje na nas. Me nismo imele nobenega orožja."

RAZNE VESTI IZ STAVKARSKEGA OKROZJA

(Miners' Bulletin in Izvirna poročila.) Mrs. Mary Puhok, katera ima več rojakov na stanovanju na sedmi cesti v Red Jacketu, je dala tistim, ki spadajo v unijo, ultimatum: Ali na delo, ali se pa selite! Dčna gospa Puhok seveda tudi spada v Klopčičevo čredo. Ako gospa Puhok ne naha pomagati skebatarji, bomo posegeli nazaj v njeno zgodovino, v tisto dobo, ko je na Heell gospodarji captain Wilson in ko je bilo delo na prodej za \$50 do \$100. Ta zgodovina je za gospo Puhokovo zelo črna. Torej pozor! — (Eden stavkarjev.)

Champion Copper County Company je obvestila nekatere stavkarje, ki stanujejo v njenih hišah, da naj gredo na delo ali pa selijo ven. Unija je pa izposlova la proti družbi sodajsko prepoved, da ne sme nikogar vreči iz svojih hiš, ker to je proti pogodbi, katera je bila sklenjena med družbo in dotičniki, ki so prevzela stanovanja. O vzdržnosti te prepovedi bo sodišče obravnavalo 15. sept. Dobro je, da enkrat tudi kapitalisti okusijo tisto orožje, katerega tako radi vporabljajo proti delavcem: in junction.

Eden vojakov, kateri patrolira v Calumetu, je v privatnem pogovoru izjavil, da se mu že stude taka služba. "Mi nimamo nobenega businessa tukaj"—dejal je vojak—mi nismo šli k vojakom, da strajkamo. Štrajkarje, temveč da branimo domovino." Kadar bo tako mislila večina vojakov, tedaj zapoje kapitalizmu smrtina ura.

Stroški ta vzdrževanje milice v stavkarskem okrožju do 1. sept. so narasli na \$200,000. Vsa dan stane približno \$2000. Waddell-Mahonove barabe so dobile za mesec avgust \$10,334.83, posebni deputiji \$4,208.75, za voznje v avtomobilih je šlo \$1650 in za orožje ter streljivo \$2140. Poleg tega se pa računava, da imajo družbe izube približno 40 milijonov dolarjev odkar traja štrajk. Kako imenitno zna gospodariti kapitalistična vlada!

Neke skeb, kateri je delal dva dni pri C. & H. in potem opustil skebatarjo, je dobil za dva dni—\$4.92, torej po \$2.46 na dan. Delal je od polu sedmih zjutraj do petih popoldne. Kolkje je bil torej na boljšem? Ali se mu je grdo izdajstvo splačalo? Prav mu je!

HOW WE GROW

Upward of four hundred and nine thousand members paid in per capita tax for the month of August.

Considering the locals that failed to report to the International in that month, the men on strike, or exonerated for other reasons, it is safe to say that more than four hundred and fifty thousand of the coal miners on this continent are in good standing in our organization.

While we are very proud of the wonderful increase in membership we recognize also the weight of the responsibility that rests upon the officials, upon the administrations, International and district.

Four hundred and fifty thousand men with those dependent on them. A conservative estimate would be a million and three-quarters of people, whose welfare depends, to a great extent on the wisdom and forethought of the officials to whom they have entrusted the affairs of the organization for the terms of their respective offices.

Credit must be accorded to the present international administration, whose policies are largely responsible for the wonderful growth of the organization in the last two years.

Patience, persevering missionary work has been in progress in all of the unorganized fields. The ground has been well prepared; precipitate, ill-considered strikes have been discouraged. Education rather than strife seeking is the policy that has proven by results to be the true way to progress.

And the near future will further prove the wisdom of the policies adopted.

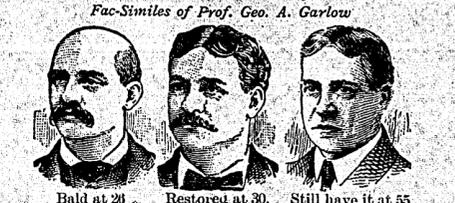
A few more years of careful, painstaking educational missionary work will bring us to the goal we have so long been striving to reach—the organization of all those who work in and around the mines, in every part of the continent. And in every unorganized or partly organized field careful, capable men are busily employed in this necessary educational work.—U. M. W. A. Journal.

According to the Department of Labor there are 160,120 members of trade unions in Canada, about two per cent of the population.

Establish the eight hour workday in California by law, the Socialists have taken up the work of obtaining 50,000 verified signatures, necessary to put the measure on the ballot to be voted on at the coming election. By the co-operation of the trade unionists and the Socialists, 30,131 signatures have been obtained to date, and now that quick action is needed, the Socialists are straining every effort to win the eight hour day through legislation—a prize which they insist is worth the struggle.

Shiloh's Cure
SINGLES, STOPS, CURES COLDS,
NEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

"I Grow Hair, I Do"



A NICE FULL HEALTHY head of hair on a clean and healthy scalp, free from irritation, or a bald head and a diseased and irritable scalp covered with scales, commonly called Dandruff. SCALPS ON THE SCALP or an Itchy Irritation is positive proof your hair and scalp is in a diseased condition, as scale commonly called Dandruff, originates from one of the following Parasitical Diseases of the Capillary Glands, such as (Seborrhea, Stear, Capitis, Tetter, Alopecia, or Excema) and certain to result in absolute baldness unless cured before the germ has the Capillary Glands destroyed. Baldness and the loss of hair is absolutely unnecessary and very unbecoming. ALL DISEASES OF THE HAIR fade away like dew under my scientific treatment, and I positively have the only system of treatment so far known to science that is positively and permanently curing diseases of the hair and promoting new growth. The hair can be fully restored to its natural thickness and vitality on all heads that still show fine hair or fuzz to prove the roots are not dead. I HAVE A PERFECT SYSTEM of treatment for out of the city people who cannot come to me for personal treatment ("WRITE TO-DAY") for question blank and full particulars. Enclose stamp and mention this paper. My prices and terms are reasonable. My cures are positive and permanent.

Consult the Best and Profit by 25 Years Practical Experience.
Prof. Geo. A. Garlow
The World's Most Scientific Hair and Scalp Specialist
ROOM 1, WELDON BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ROYAL HOTEL

FERNIE

Bar Unexcelled
All White Help
Everything Up-to-date
Call in and see us once

JOHN DOBBIELANCIK, Prop.

We Are Ready to Scratch
off your bill any item of lumber not found just as we represented. There is no hocus pocus in
This Lumber Business
When you treat spruce we do not send you hemlock. When you buy first-class lumber we don't slip in a lot of culls. Those who buy once from us always come again. Those who have not yet made our acquaintance are taking chances they wouldn't encounter if they bought their lumber here.

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

Advertise in the Ledger and get Results.

A. C. LIPHARDT

JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN
FERNIE :: :: :: B.C.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
Capital Authorized .. \$10,000,000 Capital Paid Up .. 6,925,000
Reserve and Undivid. Total Assets .. 72,000,000
d Profits .. 8,100,000
D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.
FERNIE BRANCH A. M. OWEN, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., I.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD General Manager JOHN AIRD Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce enable the traveller to provide himself with funds without delay at each point of his journey in a convenient yet inexpensive manner. They are issued payable in every country in the world in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$200 with the exact equivalent in the moneys of the principal countries stated on the face of each cheque. They are economical, absolutely safe self-identifying and easily negotiated.

L. A. S. DACK, Manager, FERNIE BRANCH

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

There are many savings accounts opened with the Home Bank for special purposes; for instance—a householder may be saving up to make payment against a mortgage on his house; or to pay a premium on his life insurance. It is a regular practice with many Home Bank depositors to open special accounts for such purposes and to withdraw the money at the end of the six months, or year, when they have sufficient to make the necessary payment.

HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON GENERAL MANAGER
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA
J. T. MACDONALD, Manager
VICTORIA AVE., FERNIE, B. C.

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
20	Dankhead	F. Whentloy, Dankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
192	Dankhead	James Bates, Box 60, Dankhead, Alta.
2103	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burnis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2033	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1129	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horue, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	J. B. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1203	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2407	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	I. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1180	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
3829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2331	Michel	H. Finer, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mines	Wm. Hynd, Elean P. O., Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.



"THE TWINS" (BERNARD SISTERS) WITH "A BACHELOR'S HONEY-MOON," GRAND THEATRE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16TH

Another Bargain Week

Our Men's Department

CLOTHING SPECIAL

Men's Suits and Overcoats will be displayed in our window for Saturday selling at very attractive prices. The values offered this week are exceptional. We will make a special display of new imported Tweed Suits, tailored on the very latest models. This week we will combine these new Tweed Suits with new Winter Overcoats in our window at \$15.00

Men's Sweaters

In All Styles

Coats, Roll Collars and V-necks. Ask to see our Heavy Wool Coat Sweater with deep collar and two pockets. Special at \$1.75

Men's Extra Heavy Coats at \$3.50, \$4.00 and up to \$10.00 each.

Men's V-neck Sweaters. Special Saturday at \$1.50 each. Other lines at \$2.00, \$3.00 and up to \$4.50.

Men's Heavy Double Knit-Roll-neck Sweaters in Black, Navy, Brown, Grey and White at Special \$1.50 each.

Other lines at \$2.50, \$3.50 and up to \$5.00 each.

Amherst Shoes

For Hard Knocks

Every time you see Amherst Home-Made stamped on a Shoe is a positive guarantee that it is made of Solid Leather throughout.

The time of year has arrived when working men want a good strong Shoe to keep the feet off the cold ground. Buy a pair of our Solid Leather Shoes. They give satisfaction.

SOME SPECIALS IN OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT

\$10.00 Serge Dresses for \$6.50

Stylish man tailored Dresses, made of men's wear serge in shades of Navy, Black, Saxe, Tan and Check. This Dress is made exactly as illustrated. Satin collar, velvet bow, four buttons in front. Sleeves are full length, finished with cuff. Front of dress has one-inch pleat down the front and the back made with three pleats. All sizes.

Special each, \$6.50

Flannelette Wear

For Children. Flannelette-Nightgowns for girls and boys, made with double yoke, turnover collars and double cuffs, finished with rows of feather stitching, extra heavy quality, ages 4 to 14.

Prices 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c and \$1.00

Dent's Gloves for Women

Let your Fall Gloves be "Dent's" and you will have absolute glove satisfaction. They are made of the finest selected kid skins on up-to-date patterns. They fit well and give excellent satisfaction. The fall stock embodies all the season's correct shades in all sizes.

Price per pair \$1.50

Winter Weight Vests & Drawers

In either White or Natural Color. The Vests are high neck and long sleeves and the Drawers are both open and closed.

Saturday Special, each 35c

Children's Winter Dresses

In Serges, Velvets, Panamas and Bedfords. Made in all the newest styles and trimmed with fancy Silk Braids, Silks and Satins. The colors, Navy, Cardinal, Brown, Saxe and Checks, and the prices are

85c to \$8.50



Our Grocery Department

Specials for Saturday

Molasses Snaps	2 lbs.	.25
Christy's Fruit & Cherry Cake	per lb.	.30
Two-in-One Shoe Polish	3 tins	.25
Krinkle Corn Flakes	2 packets	.15
St. Charles Family Cream	per tin	.10
Bulk Cocoa	per lb.	.25
Fry's Cocoa	1/2 lb. tin	.20
Kelowna Peaches, 2 lb. tins	2 for	.35
Kelowna Wax Beans, 2 lb. tins	each	.10
Kelowna Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	2 for	.25
Clover Leaf Salmon	per tin	.20
Armour's Shield Hams	per lb.	.26
Armour's Banquet Bacon	per lb.	.27
Queen Quality Pickles	20 oz.	.25
Paragon Pickles	40 oz.	.35
Siam Rice	4 lbs.	.25
White Rose Toilet Soap	6 bars	.25
Brown Windsor Toilet Soap	per doz.	.25
Imperial Maple Syrup	1/2 gallon tin	.60
Sweet Wrinkle Peas	2 tins	.25
Tetley's Brown Label Tea	3 lb. packet	.75
Blue Ribbon Coffee	per lb.	.40
Braid's Big Four Coffee, fresh ground, 2 lbs.		.75
Lyman's Beef, Iron & Wine	per bottle	.50
Scott's Emulsion	large size	.75

Children's Hats

SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S COLORED FELT HATS

Suitable for children from 3 years to 10 years; also Boys' Felt Hats for boys, age 6 years to 16 years.

Special Saturday, 75c each

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

The Corporation of the City of Fernie

BY-LAW NO. 140

A By-law to negotiate an Agreement granting certain concessions and privileges to Joseph H. Frankel, of the City of Fernie, in the Province of British Columbia, Merchant.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie has the power to pass a By-law for negotiating an Agreement granting certain concessions and privileges to Joseph H. Frankel.

AND WHEREAS the said Joseph H. Frankel has made application to the said Municipal Council for certain exemption from taxation and certain concessions, and in consideration thereof has agreed to erect and maintain an abattoir and cold storage plant in the City of Fernie.

AND WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to negotiate an Agreement granting such concessions and privileges to the said Joseph H. Frankel.

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the purpose aforesaid that the Electors of the City of Fernie shall assent to such Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie, in Council assembled, enacts as follows:—

1. That the Mayor and the Clerk of the Corporation of the City of Fernie be and they are hereby authorized on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Fernie to execute a certain Agreement made between the Corporation of the City of Fernie of the first part and Joseph H. Frankel of the second part to be dated the day on which this By-law shall take effect, which said Agreement is marked "A" on the first page thereof and a true copy of such Agreement is published herewith, and to attach the Corporate Seal of the Corporation thereto.

2. This By-law may be cited for all purposes as "The Joseph H. Frankel Concession By-law, 1913."

3. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on the Eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1913.

Read a first, second and third time and passed the Twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1913.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, B. C., on the Sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1913, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and eight o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at Fernie, B. C., October 1st, A. D. 1913.

O. W. ROSS,
City Clerk.

AGREEMENT "A"

THIS INDENTURE made in duplicate the day of _____ A. D. 1913.

BETWEEN:
THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE, for itself, its successors and assigns, hereinafter called the "City";

OF THE FIRST PART,

AND:
JOSEPH H. FRANKEL, of the City of Fernie, in the Province of British Columbia, Merchant, hereinafter called the "Party";

OF THE SECOND PART.

WHEREAS the Party of the Second Part is desirous of erecting and operating an up-to-date Abattoir on Block Forty-Four (44) within the limits of the City of Fernie, and has made an application to the said City to grant him certain privileges and concessions as hereinafter set forth.

AND WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to negotiate an agreement granting such privileges and concessions to the Party of the Second Part upon the terms and conditions as hereinafter set forth.

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to the validity of such agreement that the electors of the City of Fernie shall assent to same in manner provided by the Municipal Act and amendments thereto.

AND WHEREAS the said electors have so assented.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises and of the covenants herein-after contained the said City hereby covenants with the said Party of the Second Part, and the Party of the Second Part hereby covenants with the said City as follows:—

1. The Party of the Second Part will forthwith upon the signing and

sealing of these presents purchase from the Government of the Province of British Columbia, Block Forty-Four (44) in the Townsite of Fernie Annex, Plan 734A.

2. The Party of the Second Part will erect on said Block Forty-four (44) within the limits of the City of Fernie, an up-to-date abattoir and cold storage plant, the building for such abattoir and plant to be in measurement not less than sixty by eighty feet, with a full concrete foundation and basement and to have a one-story superstructure, with brick veneer throughout such superstructure, the cost of such building with its equipment to be about Twelve Thousand Dollars (\$12,000).

3. The Party of the Second Part is to have such building sufficiently advanced in construction and entirely covered in to commence the business which he intends to carry on, by the Second day of July, A. D. 1914, and will commence business fully equipped not later than said date and will have the building fully completed and brick veneered not later than the 15th day of October, A. D. 1914.

4. The Party of the Second Part from the first day of July, A. D. 1914, for a period of six years is to maintain and operate the said abattoir as a going concern, agreeing to have at no time during the said period less than six paid employees domiciled within the limits of the City of Fernie.

5. The Party of the Second Part is to build at or before the first day of July, A. D. 1914, or at such earlier date as he may start to operate, a seven foot board fence around the entire block with the exception of the north-west side, which faces directly on the present tracks of the Great Northern Railway now running in a northeasterly by northerly direction, and will maintain the said fence during the said period in good condition.

6. The Party of the Second Part is not at any time to carry on any fertilizing business on the said property and to observe from time to time the sanitary regulations that may be laid down by the Health Officer for the time being of the City of Fernie during the term hereof.

7. In consideration of the said covenants and conditions being performed from time to time and at all times by the Party hereto of the Second Part, the said City hereby covenants as follows:—

(a) To exempt Block 44 aforesaid and all the improvements to be erected by the said Party of the Second Part thereon including any buildings which he might be actually using from time to time for the housing of himself or his employees or while such buildings shall be vacant, from Municipal taxation of any nature, for a period of six years from the first day of January, A. D. 1914, but such exemption not to extend to any buildings which might be erected thereon and used for the

housing of people other than the Party of the Second Part and his employees.

(b) To furnish the Party of the Second Part with a free and sufficient water supply for six years, not to exceed four thousand (4000) gallons per day, from the second day of July, A. D. 1914, such supply to be used by the Party of the Second Part for his abattoir and cold storage business and for any houses which may be erected on the said premises whilst they are actually being occupied by the Party of the Second Part or his employees.

(c) To allow the Party of the Second Part to use the sewer adjoining Block 44, for a period of six years from the second day of July, A. D. 1914, but the Party of the Second Part is to himself make and maintain all connections between the sewer as now laid and the place where he wishes to use the sewer, and at no time will the Party of the Second Part allow any material to go into the sewer which would be likely to block it up.

(d) To exempt the Party of the Second Part from the second day of July, A. D. 1914, for a period of six years, from the One Dollar per month per horse power charge now in force in the City of Fernie for the users of power, and to grant the Party of the Second Part a rate for power purposes the same as to its most favored customers, on the basis of the scale from time to time in force in the City of Fernie.

(e) The City hereby consents to the Party of the Second Part constructing a level crossing from the Great Northern Railway in to Block 44, and agrees to lend its assistance at all times to the Party of the Second Part, with the Railway Commission or otherwise, so that such crossing may be constructed but the Party of the Second Part is to pay all expenses in connection therewith.

(f) The Party of the Second Part shall have the right to close in the lane at present in Block 44, and should the Party of the Second Part at any time require it the City shall take the necessary steps to have the lane legally closed, and should such lane be legally closed, the title thereto shall remain in the said City and the City shall have the right of ingress, egress and regress at all times for the purpose of fixing its sewer and water mains going through the said Block, and the Party of the Second Part will at no time during the term of this agreement construct anything on the said property which will in any way interfere with the said mains or sewers and nothing that will prevent the said City from full rights of ingress, egress and regress, and the Party of the Second Part shall have the right to keep said lane closed so long as he shall continue to operate said abattoir and cold storage plant as well after the expiration of the said term of six years as during the said term.

8. The failure of the Party of the Second Part to observe any or all of the covenants herein contained shall warrant the said City in forthwith terminating this agreement, by giving to the Party of the Second Part a notice in writing, either delivered to the Party of the Second Part or posted on the said premises stating that such agreement is determined and thereupon all concessions or privileges hereby granted to the Party of the Second Part shall cease.

9. IT IS HEREBY DECLARED AND AGREED that these presents and everything therein contained shall respectively enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns respectively.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said City has caused the corporate seal thereof to be hereunto annexed and the signature of the Mayor and the City Clerk thereof to be hereunder written and the Party of the Second Part has signed his name and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED
in the presence of

NOTICE OF ELECTION

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Fernie that I require the presence of the said electors at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, B. C., on the Sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1913, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and eight o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of voting on By-law No.

140, being a By-law to authorize the Mayor and City Clerk, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Fernie, to execute and attach the seal of the said Corporation to a certain agreement between the said Corporation of the City of Fernie and Joseph H. Frankel, which said proposed By-law and agreement are published herewith, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Fernie, B. C., this first day of October, A. D. 1913.

O. W. ROSS,
Returning Officer.

Grand Master Robert Dudley, of the I. O. O. F., leaves on Saturday morning's train to make his official tour of the whole of British Columbia. Altogether about 57 lodges will be visited, which will necessitate his being absent from the city for over two months.

FERNIE PRESENTED WITH SUPPLY OF GARBAGE CANS

FERNIE, B. C., Sept. 30.—Mount Fernie chapter, Daughters of the Empire, has presented the city with a supply of garbage cans. This is the first step taken by this society in their scheme for the beautification of the city.

The above clipping from the Nelson News. While we cannot but appreciate the efforts of "our daughters" in their endeavor to "beautify" this town, we think that a closely woven basket attached to the telephone or lighting poles would have answered the purpose and stood much less chance of damage than the present row of sentinel-like vermilion-painted tin cans. Truly our conception of the aesthetic finds varied interpretation.

Classified Ads.—Cent a Word

FOR RENT—Modern five roomed house with meat kitchen, cellar, toilet, electric light. Apply W. Barton. 86

FOR SALE—Cheap, well called for Suits, Pants, Overcoats, vests and Ladies' Coats. Pandorium Tailors, over McLean's Drug Store. 84

WANTED—Engineer with B. C. first class papers; must be thoroughly competent, reliable and sober; good wages. Apply, giving references, to Box 1175 Fernie, B. C. 72

SALE OR EXCHANGE (part cash)—160 acres homesteaded, fenced; situated 4 miles from G. T. P. town (Three Hills, Alta.); 8 miles from C. P. R. town (Acoma), about 65 miles north east of Calgary, on G. T. P.; splendid wheat or mixed farming land; 80 acres under cultivation; district one of the best in Alberta. For particulars apply H. A., Box 380, Fernie, B. C. 78

LOST—Dog; Monday on 4 p.m. train; Coal Creek; black and brown half-bred dashund; answers to name of "Teddy." Anyone harboring same will be prosecuted. Person giving information to L. Morton, Coal Creek, or police, which will lead to recovery, will be rewarded. 78

FOR SALE—8 roomed house on McPherson Avenue; easy terms. Apply to Wm. Winstanley, P. O. Box 488, Fernie, B. C. 74

MINERS LOOK—Every man who has a wife should also have a home on a fruit farm in Creston. You can buy as good land as there is in B. C. from R. Lamont, Creston, B. C. Only small payments required. 82

POTATOES FOR SALE—Car load F. O. B. Creston (grown on my own property). Write me your best offer. R. Lamont, Creston, B. C. 81

ISIS THEATRE BEST ALWAYS

PICTURES CHANGED DAILY, A FEATURE EVERY DAY, FEATURES FOR WEEK OCT. 14th

SPECIAL—SATURDAY EVENING AND MATINEE

IN THE KING'S SERVICE

Depicting the life of the British Sailors and Soldiers on Sea and Land.

THE STOLEN IDOL

Reiz Drama

THE \$10,000 BRIDE

Powers Comedy

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6

Mathilde

3 Reel "Eclair" (French) European Society Drama.

NICE PICTURES AND NICE PEOPLE AT THE ISIS

GET OUR WEEKLY BULLETIN AND KEEP UP-TO-DATE ON THE BEST IN MOVING PICTURES