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The District Ledger

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

No. 53, Vol. VII. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., AUGUST 29, 1914

Farewell Smoker To The Volunteers

The city of Fernie had to celebrate the departure of those who have decided to risk their lives in support of the Empire, and with that object in view, the Mayor and several distinguished individuals arranged a concert at which liberal quantities of Mutz's extract, bread and cheese and smokes were dispensed. It was, indeed, fortunate for the German Emperor that he did not happen to be in the vicinity, also that the scene of war is so far away. The mayor, barristers, mine managers and clergymen had remarks to make, all of which were more or less deroratory to his Serene and Warlike Highness Wilhelm II.

The Mayor opened the ball, and his remarks were punctuated by outbursts of applause, which made hearing very difficult. Sherwood Herchmer followed, and his remarks were also well received. A musical program had been arranged and a song by Mr. Schofield was next item. After this we had an opportunity of hearing the opinion of the Rev. D. M. Perley on the war. While deploring the nature of events, he thought they owed a duty to themselves, their country and their King. "We must hang together," quoted the reverend gentleman, "or we shall be hung separately." The unprovoked attack upon Belgium, he claimed, left nothing more for the most peace-loving country in the world but war. His final remarks were an exhortation to the volunteers to live clean lives and be strong.

A song by Mr. F. Alexander was followed by a speech by the Rev. Robertson, in the course of which the reverend gentleman said he thought Germany was going to get a good "drubbing," and he thought that any one who got a "drubbing" from John Bull was all the better for it afterwards. He wished the volunteers Godspeed and a safe return.

The inimitable Archie Prentice was the next entertainer, and his appearance in Highland costume was the signal for a great outburst of cheering. He was compelled to respond to an encore.

Dr. Bonnel was the next orator, and from the start the "Doc" sure "let her go." They were not there to make speeches, he said, but to honor the men who had responded to the call of the greatest nation ever known. Arrogant Germany had dared to declare war on Great Britain, and for her arrogance there was a great fall. He went one better than the Rev. Robertson, and hoped they would give Germany a "damn good licking." The doctor explained that he was permitted to use stronger adjectives than the clergyman, and the audience laughed its approval. If the Empire needed men, he declared they would get them, and if there was not enough young men, they would get them from 18 to 60. "What are we at war for?" asked the speaker. "Does Great Britain want war? No!" The German Government had thought to take advantage of the internal dissentions in Great Britain, but had discovered that those dissentions did not exist, and every man who could was flocking to the army of the King.

W. R. Wilson, general manager C. N. P. Coal Company, who delivered a neat little speech, was in a particularly good anecdotical mood, but remarked that songs seemed more appropriate than speeches. He did not think that the bulk of the German people were responsible for this war, and he spoke in warm terms of the thrift, cleverness and warm-heartedness of the people of that country, which knowledge, he claimed, was gained from first hand acquaintance. None regretted the present war more than he did, and he was aware that there would be a great deal of suffering before it was finished. The speaker related one little anecdote of a German miner at Bankhead, who two days before war was declared, rushed down the main street and inquired of everyone in sight if England had declared war on Germany. It was suggested that the postmaster would be the most likely to know, and he forthwith enquired of that official whether hostilities had broken out between the two countries. Upon being told [illegible] enquired, "Why, then has my English neighbor stolen my chickens?" The answer that might be given to those who enquire why England is at war with Germany is "Because Germany tried to steal poor, little Belgium." W. R. also related his experiences of the war in South Africa and told another story to illustrate the peculiar spirit of fraternity that exists between soldiers, although they may be at war and fighting one another.

Mr. Wilson made the announcement is going to present each man with a case pipe and pouch. This generous donation was loudly cheered, the audience rising and singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

After several musical items, contributed by J. Quinney, Pipe Major Ross, Carrie's orchestra, and others, the grand march around the room, headed by the piper, was started, and the parade went up and down the main street, marching to the strains of the piper's band until early morning.

Both the Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior band and the Italian band were out, playing patriotic airs on the streets during the evening.

The committee of the smoking-concert for the contingent going to the war, wish to thank Messrs. Dobson & Willingham for the use of Victoria Hall, and those who so generously contributed food, drinks and cigars, also others who assisted with music, songs and speeches, and making the concert a success.

FERNIE JOTTINGS

On Friday the All American baseball girls put it over the local nine to the tune of 6 to 3.

Dr. Rutledge, V. S., was in the city on Wednesday on official business.

The Fernie high and public schools opened the fall term on Monday, August 24th.

Acting Chief Provincial Constable Wellsby paid an official visit to Canal Flats and Cranbrook last Friday and Saturday.

A big parade is being arranged for the evening on which the Fernie overseas contingent depart. The Army and Navy Veterans' Association will be the guard of honor for the boys.

The regular monthly tea of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will be held at the home of Mrs. C. H. King, Fernie Annex, on Tuesday, September 1st, from 3 to 6.

Captain Ashley-Cooper of Creston arrived in the city on Wednesday evening to consult with Lt. Col. J. Mackay, recruiting officer, relative to the organization of the East and West Kootenay regiments and overseas contingent.

The letting of the material and labor contracts for the Fernie Annex sidewalks was the only other important business transacted at the council meeting. The Jewell Lumber Company, Jaffray, received the contract for that material at their figure of $2,240.50, and William Dicken, Fernie, the labor contract, at $1,212.20.

In the county court on Friday last, before his honor Judge Thompson, the applications for naturalization of three Germans and three Austrians was refused on the ground that they were invalid inasmuch as the applicants were alien enemies. In dealing with the question of naturalization his honor covered the question very thoroughly and ruled that such alien enemies had no rights whatever in Canadian courts of equity.

At meeting of city council on Thursday last a deputation from the Fernie band waited on the city fathers and requested that the $600 grant passed early this year be paid. As the two bands in the city each have a string on this grant and have been unable to get together with a view of dividing same, the council decided that a competition be held on Labor Day, and that a competent judge be brought in from some outside point to award the total grant to the band that proves itself the superior at the said competition.

On Sunday, August 30th, the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches are joining forces. This is the occasion of the visit of Rev. Charles H. Huestis, field secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance for Alberta and B. C. Union services will be held in the Methodist church in the morning at 11, and in the Presbyterian church at 7:30. Mr. Huestis is a live man with a great message and all will do well to hear him. The Alliance does not stand for coercion or bigotry, but for the rights of the worker and the interests of good citizenship.

THE 1818

As an indication of the management's method of doing business, the feature for Wednesday was not considered up to the mark and they refused to run the film. There are very few towns in Canada where the public enjoy such splendid projection and talented musical selections as we do here in Fernie in our picture houses. The picture public is certainly indebted to Mr. Miller of the Isis for his efforts to elevate the tone of the "movie" theatre, and provide them with good, clean, healthy pictures at a popular price.

Don't forget the second installment of Lucile Love, Friday next.

REPLAY TIE—CRAHAN CUP

This match was played on the old football ground at the north of the town before a goodly number of football enthusiasts. Ovington of Corbin refereed.

Owing to the departure of Jock McLetchie for the front, a slight alteration was necessary in the Creek team, and Manning was called upon to assist McFegan at back. The Fernie team was strengthened by the addition of Hunnable. From the start, Coal Creek did all the pressing, and as a result of a collision between Banns of the Creek, and Gregory, of Fernie, the former was compelled to retire from the game. Shortly after this, T. Martin got a chance at goal and made no mistake. The play had been in progress but a few minutes, when Armstrong notched another for the Creek, and at half time the score read Coal Creek, 2; Fernie, nil.

On the resumption of play, Fernie made a determined effort to pierce the stonewall defense of Sawyer, but to no avail.

The reappearance of Banns strengthened the Creek side, and in spite of some fine combination play by Fernie, Sawyer proved himself equal to the occasion. End to end play followed, and from a rush by Armstrong, the Creek added a third goal. The final result was Coal Creek, 3; Fernie, nil. This means that Coal Creek and Frank will play in the final.

ISLAND STRIKE SETTLEMENT

We have received the following telegram, signed by the president and secretary of District 28, U. M. W. of A., Vancouver Island:

NANAIMO, B. C., Aug. 25.— Following is the proposition that has been accepted by the Vancouver Island miners: The companies will employ all men in their employ at the time of beginning of the trouble, without discrimination, and as rapidly as physical conditions of the mines will permit. The managements further agree that so long as the best interests of the properties under their control may be fully conserved, they will not employ any new men till all of their employes who desire work shall have been reinstated. The miners shall have the right to belong to the United Mine Workers of America if they so choose, and the companies shall not discriminate against any of the men because of their affiliation therewith, this, however, is not to be understood as a recognition in any respect by the companies of the United Mine Workers of America. In order that organized labor may understand the true status of affairs on Vancouver Island, I respectfully request all secretaries of Unions to inform their membership that on account of the conditions in the mines, hundreds of our men are still unemployed, and in all probability it will not be before the first of the year that all former employes will be reinstated. Official notice will be published when men are all reinstated and organized labor will be well advised to say away from Vancouver Island until same appears in the official labor press of this Province.

ROBERT FOSTER,
President,
JOHN M'ALLISTER,
Secretary.

S. P. OF C.

A dance will be held in the Socialist Hall on Labor Day, September 7th. Price of admission as usual.

NOTICE

Miners, stay away from Taber, as the mines are not working and no prospects of work. Hundreds of men idle.

A. BATEMAN,
Pres. Local 102.
ALEX PATERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer

Latest War News

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A general attack upon the French-British allies was made all along the line, today, by Germans in southwestrn Belgium. This is officially announced by the press bureau of the British Government this afternoon. It was the first official news received today from the scene of the conflict. The statement follows:

"The Germans attacked the French on the southern frontier in force. The attack was repulsed and the enemy retired all along the line."

Enemy Falling Back in Parts of Line Before Onslaught—Furious Fighting Around Charleroi—Crushing Advance of Russians a Feature of Day

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Hard fighting is going on at Luneville, where the French attack the Germans in full force. The French and British allies are making a determined assault upon the German lines east of Maubeuge. The Germans are reported to be falling back at some points on their lines.

Allies Successful in Battle

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The war office issued the following statement today, after receiving dispatches from the frontier: "Advices from the frontier declare a big battle now in progress and is progressing favorably to the allies."

Furious Fighting Around Charleroi

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Furious fighting, centering around Charleroi, is going on today, in a battle between the French and British allies and the Germans in southwest Belgium. The fourth day of the engagemtn found the allies taking the offnsive and pounding away at the German lines, which lie north of the Sambre river and in the tongue of Belgian soil, between the Sambre and the point where the Meuse river cuts into France. Reinforcements are being rushed forward for the allies at the French Government admits that the fate of France may hang on the outcome of the conflict. With two of the Belgian forts at Namur in the possession of the Germans and another out of commission, the artillery of the invading host is thundering against the steel and stone walls of the remaining works, and receiving in return an equally hot fire.

A report received early in the day, said the right wing of the German army is lying in the Province of Hainault, between Countral and wavering before the repeated assaults of the left wing of the allies. [illegible] at the same time word has been received from Paris that a detchment of the Uhlans has been seen near Dousai, France, eighteen miles over the Belgian border. French and British troops are stationed in that region. According to the French Government, the allies have regained their original position east of the Meuse, between the northern border of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and Givet. At that point the French troops claim control of all the roads leading into the great wooded tracts of the department of Ardennes.

Crushing Advance of Russians

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The rush of the main Russian army toward the fortress of Posen, in the German Province of Posen, if true, is regarded here as the sensational news of the day. It must account for the Germans falling back in eastern Prussia. The Times St. Petersburg ocrrespondent says says the Russians, on Monday, reached Marienburg, only twenty-five miles from Danzig.

Germans in Full Retreat

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—The general staff states that the Germans in East Prussia are in full retreat to Koenigsburg.

Austrian Victory Claimed

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Wireless by way of Nauen and Sayville—Official reports made public in Vienna and received here by telegraph, say that a great battle of three days' duration at Krasmik (in Russian Poland, twenty-eight miles southwest of Lublin) ended yesterday in a complete Austrian victory. The Russian forces were repulsed along the entire front of seventy kilometeres (forty-two miles) and are now in full flight in the direction of Lublin.

Walkers' Donate $50,000

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, announced that Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd. have donated the sum of $50,000 toward the general military and naval expenditure of the Government.

Says Japanese Failed

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Count Johann Von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, today, received an official telegram from Pekin, China, saying the Japanese attack upon Kiau Chau, the German leasehold in China had failed.

Bomb Sent to Bank

LONDON, Aug. 26.—"An attempt to blow up one of the chief London banks," says the Evening News, "has led to a special warning to all banks to examine thoroughly upon delivery, all boxes deposited with them. A harmless-looking deep box was presented at a London bank for deposit in the strong room. A sharp ear caught an ominous tinkling and an infernal machine was discovered in the box."

Declaration Not Received

Washington, Aug 26.—Official notification of Austria's declaration of war on Japan has not yet reached the Austrian and Japanese embassies. At the Japanese embassy it is estimated that two days will be required for the transmission of the declaration from Vienna to Tokio, thence here. The Austrian embassy is still cut off from communication with the home Government.

Belgian Victory Confirmed

WASHINGTON Aug 26.—Minister Havenith, of Belgium today stated his private advices confirmed reports of a Belgian victory over Germans near Malines. Belgians, according to Minister Havenith's advices, completely routed the German forces and drove back four divisions of the German army.

Another Heavy Levy

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Antwerp says: "In addition to the German levy of $10,000,000 on Brussels, the Province of Brabant has been levied on for $90,000,000 to be paid by September 1."

Diplomats as Press Agents

THE HAGUE, Aug. 26.—1:50 a. m.—Possibly to counteract one another, the French and German legations now issue daily bulletins on the result of the fighting. The French legation says that while the losses to the French in the fighting around Metz and Luneville were heavy, those of the Germans were heavier.

Today's German bulletin states that there is a panic at Antwerp due to the fear of a siege by the Germans. The remainder of the bulletin was delected by the censor at some point in transmission.

Belgians Destroy German Works

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Antwerp to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Belgian operations beyond Malines were continued throughout last night. The Belgian forces succeeded in destroying defensive works constructed by the Germans.

FORTS ARE SILENCED BY FEW SHELLS

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that he met a Belgian officer and the paymaster-general of Namur, who told him that the town of Namur had been occupied by the Germans. It had been subjected to a furious bombardment and the German fire was so well regulated that the first few shots had silenced Fort Marchovelette on the northeast and Fort Maizeret on east. Fort Andoy also suffered badly and was almost out of action. The story continues:

"The Germans entered the town without [illegible] Fort Dave, at the southeast of the town and Fort Wepion on the opposite side of the Meuse, and the lines of forts to the north, still resist. In spite of the elaborate preparations with wire entanglements, through which was passed an electric current of 1,500 volts, and the liberal use of broken glass, Namur fell into the hands of the Germans on Sunday.

"The Belgians evacuated the town in an orderly manner. All rolling stock and motor cars were removed and the station master left on the last locomotive with the railway cash box under his arm. The Belgian troops, numbering about 3,000, passed under the protection of the French cavalry screen, within the French lines."

[illegible] war bulletins.

Fear is the cause of all panics and much sickness during war times.

These days it is a good thing to have a bit of land, some spuds and a barrel of buttermilk.

In these unpleasant days in Europe, not many soldiers will save their lives by carrying Bibles over their hearts.

There is no excuse for the prices of foodstuffs in America going up. The prices should go down as we have more grub in America than we can eat or sell.

In America several millions of men are fighting the European war. The fighting is principally from wore counters and arm-chair, while the weapons used are war bulletins and ozone more or less heated.—The Ledge.

Worker Needs Help More Than Banker

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Gets After Borden

Ottawa, August 20, 1914.

To the Hon. Premier of the Dominion of Canada, Sir R. L. Borden, and Honorable Cabinet Minister of the Dominion Government:

Gentlemen:—In behalf of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, we desire to bring to your attention, so that you way take action at the special session of Parliament, the needs of the working class of this country.

It is useless to point out the serious nature of the unemployed problem in Canada at present, as you, we believe, are fully aware of it. You are also aware of the closing down of industries and restriction of operations which makes a very bad situation an appalling one, throwing thousands of wage earners out of employment.

Therefore, one of the great questions we believe you should deal with is the protection of the interests of the working class. The Government has already taken steps to protect the great financial interests of the Dominion of Canada. You have made legal tender the note circulation of the banks. Legislation is proposed to extend the credit of the banks enormously. You are about to suspend the redemption of Dominion notes for gold.

The maximum of protection is to be given to the great financial interests.

What about the common people?

A great many of the workers never earned enough to obtain a chance to purchase a home. Many by struggles they themselves could tell best, have purchased homes by a deposit of cash and assumption of mortgages. Their only means of revenue is the selling of their labor power. They pay interest and principal out of the wages they earn. Now big interests are shutting down, adding to a fearful unemployed problem existing. Failure of the workers to be able to sell their labor means they will be unable to meet the payment on mortagages. The loss of the home is inevitable if the great financial institutions and others take advantage of legal rights.

Inasmuch as the Government is protecting the great interests to an enormous extent, we desire that the protection of the Government shall be also extended to the common people, whose interests are as dear to them as the interests of great corporations to the shareholders. We ask that you afford that protection now to the common people, at this session.

Or else does it not mean that the protection of the Government to the great financial interests in this crisis, is a bulwark from which unscrupulous ones can prey upon the common people?

Already the press is rumoring foreclosures and commenting unfavorably on such actions, the credit of the common people should be extended in this direction at once; the credit of the big interests has already been extended.

The Government is asked to save the homes of the people first.

It is to be hoped that you already have had under consideration the question of food supplies in Canada. Surely there can be no sympathy with food manipulators bent on making huge profits at a time like this out of the unfortunate position of the people. Those who prate about sacrifice and then turn around and exploit the helpless of the common people in this crisis, deserve no consideration. Is all the sacrifice to be at the one place? The workers in the armies, doing the fighting, the widows and children left to pay the high cost of inflated prices, the homes to be lost because of inability to pay off mortgages at maturity.

Surely these things are of paramount importance to a representative Government? So we suggest you immediately take steps to control the [illegible] do it.

Again, the unemployed problem demands immediate attention. The Government should take this matter up [illegible] work possible should be gone on with. If the credit of the Government is good enough for the great financial institutions, it should be good enough to do business with for the people in the interests of the people. Work should be commenced which will take into consideration the future, next winter, and next year. The people of this country should be the first consideration of Parliament. Your legislation is not yet before the House, though it may be decided on.

We bring to you these requests now with the hope that the Government will see the people's interests, and act accordingly. Parliament is about to give unlimited power to this Government at the special session. It is for the Government to decide what treatment the great mass of the people of this Dominion shall have.

We assume, as representing the workers, that the great assistance you are giving the financial interests, is to enable the people of this country to continue their commercial and industrial activities and not to enable these interests to enrich themselves at the expense of the nation. This being so, we expect the Government to see that this idea is carried into practice.

We suggest that you appoint an industrial commission immediately to find ways of dealing with the unemployed problem, to find out accurately its extent, and suggest public works in conjunction with municipalities and the Provinces, to be carried out.

In behalf of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

For Executive Council,
FRED BANCROFT,
JAMES SIMPSON,
P. M. DRAPER.

International Board Member D. Rees arrived back in Fernie from Indianapolis Thursday morning. He has been in attendance at the International Executive Board meeting, and reports that this has been one of the busiest and longest sessions on record, many matters of vital interest to the organization being considered and discussed.

At the last meeting of the International Executive Board a vote was unanimously recorded heartily endorsing the peace efforts of President Woodrow Wilson, and a wire was dispatched the President to this effect.

In view of the fact that the W. F. of M. in convention selected a committee to approach the United Mine Workers of America to consider the question of consolidation, the International Executive Board of the latter body at their last meeting appointed a committee to meet the Western Federation representatives and discuss the whole question.

On Friday last Lt. Col. Jos. Mackay received word from the Minister of Militia to increase the strength of the Kootenay overseas contingent by one hundred men or to a full strength of two hundred. The previous allotment was immediately doubled, when on top of these instructions came the word that all available men would be accepted from the Kootenays, with orders to rush men forward as early as possible. Cranbrook and Nelson were immediately communicated with and arrangements were made for the troops to entrain at Nelson Wednesday night, the number at that point being given at 155; which is the total from West Kootenay. The seventy volunteers from Cranbook were to have met this body at Cranbrook, where a special train will be made up following the regular passenger and picking up the Fernie contingent of ninety odd and then proceeding direct to Valcartier, Que. However, in spite of the fact that the West Kootenay contingent officer in charge and men allowed the privilege of living Wednesday, August 26th, as a suitable date for their departure, a wire was received by Mr. Reading, C. P. R. agent, Wednesday morning from the superintendent of transportation, Vancouver, that the West Kootenay troops could not move until Friday morning, with the result that at this late date the contingent from the Kootenays will be among the last to arrive at the concentration camp. A number of men have already paid their own fares to Valcartier owing to these unsatisfactory delays. On Wednesday afternoon the Daughters of the Empire presented each one of the volunteers with a neat badge with the inscription "Fernie" on them, and Mr. W. R. Wilson, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., presented each volunteer with a case pipe and tobacco pouch. The presentations were made by Mr. Wilson's daughter, Miss Ruth, and his son, Bishop. Other contribution consisting of tobacco and other useful articles will be made on Friday when the boys leave.

MARRIED

At Hosmer, on August 20th, by the Rev. MacQuarrie, Presbyterian minister, of Fernie, Joseph Robinson, Dalton to Phyllis Beatrice Ella May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grant, Steviache, N. S.

Just now many a sock is heavy with gold.

The shooting season opened rather early in Europe this year.

It will take more than three kings to win the pot in Europe.

Workmen's Compensation

By Jas. H. McVety, Vice President B. C. Federation of Labor

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION THE ONTARIO ACT

In June, 1910, in response to a persistent demand on the part of the workers for a compensation act, the Ontario Government appointed Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of the Province, as a commissioner to investigate the best practices of other countries and to draft an act for Ontario.

More than three years later, in October, 1913, Sir William presented his final report and while it is comparatively short, it is the best of its kind the writer has seen.

Workers Present Case

Naturally, the commissioner commenced operations in Toronto, the capital of the Province and the largest industrial centre. The views of the workers were presented by Mr. Fred Bancroft, vice president of the Dominion Trades Congress, assisted by a local committee. This committee not only presented the ideas and requirements of the Toronto workers, but also mapped out a plan of campaign and circularized every point where the commissioner was to hold sessions, pointing out what had been said in Toronto and explaining the subject in such a way that there would be little chance of confusing the witnesses from the outlying points of the Province. So successful was this policy that Sir William finally gave up in despair and said: "There is no use in holding more sessions in this Province; the workers everyone want the same thing and give the same evidence as those in Toronto." The commissioner visited Belgium, England, France and Germany, as well as the United State, to secure first hand information and to settle disputes between the workers' committee and the representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, a body that vigorously opposed every effort to secure beneficial legislation for Ontario.

Agrees With Workers

"At the outset of the inquiry," says Sir William, "it was contended by those who spoke on behalf of the workmen: (1) That the law of Ontario is entirely inadequate in the conditions under which industries are now carried on to provide just compensation for those employed in them who meet with injuries, or suffer from industrial diseases contracted in the course of their employment; and (2) that under a just law the risks arising from these causes should be regarded as risks of the industries, and the compensation for them should be paid by the industries. Agreeing, as I did, with the contention of the workingmen, there remained only to be considered in what form and by what means the compensation should be provided."

Manufacturers' Opposition

Dealing with the request that the "assumption of risk" should be considered, the commisisoner said, "The rule used is based upon the assumption that the wages which a workman receives include compensation for risks identical to his employment which he has to run. That is, in my judgment, a fallacy resting upon the erroneous assumption that a workman is free to work or not to work as he pleases, and therefore to fix the the wages for which he will work, and that in fixing them he will take into consideration the risk of being killed or injured which is incidental to the employment in which he engages."

In equally vigorous language, Sir William disposes of the manufacturers' contentions that the workers should be compelled to contribute; that the employers be permitted to bring the awards before the courts for review and that the compensation be fixed on the flat rate basis, as in Washington.

Burden Distributed

In arriving at a decision to pay compensation for disability on a percentage basis of 55 per cent of the average wages and in answer to the cry of the manufacturers that the Provincial manufacturers were discriminated against and that they carried all the burden, the commissioner says: "The workman will bear (1) the loss of all of his wages for seven days ,if his disability does not last longer than that; (2) the pain and suffering consequent upon his injury; (3) his outlay for medical or surgical treatment, nursing and other necessities; (4) the loss of 45 per cent of his wages while disability last; and if his injury results in his being mained or disfigured he must go through life bearing that burden also, while all that the employer will bear will be the payment of 55 per cent of the injured workmen's wages while the disability lasts."

Employers Get From Under

The burden which the workman is required to bear he cannot shift upon the shoulders of anyone else, but the employer may and no doubt will shift his burden upon the shoulders of the community, or if he has difficulty in doing that, will by reducing the wages of his workmen compel them to bear part of it."

In concluding his report, the commissioner naively explains the reason why the workers should be appeased by the enactment of "just" legislation. He says: "In these days of social and industrial unrest, it is, in my judment, of the gravest importance to the community that every proved injustice to any section or class resulting from bad or unfair laws should be promptly removed by the enactment of remedial legislation and I do not doubt that the country whose legislature is quick to discern and prompt to remove injustice will enjoy, and that deservedly, the blessing of industrial peace and freedom from social unrest. Half measures, which mitigate but do not remove injustice, are, in my judgment, to be avoided. That the existing law inflicts injustice on the workingmen is admitted by all. From that injustice he has long suffered, and it would, in my judgment, be the gravest mistake if questions as to the scope and character of the proposed remedial legislation were to be determined, not by a consideration of what is just to the workingman, but of what is the least he can be put off with; or if the legislature were to be deterred from passing a law designed to do full justice owing to groundless fears that disaster to the industries of the Province would follow the enactment of it."

Recommendations Accepted

The legislature accepted the recommendations of the commissioner, and at the last session passed his draft bill, with some few amendment, which is to go into force January 1, 1915.

As in Washington, the Ontario Act is to be administered by a board of three commissioners, with practically life appointments, with full power to administer the act, there being no appeal to the courts in Ontario as there is in Washington.

As readers of the Ledger have already seen, the scale of compensation to be paid under the Ontario Act, it having appeared in the issue of August 15th, following the writer's article on the British Columbia Act, they will now be in a position to judge the relative merits of the acts of British Columbia and Ontario, without it being necessary to repeat the provisions of the latter again.

Objectionable Features

After a very careful reading of the act there appears to be but two clauses to which objection can be taken. One is sub-section E of section 33, reading as follows:

"Where the workman was under the age of 21 years, and the dependents are his parents or one of them, a monthly payment of $20, ceasing when the workman would have attained the age of 21 years or at such later period as the board may deem just."

It would appear that the working of this clause will place a premium on the employment of persons under age, although it is not clear that the dependency of parents becomes any less after the children have attained the age of 21, although it must be admitted that most frequently the age of 21 is when the youth deserts his parents and starts a home for himself. This is not, however, always the case, and it may be that the provision giving the board discretionary power may meet this situation.

Section 8, however, is the most objectionable clause, providing, as it does, for the exlusion of dependents residing outside of the Province of Ontario, except in case where the country in which the dependents reside has passed legislation that would permit the payment of compensation to dependents residing in the Province of Ontario. In such cases the dependents will be paid the amount of compensation the country in which they live would allow to be paid to dependents living in Ontario.

In other words, if the facts were as in the case of Kruz vs. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, where the dependents lived in Austria, compensation would not be paid, unless Austria had a compensation act that would permit payments to dependents of a workman injured in Austria to be paid to them while living in Ontario.

It might be urged, with some degree of success, that Ontario or any other Province, might, with proprietry, require people drawing money from taxes on Ontario industries to reside within the Province and to spend the compensation within the Province. On the other hand, from the viewpoint of the employers, those who pay the tax from which the compensation is taken, will by employing workers whoe dependents reside in other countries, thus reduce the number to whom compensation must be paid, and therey reduce the taxes they are compelled to pay to maintain the fund. From the workers' standpoint, one who has recently come to this country and left his family at home, while compelled to work for the same wages as those entitled to compensation, finds his dependents, in the event of his death, merely because of their residence in another country, shut off from the privilege to which they should have been entitled had they arrived in Ontario a day or an hour before the accident occurred.

When the time comes, British Columbia workers should remember funds expended in order to compel the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company to pay compensation to Kruz and to prevent the placing of a premium on the employment of migratory workers, and see to it that a sufficient protest is made to prevent the inclusion of this section in the British Columbia Act.

"I enjoyed your sermon this morning very much," said Mark Twain to his acquaintance. "I welcomed it like an old friend. I have, you know a book at home containing every word of it."

"You have not," said the preacher.

"I have, indeed," said humorist.

"Well, send that book to me. I'd like to see it."

"You shall," Mark Twain replied, and he sent the next morning an unabridged dictionary to the minister.

Very piously both the Kaiser and Czar invoke the blessings of the Almighty on their slaughter. What impudence! What colossal blasphemy!

Civilization has advanced marvelously. Once it was heathendom that engaged in warfare; now Christendom with a week becomes an armed camp.

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

The Oil Boom in Calgary

When the oil boom was started in Calgary, and as was natural, eventally reached this town, those in charge of the Ledger decided to abstain from boosting or knocking, and as a result all news in connection with the boom was kept out of this paper. We realized the highly speculative nature of the whole business and further we knew that a great deal of wildcatting was being indulged in by persons who had leases to dispose of. The average workers cannot make anything out of these speculations, in spite of the assurances of those who have stock for sale at half its par value. Even if the present war had not intervened to reduce prices to the vanishing point, there is every reason to believe that the bottom would have dropped out of the boom by now. The speculator pays for all inflated values and if stock is boosted to forty or fifty times its value, the broker is the man who always plays safe. His commission is anything from 5 to 10 per cent, and he collects it every time the stock is transferred. This is the individual who, with the lease holder, has made money.

The following article may not be agreeable to all, especially those who have bought stock, but it is, nevertheless, a fairly good explanation of conditions as they are and the Editor of the B. C. Mining, Engineering and Electrical Record is to be complimented for his candor:

While Calgary numbers in its citizenship many excellent and enterprising men, the behavior of the inhabitants generally during the past few weeks has outrivalled the hysterics of the British suffragettes. Last fall, when a little white oil was struck in the Dominion well there was a similar display of Calgary hysterics, but the bubble soon burst when it was discovered that it takes a great deal of money and time to demonstrate the commercial value of an oil field. We wish to pay those in charge of the drilling operations of the Calgary Petroleum Products Company the compliment of saying that they do not appear to have lent themselves to the exaggerated boosting that has been done by so many of their fellow citizens. They realized the work ahead before anything of economic value can be proved. It is stated these gentlemen were associated with the Calgary Natural Gas Company, which drilled two wells near Calgary with a view to obtaining a supply of natural gas for the city, in addition to that now piped in from Bow Island. Both wells were disappointments. The first showing of white oil in the Dingman well was struck at 1562 feet, after which drilling was continued to a littleover 2716 feet, when another deposit of white oil was struck, and this incident was the occasion of another outbreak of hysterics.

White oil, while a favorable indication of a petroleum deposit, has never been found in quantities to constitute an important oil field. Notwithstanding this scientific fact, Calgary printing presses and newspapers regarded the opportunity as favorable to get a little easy money after the period of dullness of business, and the country was flooded with literature redolent of falsehood and misrepresentation. Newspaper correspondents furnished the same sort of rubbish to the outside press in the desperate effort to work up an oil boom. Brokers' offices were opened by the score and carpet-baggers were dispatched to all centres suspected to have a little easy money, including the coast cities. Maps were displayed which were inaccurate and misleading.

The calibre of the men in charge of the public affairs at Calgary was shown by the fact that one of their number, Ald. Frost, was dispatched east with samples of oil from the Dingman well to convince the people of Toronto and Winnipeg that some oil had really been found.

The mayor and council should have supplied him with a jester's cap and bells. At Toronto they should have taken this gentleman out to Petrolia, where as gas well, producing 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day was reported to have been struck without causing the slightest excitment among the staid people of the east, and where they might have shown the visiting alderman real commercial oil, and sent him home in a more sane frame of mind than that exhibited when he started out.

Athabasca Oils, Ltd., was boomed in Vancouver on the statement that [illegible], of Calgary, who is operating under the advice of Cunningham Craig, had invested heavily in in the company, a statement which, up to the time of writing, was untrue. This is a fair sample of the manner in which the oil game is being played by unscrupulous persons.

The newspapers have been full of laudations of W. S. Herron, of Calgary, as the pioneer of oil in Alberta, forgetting the late J. Lineham and his promotion of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Development Company, which was the first to produce commercial oil in Alberta. When the company struck oil in its well on Oil Creek there was just as much excitement as that which followed the recent strike at the Dingman well. Yet is quickly passed and was forgotten. We notice that Mr. Herron is credited by the newspaper press with having made $8,000,000 out of selling oil leases in a few weeks, indicating he has more faith in getting all the money he can out of promoting of oil companies than in taking his chance to any great extent in actual development, though his name is industriously used in the promotion of companies of which he is a director. The Geological Survey promptly issued scientific statements by Dr. Brock and D. B. Dowling, and a study of the facts submitted by them showed that there was no justification for the boom. This had the effect of making the public a little more wary of the dozens of companies in which they were invited to buy stock.

In Vancouver, where there are old established and reliable brokerage houses, from whom the public can depend on getting a square deal, small investors rushed with their savings to the carpet bagger from Calgary, who is here today and gone tomorrow. It is probable that 98 per cent of the investments so made in oil stocks will be lost. It has been well said that a fool and his money are soon parted, and those who were the victims of the *frenzied finance* game and entrusted their money to these strangers have only themselves to blame for their losses. Generally speaking they will blame the mineral industry, of which oil prospecting is a part. Calgary was filled with "eminent geologists," "oil experts," etc., whose names are utterly unknown in connection with oil engineering.

One regrettable feature of the oil boom was the disgraceful manner in which a section of the newspaper press prostitued itself in its deception of the public for the sake of reaping a harvest in wilcat advertising. Gushers which failed to materialize were promised almost daily.

Directors of companies indulging in misrepresentation appeared to have forgotten that they are personally liable to those subscribing for shares for any loss they may sustain under such conditions, and it is quite possible that when the excitement has cooled down, and investors come face to face with the naked facts, there may be a crop of law suits in which some of these directors may find themselves called upon to make good to shareholders large sums lost by them in the frenzied finance period.

There is, of course, the other side of the question. While the extremities to which the boom has gone are most regrettable it has resulted in several legitimate prospecting enterprises in Alberta, Flathead, the Fraser Valley and Queen Charlotte Islands, being financed, and money contributed to and expended in such legitimate development is not lost, even if no immediate results are obtained. The unfortunate feature is that companies are promoted by irresponsible men who have never had the oil prospects of their holdings investigated by geologists and mining engineers, and don't care whether there is or is not any chance of getting oil, so long as they are afforded an opportunity of making some easy money.

It takes real money and lots of it to prove an oil field, and buyers of stock in improperly financed companies might as well throw their money in Burrard Inlet as expect to get any return for it in drilling for oil. For instance, the Dingman well at Calgary is stated to have cost about $120,000, and to have taken over two years to drill. While it will produce a certain amount of white oil, the company has abandoned further drilling of the first well, and has started drilling another well with heavier rig, apparently with the object of reaching the Dakota which is expected to prove the oil horizon. That formation probably lies at a depth of about 3,500 feet at the site of the well. This new well will probably cost over $100,000, and take over two years to drill; and then there are so many chances of accident that it may never be completed or prove of no economic value. Such is the cost and possible disappointment for which investors in oil development enterprises must be prepared. On the other hand, if an economic oil field is proved, the gain to the investor and the value of his work in developing a new and important natural resource are appreciable.

Most of the companies are organized on holdings where there is no possibility of striking oil, even if it should exist in other portions of the field.

Indications in the Province of Alberta are favorable for the development of oil deposits in the future, but it is well that investors should understand plainly the conditions as they exist, and be prepared for the losses they are bound to make. Those with patience, financial strength and staying qualities are those most likely to reap any rewards to be derived from successful exploitation.

At present an economic oil field in Alberta is no more demonstrated than is the future mining value of a prospect, and this fact should be impressed on all interested in the present boom. It is common practice among promoters to publish the boosting opinions of drillers. There is no business in which there are so many fakers and imposters as among oil drillers and so-called "oil experts." Alberta is as full of them as the woods are full of trees. The statements given out by the newspapers as coming from such men brand them at once as rank frauds. There are some good geologists and mining engineers engaged in the study of the oil problem in British Columbia and Alberta, and from these men, and these alone, can a reliable scientific opinion be obtained as to the prospects for oil. Too often, however, owing to the depth of the oil formation, the geologist and mining engineer are as dependent as anyone else on the drill for information on which to base an opinion. Money expended in development under such advice is, however, legitimate and business like, and every investor in oil should demand the opinion of such a man on the holdings of the company in which he is investing. Under other conditions he will almost certainly lose his money, and deserves to lose it if he does not take proper business precautions.

THEME FOR "THRIFT" THEORISTS

The present stagnation in industrial pursuits should afford an excellent opportunity for those theorists who delight in making statistical computations of how much economic loss is sustained by strikes by making parallel comparisons as to the amount of wages that is not being paid due to the dullness of the market. Of course this view is conveniently ignored when men are forbidden to use their tools because there is no demand for the product of their energies, and only discanted upon when they have dropped tools consequent upon the conditions under which they have worked reaching the unbearable state.

It is indeed a noteworthy fact that the amount of the payroll is not so prominently commented upon by our local contemporary as heretofore. The big money earned by the discontented (!) miners is no longer a theme for discussion, nor do we read of any sympathy being extended to the housewife compelled to study how to stretch $45 so that it may provide the fuel and foodstuffs, purchase clothing and pay rent for a family of six.

No more homelies on thrift and industry. Probably the reason therefor it that it has percolated the brain of these apologists for the master class class that "it is not a theory but a fact" that is involved today.

These self-same supporters of the present chaotic state of affairs feel quite hurt if you suggest that they only look through the telescope when the scene projected on the lens suits their purpose, probably replying, "How can you expect any firm or corporation to keep men employed when they cannot dispose of their wares?" Nobody who understands the working of capitalism's planless methods(?) expects any firm to work for the sole purpose of giving work, but if these benighted individuals would put forth a good argument as to their reason for supporting the continuance of the existing regime one might understand their attitude when the fault is plainly attributable to the anarchic way in which society's administration is carried on by the "great intellects."

These self-same apologists will bravely contend that the workingmen are incapable of successfully operating any industry, totally oblivious to the fact that it is workingmen and the workingmen alone who do both the executive and the administrative work. The superintendent or manager is a worker, but he is paid more for his services, not so much because of his expert knowledge of things mechanical, but because of his ability to squeeze the maximum of profit out of the lesser paid slaves.

To come down to what is common knowledge, a treatise on "How to support a family on $45" would be edifying, and a prize should be offered for the best essay, open to all comers, preference being given to the "thrift" theorists.

Statements have been made that one of the reasons why so many men are employed at the mines when there is insufficient work, rather than employ a lesser number, whereby those at work would receive a few more dollars in the pay envelope, is not because of sympathy for those who would not have even the proverbial half loaf, but on account of the meager earnings being inadequate to meet common requirements, regardless of any margin, that the men will be more submissive when the time, now approaching, arrives to sign up a new agreement. This is a most excellent scheme for the companies, but is akin to the boy in the fable who threw stones at the frogs, it may amuse the boy, but is not apreciated by the frogs. There's this difference, however, the working class may not always remain in the "frog" state.

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Reynolds' on the War and Cause

Correspondence That Preceded the Outbreak of War

A full record of the diplomatic pourparlers between this country and Germany preceding the outbreak of hostilities has been published as a White Paper.

Active participation on the part of this country may be said to have started on July 26, when our ambassadors were instructed to ascertain whether the European powers concerned would agree to a conference in London for the purpose of discovering a way of avoiding complications in the Austro-Servian struggle. The German chancellor replied that a conference would "practically amount to a court of arbitration," and though assured that the suggestion had nothing to do with arbitration but merely meant discussion between representatives of the four nations to avoid "a dangerous situation," he maintained that it was not practicable. He said Austria was only partially mobilizing, and that if Russia mobilized against Germany the latter would follow suit.

On the following day the German chancellor informed Sir E. Goschen that a "war between the great powers must be avoided." But the impression obtaining in Berlin seemed to be that a general war was most unlikely, as Russia neither wanted nor was in a position to make war. The whole matter of choice of methods by which mediation might be put into operation was placed in Germany's hands, "if only Germany," to quote Sir Edward Grey's telegram of July 29 to Sir E. Goschen, "would 'press the button' in the interests of peace."

European Conflagration

Following that generous surrender to Germany's lead came a telegram from Sir E. Goschen in these terms:

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I was asked to call upon the chancellor tonight. His excellency had just returned from Potsdam. He said that should Austria be attacked by Russia an European conflagration might be feared, become inevitable, owing to Germany's obligations as Austria's ally, in spite of his continued efforts to maintain peace. He then proceeded to make the following strong bid for British neutrality. He said that it was clear, so far as he was able to judge, the main principle which governed British diplomacy, that Great Britain would never stand by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be.

That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that neutrality of Great Britain were certain, every assurance would be given to the British Government that the Imperial Government aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France, should they prove victorious in any war that might ensue. I questioned his excellency about the French colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect. As regards Holland, however, his excellency said that, so long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands. Germany was ready to give his majesty's Government an assurance that she would do likewise. It depended upon the action of France what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but when the war was over, Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany.

His excellency ended by saying that ever since he had been chancellor the object of his policy had been, as you were aware, to bring about an understanding with England; he trusted that these assurance might form the basis of that understanding which he so much desired. He had in mind a general neutrality agreement between England and Germany, though it was, of course, at the present moment too early to discuss details, and an assurance of British neutrality in the conflict which the present crisis might possibly produce would enable him to look forward to realization of his desire. In reply to his excellency's appeal to you, I said that I did not think it probable that at this stage of events you would care to bind yourself to any course of action and that I was of opinion that you would desire to retain full liberty.

An Impossible Bargain

Sir Edward Grey's reply to this bid for British neutrality was decisive. He telegraphed Sir E. Goschen as follows:

Foreign Office July 30, 1914.

His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms. What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten, so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies. From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a great power, and become subordinate to German policy.

Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover. The chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either. Having said so much, it is unnecessary to examine whether the prospect of a future general neutrality agreement between England and Germany offered positive advantages sufficient to compensate us for tying our hands now. We must preserve our full freedom to act as circumstance may seem to us to require in any such unfavorable and regrettable development of the present crisis as the chancellor contemplates.

You should speak to the chancellor in the above sense, and add most earnestly that the one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be ipso facto improved and strengthened. For that object his Majesty's Government will work in that way with all sincerity and good will.

And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and ourselves, jointly or separately. I have desired this and worked for it, as far as I could, through the last Balkan crisis, and, Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite rapprochement between the powers than has been possible hitherto.

Sir Edward Grey realized that mistrust underlay conversations between the great powers, and to remove it he suggested that Germany might sound Vienna, and he would sound St. Petersburg as to whether it would not be possible for the four disinterested powers to offer to insure that Austria should obtain full satisfaction of her demands on Servia, provided that they did not impair Servian sovereignty and territory. The British ambassador in Berlin put forward this view, and said if Germany would put forward any proposals which showed that she and Austria were striving for peace, Britain would support it at Paris and St. Petersburg, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France did not accpt it, Britain would have nothing more to do with the consequences.

On the same day Sir E. Goschen telegraphed to Sir E. Grey that the German Government stated that the whole of the Russian army and navy were being mobilized, and that Germany was about to declare a state of war. Then came the invasion of Luxemburg and Belgium, and the declaration of war on the latter country because she refused to let her country be violated. Finally came the British ultimatum on behalf Belgian neutrality.—Reynolds' Newspaper.

BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS

The Guns and the Men Who Stand Behind Them

When Great Britain is at war she is at war with her enemy all the globe—a fact from which, before we are many weeks older, some surprises may arise. For the time being, however, the North Sea is the theatre to which the eyes of the world will be directed. Here are concentrated the whole of the very best ships of Britain and Germany. In armored ships the balance between the two nations is as follows:

	Britain	Germany
Dreadnaught battleships	19	12
Dreadn't battle cruisers	4	3
Pre-Dreadn't battleship	25	8
Pre-Dreadn't armored cruisers	15	4

To Britain must now be added the two Dreadnaughts which were being built for Turkey, and the two destroyer-leaders, which are equivalent to battle cruisers, which were under order for Chili. One of the vessels is the largest warship afloat, and has finished her trials. The others are all well forward. The vessels are all worthy to be placed beside our own Dreadnaughts, and the Government's action in taking the mover was not surprising. It is one of the understood conditions under which warships are built in this country that in the event of war the British Government shall have the option of purchase. They make a very great difference to the balance of power—or will make when they are ready for action.

The home fleets have now been completely mobilized. The first fleet, always with full complements, was ready; the second fleet was soon in line by taking on board the small proportion of the immediate reserve required, and the third fleet has been mobilized by drafting into the ships men of the several classes of the fleet reserve, royal naval reserve, and volunteer reserve. Every effective vessel is at sea, or ready for sea, and there are nine squadrons of Dreadnaughts and pre-Dreadnaughts, besides the cruiser squadrons and flotillas and auxiliaries attached.

It is a formidable force, as, indeed, need be, seeing how much depends on it. And yet numbers, useful as they are as a test, do not prove everything. Many of the greatest naval victories in our history were fought when we were in a position of numerical inferiority. The question of gunnery is one of the very highest importance, and here, without any valnglorious bonsting, and it is to the British bluejacket's credit that he does not go in for that—the men behind the guns may feel assured of their superiority. There are no published comparative figures to go upon, but the accuracy of shooting in the British navy is really quite remarkable, and even the German gunners have often been ready to confess that they have not nearly reached our standard.

The secret—it is not, as a matter of fact, a secret at all—is this: In Germany the conscript sailor serve for three years, and including the volunteers (about 25 per cent of the whole) the average is only about four years. In the British navy, on the other hand, the average length is about ten years. Most of the sailors go in as lads, and live all the most active years of their lives on the sea. It cannot be surprising that the mere comparer of figures of ships is likely to leave out one of the most important factors—the training of the men behind the guns.

While of no use as fighting vessels, the armed merchantmen are likely to play an important part in naval strategy. It is known that the Government has a right to take over the whole of the Cunard line, if necessary, and there are arrangements elsewhere. In this matter, speed is the great factor, and only vessels of more than twenty knots are likely to be used. The following table shows our relative strength in this respect, so far as merchant vessels are concerned:

	20-21 knots	21-22 knots	23 and above	Total ships
Great Britain	26	27	10	63
France	6	6	3	15
Belgium	—	6	5	11
Germany	1	1	5	7
Holland	3	3	—	6
Australian	—	1	—	6
Italy	4	—	—	4

Of the merchantmen already armed more than fifty liners carry two 4.7 guns on the stern. The guns are manned by naval reserve men, and though it is assumed that they would only be used to fire on a pursuing belligerent, yet their possible use as a sort of privateer must not be overlooked.—Reynolds' Newspaper.

German War Plan

Failure Prophesied Two Years Ago by Hilaire Belloc

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, more than two years ago, in the London Magazine, published an article which, in the light of the events of today, must be regarded as an astonishingly accurate forecast of the early stages of the war.

Mr. Belloc predicted that the German forces would, with the utmost rapidity, form a circuit round the great twenty-mile ring of forts which surround Leige, and attempt to capture the fortress, and their supreme effort would be to do this long before any French or English troops could be got upon the scene. He examined the prospect of a siege of Leige, and pointed out that since the lesson of Port Arthur it was unreasonable to consider the capture and occupation of one of the great modern ring-fortresses as a matter of a few hours, or even a few days. He proceeded to indicate the nature of the defenses:

"The works round Liege consist of twelve isolated forts, forming the most perfect of the most formidable ring of defenses in Europe or in the world. The ideal ring-fortress would be a town capable of ample provisioning and lying within an exact circle of heights at an average of some 8,000 yards distance, each height some 4,000 yards from the next, each crowned with a self-contained closed work, and each such work within support of at least two others. No such absolutely exact conditions exist, of course, in reality, but skill and the relief of the soil combined, have endowed Liege with a ring of forts very nearly combining these conditions. The circle, though not exact, is more nearly exact than in the case of any other ring-fortress. Its largest diameter is not 20 per cent in excess of its shortest. The greatest distance between any two forts is about 7,000 yards, the average less than 4,000. Each work is easily supported by two others, and often by three, and in one case by four."

Role for British Force

After closely examining all the conditions, Mr. Belloc went on to say that the conclusion, forced upon him was that Leige, with any adequate provision of gunners and supplies, would stand a siege more thorough and prolonged than any of the other great ring-fortresses of Europe; and calculations based on "rushing" of its defenses would spell defeat.

Assuming, therefore, that the regular siege which we now see in progress would be necessary, Mr. Belloc considered what influence the advance of French or British troops in aid of the Liege or Namur defenses would have in defeating the German plan. He said:

"It is impossible for an army to fight upon two fronts—at any rate, not for long; hence, before any great siege can be undertaken, the besieging army must have security from attack from outside its circle. For this purpose the besiegers must have a covering army commensurate with the relieving forces which it would have to face. It was precisely here that the advantage of a British contingent was evident to the French."—Reynolds' Newspaper.

Loss of Life in Colorado Strike

Colorado is known today as the "Scarlet Letter ister of tates."

She bows her head in shame to the mourning survivors of the thirty-four men women and little children whom she has allowed to be murdered and cremated through the complete domination of her executive, legislative, judicial and military arms by the large corporate interests.

For wanton disregard and criminal negligence of life, the Colorado coal operators have long been known.

Gerald Lippiatt, union organizer, was the first to pay the death penalty for fighting corporate greed in Colorado. He was murdered by George Belcher, a notorious Baldwin-Feltz thug, on the streets of Trinidad, August 16, 1913.

When, on September 23, 1913, 11,232 of their employes struck to obtain their political freedom by the enforcement of then existing laws, the operators laid aside their former excuse that the murder of their men in the mines was "accidental" and set about to wilfully exterminate the strikers and their families.

More than one thousand gunmen, dregs of the large cities, "men" who earn their living at $3 to $7 a day shooting down the workers, were brought into the State. Among these were many of the Baldwin-Feltz detectives who had manned the "Bull Moose Special" in West Virginia and shot down men and women and babes at their mothers' breasts.

A. C. Feltz, Colorado head of these thugs, began at once the construction of an armored automobile in the shops of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Fitted with a machine gun and manned by five imported murderers, this "Death Special" was driven at top speed through the tent colonies, shooting among the women and children.

Matt Powell was killed October 9, 1913, when the gunmen attacked the Ludlow tent colony.

One of the most dastardly attacks made by these thugs was that at Forbes, October 17, 1913. The machine gun was trained on the tent colony. When the smoke cleared away, Luke Verhonik was dead and a boy had been shot in the leg nine times.

On October 24, 1913, operators' gunmen, with their high-power rifles, made on April 20, 1914, when two companies of the operators' gumen, who had recently been enlisted into the Colorado National Guard, and under the command of Major Pat Hamrock and Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt, deliberately attacked the Ludlow tent colony.

Machine guns had been placed in position two days before. Using them like garden hose, the gunmen swept the tent colony filled with women and children, from one end to the other.

Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, and James Fyler were deliberately murdered while prisoners of these gunmen-militia. Charles Costa, Frank Rubino and John Bartoloti, strikers were killed.

That night the tent colony was set afire with oil-soaked torches and burned to the ground.

Red Cross nurses who went to Ludlow to administer aid to the injured and take care of the dead were driven back by the gunmen-militia with explosive bullets.

Wednesday revealed the real horrors of this war of the operators by machine guns and high-power rifles against the union miners who are striking to secure an enforcement of Colorado laws.

In one cave, the "Black Hole of Ludlow," were found the charred and distored bodies of eleven little children and two women. Frank Snyder, 11 years old, who had run from another retreat to get a drink of water for his sick mother, was found dead, shot through the head by the gunmen-militia.

The operators' thugs and the militia, driven mad by their lust for the blood of the strikers, then began a systematic campaign to completely exterminate them.

LOST!

By Detlev Von Liliencron, Translated From the German for the Sunday (N. Y.) Call by William Randorf.

The first battle had been fought. The conqueror lay encamped on the field of battle. Smoke from numerous camp-fires ascended to the serene sky of a spring night. In the distance, where the outposts and patrols were stationed, fell a few scatterer shots.

Somewhat apart from the battlefield there was a grove, immersed in moonlight. In the center of this little wood stood a bungalow, resembling a hunting-seat. A large lawn hemmed in by two gravel paths stretched out in front of the house. At the other end of the open space, fronting the facade of the building, seemingly just stepped out of the grove, stood the Diana of Versailles on a broad socle of standstone.

The fierce struggle had taken place here. Doors and windows were shattered; on the walls were vistiges of bullets. Fallen grenadiers, with expressions of pain and wrath still on their faces, had dyed the grass with their blood. One of them was leaning against the socle of the Diana. His neck was bent backwards; his half-open eyes looked into hers. The ancient Italian goddess had shown the German warriors the road to Walhalla.

Near the destroyed door, a few paces in front of his soldiers, a young officer lay prostrate. His blanched face was inclined to one side. From underneath the helmet a thick black curl protrued between his unseeing eyes. His right hand still, as in life clasped his sword. His left lay on his heart. Only a single drop of blood had strayed from the wound onto his hand, and it sparkled in the starlight as if it had been a ruby in the little ring of gold that encircled his third finger.

Peace of spring. Silence, as that of a graveyard, reigned. Only now and then a breath of wind rustled in the boughs, wailing, yet indifferent—rustling the eternal chant of Death—of Renunciation.

The same spring night had descended also on field and forest, town and country, in the north of our fatherhad. In the little hamlet all had already sought rest. In the large, palatial house of the Judge, too, everything seemed to be still. The white curtains behind the windows were down. Only the two windows of the ground floor facing the garden were open. A Persian carpet covered the floor of the room. On the round table before a sofa stood a lamp, brightly illuminating the room. Opposite the windows was a piano. Into the night were wafted the tones of Franz Schubert's opus 142, No. 2. The interlude was being played too fast, too passionately; it rang out as in fear and restlessness. Soon the last chords of the charming little piece rolled out and died away.

From the far distance songs were audible. Now they were more distinct, now more veiled. It was the soldiers marching towards the frontier, where the war had recently broken out.

Now the tones were borne to her clearly:

The finest death in all the world
Is his who's slain by foes
In battle free, on fields of green—
No murmur should he make.

In choking beds 'tis one alone
Who's asked to the dance by Death.
But here—here there is company—
They fall like leaves from trees.

She harkened breathlessly. Her mouth opened a little; her eyes dilated. An expression of fear and care came over that lovely face.

Many and many a hero brave
Who has fallen on fields of green,
With drums and fifes was led to his grave—
Immortal shall be his fame.

Once more rang out to her distinctly. With low-bowed head, her eyes closed, she had listened to the last tones. Slowly she went to the piano.

The finest death in all the world
Is his who's slain by foes. . .

She played and sang the beautiful old song. When she had finished, her right hand remained long on the keys. How often had he sung it for her with his clear, tranquil voice. She had accompanied him. With enthusiasm he had then spoken of the songs of the people and of the soldiers. How the soldiers composed their melodies themselves, beginning by altering slightly old popular and church melodies. How the underlying movements in almost all their songs were soft and solemn; how through them all rings, often unconsciously, the longing for home.

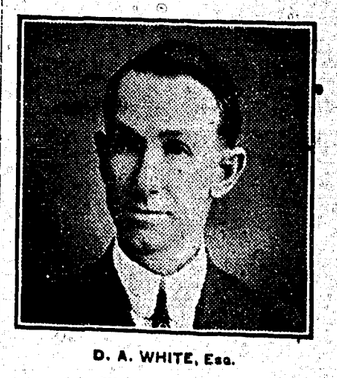
A moth flitted around the lights. She rose and went over to the window. She laid her left hand against the wall and rested her forehead in its palm. Out of her large gray eyes welled the tears, uncontrollably.

Now and then a breath of wind rustled in the boughs, wailing, yet indifferent—rustling the eternal chant of Renunciation—of Death.

It is just as well to postpone the teaching of European geography for a few months.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF ASTHMA

Suffered Terribly for 15 Years Until He Tried "Fruit-a-tives"

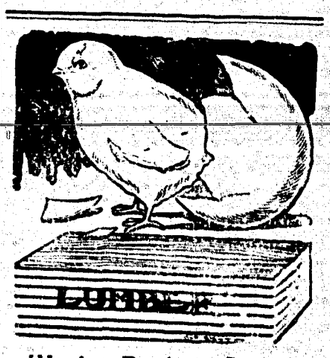


D. A. WHITE, Esq.
21 WALLACE AVE., TORONTO,
Dec. 22nd. 1913.

"Having been a great sufferer from Asthma for a period of fifteen years (sometimes having to sit up at night for weeks at a time) I began the use of "Fruit-a-tives". These wonderful tablets relieved me of Indigestion, and through the continued use of same, I am no longer distressed with that terrible disease, Asthma, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives" which are worth their weight in gold to anyone suffering as I did. I would heartily recommend them to all sufferers from Asthma, which I believe is caused or aggravated by Indigestion". D. A. WHITE

For Asthma, for Hay Fever, for any trouble caused by excessive nervousness due to Impure Blood, faulty Digestion or Constipation, take "Fruit-a-tives"

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



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When you want 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.

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Rates $2.50 per day
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Excellent Cuisine — American and European Plan — Electric Light
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Best Accommodation in the Pass.—
Up-to-Date — Every Convenience.—
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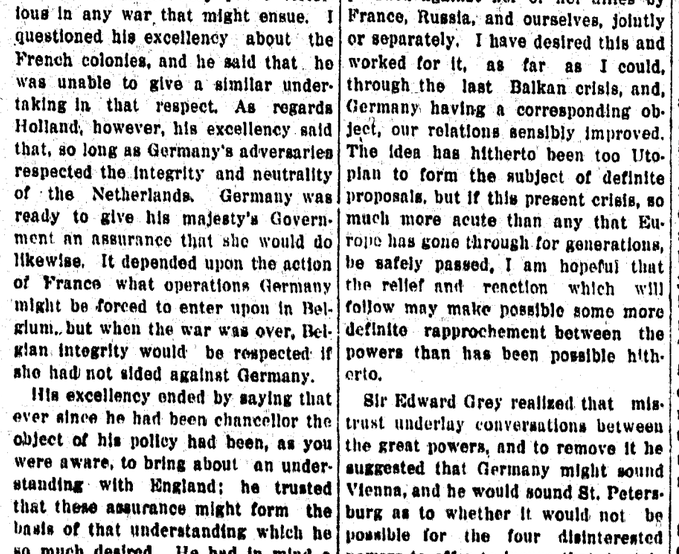

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F. H. NEWNHAM, Editor-Manager.

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

PATRIOTISM AND POVERTY

Patriotic suggestions are as thick as bees at swarming time.

Those who are so anxious about maintaining the integrity of the Empire should study the why and wherefore of an article appearing the Sun, Vancouver, August 21st, headed:

"WIVES AND CHILDREN ARE TO BE CARED FOR"

"One instance is particularly pitiful, under the circumstances. It is a woman with a 3-weeks-old babe. Her husband is a reservist and has gone east."

Here is the case of a man who has already served his (?) country and endeavored "to protect the integrity of the Empire," unable to protect the members of his own household, but leaves them to the tender mercies of others in respone to the stern call of duty. As a reward for his previous efforts, the "home" he was told he was fighting for is sadly demoralized. (But remember, "Socialism would break up the home." "Destroy the sanctity of the fireside.") That will do for one case. Now, here's the other, culled from the same daily:

"Another of the extreme cases brought to the board's attention yesterday was of a reservist who had to leave a wife and three children, the youngest but 9 months old. The woman was left with only $5.00."

Just think of it, you ultra patriots, a man who has "upheld the dignity of the flag" is forced to abandon those dependent upon him and only $5.00 is the paltry sum he has to show as his portion for having "protected his (?) country!" His wife and children are to be provided for. Still, how many other wives and children (whose husbands and fathers are not physically fit to be accepted as food for powder because of debilitation caused by their employment in industrial pursuits and have only $5.00 between them and starvation) are left to struggle along as best they can? Some of those who have volunteered to fight in this war for international capitalism hug the delusion that they are fighting for their country; to these poor dupes the instances above quoted should serve as object lessons. There are many, too, who have the choice offered of starving to death by slow degrees or take up arms with a chance of being shot at some future date. In the meantime they will obtain rations and clothing whilst fighting for their meal ticket. The members of the latter class should ask themselves the question: Why is it that during the beneficent and peaceful period prior to the outbreak of war, was I so often on the ragged edge of the subsistence column?

Those who are "from Missouri" should be convinced by the showings referred to that all the talk about fighting for one's own country is the veriest bunkum, as the great mass has no country, and, as in the cases referred to (by no means exceptional ones) cash is a very limited quantity.

SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR

The attitude of Socialists in Germany is causing some people considerable loss of sleep. True, from the very meagre and unsatisfactory reports permitted to leak through from Berlin we do not know exactly what protest the Socialists of the German Empire are making or have made with reference to the present war. But without any apology we wish to state for the benefit of those individuals (and may mention that this includes both Socialists and anti-Socialists) that the German Socialist is, in spite of what may be said to the contrary, just a common, ordinary human being, possessing the same characteristics possessed by other members of the human family; just as susceptible to his environment and sentiment as the French, English or Russian. There is a prevailing impression that once a man has absorbed a certain amount of Socialist philosophy, he immediately becomes endowed and blessed with super-[illegible] other personality, in fact, there are many foolish enough to think that the absorption of philosophy means the total elimination of sentiment. The [illegible] ophy get down to bedrock, and realize that it is one of the slowest of all evolutionary processes to remove the sentimental ideals of "country and King," the more rapid will be our progress to a world-wide consciousness of our position in society today. It cannot be denied that Germany possesses [illegible] movement today, and we do not question the attitude of these men with regard to the present conflict. Nevertheless, if we would be fair we must also recognize the fact that they belong to a nation who, for the last generation have regarded themselves more or less as a chosen people. And their egotism is excusable, having regard to the tremendous progress made by the Teuton in science, chemistry, mechanics and economics. Who shall say that there is not today among the German people, Socialists included, a firm belief that the success of their arms is positively necessary for the future welfare of civilization?

Had but two million Socialists in Germany, France or England been able to make a united and determined protest against the present war, we do not hesitate to say that there would be no conflict raging today. The argument that the Socialists in Germany are in the minority and consequently could do nothing against the majority, is both puerile and illogical. The minority has always had to fight the majority. Socialists, when they attempt to excuse or explain the action of comrades in other countries are attempting something that they cannot logically accomplish.

Socialists in Germany do not require the assistance of these apologists, and if the war, after some four or five months, should be productive of internal disruption, we may expect to see our comrades in Germany take the same stand as the Communists took in France forty years ago. If, on the other hand, the German forces are successful in driving back the French and English on one side and the Russians on the other, who shall say that the Socialist element in Germany may not regard this as positively necessary for the welfare of civilization, for Germany recognizes that socially she is much further advanced than either of these countries, and it is reasonable to assume she would regard her victory as being in the best interests of humanity, incongruous as this may appear to both Socialists and anti-Socialists in England, France and Russia?

On another page we reproduce several articles from Reynolds' Weekly Newspaper, and although these articles may be regarded by some as not in accord with our attitude, we would point out that there are many readers of the Ledger who have friends and relatives in the old land and who still feel a certain filial regard for their native birthplace. There is another remarkable feature, too, in connection with the attitude adopted by the Reynolds' Newspaper in this present war. Few are likely to forget the unhesitating opposition of Reynolds' to the Boer war. So bitter was their denunciation of the British Cabinet, generals and forces that the military authorities put the ban on this publication, and any soldier found in possession of a copy of the newspaper was liable to court-martial. Having regard to this fact, we must certainly admit considerable surprise when, on scanning the front page, we notice a "prayer," written by Herbert Kaufmann, the first line of which reads, "God bless our armies this black night," and the last line, "And crush a despot as of yore."

If it is possible for a newspaper, with the traditional record of democratic expression that Reynolds' has, and having regard to their determined opposition at all times to war, to assume such an attitude, surely we can excuse our Socialist comrades in Germany if with some four nations in arms against them, they are carried away with a sentimental patriotism ingendered by years of militarism and autocratic rule.

Let Socialists, labor men and anti-Socialists temper their criticism of the German Socialists with a little regard for his present surroundings. After the war there will be many excuses to make and explanation to hear, but for the present we must wait with a firm consciousness that our part here is to take advantage of every opportunity and educate the worker to regard war as the vilest and most retrogressive act that mankind was ever guilty of. A few years from hence war will be regarded by society in a very different light to what we regard it today. The "honor and glory" of war will hold no allurement for future generations; the maiming and killing of men; the creating of widows and orphans; the destruction of homes and crops will all be regarded as the acts of men devoid of every semblance of sanity and civilization. We shall not have preachers of a gospel of peace speaking of the honor of legalized murder; we shall not hear them expressing the wish that our nation may get a good drubbing. (This is but one way of expressing the hope that the allied forces will succeed in murdering sufficient men to force the Germans to surrender.) At present the whole of Europe is insane with a desire to kill—to destroy; but the reckoning day must come, and you, Mr. Worker, will foot the bill, and whether you work with your hands or your brain, it shall be your great and grand privilege to pay the cost. The income of the Kaiser or King George is not likely to be affected by the result, be it what it may, but the very existence of the worker will be threatened, not only on the battlefield but when the fight shall be done. This fight for an existnce—a job—will still go on until such time as those who suffer and bear the burden refuse to be exploited by a system that claims competition both on the industrial field and battlefield is necessary for our existence.

HILLCREST RELIEF FUND

Amount previously received or promised	$5,490.30
Beaver Mines Local	62.50
Passburg Local	79.50
Natal Opera House Co., per J. W. Barnes	101.25
Total	$5,733.55

All contributions should be sent to A. J. Carter, Secretary-Treasurer District 18, U. M. W. of A., Fernie, B. C.

With a rigid censorship being maintained by the warring forces of Europe over every word and all means of world communication, no one knows what has really happened or is happening. Your guess is as good as that of the war editor of your favorite daily. The only difference being that he can print his guess and circulate it broadcast, while the best you can do is to recite yours on the street corner.

BELLEVUE NOTES

(Continued from Page Five)

The Methodist quarterly official board met in conference to discuss ways and means for the ensuing year. In the neighborhood of $1,200 will be needed to bring the year to a successful close, and the board takes this opportunity of asking the residents of Bellevue and vicinity to rally round them.

The choir by the addition of a few good voices, is in pretty fair shape and the music rendered of a high order.

Frank football team were successful in reaching the next stage of the Crahan cup by defeating Hillcrest, 4 to 1. The game was continued until a late hour in a certain pool room. Take your medicine, boys, be it ever so disagreeable.

Another building is in course of construction on this burg's front street, and we are informed that it is another Chinese restaurant.

J. R. McLeod, better known as "Doc," has returned and been successful in securing a job. No place like Bellevue, eh, "Doc?"

Miss Bradley has returned from her summer vacation, to take up her duties as teacher.

Jack Brooks is the possessor of the shack formerly owned by Tony Sunis, and has taken up his abode there.

Mr. and Mrs. Watts Goodwin rejoice over the return of their eldest daughter, who has been enjoying a nine months' visit with her grandparents in Cape Breton.

Mr. G. Grafton, a British recruit, has received his country call, and immediately obeyed it.

The special meeting of the contract miners convened, as advertised, on Sunday at 2:30 p. m., with the vice president in the chair. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, only about fifty miners were present. The object of the meeting was to find some solution of our present difficulty of getting check measurers to accompany the engineers on their semi-monthly tour. After some discussion, a committee of four was appointed to handle the situation.

Luther Goodwin, who had the misfortune to fall and put his knee out while playing basketball some weeks ago at Frank, is on visit to his parents here. He is making some progress to recovery and has discarded his crutches.

Owing to the prominence given certain notices, we are almost persuaded to believe there is a financial stringency somewhere.

Alf Tristram, of football fame, who has been employed here for some time as a teamster, has left us and gone to work at Frank.

Owing to the Hillcrest mines being idle, the demand for Bellevue coal has reached nearly the 3,000 ton per day mark, which necessitates lots of work for the tipple crew.

Mrs. Callan and Miss Brown have gone out to the South Fork for a short vacation.

William Cole is putting in a strenuous time on his homestead at the South Fork these days. Which of the two places is the dullest, Bill.

Births

To Mr. and Mrs. T. Lund, a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Green, of Maple Leaf, a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fichini, also of Maple Leaf, a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. August Yaskar, a son.

From the following is will be observed that the population of this district is in a thriving condition, and it is with pleasure that we record the healthy state of this burg, as a whole. We have had no epidemic of any description so far this summer, the worst being a few isolated cases of dysentery.

In spite of the assurance given us by Mr. Lowe, the manager of the 41 Market Company, that they were were not going out of business, they have sold out to a Mr. Kasluk, who will in future endeavor to supply the people of the town with the same good quality of meats, etc., at reasonable prices.

The gents' furnishing store, formerly run by Mr. Silvey, who "skinned out," will be opened for business along the same lines by Mr. Gordon of Diamond City.

FRANK NOTES

Mr. H. D. McKay and Miss Aylott, who have been visiting in Frank during the holidays, left on Sunday morning for Cowichan, to open school there on Monday morning.

While Mr. Rickie was fishing at South Fork last week a message was received from Eastern Canada asking for his speedy return home. He got in here on Wednesday night and left for Ontario Thursday morning.

WHEN YOU ARE NERVOUS

you have the first symptom of a run-down system, and nervous people too often conceal their aches and pains and suffer in silence, while, *if neglected*, this condition often becomes more serious trouble.

If those so afflicted would stop taking medicine containing alcohol or drugs which menace the foundations of health, and just take the pure, strengthening [illegible] it would create new blood to pulsate through the organs, refresh their bodies and build up the whole nervous system. It is rich, life-giving nourishment, free from wines, alcohol or drugs. Shun substitutes.

Rev. Arthur Barner left town on Wednesday morning last for Calgary.

Rev. C. H. Huestis, representing the Lord's Day Alliance, will speak at the Baptist church, Blairmore, next Friday night at 7 o'clock.

Frank Edl, Wm. Jolley, James Kennedy started to work in the local mine this past week. It is encouraging to see more men being put on.

Mr. Fleming is the new manager of the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium.

Mr. Sam Hosford of Alberta University stopped off in town to visit friends on his way from the coast to the capital.

School has opened up again, with the same staff as last year, Mr. Baker, Misses Calder and Thompson. A great increase is noticed in the enrollment of children. All of the rooms are filled to their capacity but all the children of town are not in attendance yet.

The first game in the Crahan cup series was played by the Hillcrest and Frank football teams, at Frank, on Saturday. During the first half Frank played down hill and a few minutes after the start of play were able to score. The game was fairly fast, but neither team came close to scoring except once, when Varley of Hillcrest got past the back and had an open goal. Everybody expected him to even up, but he missed it altogether. At half time the game was 1-0 in favor of Frank.

During the second half things were moving quickly all the time. Frank made a second one that was like a bullet shot; and not very long afterwards, another one.

The game closed 4-1 in favor of Frank.

TABER NOTES

The labor situation remains about the same. The mine is working about three days per week, and a large force of men are now employed. Numbers are inquiring for work every day, but cannot be hired on. The men who are working are getting a very small turn of cars. There are more men employed now than in any previous season, during the same month.

Dave Miller joined the wage slaves of the Canada West on Monday, as loader.

The long expected pipe for the water extension arrived on Monday, and is being distributed about town.

The American Girls' baseball team played a game in town on Saturday with the local team, in which the home team were victors. Two of the old district league players, Roy Lee and Arthur Leet, donned harness for the occasion.

The second call for recruits in town found three volunteers, L. Bailey, J. Naish and V. Brown, who will leave with the contingent on Saturday.

Jim Kelley, who went to the training camp at Calgary with the 25th battery during the summer, went with the volunteers from this city last week.

Mrs. Joe McIntyre came home from Lethbridge hospital on Saturday, having practically recovered from a bad attack of fever.

A new arrival in town is Jack Mugford, of New Aberdeen, N. S. Things in that part of the country are in a pretty bad condition. That half million bones that J. K. S. Ross gave to the war fund would do a lot more good among the wives and children of the Nova Scotia miners, whom he skinned out of it.

The regular meeting of 102 was held on Sunday, but owing to rain, very few members turned out. No business of importance was transacted.

The washhouse seems to be like the crops in this district this season. The foundation is there, but there don't seem to be much rush in completing the building. It was promised that it would be ready in one month from the time construction began.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

In the first two weeks of this month the mines have had a run of eleven days, but it has again dropped to half time. Possibly the war may have some effect, but as it is all domestic coal one would think that the effect would be slight. Figuring from former years, there must be some other cause, for, as a rule, the three summer months end the slack time.

The principal topic these days is the war. Quite a number of young Scotchmen have volunteered for overseas service, and are drawing their [illegible] under orders to quit work on or before Wednesday. It is rumored today that they leave for Quebec Thursday night. We wish them God speed and a safe return. Nevertheless, it is be- [illegible] of advanced society, education, etc., such a state of affairs should exist; that thousands, possibly millions, of human lives should be sacrificed to gratify the ambitions desires of a few privileged individuals.

The new King Edward hotel is nearing completion and will be opened September 1st. It is claimed to be the finest hotel building in the City.

J. Greenhorn, a timberman of No. 6 mine had the misfortune to get his left foot severely bruised by a large timber falling on it. He had just started, after being off work several weeks, having been in hospital with an injury to his eye.

J. Peacok has resumed work at No. 1 mine. He still feels the effect of his operation, the wound being tender. His brother, Tom, who runs a restaurant at the Hat, joined the benedicts yesterday, being united in wedlock to Miss Inbeborg. We join with his many friends in wishing them long life and prosperity.

There is considerable excitement in sporting circles, especially on the north side, as to the result of the football cup between Callies and North United. The last time they met the gate receipts constituted a record, nearly $100 being taken.

The Trades Council have drawn up a splendid program of field sports for September 7th, Labor Day. We hope all laboring men will turn out and celebrate this, their principal holiday of the year.

Mrs. N. Moore has returned from Great Falls, Montana, where she was on a week's visit, and attending her youngest sister's wedding, which took place on the 19th.

BEAVER MINES NOTES

For the first time in its life Beaver Mines can boast of being the proud possessor of a well furnished school, with up-to-date equipment. Previous to this week each child attending school had to beat it as best they could to Coalfields, a distance of two miles, and this was often a matter of grave concern to parents and children alike. For the time being our only church (Presbyterian) has been utilized for a school and it was opened on the 24th inst. for the accommodation of all children of school age, with Miss Lee, late of Nelson, B. C., as teacher in charge. Although apparently young, Miss Lee looks all over a teacher, and in our opinion the overseers have made a wise selection. The chances are that Miss Lee will not be very long known by that name if some of the Beaver boys can persuade her to change it.

Most of us know that there is one common law pervading the whole universe, and that is the law of equilibrium, and in perfect accordance with this law there is kept up a constant action and re-action throughout every department of nature. For instance, if two clouds are unequally, or to speak more scientifically, "positively and negatively charged" by long heat and drought, electricity becomes very unequally diffused throughout the atmosphere; one portion of the air will contain a greater amount of electricity than another, then a reaction must take place. The heavens will stream with forked lightning, the thunder will roll, and the war of the elements will continue until the electric fluid is equally diffused throughout the atmosphere, and also equalized with the earth. The same law is at work in the mines and in every form of inert matter and animated nature, whilst in the world of love the same is at work in its efforts to bring about an equiplose of offspring. Hence in opposite sexes the short is attracted to the tall, the fat to the slim, the dark to the fair, the unintelligent to the intellectual, and so on. Therefore, according to this common law of equilibrium, an intellectual lady like our teacher will attract the boys of Beaver in much the same manner as a needle would be attracted to a loadstone, or the steel lock of a miner's lamp is attracted to the magnet. In much the same manner some of the most intellectual and best minds, male and female, in every country in the world have been struggling to restore

(Continued on Page Eight)

Grand Union Hotel

COLEMAN, Alta.

Best of Accommodation

We cater to the workingman's trade

G. A. CLAIK :-: Proprietor

HERE IS A SQUARE DEAL

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

FIRE INSURANCE

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

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SOLE AGENT FOR FERNIE

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Fernie's Leading Picture Theatre

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LUCILLE LOVE,

The Girl of Mystery

Friday 28, Series No 2. Get started now while its young

Saturday Matinee and Evening

Pauline Bush, in a "Gold Seal" Drama

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Two Reel. Gold Seals always please

SPECIAL FEATURE Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 2-3

The Most Successful Comedy-Drama of a Decade

Brewster's Millions

From the story by George Barr McCutcheon, with Edward Abeles in his original role of "Monty."

IF IT'S GOOD, YOU'LL SEE IT AT THE ISIS.

News of The District Camps

COLEMAN NOTES

Born—On Wednesday, 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Morrison, a braw wee laddie. Mother and child doing fine.

John William Derbyshire proceeded to Calgary on Thursday, 20th, to consult a throat specialist.

Archie Josephs spent the week end fishing at Crow's Nest Lake.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac James, Sunday, last, a daughter. Mother and child doing well.

On Friday afternoon, about 1:30, Miss Florence Hopkins fell from a horse which she was riding. She was stunned by the fall and received a rather severe shaking. Glad to report that she is convalescent now.

Coleman town council have surely imbibed the war fever bad. A rather heated wordy war took place at the last council meeting. One alderman disqualified, one resigned and one walked out of the council chambers disgusted.

The public school opened Monday, the 17th, with a full attendance.

Bill Fraser spent Saturday and Sunday in the North Fork fishing. He returned home with some speckled beauties.

Frank and Coleman football clubs meet on the former's ground in the Crahan cup competition on Saturday next. Let us hope there will be no repetition of rowdyism witnessed on last occasion when these teams met.

The Coleman Order of Owls intend holding a grand excursion to the Crow's Nest Lake on September 7th.

Miss MacKelloe has taken up the position of teacher in the public school in Coleman.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the Dominion Government anena the price of flour, the rise in the price of this commodity which several merchants of Coleman raised at the outbreak of hostilities in Belgium should come back to its former price.

COAL CREEK NOTES

The mines here were idle from 3 p. m. Saturday until 3 p. m. Monday, also from 3 p. m Wednesday till 3 p.m. Thursday.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Alice Alexander Graham Watson took place from the home of her son, Mr. Adam Watson, on Sunday afternoon. The deceased lady, who has been totally blind for the last few years, has resided in this camp for a little over a year. Our sympathies go out to the sons and daughters left. The deceased lady had reached the ripe age of 73 years. The company kindly ran a special train, leaving Coal Creek at 3 o'clock.

The company electricians are busy putting in fixings for electric lights in the houses of Welsh camp. Thus shall the darkness be lightened.

The football club assembled in full force to bid Godspeed to Jack McLetchie, on Friday, who had received orders to proceed to rejoin his regiment. Jack will surely be missed on the football field.

Two of our local disciples of Ike Walton returned on Sunday from a fishing excursion and all they brought back was one German and one small Scotchman (bottled). Dick says one of the denizens of the deep sea caught him by the seat of the trousers.

Coal Creek Methodist Church

Services for Sunday, August 30th: 2:30 p. m., Sunday school and Bible class. Bible class topic, I. S. S. 7:30, Gospel service; subject, "Love of God." Friday evening at 7 p. m., choir practice.

The Ladies' Aid in connection with the Methodist church, in meeting assembled on Monday evening, decided to give the Sunday school scholars a picnic at Morrissey on Labor Day. General Manager Wilson has kindly promised to place a special train at their disposal. Particulars as to time, etc., later.

The patriotic fever is not played out in this camp, for we hear of several of our prominent residents expressing their willingness to volunteer.

The residents of this camp vigorously protest against the action of the city council re the $600 for band purposes, and our thanks and appreciation go to Alderman Jackson for his manly outspokenness at the gathering of the city dads on Thursday evening last. We would suggest that a list of services rendered by the two bands to the city, etc., (gratis) be published with a brief history of the purpose of the grant. We contend that the majority of the Fernie ratepayers do not understand the present trouble.

An automobile was dispatched up here on Sunday evening to convey the Coal Creek members of the Excelsior band to Fernie to conduct the volunteers from church.

The Coal Creek school reopened on Monday, Principal Weough being in charge. Miss Townsend is in charge of the intermediate class, formerly under the tuition of Mr.Tonks. The younger set are without a teacher and have not as yet been assembled.

A meeting of ratepayers in the Coal Creek school district is called for Saturday, August the 29th. A meeting of the school trustees will be held in the school at 10 a. m. We hope to see a large attendance.

The fan at No. East mine stopped on Monday, owing to a belt breaking. The mine was thrown idle in consequence.

Mrs. John Manning of Coyote street, was admitted to hospital for treatment during last week end.

Joe Harper has taken a position with the company electricians formerly held by Jack McLetchie, who has answered his country's call for service. Mind the steps, Joe.

Quite a large number of the juvenile element of Welsh camp attended the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Machin, to celebrate the birthday of their daughter, Bessie. The happy, smiling faces of the children bespoke a good time.

School League Lacrosse

Coal Creek vs. Fernie. Curtain rung down on the School League Lacrosse games on Monday evening, when the Coal Creek Beavers journeyed to Fernie to try an engagement in the cup final with Fernie school team. The lineups were as follows.

Coal Creek—Gibson, Smith, Worthington, Branch, Perker, Meaks, John Glover, Wm Glover, Sarkell, Puchey, Armstrong, Joyce.

Fernie—Anderson, Soloskie, Smith, [illegible], Cummings, McRitchie, T. Davidson, J. Davidson, McLaughlan.

From the commencement the game went fast and furious. Several pieces of dirty work were detected. The first quarter terminated in both clubs scoring, Fernie drawing first blood. From the commencement of the second quarter Coal Creek put in some brilliant play, adding two more goals before the bell rang. In the third quarter the ill feeling was very strong and resulted in Fred Smith receiving a bad cut on the head, and the Swede boy being put on the fence for dirty play. The Coal Creek boys scored two more goals in quick succession. During the last quarter Fernie realized they had met their Waterloo, and although successful in scoring another goal, Coal Creek added another, thus winning out, 6 goals to 3.

Those who witnessed the game on Monday were treated to one of the finest lacrosse games seen around here for some time, and we can safely prophesy that if the kids will keep together some of the trophies of the lacrosse world will come this way.

Coal Creek Juniors, by their win on Monday last, secure the cup offered by Hon. W. Ross, also the gold medals from Mr. Lalley.

The record of the Coal Creek Beavers reads of follows: Dunlay,5; Coal Creek, 9. McDougalls, 6; Coal Creek, 5. Dudleys, 5; Coal Creek, 16. Dudleys, 4; Coal Creek, 7. McRitchie, 0; Coal Creek, 13. McRitchie, 3; Coal Creek, 6. McDougalls, 1; Coal Creek, 9. Fernie total, 22 goals. Coal Creek total, 65 goals.

Crahan Cup

First round played at Coal Creek, Saturday, August 22. Coal Creek vs. Fernie.

From the commencement, Fernie forwards played a combination game, and as a result did not let Sawyer of Coal Creek have much peace; arising out of which Pete Joinsen drew first blood for Fernie. This seemed to put life in the Coal Creek crew, and end to end play followed, and in spite of repeated attacks on his preserves, Cooper of Fernie kept a clean sheet. The interval arriving with Fernie, 1; Coal Creek, 0.

On resumption Coal Creek seemed to play more of the regular cup tie play. The ball during the second half being in the Fernie quarters most of the time, and the superb goaling of Cooper and the marvelous defense of Gregory somewhat saved the situation. From a rush down field by Coal Creek, Manning slipped in and gave the Fernie goalie no earthly chance. Play ran out even until Referee Ovington called time, which arrived with both team one goal each.

The replay takes place on Wednesday evening.

We take off our hats to Referee Ovington of Corbin for the masterly fashion in which he handled the Coal Creek-Fernie game, displaying abilities which we seldom see in this Pass.

MICHEL NOTES

The mines have been idle from 11 p. m. Wednesday until 11 p. m. Sunday, and from 11 p. m. Monday until Wednesday, when the notes were sent in.

Mr. Joseph Mason and family returned home on Wednesday from their holiday at North Fork, Alta.

Bert Davis, Wm. Marsh and Joe Wilson of Coal Creek started out from here on Tuesday with their pack horse. Tom McGovern accompanied them for ten miles up the Elk river. The intention of the boys is to locate their hunting ground for the 1st of September. Having with them two cameras, they intend taking lots of pictures during the trip.

Mr. Tom Williams was down here on Tuesday on his usual inspection of the mines.

Mrs. Fred Gullett left here on Monday evening's passenger for Lethbridge to join her husband, Fred having secured work there a few weeks ago.

We are pleased to announce that Andy Mitchell and Emile Topi are able to get around on their crutches and are improving very satisfactorily.

Mrs. John Newman and Mrs Ferryman boarded the passenger on Saturday morning on a visit to Mrs. Alfred Rhodes, The Hawthornes, Lundbreck.

The Michel Anglers' Association held their annual fishing contest on Sunday last. Although the weather was much against the day's outing, a good number turned out to compete in the contest, accompanied by some of the fair sex.

The following are the prize winners: Bert Travis, first prize, case whisky; Richard Beard, second, fishing rod; Joe Travis, Jr., third, pipe; Tom Yates, fourth, fishing tackle; Frank Carpenter, fifth, box cigars; Sam Hampton, sixth, fishing basket; Joe Travis, Sr., seventh, fishing basket; Mike Hanko, eighth, fishing rod; Dick Gaskell, ninth, two bottles whisky, one bottle brandy; Tom Hampton, tenth, fishing tackle; Frank Yates, eleventh, fishing tackle; A. Waddington, twelfth, fishing tackle; A. Yates, thirteenth, fishing tackle; J. Waddington, fourteenth, fishing tackle; J. Marsh, fifteenth, fishing tackle; H. Pryor, sixteenth, fishing tackle; Bert Travis, first prize for largest quantity of speckled trout, hat, value $5.00, given by Seigle; Tom Hampton, special prize for bull trout, fishing tackle, given by Fitzenwood.

Mrs. F. Burton arrived back home Tuesday night, from her trip to her native country, Ireland, having spent a few months with her relatives.

The donating of $25 by the Local Union to the agricultural show sports held on Labor Day is considered not exactly constitutional. The correspondent was asked by some members of the Local Union to state that the object in making this donation was to ensure the success of the sports and giving the children a little enjoyment. It was done with the best intention, and it is to be regretted that the District President was asked for a ruling on same. Everyone was fully aware what they were doing, and it must be remembered that when the Local Union held sports in Michel, practically every business man donated something towards the fund. Of those who are taking part, 90 per cent or more are members of the Local Union, and have spent time, energy and money in growing and raising to make the best production possible, which proves the industrious object of the people. Our aim should be, as far as possible, to encourage this kind of competition, and it is to be regretted that the Local secretary does not view the matter in the same light.

The school teachers are back from their holidays again and school was opened on Monday.

CORBIN NOTES

Mrs. Jas. Clark, who has been sick for several days, we are pleased to report is again on the high road to recovery.

Mrs. Tom Owens left Monday to spend a couple of of weeks on the family ranch at North Fork, Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. McRae have returned to town, after spending a few days fishing at the Flathead.

Jack Johnston spent a few days in Fernie last week on business.

John Virgo, the Flathead king, has been renewing acquaintances here for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster and Miss Hunter took a quiet stroll to Crow's Nest last Sunday. The ladies of the party proceeded to Coleman, returning home on the cushions Tuesday.

Wm. Sproule of Hillcrest and Tom Williams, mine inspector, were among the visitors at the last meeting of the local lodge of Odd Fellows.

The mines only worked two days here week, with no prospects of anything better for the near future, hence Corbin is a good town for the workers hunting a master to steer clear of at present.

The doings here the early part of last week made the European war look like a storm in a teacup in comparison. Each side sent out the order to mobilize last Saturday. After a few schooners had been destroyed by each side in the naval engagement in the hotel without any serious loss, except a little comomn sense, the British captain ordered the light brigade to charge, but they were met by a stubborn defense. With blood flowing in every direction the scene that followed beggars description. Black eyes are now fashionable in Corbin, and Tuesday morning mark an epoch in the history of this generally peaceful little city.

The grass on the lawn that adds beauty to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown was found to be gradually disappearing for two or three days, commencing last Saturday night. Upon investigating the mystery on Tuesday, after several theories had been suggested, the culprit was found in Jimmy Robb's teeth, which had escaped their owner the previous Saturday. The ivories are at present rooming and boarding with Jimmy, but will be hired out at very reasonable rates to persons who need the lawns cut.

District President Phillips made his initial appearance before Local Union No. 2877 at their last meeting, and after explaining, among other things, the reason for the Hillcrest strike, and the action of the Albert Government relative to their choice of the personnel of the commission to handle the Hillcrest relief fund, a vote of thanks was tendered the District president, and the position of the executive board relative to the Hillcrest relief fund indorsed. At this meeting Ed Jackson was elected Local president, to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of George Elmer. John Scobie and R. Garbett were elected on the gas committee.

A new tunnel was started Monday above No. 4 mine and will be used for coal production in the winter time, when climatic conditions make it necessary to close down the "big show."

A party composed of Charley Kerr, Cliff Gladwin, Walter Robinson, Fred and Mat Allan, Ed. Jackson and Jas. Strang, journeyed to Crow's Nest Friday for the purpose of participating in the dance and general good time given at the opening of the new hotel. The two last named proceeded to Coal Creek the following morning to witness the Fernie-Coal Creek football game, returning home Sunday morning. All report having had a splendid time.

Mickey Williams is now night watchman at the mine.

Andy Goodall, who has held the position of head tracklayer at the mines for the past four months, left Monday morning to run a mining machine in the mines at Princeton, B. C.

John Smith and John Lawrence pulled out last week to seek their fortunes in pastures new.

Ed. Wynee left Thursday morning with a prospect party for the Flathead.

Tommy Miller and A. Tomlinson, two of the members of the local football team, left on the speeder Friday night. The former for Vancouver and the latter for Frank.

Miss Rosie Frew of Michel arrived in town Monday morning and will spend a few days renewing acquaintances.

BELLEVUE NOTES

A game of football was played here on Thursday between teams representing Hillcrest and Bellevue, which proved a source of much amusement to the spectators.

A rather nasty accident befell Mr. Kynaston, on the Friday afternoon shift. He was employed as a motor driver in upper section of mine, and while on his return from the charging station to his "trip" his hand slipped from lever, and losing his balance he fell under the motor, the result being a broken collar bone and several severe bruises.

The fare in connection with the Methodist Sunday school picnic, to be held at Crow's Nest on Labor Day, will be: Adults, 60c; children, half price.

(Continued on Page Four)

People of Coleman LISTEN!

You have a Co-operative Store in your midst that is a protection to you against high prices for the necessities of life

Have You Thought of This?

Do you realise what the store is doing for you in this direction-apart from other benefits it may give you?

The Store Belongs to the Working Men of Coleman

And it is to their own interests that they support it. It is their duty to do so

Think About It

Western Can. Co-Operative
TRADING CO. LIMITED
COLEMAN ALBERTA

When Wanting Shoes Think of
THE INVICTUS
It's not the name that made the shoes good—it's the SHOES that made the name good, and there is nothing in a name unless QUALITY has made it good and keeps it good.

WHO WILL BE THE LUCKY ONE?

A Beautiful Dresser and Stand to be Given Away FREE of Charge

It's too big to get it in the window, but come and see it in the store.

It's price is $25.00, and when you see it you'll say it is well worth the price. The holder of the lucky ticket on the night of Saturday, October 3rd, will get it ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE.

For every cash purchase of one dollar, you get one ticket or one chance of winning the beautiful dresser and stand. The more dollars you spend here, the more chances you draw. You pay no more here than elsewhere—in many cases not so much—and in addition you have the chance of getting a $25.00 article ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE. Make your dollars do your spending more.

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Coleman - Alberta

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Headstones Supplied and Set up
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The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass
Hardware Furniture
We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. All orders given prompt attention.
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Coleman - Alberta

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on the purchase of a Suit, a Hat or a Pair of Shoes

The F. M. THOMPSON CO.
Blairmore, Alta.
Are Offering at COST PRICE your choice of their New and up to date
Men's and Boys' Suits—Men's Suits $5.75
Boy's Suits $1.90
Men's Caps for 45c up, Men's Felt Hats 65c up
Also Men's & Ladies' Shoes, these include Invictus, Regal and K make, and in addition are giving away at HALF COST to clear
adies' $4.00 Oxfords, small sizes at $1.65
The Store That Saves You Money

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.

HOSMER LOCAL
No. 2497
Meet every Sunday at 2.30 in K. P. Hall, Main Street. Sick Benefit Society attached.—W. Balderstone, Sec., Box 63, Hosmer, B. C.

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

PARK LOCAL
No. 1387
Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Michael Warren, Sec., Canmore, Alta.

HILLCREST LOCAL
No. 1058
Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—J. Gorton, Sec.

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

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

COALHURST LOCAL
No. 1189
Meet every Friday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Frank Barringham, Sec., Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.

BEAVER CREEK LOCAL
No. 481
Meet every first and third Sunday at Lyric Hall, 3 p.m.—John Loughran, Sec.

COLEMAN LOCAL
No. 2633
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.—J. Johnstone, Sec.

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

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

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

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

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

CORBIN LOCAL
No. 2877
Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—Geo. Elms, Sec., Corbin, B. C.

GEORGETOWN LOCAL
No. 3026
Meet every Sunday afternoon, 2.30, at Boarding House. Sick and Accident Fund attached.—Max Hutter, Sec.

FRANK LOCAL
No. 1263
Meet Sundays, after each pay day, at Miners Hall. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—E Morgan, Secretary.

Cash Meat Market

Our Special Prices for Saturday are

Roast Beef	16c to 20c	T-Bone Steak	22c
Roast Pork	16c to 20c	Pork Chops	20c
Roast Mutton	16c to 22c	Mutton Chops	22c
Roast Veal	16c to 22c	Veal Cutlets	22c
Round Steak	20c	Any size pail Leaf Lard, lb.	15c
Sirloin Steak	22c	Hams and Bacon at	27c

Don't forget we allow 5 per cent on all meats. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Phone 52, H. Northwood Mgr.

To Sports Committees

The Fernie Coal Creek Excelsior Band is now open for engagements. Satisfaction guaranteed

For Terms Etc. Apply

THOS. BIGGS, Secretary, Fernie, B. C.

SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH

Sunlight is nature's most powerful drug. But, as in the case of all drugs, we should remember to use it discretely, for although it contains many health-giving qualities, it also contains many that are dangerous. Sunlight is composed of various colored rays, of which the most important are the red; the blue and the ultra-violet. The latter rank with radium and the X-rays among the most remarkable known physical prenomena. They destroy animal tissues with astonishing rapidity.

Most of us, when on holiday, immediately try to get sunburned, regarding a good, rich tan as a sure sign of improving health. As a matter of fact, there is nothing particularly healthy about a tanned skin. The tan is merely nature's sunshade against the ultra-violet rays; and, if the city man has a white face, it is merely because the soot in the air serves to filter the sunlight. Red light in moderation is a splendid tonic for faded nerves, but only when taken in small doses. The red rays in sunlight are the cause of sunstrokes. Blue light is very soothing, and often brings relief in case of rheumatism and neuralgia; but when take in large doses it tends to cause depression and melancholia.—Answers.

If England can seize on the railroads as an emergency war measure, why can't our Government seize on the railroads as an emergency peace measure, to insure the welfare of the people? Some day Socialists will answer this question.

They are trying to make Kaiser **Wilhelm the "goat" for this shameful war. The Kaiser was a tool, and has been discredited. The real cause is the wish of the masters to maintain their graft on the workers of the world. American capitalists are as much to blame as is Wilhelm.**

FOR THE TALMUD

He who loves his wife as himself and honors her more than himself will train his children properly; he will meet too the fulfilment of the verse: "And thou shalt know that there is peace in thy tent, and thou wilt look over thy habitation and shall miss nothing."

Rabbi Jose said: "I never call my wife 'wife,' but 'home,' for she indeed makes my home."

He who possesses a knowledge of God and a knowledge of man will not easily commit a sin.

The Bible was given us to establish peace.

He who wrongs his fellow men, even in so small a coin as a penny, is as wicked as if he should take life.

He who raises his hand against his fellow in a passion is a sinner.

Be not the friend of one who wears the cloak of a saint to cover the deformities of a fool.

KEEP YOUR WORKMEN

The Board of Trade [illegible] employers to the desirability of avoiding or limiting discharges of workmen. It may be possible by working short time to retain men who would otherwise be dismissed. Every employer should notify to the nearest Labor Exchange immediately any unsatisfied demand for labor and any opportunity he may have of employing more men. Considerable demands for workmen for all classes of shipbuilding and ship-repairing are being made, and are likely to be made, on behalf of the Admiralty or of contractors through the Exchanges. Any employer having qualified workmen who are not engaged on urgent Government work and whom he would be willing to release at short notice for such work, will greatly assist the Admiralty if he will give notice to the nearest Exchange. —Reynolds' Newspaper.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR THIRD CLASS PAPERS

Questions set candidates for third class papers at the recent B. C. examinations:

"MINING ACT" AND RULES

Tuesday, May 19, 1914. Time: 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Sixty-five per cent required.

Note.—The candidate must sign each sheet with his usual signature.

1. Explain the following interpretion terms: "Tunnel or level," "working-face," "opening," "bank," fireman" or "fireboss,' "shotlighter," "coal miner," "competent person." 10

2. What are the requirement of the general rules as to ventilation? 10

3. What are the duties of fireboss, shotlighter, bratticeman, timbermen and lampmen as provided by the special rules? 10

4. What are the requirements of the special rules in reference to the safety lamps? 10

5. What are the requirements of the special rules in reference to miners and other workmen? 10

6. What are the requirements of the special rules in reference to drivers, trappers, rope-riders and ropemen? 10

7. What are the requirements of the general rules in reference to the supply of timber to be kept? 10

8. What are the requirements of the general rules in reference to explosives and blasting? 10

9. What are the requirements of the general rules in references to the inspection of mines in which inflammable gas has been found? 10

10. What are the requirements of the Act in reference to rescue work? 10

MINE GASES AND GENERAL WORK

Tuesday, May 19, 1914. Time: 2 to 5:30 p. m. Fifty per cent required and not less than 65 per cent on the whole.

1. Name and describe the various gases found in coal mines, where found, and how detected. 15

2. What is a water gauge? Explain the construction and how it operates. 10

3. State the principle of a safety lamp and why it will not ignite gas. State in detail what experience you have had with safety lamps, where, and how long, and in what capacity you were employed using same. 12

4. In making a test in a considerable body of gas with a Wolf lamp, how would you proceed to keep from getting a knock-out? 8

5. (a) What is an overcast? (b) For what purpose is it used? (c) What is the use of doors in a mine? (d) What are the principal essentials for a good mine door? 8

6. (a) What is a blow-out or windy shot? (b) How are they caused? (c) What are the dangers from them? (d) What precautions would you take to avoid them as much as possible? 10

7. Describe some system of working coal with which you are familiar, giving sketches if necessary. 8

8. An airway is 6x12 fee, the anemometer registers 180 revolutions per minutes: what quantity of air is passing? 10

9. How would you proceed to make an examination of a mine previous to the men entering? Make out an imaginary report showing some defect. 10

10. Ventilate the plan given, using conventional signs. 20

THINKING THEMES

Thought is the trouble maker of the world. If it were not for the thinkers, kings might go on undisturbed spending in play the cream of the nation's toil, and trusts might keep sleek as fatted swine, and superstition rule forever, all old frauds flourish as eternal oaks.

It is the thinker that is at the bottom of every revolution. He splits parties and churches. He sows discontent among the lowly, and makes the magnificent ones of earth suspect their privilege.

Thought brings down them that sit on high, and the despised and rejected of men it raises up.

Thought is the loyal friend of demons. It is always for the many against the few. The sure and selfish cry out, "They that turn the world upside down have come hither also!"

Thought is always modern and more, it is the futurist, it is the abiding heretic, the ever-present disturber of the peace. Thought is the "angel that troubleth the pool." "Thought for the fools that heed no warning swell, prepares its hell."—Dr. Crane.

Most people eat twice as much as is necessary. Better go on war rations. Your health will be better and food cheaper.

HOW SHALL WE FIGHT THE LAWS AGAINST NEOMALTHUSIANISM?

By Dr. Antoinette F. Konikow

Men and women who take a strong stand against the law prohibiting the spreading of neomalthusian information, i. e., information on the limiting of offspring, often urge us physicians to do more than mere protesting. We are told to "act," to give information in spite of the law; to force publication of this problem, and thus bring about a change in the public mind and the decisions of the courts.

To conform with such demands is not easy, not only because it is not advisable to discard existing laws, but because the very presence of the laws brings about a peculiar condition of the public mind and creates a certain atmosphere around this problem which makes any work in connection with it extremely difficult.

Certain wrong conceptions of sexual life brought about the enactment of our retrograde laws. And the prohibition and secrecy made necessary by the law when dealing with the question of neomalthusianism called for the new prejudices in the mind of the public which appear to be almost greater obstacles than the law itself.

It is true that ethically this law is of absolutely no value with the average person. It is neither respected, nor followed; in fact, it is broken daily by about every other sexually mature person in the United States. If every offender against this law were to receive the threatened punishment, one-third, or more, of our population would be under sentence.

This law cannot be enforced, but it has power enough to keep the practice of the prevention of conception in its lowest, most unhealthy form, and leave its management in the hands of quacks and ignoramuses.

[illegible] pose. It seems to exist only to [illegible] scientific investigation and thus bring trouble an dridicule on the medical profession. Physicians are quite often forced to advise limitation of offspring for the health of the mother, but are unable to suggest a real harmless remedy for the achievement of this purpose. Take cases of kidney trouble, or heart disease, where it is actually criminal to force motherhood upon the woman till the anxious inquiry of huband and wife as to prevention, will usually find only the silly reply, unworthy of the medical profession: "Oh, you know it yourself!"

And the physicians are actually not to blame. They have hardly any chance to get any information of a reliable, scientific character themselves. Medical colleges are silent on this question, so are medical books. Scientific treatises on Sex Life also give but little satisfaction. Every physician has mainly to rely upon his own experience and investigations. And these investigations are continually hampered by the attitude of the laity.

The fact that remedies of prevention of conception are in the hands of the quack, and the laity have necessarily made allof them, even the best, absolutely unroliable. The information about it is transmitted usually on second-hand knowledge, often by hearsay through friends, neighbors and chance acquaintances.

The fact that there are no universal remedies adapted to every case is entirely forgotten, because of the existence of the prohibitive law, which has removed the application of these remedies from the only person fit to handle it—the physician.

Intelligent persons who never would dream of undertaking treatments of any kind without a medical adviser, suddenly consider themselves able to use and advise certain remedies, though they are in dense ignorance of the anatomy and physiology of the organs they administer to. They are as little to blame as the physician. The result of such general usage of certain medical applications without the advice of the profession, brings about the natural result—failure.

How often do we physicians meet patients who were advised to avoid having children on account of some serious complications of their health, who nevertheless drag on after having enriched the world with several more children, each born under great danger and suffering! These patients used all kind of remedies and advices, received in the usual underground way, and finally decided that there is no reliable remedy in existence. Can one wonder if women and men become disgusted and careless, and give up all hope ever to attain the necessary reliable information?

This carelessness of both sexes in their relation to the important question of prevention was often a puzzle to me. As a physician, I found again and again that women who fear motherhood more than death, will take chances and prove themselves neglectful in some small details of sexual life which seem absolutely unpardonable. A woman myself, I became bitter against my sisters for their superficiality and neglect.

It was a plain, untutored workingwoman who helped me to clear up the question. She pointed out to me, at one of my lectures on that subject, that women cannot be faithful and reliable, when they have lost all faith and hope. Instead of accepting my bitter criticism, she flung it back at me with the words: "If any one is to blame, it is you, the doctors, who so often exploit our ignorance instead of guiding us."

And here we are: the physicians and the laity both accusing one another, and both full of mistrust and doubts. The public claims that the physician could do more; the physician feels that his efforts are not appreciated, often misinterpreted. The average physician who shows any willingness of giving instruction in the sex question is only too often suspected of self-advertisement or of being an abortionist. That is why so many physicians advanced in their views taken, keep silent rather than expose themselves to the misinterpretation of the public. Even physicians look askance upon the colleague who dares to come out openly with his suggestions or readiness to help.

Something ought to be done to relieve this tension, this chaos. The pioneer work of enlightening the people ought to be carried on by an organization instead of leaving it in the hands of a few individuals who suffer from the stigma of suspicion necessarily created by our abnormal conditions. Our physicains are lacking in independence of thought. The general mypocrisy prevailing in American society as to sex life has affected them also, and undermined even scientific spirit.

Our German colleagues were not afraid to affirm at the congress of the Society for the Prevention of Sexual Diseases that continuous abstinence is abnormal and unhealthy; while here our physicians still stick to the old, out-lived conception of perpetual abstinence the best solution of sexual troubles.

The German physicians also took a stand on the laws concerning neomalthusianism. The German law is far ahead of ours, for it permits the physician to give any information desired to his patient. It prevents only the advertisement of remedies or soliciting of patronage.

The great need of new sexual ethics has brought about in Germany the organization of a society called the International Federation for motherhood protection and Sexual Reform.

Such persons as Komelock, Ellis, Dr. Ivan Block, Ellen Key, Professor Ernest Haeckel, Carl Hauptman, Bernard Shaw, H. I. Wells, Frank Wedekind, etc., are some of its members. Its public organ: "The New Generation" ("Die Neue Generation"), is edited by Dr. Halene Stocker, Ph. D.

We have a good many organizations in the United States whose purpose it is to spread knowledge on sex hygiene, but they are all conventional, biased and narrow. They lack the deep scientific spirit, the broadness and fearlessness of this international organization. I see no other solution of all these sex problems which are looming up so ominously before us but a strong educational campaign, supported and guided by an enlightened organization. I hope that this timid suggestion will find response, and that, in time, branches of the above-named society will find its supporters in a good many cities of our country.

As only the pages of a Socialist organ can be found open for a free discussion of unconventional matter, I find myself compelled to intrude upon these pages with the request of reprinting some statutes of this society. The great changes of our economic life leave nothing untouched. They branch out into literature, science and ethics, and first of all into conceptions of our sex lige. It is not Socialism that bring about these changes, as our enemies like to charge. Socialism is only sincere enough, alert enough, fearless enough, independent enough to register the truth and work for it, if it proves to be the normal development of our times, thus bringing relief of unnecessary suffering and greater enjoyment of the most important side of human life.

I shall conclude by giving the readers of this page the most important statutes of the International Federation for Motherhood protection and Sexual Reform. They are:

Statue 4. The autonomy of the self-constituted leagues and their independence in all their own organization and otherwise, especially in all matters relating to their national activities, remains wholly unaffected by adhesion to the federation.

Statute 5. The objects of the federation are:

(a) The improvement of the position of women as mothers in legal economic and social direction;

(b) To protect unmarried mothers and their children against economic and moral dangers, and to get rid of the most serious prejudices against them;

(c) To build up a healthier tone and reform sexual ideas and relations.

For the prosecution of these aims the federation asks for:

(d) The teaching of sex matters in schools;

(e) State insurance of motherhood;

(f) Legal and social equality of illegitimate with legitimate children;

(g) Marriage reform in the concomic, moral and legal domains.

Statute 6. As necessary means to the attainment of these aims in different countries the federation indicates:

(a) The formation of national committees and national societies for motherhood protection and marriage reform;

(b) Regular international conferences.—N. Y. Call.

The Kite and Its Tail

By Prof. John Ward Stimson

It used to be quite a problem, as you remember when we were boys, to adjust the weight of the kite's tail at that happy and correct point of balance where it would not be too heavy to let the kite mount, nor yet so light as to allow the kite to go pitching and zigzagging, like some drunkard of the air, finally perhaps to plunge into a tree or ditch!

Now, being a man of many winters and partially inured to life's vicissitudes, checks and balance, I have often thought that we children of a larger growth are forever compelled (like the kite) to head-up to the winds of circumstance (coming from every quarter of material, mental and moral pressure), so that our tails and heads first balance safely.

It is a pretty problem in mathematical accuracy, horse sense and wise forethought—whether for kites, angles, fling machines or plain humans. And not every Darius Green nor political genius just hits it every time. So the trees are pretty well decorated with instances of arrested development.

And what is true of kites and people is just as true of countries and causes. The physical, material (so-called), practical, end is so constantly out of balance, focus, proportion, with the other equally essential end of aspiration, ideal, hope, vision, constructive imagination and intellectual evolution that society zigzags, racks, whirligigs or plunges headlong in a pitiful struggle to avoid retrograding backward and tailendward from over materialism and sensuality or careening in feather-brained circles like a buzsaw, a pinwheel, without substantial advance, because of too little calculation, reflection and good sense.

Conservatism and progressivism are forever foolishly scrapping, instead of wisely recognize the higher necessity and sublimity of nature's admirable adjustments between centripetal and centrifugal force between negative and positive polarities of electrical power; in short, between body and soul.

A terrible necessity is laid upon every individual nation, or national cause, to study with sincerity and fairness, the essential elements or principles of life, evolution and expansion, by means of both tendencies of force, whereby safe and sure equilibrium and steady advance is assured against wrack or ruin. Nature and history are an eternal demonstration of this necessity. The growth of every plant is its beautiful illustration. There spirit and matter, plan and process, soul and body, ideal and real, possible and actual, power and fulcrum are ever one and in perfect harmony of equilibrium.

With us, alas, in varied social economic and education conditions of maladjustment or distortion, materialism and animalism drag the social or industrial kite downward and backward, to the level of the mollusk whose shell is too heavy to let it swim, or the sow, whose belly is too pondering to rise from the mire. While, on the other hand, our nobler visions, hopes, aspirations, necessities often rush us too recklessly (like fledgelings form their perch before their tails are grown) and into air vacuums or pressures which batter us about and prevent our heading-up squarely and bravely for the zenith.

This does not mean that no one enters water till he has learned to swim, but it does mean sanity and precaution.

Can any example be more appalling than the present insanity or recklessness of Europe. I, for one, prefer the patient, stern, age-long precaution and self-discipline of Japan with which she met and triumphed in the self-regeneration and uplift of the nation she undertook. Upon the simple ground of natural sanity, humanity, sound sense and ever moral probity she has far outstripped the insanity, blind fatuity, hideous inhumanity and awful hypocrisy of European despots with their infamous priestcrafts and sacrileges. And I should not be much surprised if (in the suicidal folly and slaughter of Europe) Asia herself should continue to free herself from European despicable graft and greed, to combine with our American democracies in a nobler and more enduring example of rational government and human brotherhood.

Happy, indeed, the cause, the soul and the social organism that, like a sound ship safely ballasted and sailed neither drifts and sags in the dangerous trough of life's sea, nor recklessly flings out so much canvas as to topple over. For, alas, be it ship or kite, there is no escape from life's sea and air—save death. Sail and fly we must. Life is evolution, advance, unfoldment, enlargement and endless development. Indeed, science now assures us that nature and the vast universe recognize no such thing as death. It is eternal transformation, reabsorption, reformation, till we learn our life lesson and our place in plan. We must absolutely learn the principles of orderly co-operation and harmony of effort. Everywhere natural progress is beauty by growth.

It is our glory and our privilege both to live and to co-operate. It is ever our shame and infamy to shirk, wound or obstruct.

Let us join forces with every sincere honest human uplift and amelioration, ever holding to our ultimate and advancing Socialist ideal, yet steadying the ship of civilization in the crash of worlds, and ever rejoicing that the bird is more than either its tail or wings, the soul more than its body and mankind itself grander and more precious than any of his inventions. Here alone, ennobled labor is fitted to triumph, and will.—N. Y. Call.

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431	Bellevue..............	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore.............	W. C. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis................	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale............	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore...............	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
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2877	Corbin................	Geo. Elms, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines.........	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
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2066	Georgetown, Canmore....	Max Hueler, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1087	Brazeau Mines..........	Harry McKenna, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

Max Adler's Guides

"He who Understands Understanding Cannot Misunderstand."

By Ernest Untermann

The Socialist publishing house of J. H. W. Dietz Succ., in Stuttgart, has just published a work by the well-known Keokantian and Marxian Max Alder, entitled "Guides" (German: "Wegweiser"). It contains a collection of studies contributing material for a history of mental development. The author wishes to show that many thinkers before Marx pointed the way more or less clearly toward Socialism.

Special chapters of this work are devoted to Rousseau, Schiller, Kant, Fichte, St. Simon, Owen, Weitling, Feuerbach, Stinner and Hegel. Other chapter deal with the early beginnings of Lassalle and Engels. The real purpose of the book is expressed in Alder's wish to "call special attention to those ideas of the German critical philosophy which not only could lead to Marx, but had to lead to him." The principal guide in this line of thinkers, from Adler's point of view, is naturally Kant.

Marx is celebrated by Adler as the "perfector of the German critical philosopher." But if Marx had really perfected that philosophy, it would be a very contradictory and useless undertaking for Adler to attempt any further perfection of this perfector by means of some Kantian material.

Nevertheless, this is precisely what Adler is trying to do. He wants to prove that the materialist conception of history, according to Marx, is so incomplete in its "social psychology" that it must be supplemented by the historical philosophy of Kant. In this way the so-called perfection of philosophy by Marx is denied by the very same Neokantian worshiper who first admired this alleged feat.

To make his self-refutation complete, Adler also admits that even Kant's social philosophy was "never worked out systematically," but merely, just like the Marxian theory of understanding, "woven everywhere into the works of these thinkers."

So everyone has to gather up the different parts of the Marxian theory of understand and of Kant's historial philosophy from the various works of these writers. Naturally, every one who goes thus a-gathering notes discovers just what each one wants to prove. For those passages which do not fit into the conceptions of the gleaners are naturally left out. Different gleaners come to different conclusion. The net result of such gleaning is the undeniable fact that either the writers whose works offer such widely different views must themselves be contradictory, or the gleaners must have torn their passages out of the context and intepreted them to their own liking.

The literary gleaners then fly at one another's throats. But the eager student turns away in disgust and declines to accept such a hash of rechewed cuds for the purpose of developing Marxian science beyond Marx.

Evidently Marxian science cannot be further developed by the self-contradictory lucubrations culled from ancient books by introspective analysts. Either Marx really did perfect the German critical philosophy—and in that case it would certainly be carrying coals to Newcastle to try to perfect him still more by the self-refused theories of the Kant that he had outgrown—or Marx's work is imperfect, especially on the field of special philosophy or theory of understanding, and in that case he did not perfect either the German critical philosophy or any other, but must be developed beyond his own level. If he requires supplementary development, then he certainly cannot be perfected by patches from the garments of thinkers who were as confused in the theory of understanding as Kant was.

It is true that Adler denies any fundamental contradiction in Kant. He says that the assertion of the deep chasm between Kant's "Critique of Practical Reason" and "Critique of Pure Reason" is a "very vulgar opinion" which amounts practically to "a prejudice of lazy thinking." But if Kant could have liberated him from the meshes of logical contradiction, he would not be destroying his own thesis by his own unconscious refutation.

We do not wish to deny that Kant contains passages which emphasize the domination of law in the development of human thought. Neither do we deny that Marx did good preparatory work for he transformation of philosophy into a natural science, by including the laws of social development among the forces that determine human thought development. But we do assert and prove most emphatically that neither Kant nor Marx supplied us with a systematic and con-[illegible] theory of understanding.

Of course, we do not find fault with Adler for hunting up connections in the works of other writers, which must have been overlooked by Marx and Engels, if we stick to the fact that their theory of understanding remained incomplete. But if we go hunting for connections, we can find more valuable miaerial in the works of thinkers who were consistent in the scientific elaboration of their theory of understand, and who do not compel us to reject a portion of their work, in order to fit the remainder into the frame of Marxian science.

The inconsistency of all thinkers mentioned by Adler is so plainly admitted by himself that he himself wishes to add to the work of Marx and Engels by perfecting their theory of understand. It is peculiar that he is blind and deaf to the work of that Marxian philosopher whom Marx himself acknowledged as a philosopher master. This man was Josef Dietzgen. His work fits completely into the fundamental premises of Marxian thought. It fits there so well that it enables us to recognize, understand and eliminate the logical errors left in Marxism through the incomplete theory of understand of the founders of scientific Socialism. But instead of utilizing these valuable hints of Josef Dietzgen for the practical purpose of rendering our work theoretically and practically more consistent, most Marxians to this day are content with lipservice to Dietzgen's philosophy.

Of course this is also a proof of the domination of philosophically imperfect Marxians by a natural law. But it surely is not an evidence of their mental superiority over Josef Dietzgen.—N. Y. Call.

WHY EDUCATE THE UNION MAN?

There still remain many members of organized labor, happy in their own ignorance, who can see no benefit that will accrue to the labor movement from an educational campaign. Why educate the man who is in the organization when there are so many who are still on the outside? Why not leave well enough alone by leaving the newly initiated member to paddle his own canoe and get still more to leave alone in their turn? These are questions that are asked almost daily, and being answered are asked again by others.

In many fraternal organizations the initiation is the smallest part of the work; various organizations having their secret and degree work that must be memorized by the initiate who really wants to know the workings of the order. So it is with the Trades Union movement. While we have no secret work and have dispensed with the forms that are followed in fraternalism, there still remain many things that are essential to the success of the organization that must be learned. To a greater degree than in fraternal work, the well being of a Local Union depends on the co-operative effort of the whole membership. The obligation taken by the initiate in the labor movement is filled with valuable lessons if followed out in his living, and he or she must be taught the necessity of the observance of these parts of his or her contract.

Membership in any organization is contract with the membership, not alone with the Local Union, but with all affiliated Locals, and this contract should be lived up to religiously if we would secure the best results from our collective efforts. Once impress the conscientious member with the importance of his association with the balance of the labor movement and you will be saved the necessity of disciplining him. The modern movement exacts a pledge from the members that they will patronize the Union label whenever possible, yet if this one pledge was lived up to by the over two millions of members of the American Federation of Unions, it would be difficult to purchase non-labelled goods in any line. Yet in the face of this pledge and the fact that hundreds of labor papers are weekly calling attention to the necessity for label patronage, the one Union collar factory in the country is giving employment to but six people.

Some Union men who have carried cards for years are of the opinion that Stetson hats the Union made. A few days ago an active worker in one of the Local Unions of Wyoming attendant at a convention in Cheyenne, told the Editor that he never heard of a Union labelled necktie. Knowledge of various labels are only a part of the necessary education of a Union man, but it is an esential part and until this is so inclucated in the minds of the organized workers that it will become second nature to them, the education must go on.

"I will never knowingly harm a brother or sister member or see them wronged." These words are full of meaning; they are the very foundation stones of brotherhood, yet how often have you heard a member take this obligation, to break it within a few hours?

Any Unionist that lives up to the obligations as a member cannot be anything but a good citizen; he will have the confidence and esteem of his associates and the respect of his employer. Every man and woman admires another who claiming a belief, makes an honest effort to live up to its tenets. We have all failed in these things in the past and in that measure have been recreant to our trust. The Union man who is a Union man from the meeting hall, through his personal associations of the interim, back to the meeting hall is the man who is the real force in the movement. Let the Locals educate their membership to be true to their obligations and we will have more of them; a stronger and better membership, fewer strikes and a better citizenry.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

It is too early to predict the outcome of the war. "Teddy" has not yet announced on which side he will fight—with his jaw.

Civilization has made wonderful advancement. At one time they fought wars of conquest. Now—they still fight wars of conquest.

Congress is now considering a bill authorizing the issuing of currency against warehouse receipts. Why not include pawn tickets?

The Brute in Man

By Jacob Axelrad

First man fought blindly for his own preservation; now he uses his knowledge for the same purpose. Upon the slightest provocation man will betray that atavistic tendency to assert brute strength and fly at his brother's throat. Instead of using his increased knowledge and accumulated experience to struggle with his brother's intellect and seek conquest which will leave no corpses, no streams of blood and rivers of tears, the brute in man asserts its supremacq—its ever present authority.

In these troublous times we are apt to forget that usch a thing as civilization exists, and that men are, after all, only the struggling, blind and helpless creatures that make up that civilization, good, bad or indifferent, as it may be.

Evolution, has, from the inception of life, been one great series of struggles over and against forces inherent in uature—forces that the pitiless in thei: demands, and continuous in their severe exactions. The history of the human race is a history of the sturggles and victories of the contending elements in nature, and man is merely one of those elements—to contend as he is able, to conquer if he can. And just as mere might or strength or physical prowess, without any intelligent or conscious backing, has determined the conquest in other elements of nature, organic or inorganic—in the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdoms—so also the status of the human race has been determined.

The so-called laws of nature or science existed before their discovery—and played their part in the evolutionary process of the universe. Man merely harnessed these discoveries to the chariot of his own ego, to use for and against others as occasion might require for his own conquests. And whereas before he fought blindly for his own preservation, he now cunningly uses his knowledge for the same purpose. And this would be in no way to his discredit, did it really accomplish the purpose.

But it does not. Still unthinking, though now knowing, man upon the slightest provocation will assert that inborn, ingrown atavistic tendency to fly at his brother's throat. Instead of using his increased and greater knowledge and accumulated experience in flying at his brother's intellect and seek conquest which will leave no corpses, no stream of blood and rivers of tears, the brute in man asserts its supremacy—its ever present superiority.

This sems peculiar—and undoubtedly is a matter to marvel at. That is, if you do not understand the underlying causes that, notwithstanding the thousands, perhaps millions—of years of betterment in things animal and in human evolution, nevertheless bring recurring destruction and demolition of human institutions.

It really does seem most inexplicable that notwithstanding the toil and travail of the souls of men, nothing at all seems to have been accomplished toward the brotherhood of men. Signs of the eternal struggle in the face of fair and fruitful conditions and possibilities, are numberless. The brute in man is discernable in the hospital, or in the penitentiary, or in the morgue of intellectual corpses. On all hands and everywhere this brute, as yet the more powerful of the dual personalities of every man, stalks the fairest of lands, and the happiest of abodes, leaving in his wake devastation and ruin, a sorry civilization.

One might be tempted even to dispute all fact and all reason, and to stoutly assert and maintain that man fell from the angel, not rose from the brute. Yet we know it is not so. Reasonably and instinctively we know that the flower of all creation and of all time is this very humanity with its foibles and with its strength. How pathetic, how tragic it is, then, that we must acknowledge the brute in man. But then, though we do acknowledge it—that is not all. There are those yet among us who will do more than acknowledge—we will explain, and since knowing the disease is one-half its cure, we will in time, eradicate that brute entirely, until the man himself shall stand forth—the semi-god.

The struggle for existence, preservation of life; the primal instinct—these have always stood as sponsors to the brute in man. But though these truths are as applicable today as yesterday, yet we know that they should no longer be held accountable for the scurvy and the wicked and the inhuman practices of mankind. They have been made the scapegoat of civilization long enough; there is no longer reason for it. Where once the earth was antagonistic to the welfare of the human race, it is bountiful today in its productivity. Where once ignorance enslaved mankind today knowledge performs that function. What should be ploughshares are rifles. What should be love is hate. What should be co-operation is contention. Men must yet learn that it is better for them, from the purely selfish standpoint—the one that seems to carry greatest weight with it—to hammer their swords into ploughshares, their sabres into scythes, their hate into love, their contention into co-operation, their brute into man. The brute will be eradicated by practice—by habit—just as it became powerful through habit. That habit, or attitude toward all other men, will be instilled only by the conviction brought home to men that it is to their own interest to do so. For, finally, self-interest dominates and determines all our actions, all our deeds. It matter not what you may do or contemplate doing, there is some selfish motive behind it. Certainly this need not be a mere pecuniary or material motive. It may be a natural urge, a heroic sacrifice, a response to one's inner nature. Yet it is a response—an egotistic answer—a satisfaction either moral or spiritual, as well as at other times, and for other seasons a satisfaction material or physical. There is some satisfaction, and that makes it selfish. This law is universal. It is not at all improper. The trouble lies with our improper application of what is or is not satisfaction. And right here we face the imponderable fact that the majority of men have an improper sense of satisfaction, an erroneous view of their own ego. Hence, though they are striving as selfishly and unremittingly for the satisfaction of their wants, mental, moral, spiritual, or physical, those wants are im-[illegible] The working class, though it has the desire that it seeks to satisfy, yet entertains methods that are contradictory and way that are brutal. They do not [illegible] to aid themselves and to accomplish the perfection, not only of desire but of satisfaction, they must co-operate for this end with their brothers, and not contend against them. For while they contend against each other the few, the very few who have a developed sense of desire and of satisfaction, grasp firmer and firmer the possibilities for their extension and continuation at the cost of the multitude of working men and working women.

This keeps alive the brute in every man, for it keeps alive the inherent injustice of the entire procedure. It perpetuates the brute in man, at the expense of the man himself. It has been the history of man, writ in the struggles of the one against the other instead of the one with the other.

There is just now raging a mighty war in the civilized world. And workingmen of one country stand against workingmen in another country. This is just another manifestation of the brute in man, still persevering because of the stupid disregard of common sense and fact. This they say is "our" country. Therefore we fight for it. No, say I, it is not your country—nor are you fighting for it. You think you are satisfying a moral craving, foolishly called patriotism, yet you slaughter each other for no personal reason at all. Your selfishness is improper. I could forgive you were it "your" country you are fighting for, but I know that it is your country so long as you are able to summon the brute in you against that of your brother and so long as you are useful to the few who keep from off the battlefield and share in the spoils. Be selfish if you will—and I say you should—but at least [illegible] to it that you are the gainer thereby.

That is all. The worker is selfish enough, but for another not himself. And he wonders where the trouble is. His gifts of his product are not voluntary, and he wonders why he [illegible] And this [illegible], with its concomitant dissatisfaction, and its inevitable hatred and distrust, all these keep alive that brute in him which, scenting blood, goes mad with *fervor for* [illegible].

Shall it ever be thus? The answer is clear did you but hear it, and hearing, understand. That brute cannot be eradicated from the soul of man until the man himself is cleansed. And this can only be when he shall have gotten rid of the tortures and heartaches, the tragedies and heart-breaks of this civilization. And that can only be when that civilization shall be entirely changed. That is the gospel of the Socialist, and that the function of the Socialist Party.—N. Y. Call.

HOW'S THIS

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS [illegible] CENTS

Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand, J. T. Puckey.
Secretary, J. B. Meiklejohn.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Meet at Aiello's Hall second and third Mondays in each month.
John M. Woods, Secretary, Fernie, Box 657.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meet every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.
C. C., T. Ratcliffe.
K. of S., D. J. Black.
M. of F., Jas. Madison.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Meets every other Monday at 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.
Dictator, F. H. Newnham.
Secretary, G. Moses.
140 Howland Ave.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION

Lady Terrace Lodge, No. 224, meets in the K. P. Hall second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 p. m.
MRS. J. BROOKS, W. M.
W. ORR, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGEMEN

Terrace Lodge 1713. Meet at the K. P. Hall first and third Friday evening of each month at 7:30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
R. CRICHTON, W. M.
J. SKILLING, Rec. Sec.

A. Macneil S. Banwell

MACNEIL & BANWELL

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.

Offices: Ground Floor, Bank of Hamilton Building Fernie, B. C.

F. C. Lawe Alex. I. Fisher

LAWE & FISHER

ATTORNEYS

Fernie, B. C.

SHOOTING SEASON BEGINS SEPT. 1st

Call and see us before setting out for your fall hunting trip

We have the largest Assortment of Rifles, Shotguns, Ammunition & Camping outfits in the pass

J. D. QUAIL

Phone 37

FERNIE - B. C.

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, Prop

No Inflated Prices Here

Boy's School Suits Saturday $4.00

Every mother should take advantage of this special offer of boys' school suits.

These are made from the best imported tweeds in brown, greys and mixtures, made in the double-breasted style, with bloomer pants. Sizes 6 to 12 years. Saturday and Monday.....$4.00

$4.00

BOYS' SCHOOL PANTS

Boys' plain knickers for school wear ,at clearing prices for Saturday. Made from good, strong tweeds of dark color, well lined and very strongly made.

Our Saturday price, per pair.....75c

MEN'S HEAVY COTTON SOX

This Saturday we will sell men's heavy cotton sox, very strong and durable, at 10 pair for ..$1.00

Don't miss this chance.

We are agents for the Twentieth Century, Wm. H. Leishman, Coppley, Noyes & Rendall, and Hamilton Tailors, Limited. Call and see our big range of samples. We guarantee perfect fit.

See us for your fall suit or overcoat.

WELL FILLED COMFORTERS, SPECIAL AT $2.25 EACH

The time to think of comforters is close at hand. A word to the wise is sufficient—we have a complete range—one dandy special at $2.25. See it. The range of prices runs from.....$2.25 to $25.00

WHITE AND STRIPED FLANNELETTE, SPECIAL AT 2 YARDS FOR 25c

Eight yards for $1.00. Shown in a good quality for washing and wearing. White, cream and ivory striped. Extra special, 2 yards for 25c

BATH AND LINEN TOWELS, EXTRA AT 20c

Shown in a big range of good washing and wearing qualities. Big sizes, plain and fancy. Extra at, each 20c

CURTAIN NET AND SCRIMS, SPECIAL AT 25c PER YARD

Plain and bordered scrims for windows and door curtains, made from good, strong qualities for hard wear. Special, per yard 25c

ONE YARD WIDE MESSALINE DE SOIE, SPECIAL $1.50

Full 36 in. wide, a perfect finish and lustrous satin for afternoon and evening gowns, will not cut or split with continuous wear. Every color. Thirty-six inches wide $1.50

FORTY INCH WIDE CHARMEUSE SATINS, SPECIAL AT $2.25 PER YARD

Charmeuse satin— a perfect wearer and extra good for draped or tunic dresses. The finish is permanent and lustrous. All colors. 40 in. wide at $2.25

EIGHT DOZEN SILK WAISTS—TO CLEAR AT $2.45

Values as high as $6.00, in good styles and splendid wearing silk waists. A fair range of colors and sizes. Extra, each $2.45

IMPORTANT

Unusual values represented in this line of serge and Panama dresses at $6.50. Shown in colors of black, navy, tan, brown, Copenhagen. All sizes from 34 to 44. This dress range $6.50 is worthy of early consideration, as the former prices run up to $10.50 and $11.00. Special, each $6.50

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES FOR SCHOOL WEAR, SIZES 6 to 14, $1.00 EACH

It is big value and one we emphasize as a particularly good buy. The selection is large and varied and we urge early selection. Special..$1.00

MIDDY BLOUSES, $1.00 EACH

Sizes 8 to 38, plain white, also trimmed in red and blue. Regular $1.50, each.....$1.00

15 DOZEN WHITE LINGERIE WAISTS, AT $1.75 EACH

We are enthusiastic over the values of these waists; you will be when you see them. It's seldom such a waist value as this comes your way, so we advise an early selection. Regular to $4.75. Extra special for $1.75

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS AT HALF PRICE

Choose from any ready-trimmed hat included in the children's range. Just half prices marked.

FOOTWEAR

LADIES' EVENING SLIPPERS

Very newest styles and up-to-date lasts in American made slippers. We have two new lines this season, of the best American goods, in satins, velvets and suede, also Matt calf and patents. We invite you to inspect these lines of high grade footwear.

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY—CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, SIZES 8 TO 10½

We have a few pair of broken lines in patent, tan and black vici leathers, with medium heavy soles, made with ankle or instep strap, good serviceable shoes. Regular values $2.00, $2.25, $2.50; special for Saturday, per pair $1.65

MEN'S FOOTWEAR

Special line of men's tan shoes and Oxfords, at greatly reduced prices. These include our best makes, Invictus and Just Wright lines. Odd lines we intend to clear out at great reduction. See bargain table in Men's Shoe Department.

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY

Regular $1.00 galvanized tub, for	$ .90
Regular $1.25 galvanized tub, for	1.05
Regular $1.50 galvanized tub, for	1.25
Regular 50c galvanized pail, for	.40
Regular 40c galvanized pail, for	.35
Reacting Washing Machine, reg. $8.50, for	$ 7.50
Snow Ball Washing Machine, reg. $9.00, for	8.00
New Century Hand Washing Machine, reg. $11.50, for	10.00
Easy Washing Machine, reg. $10.00, for	8.50
Velox, Power, Washing Machine, reg. $19.50, for	17.50

Grocery Specials For Saturday

White Beans, 4 lbs.	$ .25
Bulk Cocoanut, per lb.	.25
Baird's Best Coffee, fresh ground, 2 lbs.	.85
Red Seal Jam, 5 lb. pails	.50
Cross & Blackwell's Red Currant Jelly, 1 lb jar	.25
Chiver's Jam, 5 lb. pails	.75
Lombard Plums, 2's, 2 for	.25
Valencia Raisins, per lb.	.10
Golden Dates, per lb.	.15
Evaporated Peaches, 10 lb. box	1.10
Nanaimo Salt Herring, 4 lbs.	.25
Pure Lard, 5 lb. pail	.80
Chiver's Marmalade, 4 lb. tins	.60
Aylmer's Pork and Beans, family size, 2 for	.25
Toilet Soaps, assorted, 6 for	.25
Swift's White Laundry soap, 7 for	.25
Pride of Canada Maple Syrup, qt. glass	.50
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 2 lb.	.65
Tetley's Green Label Tea, per lb.	.30
Tetley's Red Label Tea, per lb.	.40
Lyman's Talcum Powder, large size	.25
Gold Standard Pure Malt Vinegar, qt.	.25
White Swan Washing Powder, 3 pkgs.	.20
White Swan Yeast Cakes, 6 for	.25

INFANTS' FOODS

Allenbury's No. 1 and No. 2, large	.85
Allenbury's No. 3	.45
Nestle's per tin	.45
Horlick's Malted Milk, hospital size	3.50
Horlick's Malted Milk, medium size	.90
Horlick's Malted Milk, small size	.45

FRESH FISH

The prices of all meats have advanced, but not so with our salt water fish, which is both wholesome and delicious. Our provision department will receive fresh shipments of all kinds of fish every Tuesday and Friday morning.

Friday's prices are as follows:

Fresh Halibut	12½c per lb.
Fresh Herring	12½c per lb.
Fresh Salmon	15c per lb.

We advise morning shopping.

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF HILLCREST

William Wakelem	$ 3.00
Flathead Hotel, Corbin	10.00
A. M. Allen	1.00
J. W. Jones	1.00
W. Montalbetti	1.00
D. Stobbart	1.00
T. Clark	1.00
J. Kubik	1.00
G. Trehearne	1.00
A friend	1.00
G. Clough	1.00
A. Fairly	1.00
Donald Cameron	1.00
J. Quinn	1.00
D. Brown	1.00
W. Sulchuk	1.00
Wm. Patterson	1.00
Wm. Walker	1.00
Jim Clark	1.00
Tony Castella	1.00
R. Garbutt	1.00
A. Hayten	1.00
T. Overton	1.00
H. Owens	1.00
J. Strangh	1.00
J. Scobie	1.00
Mike Kosicah	1.00
Paris Barretelli	1.00
[illegible]	1.00
Thomas Owens	1.00
Mart Lynch	1.00
R. Stobbart	1.00
H. Galaholde	1.00
G. Elmes	1.00
J. Robb	1.00
R. J. McRae	1.00
A. Goodall	1.00
T. Ball	.50
Steve Samkoritch	.50
George Sanitch	.50
M. Scobie	.75
J. Krkosky	.50
Mike Skyeryples	.50
A. Frolic	.25
Mike Luke	.50
J. Lawrence	.50
O. Hobart	.50
Tony Cosma	.50
E. J. Goode	.50
Mike Yuzak	.50
John Griffiths	.25
Mike Farris	.25
Steve Meanuk	.50
— Waheila	.50
Pete Matvichuk	.50
John Stas	.50
John Ovington	.50
Tony Laurella	.25
Zrep Perto	.25
Majk Kalyk	.50
Brusa Guisipipe	.25
Wm. Harlin	.75
James Clarke	.50
Wm. Bell	.50
F. Covert	.50
Pete Luklan	.25
Mike Kachum	.25
Phillip Rosculch	.25
Jim Coval	.25
M. Binge	.30
Matt Burgo	.50
Medall Angelo	.50
Ed Jackson	.75
Wm. Winyk	.50
W. Lightfoot	.50
A friend	.50
Sam Joy	.50
J. Truba	.50
M. Mynahuk	.50
M. Sksuron	.50
A friend	.25
Total	$68.50

PASSBURG'S CONTRIBUTION

Passburg, Aug. 24, 1914.

Editor District Ledger:

We beg to acknowledge, through the columns of your valuable paper, the following, in connection with the Hillcrest relief fund:

Number of tickets sold at $1 each: Received through the Leitch Colliery office	$ 79.00
Nat Evans	4.00
Thos. Leyshon	13.00
Thos. Harries	7.00
Davenport Coal Co., per H. D. Phillips	6.00
H. Chester	1.00
Amount received	$110.00

Expenses

Frank orchestra	$16.00
Hall rent	7.50
Printing, per District Ledger	7.00
Amount expended	$30.50
Net profit	$79.50

Forwarded to A. J. Carter cheque for $79.50. The committee wishes to thank everyone for the assistance given in connection with the above.

On behalf of the committee,

THOS. G. HARRIES,
Secretary.

Beaver Mines, Aug. 22, 1914.

A. J. Carter, Fernie, B. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Re Hillcrest disaster relief fund: Enclosed you will find cheque for $62.50, proceeds of the benefit dance in aid of the above fund. We would have forwarded the cheque sooner, but some of the collectors had not gotten all their ticket money in. [illegible] that most of the men had had for some months, and that the number of men employed is but small, the proceeds are not too bad.

Kindly have the amount acknowledged [illegible]

Yours fraternally,
JOHN LOUGHRAN,
Sec. Local 431.

HUGE SALE OF SALVAGE GOODS

Starting Saturday next. The whole of A. W. Bleasdell's stock of fancy goods, stationery, toilet preparations and patent medicines will be sold at a reduction varying from 25 to 50 per cent. Many of the goods offered have been slightly damaged by smoke, while in some cases the packing only is affected. Everything, however, will be sold and this will be a splendid opportunity to secure genuine bargains in stationery and fancy goods, leather goods, penants, fountain pens, razor strops, cameras and photographic accessories, athletic goods, fishing tackle, patent medicines, toilet preparations, etc. Post cards may be bought by the pound or hundred weight, as desired. There is stock of nearly fifteen thousand dollars to be sacrificed and the proprietor intends that it shall be sold.

Fire Sale!

The whole of our $15,000 stock will be offered for sale at a reduction varying from 25 to 50 per cent

SALE STARTS SATURDAY
AUGUST 29th 1914

A. W. BLEASDELL'S
DRUG STORE FERNIE

Notice To Workers

Rossland, B. C., Aug. 19, 1914.

To all Local Unions of the Western Federation of Miners:

We, the undersigned Executive Board of Rossland Miners' Union 38, W. F. of M., desire to warn all men from outside camps not to come to Rossland at the present time.

The Consolidated Company is the only company working here at the present.

The Le Roi 2 has closed down throwing 150 men out of work.

The Consolidated Company are not at present increasing their forces, so those 150 men cannot find work and there are also a large number of outside men here, making in all over 200 men out of work and no prospect at the present time of getting work.

We advise all men to keep away from Rossland while these conditions prevail.

Signed by the Executive Board Rossland Miners' Union.

BEN STOUT,
President.
W. S. Bonner,
Vice President.
GEO. DINGWALL,
Secretary.
E. CAMPBELL,
P. HEAD.

BEAVER MINES NOTES

(Continued from Page Four)

to the workers an equilibrium of the wealth they produce, but patriotism, race hatred and religious biggotry has so poisoned the minds and soddened the brains of most producers that it requires a war greater than that of the elements to remove the obstacles. Will the present war be equal to the occasion, Mr. Editor? Old John thinks it will.

Jim Loughran, formerly blacksmith at Beaver and later at Pincher Creek, started work last week at Coalhurst.

Lonchie McWilliams, late of Coalhurst, started work here a fortnight ago and last week purchased the furniture and removed into the house lately occupied by Sam Nicholson, Local president.

Buster Brown blew into camp last Saturday and took in the picture show.

Ed Beaver, of F. Lebel's store, left for Calgary in the early part of last week, on a fortnight's holiday, but no doubt Ed will combine pleasure with business. George Crosby and Wade Huff are conducting business in his absence.

For the past few weeks there were no pictures shown at the Pioneer Hall, but the Lyric continues to give a good show and free dance on Saturday nights.

The total receipts for the benefit dance in aid of the Hillcrest disaster relief fund amounted to $62.50. It was forwarded to A. J. Carter, Fernie.

The haulage staff and the tipple men were idle last Thursday, owing to the chutes being empty. This was said to be due to the number of men who preferred that attraction of the saloon bar to that of the mine in the early part of the week.

The war between Austria and Russia was fought almost to a finish at Slav town last night, but owing to a strict censorship details cannot be published. Judging, however, from the number of black eyes, cut heads and other marks of carnage the battle must have been both fierce and determined. There were no prisoners of war.

Jack Morrison, formerly of Coleman, who started here about a month ago, pulled out to seek his fortune farther north. We wish you success, Jack.

From what we can learn, another good order has been secured for Beaver coal, and as the output was scarcely equal to the demand, more men will be required to supply the fresh order. (Might switch a few orders down this end, John.—Ed.)

OVERSEAS CONTINGENT

List of men enlisted from the Fernie district, British Columbia, for [illegible] contingent:

Higgs, Lorne
Williamson, Wilfred Edward
McNally, Stephen Joseph
Jones, John Trafford
Mills, Walter C. V.
Nesbitt, Percy Howes
Robertson, Alexander Preston
Descharme, Raymond
Bryant, Hezekiah Arthur
Carney, John
Colebrook, Kent
Smith, Thomas
Coles, Herbert D.
Ryan, James P.
Andrews, William H.
Nadeau, William Elno
Dunn, William John
Hixon, James Joseph
Cameron, Andrew
Culton, Thomas Edwin
Fraser, David Sangster
Erickson, Anton Edwin
McArthur, Neil
MacLean, John Forrest
Chattaway, Charles Alfred
Osborne, James Arthur
Mitchinson, Thomas
Vickers, James
McGuire, Thomas
Learmond, James Renwick
Bourdon, Louis
Harper, Archie Alcorn
Thibault, Alcide
Price, William
Snowden, Robert
Crichton, Robert
Huggan, James
Minton, Harold Edward
Caine, John
Sawyer, Gilbert George
Mitchard, Frederic
Worsley, Charles Henry
Chedgey, Tom George
Reid, John
Stewart, Robert Elmer
McCosh, Percy
Townsend, Frank
Dyer, Henry S.
Bromley, William H.
Corrigan, John
MacMillan, Alexander
Clark, Alexander Cullen
Annon, John Francis
Mitchell, Donald Morrison
Claridge, William Joseph
Herring, Reginald Frank
Robertson, John Sorden
Lapraik, Thomas
Riley, James
Brewster, George Gordon
Jessett, Edward
Orr, William Wright
Logan, David A. W.
Anderson, John
Connell, Robert
Blondin, Oscis
Alike, Nicholas
Longden, Joseph
Corrison, Cecil David
Pronix, William Louis
Wheeler, Harold
Richardson, William E.
Bowen, George
Foster, Alexander Richard
McKay, John Britton
Anderson, Arthur William
Mclarkey, Hugh
Smith, John Henry
Cartlidge, Albert
McCool, Charles Justin
Wilson, Norman Waring
Keogh, Calmar Thomas
Scott, James
Parnby, Wm. Fenwick
Hadons, Bart
Cullender, Harry George.

Classified Ads.-- Cent a Word

BOARDERS WANTED—Good table board and clean rooms, $6.00 per week, 349 Victoria, and Wright St. 231

PIANOS TUNED and repaired. For terms, apply to Thos. Bradshaw, Hillcrest Mines, Alberta.

FOR SALE—Airedale dog, aged ten months; broke to gun. Apply to J. English, Coal Creek. 233

ROOM AND BOARD—Apply 128 McPherson Ave. 235

FOR SALE—Horse, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive, and buggy, rubber tired, in splendid condition. A bargain. Inquire Ledger Office. 237

BOARDERS WANTED—One or two gentlemen; comfortable home, every modern convenience. Phone No. 83, or call house 103 Howland avenue. 239

Jaffray, B. C., August 15, 1914.

Take Notice—That my wife, Mary Hornby, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract after above date.

Signed: JAMES HORNBY.

Dr. Simmons, L. D. S., D. D. S., dentist, Bank of Hamilton Building, opposite Trites-Wood Co. Vancouver prices.

NOTICE

Bank of Montreal

HOSMER, - B. C.

The Bank of Montreal, Hosmer, announce that they will be closing their branch at that point on October 1st, 1914.

August 24th. N. F. Kendall, Mgr.