LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY JUL 20 1914 VICTORIA, B.C.

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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. 47, Vol. VII. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JULY 18, 1914

Provincial Library Jun 30.14

SPECIAL CONVENTION OF B.C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

Word has been received today from International Board Member D. Rees, who is representing District 18 at the special convention of the B. C. Federation at the coast to the effect that the convention carried a motion to call for a referendum vote on general strike proposal. Although the Fernie delegates did not vote for the motion, this does not mean that they are lacking in sympathy toward the Island strikers, but they had received no definite instructions with reference to propagating a general strike and the delegates had to use their own discretion.

Vice President Bancroft of the Trades and Labor Congress delivered an excellent address, dealing chiefly with Ontario legislation, and particularly the Compensation Act, which workers of that Province have secured.

There were 140 delegates present at the convention.

Peaceful Weapon Last Resort to Win Long Strike on Island

Vancouver, B. C., July 14.—Delegates from labor unions in every part of the Province assembled in the Labor Temple, Monday morning, in response to a call for a special convention by the executive of the Provincial Federation of Labor. Over 60 are representing unions in the cities of Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver, and 40 others from the island and interior points.

The convention was called to order by President Watchman, who introduced Robert Foster, president of District 28 of the United Mine Workers, to explain why the call for a special convention was issued.

Mr. Foster stated that the miners now on strike on the island were primarily responsible for the call, as they were satisfied now that a change of policy was needed in the methods to be adopted to bring this strike and consequent troubles to a finish.

Persuasion and pleading methods had, he stated, utterly failed to produce anything approaching solution, and the miners desired to consult the members of the other organizations in the Province with a view to taking some common action.

Appealing to the convention in a general way for assistance, he indicated that what they were now looking for was not new laws, as they had been unable to enforce what they had, but as the workers comprised 80 per cent of the workers of the Province that combined action should be taken at the ballot box, in order to ensure a satisfactory settlement. Concluding, he offered this as a possible remedy for existing conditions, and stated that in calling a special convention the object aimed at was to devise ways and means of taking joint action throughout the Province in this direction.

Eight Miners Still in Jail Should Be Allowed Out, It is Claimed

Vancouver, July 14.—Yesterday afternoon's session of the special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor was entirely occupied by a general discussion of the situation developed as a result of the island miners' strike. Several attempts were made on the part of delegates to secure the passing of resolutions, which, with one exception, were just as often tabled.

The one exception was the decision to forward a telegram to the minister of justice and to Attorney-General Bowser requesting the immediate discharge of eight men who, it is claimed, have already served their sentence of one year's imprisonment, and are being retained at New Westminster jail.

A lengthy communication from these men was read to the convention and it was explained that they were sentenced by Justice Morrison to one year's imprisonment to date from time of arrest. Making the usual allowances, this has expired, it was said. As far as can be learned the position taken by the authorities is that sentence was to date from time of pronouncement.

The session was opened with an address by Mr. Charles Pattinson, ex-organizer of the United Mine Workers on the Island and now editor of the Nanaimo Labor Telegram. Emphasizing the lessons and incidents of the strike he appealed to the representatives of the other organizations to note that if it was found to be possible to crush a section of the Canadian workers, when backed by a powerful organization such as the United Mine Workers, then it was equally possible to do so with all others.

In response to repeated calls from the delegates, Mr. Frank Farrington was called upon to address the convention. He related the efforts made by the miners to organize under an international charter prior to the strike, and stated that the events that immediately led to the lockout at Cumberland completely upset the plans of the International Union, which were thoroughly to organize the miners throughout the district, in response to their own request, before any action whatever was taken. The lockout by the management of the Canadian Collieries Company compelled them to take a stand at once, and what followed is a matter of history.

Charged the Minister

Mr. Farrington charged the minister of labor with a certain amount of complicity in the attitude adopted by the mine owners and referred to a telegram sent by Manager Coulson of the Cumberland mine to Mr. Crothers, which is now on the records of the Federal Parliment, as proving that "the dilly-dallying of the labor minister was in response to the dictation of the mine owners." Quoting the proposition made by Hon. Mr. Crothers through President Watters of the Trades and Labor Congress, Farrington stated that they had immediately agreed to that proposition looking to an investigation and possible settlement, but the minister backed out when it was accepted, which led him to think that the proposition was originally made in the hope of the mine workers refusing and thus being made to carry the onus for the continuation of the trouble.

The strike had cost the United Mine Workers up to date the large sum of $1,250,000. They had been disbursing a weekly amount averaging over $16,500. "This amount," said Farrington, with some warmth, "has been wrung from the sweat and small wages of men who need it almost as much as the miners to whom it has been paid, but it has been subscribed willingly and there is more where it came from." He bitterly referred to the administration of British Columbia laws in regard to mining, and particularly instanced the granting of ninety certificates at one sitting of the examination board to Chinese strikebreakers, "everyone of which certificates was issued in direct violation of the Coal Mines Regulation Act."

As to Inspection Committees

A Farce Which Sometimes Becomes a Tragedy

Some time ago the writer of this was instructed by Michel Local Union to write to the Chief Inspector of Mines for the Province of B. C. and find out, if possible, what powers the inspection committees have, as there existed reasonable doubt in the mind of some of our members as to the usefulness of said committees.

The following letter was sent:

"Mr. T. Graham, Chief Inspector of Mines, Victoria, B. C.

"Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the above local union to ask you kindly to give us an explanation of the powers of the Inspection Committees. First: Does the inspection committee have power to order men to suspend work if found working under dangerous conditions, explosive gas, insufficient timber, etc.

"Second: Have the inspection committees the right to examine places fenced off for any reasons, such as old workings, or workings fenced off on account of gas or other reasons which may be a danger to the workers employed in the mine?

"Third: If in the course of their inspection the committee found conditions which in their estimation would be a menace to the lives of the men employed in the mine, would the committee be justified to order the men working in that particular section, or the whole of the mine, to suspend work, pending an inspection of the District Mine Inspector.

"Thanking you in anticipation of your favor,

"I remain,

"Yours truly,

"H. ELMER,

Secretary Michel Local Union."

In due course we received the following reply:

"H. Elmer, Secretary Michel Local Union.

"Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst. asking for an explanation of the powers of the inspection committee. General Rule 37, of Section 91 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act defines the powers granted to such committees, and seems to be reasonably clear and free from ambiguity.

"Under the civil service rules, officials are requested to refrain from expressing legal opinions, and the following remarks must therefore be taken only as my opinion of the powers of the inspection committee under General Rule 37, Section 91 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

"I will take up your questions in the order submitted. First: I can find nothing in General Rule 37 that gives the inspection committee the power to order men to suspend work if found working under dangerous conditions.

"Second: General Rule 37 gives the inspection committee the right to go to every part of the mine, and to inspect the shafts, levels, planes, working places, return airways, ventilating apparatus, old workings and machinery, etc. This gives the committee the right to examine the old workings just as an official would do, notwithstanding that a fence is erected across the entrance to prevent persons inadvertently entering the mine; but where a fence is erected for specifically named danger, such as gas, bad roof, etc., no person, not even officials, should be permitted to pass the fence, except for the purpose of removing the danger existing inside the fence.

"Third: Answered by first question.

"In conclusion, permit me to suggest that under such circumstances the proper steps for the inspection committee to take would be to at once inform the workman of the danger existing in his place, and to then inform the official in charge of the mine or district of the mine, enter their report of such in the report book kept for the purpose, sending a copy of the same to the district inspector of mines. A copy of the report should be posted at the mine. The information conveyed to the workman would enable the workman to withdraw from the place, as provided for in Special Rule 58 of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co.

"Under General Rule 8, of Section 91 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the official in charge of the mine has the power to withdraw the workmen from any place, section or the whole mine in the event of dangerous conditions, and I feel that such official would apreciate the receipt of information re existing danger, from your inspection committee.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"THOMAS GRAHAM,"

"Chief Inspector of Mines."

It is obvious from the foregoing that "our obedient servant" took great pains not to commit himself in any way. We always had a suspicion that General Rule 37 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act was intended to define the powers of the inspection committee, but after careful perusal of said rule 37, hopelessly failed to conceive of anything approaching the semblance of power or authority, supposed to be granted to these committees. That Mr. Graham could find nothing in the aforementioned rule that gives the committees the power to order men to suspend work if found working under dangerous conditions sounds reasonable enough, as we are in exactly the same fix; hence our questions. We feel, however, gratified that our committee is allowed to crawl over any old fence erected for no evident purpose, but of course if such fence should be erected for any specifically named danger, they will have to keep out, as this wouldn't interest the miners anyhow. We are not quite clear why a fence should be erected in the first instance, were it not to signify that there is danger inside the fence. Neither can we think of any other method whereby the committee could ascertain the dangerous conditions of a mine than by examining the whole mine, fenced off places included, and give their report accordingly. It would be an easy matter for the management of any mine to fence certain places off for the time the committee makes its inspection, and how any person could make a true report of the condition of the mine if he only sees the parts the management thinks fit to let him see, is beyond our comprehension. Every experienced miner knows that in case of an accumulation of gas in any part of a mine a fence would offer no protection, as it would be rather unreasonable to expect the gas to take cognizance of a fence.

Let me point out that the miners realize the dangers of their occupation full well, but economic necessity compels them to work in the gaseous hell-holes, and if they would go home every time they found gas in their places, the chances are that they would have to look for another master. In so far as entering their report into the report book, informing the official in charge, etc., this line of red tape has never saved the lives of any miners so far, unless the men take action collectively.

I take it for granted that in the remote past Mr. Graham has been a mineworker himself, and would like him to cite us some instances where the official in charge of the mine has withdrawn the workingmen of the whole mine on account of dangerous conditions existing. If this is done, then how does he account for the fact that more men are killed in mine disasters on this continent than in any civilized country in the world.

It must strike us as rather humorous when the chief inspector of Mines tells us that he feels any official would appreciate the receipt of information re existing dangers from our inspection committees. How well they appreciate such information is clearly demonstrated in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Graham's place or residence.

(Continued on Page Four)

OF LOCAL INTEREST

A. E. Whalen and a companion were dining at a Chinese restaurant on Tuesday and when it came to settling for the meal, Whalen got into an altercation with the restaurant proprietor and refused to pay. The police were called and as soon as Whalen learned this he settled before they arrived. When the constable arrived he took Whalen to task and warned him about creating a disturbance of this kind, and to this Whalen took exception and questioned the officer's authority and created a further disturbance, after which he was taken into custody and the following morning fined $7.00 or ten days.

Peter Kennedy was sent up for 30 days this week. Peter has been in the habit of spending the winter season in the city's care, and has the reputation of having shovelled more snow than any one man in Fernie. This time Peter made a poor calculation and got into the game out of season.

Died—At Fernie, on July 12th, Bella Brooks, aged 26 years. The deceased leaves her husband and two small children to mourn her loss.

Died—At Coal Creek, on July 11th, Joseph Harrison. A wife and two children, who reside in the old country, are left behind.

W. J. J. Morrison's Max won the half mile dash at the Chahko Mika at Nelson on Monday.

Fernie L. O. L. 1713, and the sister lodge, the local True Blues, headed by the piper band, paraded Victoria Avenue on Monday morning, before leaving for Cranbrook, where a celebration was held, in which all the Orange Lodges of this district participated.

John Yaravoch appeared before Police Magistrate Whimster on Monday and was sent up for trial before Judge Thompson on the 21st inst.

C. J. P. Whitmark, representing the White Star Steamship Company, Seattle, is registered at the Waldorf.

A very large number of Fernie citizens left on Sunday for the Chahko Mika at Nelson, and daily since Sunday each passenger train bound for Nelson has carried its quota of Fernie citizens.

The ambulance had a long distance call on Sunday. A workman in a lumber camp some six miles west of the city became ill and it was necessary to remove him to the hospital.

W. D. Long, who was in custody in the City Goal here, awaiting trial on a charge of wife beating made his escape from that institution early this morning. The prisoner had been detailed to clean out the City Clerk's office, which is in the same building as the lock-up, the City Hall, and while the officer in charge had his attention called to some matters outside the office, the prisoner took advantage of his absence and made his escape through one of the windows dropping to the ground. Long was apprehended at about five o'clock on Saturday morning some eight miles west of the city. Provincial Constable Boardman was the officer who re-captured the prisoner.

R. L. Galbraith, Indian Agent from Fort Steele, was in the city Saturday last on business.

D. Rees, H. Martin and W. Hilton, left to represent the District and Gladstone Local at the B. C. Federation of Labor Special Convention, on Saturday last.

City Baseball League—Coal Co. 2; Hotels, 4; batteries, Quinlan and Hovan; Wallace and Hinds.

A private car was chartered from the C. N. by a party of forty Italians from Hosmer, who left on Monday last for Naples, Italy. The car will convey the party from Hosmer to New York.

Major McGraw, of Vernon, B. C., was in town for a few days this week.

The Teamsters defeated the Civics in the local Half Holiday League on Thursday night by a very narrow margin.

A. C. Carney is in the City on business.

RUGBY MATCH FOR BENEFIT OF HILLCREST FUND

The Fernie and Coal Creek Rugby Football Clubs will try conclusions at the City Park on Saturday next. Tickets 25 cents each. Proceeds to be devoted to Hillcrest relief fund.

Mr. A. S. Banwell has returned after spending a month at the coast. While at the coast Mr. Banwell was admitted as a solicitor and called to the bar of British Columbia. Mr. Banwell will practice in this city, he having formed an association with A. MacNeil, barrister.

Lt.-Col. Joseph Mackay and Lt. Geo. O'Brien left Sunday morning for Nelson to attend the Chahko Mika as delegates for the Army and Navy Veterans Association.

In a City Baseball League fixture on Friday night last the Scouts managed to get the best of the argument by 1 run over the Clerks. Batteries: Dunlap and McDougal; Hoffman and Pickett.

R. J. Black, F. Kay Collins, W. F. Burland and C. Clode left for the Chahko Mika on Tuesday morning. These gentlemen will strengthen the Cranbrook Lacrosse aggregation in matches to be played at Nelson.

A Celestial, who had imbibed too freely of Sam Suey, was fined $7.00 and costs by Police Magistrate Whimster on Saturday morning.

The Civilians Rifle Association will be represented at the competition during the Chahko Mika by the following: H. Gould, Wm. Price, J. Minton, H. Minton, J. Mitchell, F. Bean, S. Bruce, J. Newrick, J. Wallace and C. E. Miller.

The derailment of a freight train on the C. P. R. at Morrissey on Saturday morning, delayed the east bound Spokane-Calgary train, due here at 6 a.m., until 10.30 a.m. Fortunately no one was injured, although it was quite a bad spill.

The session of the County Court scheduled for Tuesday last was postponed until Tuesday, July 21st.

J. S. Gusty, general manager for the P. Burns Co., whose headquarters are at Vancouver, is in the city. Mr. Gusty is an old resident of Fernie, he having been transferred to his present position some two years ago.

A. Macneil has returned from Spokane with a fine five passenger Oakland car. The car is one of the best in town, and is of the underslung, torpedo type. "Mac" is proving a very apt pupil in handling the car and will no doubt shortly be taking extended tours of the province when not professionally engaged.

Chief Provincial Constable Welsby has left for a tour of inspection to the upper country, and will visit Wasa and Canal Flats before he returns.

We are pleased to notice that Archie Prentice is around again although he has to seek the aid of a staff to travel rapidly.

The Half-Holiday Football League have arranged to hold a concert and social on Wednesday, July 22nd, in the Fernie Athletic Club Hall. The boys promise a great line-up in the way of program and refreshments. Get around.

The storm on Monday morning played a few tricks with the electric fire alarm and light wires. Shortly after the first heavy shock the fire bell rang out and most of the firemen thought it was a call. Some record-breaking turnouts were made, especially where the volunteers happened to be in bed. The residents of Dalton Avenue were cut off from light for a short time, but once Jimmy Finn got on the job it was only a question of minutes before we saw the light. James should make a great propagandist.

At the Cranbrook sports, held in connection with the Orangemen's celebration, Mr. J. Skilling won the 100 yards race open and the 100 yards race confined. Evidently invincible!

THREATENED HUGE RAILROAD STRIKE

Nearly Hundred Western Lines Are Involved—Wage Increases Are Demanded

Chicago, July 14.—The threatened strike of engineers and firemen on 98 western railroads was still in the balance tonight, although the employes had announced to the roads that the men had voted nearly unanimously to strike to sustain their demands if [illegible] the Federal law would not be accepted.

The railroads, through their general managers' committee, contended that to grant the employes' demands would mean an increase of $33,000,000 annually in wages. The engineers and firemen asserted that their requests were fair and equitable.

It is expected that further conferences will be held. Should the negotiations fail and the employes stand by their announced refusal of arbitration it would affect 55,000 engineers and firemen and indirectly a much larger number of workers.

W. S. Carter, president of the brotherhood, issued a long statement following the announcement of the strike vote to the conference committee, in which he said the unions would refuse arbitration under the Federal law, as the railroads have not lived up to previous awards.

DR. SIMMONS, L. D. S., D. D. S.

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

EXPERT WITNESSES AT HILLCREST ARE HEARD

Fire Boss Reported Gas in Seven Rooms Morning Explosion in Mine Occurred

Hillcrest, Alta., July 11.—With the examination of three more expert witnesses and the further examination of Fire Boss Adlam, the evidence in the Hillcrest mine inquiry, which has lasted since July 2, was concluded yesterday afternoon. There only remains the addresses of the counsel, which will be heard on Saturday, after which the inquiry will close, and Judge Carpenter will be in a position to go over the evidence and compile his report.

The evidence of the expert witnesses R. G. Drinnan, of Edmonton; T. G. Hudson, of the Dominion Department of Mines, Ottawa, and J. T. Sterling, Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta, was much more conservative than that given by the former experts, Francis Aspinall and Norman Fraser. Mr. Drinnan did not criticize the system of ventilation in the mine at all, nor consider that the mine was a dusty mine, or contained an undue amount of gas. He thought the gas might have been exploded owing to some derangement in some part of the ventilation.

Mr. Hudson also thought it was a gas explosion, but would not give any opinion as to the cause of ignition. He would not call the mine unduly gassy or dusty. From the evidence of his examination, Mr. Sterling thought that some extraordinary and unforseen combination of circumstances had been responsible for the explosion, but could not suggest how the gas had been ignited. Samples of the dust had been sent away to be tested for explosiveness, Mr. Sterling said, and it was agreed that the commission would take the result into consideration in making its report.

The recalling of Fire Boss William Adlam brought out some new facts about the amount of gas in the mine on the morning of the explosion. Adlam was on duty up to 6:30 on that morning, and as recorded in his former evidence, reported gas in seven rooms when he went off duty. It now develops that this gas was sufficient to put out his lamp as soon as it was placed in the room, indicating that there was considerable gas. Adlam said he had left instructions for the next boss to send in men to brattice these rooms off, but he did not know whether this was done or not.

His honor called Mr. Hudson, who had come from Ottawa to give the commission the benefit of his advice as an expert. Mr. Hudson said he had been through the mine, and was of the opinion that the explosion had been caused by the ignition of gas, but he could not say at what point.

The last witness was Mr. Sterling, who said he could not say anything except that ignition of gas, how, he could not say, had caused the explosion. If dust was shown to be explosive, he would conclude it had spread the explosion. Some unforseen combination of circumstances, in his opinion, had caused the explosion.

Mr. Sterling also admitted that he had been surprised to hear from Adlam's evidence how much gas there was in the mine. If the brattice was up and the ventilation current passing along the face, he could not imagine how the gas would be carried out.

ANOTHER VICTIM IS RECOVERED AT HILLCREST

The body of Wm. Miller was recovered from the mine on Monday last. Miller played half-back for the Hillcrest football team. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, Mr. Frank Pearson reading the burial service of the U. M. W. of A. at the graveside.

PRO-LABOR DECISION BY UNITED STATES SENATE

Resolution Against Exempting Unions Tabled—Illegal Means of Organization Not Forbidden

Washington, July 14.—The Senate took a step this afternoon in advance of anything that has been heretofore attempted in the way of exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman law.

By a vote of 41 to 17 the Senate tabled a motion made by Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, to strike from the sundry civil bill the provision accompanying the appropriation for enforcing the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which provides that no part of the appropriation shall be used to prosecute labor organizations or farmers' associations organized to improve the condition of the members of such organizations.

But the Senate went even further, and, by a vote of 38 to 22 rejected an amendment proposed by Senator Sutherland of Utah, to insert the qualifying words "by unlawful means." These words, had they been adopted, would have prevented the use of the appropriation to prosecute labor unions or farmers' associations for organizing and combining to improve their condition except when they use "lawful means."

The use of unlawful means would have subjected them to prosecutions under the appropriation. The Senate, however, went on record today against using this appropriation to prosecute these associations no matter if they resort to unlawful means to improve their conditions.

RESULT HILTON BENEFIT

Fernie, B. C., July 8, 1914.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir:—Allow me, through the District Ledger, to express my thanks to all those who helped to make the drawing on my behalf such a great success; having received the sum of $379.

Yours, etc.,

WILLIAM HILTON.

The W. Hilton benefit drawing balance sheet:

Receipts	
By collections	$132.45
By sale of tickets	271.70
	$404.15
Expenditures	
Printing tickets	$ 16.25
Stationery, postage, etc.	.40
Miscellaneous	8.50
Balance	379.00
	$404.15

Turned over to Mr. W. Hilton, the sum of 379.00.

Hon. Sec.

INTERMENT OF J. HARRISON AT FERNIE

Much more often than we would wish do we hear the impressive strains of the Dead March as the body of some departed brother is conveyed to its last resting place. In fact the death rate, measured by other towns of its size is above the average here. The hazardous nature of the occupation that engages most of us may be responsible for this, but nevertheless it has been remarked upon by newcomers to the town, and the frequency with which we have heard the last music of the dead is calculated to make even the most callous take heed and think.

The interment of Joe Harrison, who died in Fernie Hospital on Saturday last took place on Wednesday. A large number of of sympathizers from Fernie and Coal Creek were present, while the local lodge of Foresters turned out in force with regalia. The body was conveyed from the undertakers' parlors to the Methodist Church, the Fernie Coal Creek Excelsior Band heading the procession and playing very impressively the Dead March, while behind followed the Foresters and members of the Coal Creek Club. The Rev. Perley preached a very impressive sermon, and after the service the procession reformed and marched to the cemetery, where the funeral rites of the Foresters and the Burial Service of the U. M. W. of A. were read. District President W. L. Phillips and Local Secretary T. Uphill represented the mineworkers.

Deceased was a member of the Board of Management of the Coal Creek Club and was well known and respected in the camp. He leaves a widow and two children in the old country to mourn their loss. The sympathy of all is extended to them in their sad bereavement.

A. E. Watts, of Wattsburg, B.C., is registered at the Napanee.

TRAILED BY PICKETS, STRIKEBREAKER SHOOTS TWO

Fires Gun From Pocket, Wounding Two Pickets—Arrested After Chase—One May Die

Two strikers, engaged in picketing the plant of S. M. Frank & Co., at 292 Avenue B, were shot last evening by an armed strikebreakers, whom they had followed to 14th street and Seventh avenue. One of them got a bullet in the abdomen and will probably die. The other went home after his wounded left arm had been dressed at St. Vincent's hospital.

Vincenzo Militello, who did the shooting, is under arrest and charged with felonious assault and carrying a concealed weapon. He speaks no English and made his statement through Dr. De Fuccio, at the hospital.

He said the men followed him from the shop onto a westbound [illegible] street car and that, while he [illegible] understand them, he was frightened by their threatening looks. He got off at Seventh avenue and they followed.

Half way across the block and [illegible] they were in the midst of a group of girls coming from the offices of the Consolidated Card Company, Militello fired without drawing the revolver from his pocket. The first shot hit Charles Madekes, of 283 Avenue C, and the fifth got Samuel Rothman, of 526 East 14th street, the second picket.

Militello was caught at Eight avenue by Patrolman Wo[illegible]—N. Y. Call.

GLADSTONE LOCAL

The Sick Fund Committee will meet in the Secretary's Office, Fernie, on Sunday, July 19th, at 7:30 p. m.

T. UPHILL, Secretary.

Students of the Crow's Nest Business College are having a short recess.

The Colorado Benefit Dance

The dance for the benefit of the Colorado strikers, postponed on account of the Hillcrest disaster, will take place next Monday, July 20, in the Socialist Hall, at 9 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

Home Bank Had Satisfactory Year

Normal Progress Maintained During past 12 months

Director From West Calls Attention to Subject of National Importance

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada was held at the head office, 8 King street west, on Tuesday afternoon, June 30th. The features of the annual report as submitted for consideration showed net profits $192,442.72, or 10 per cent upon the paidup capital. The rest account has been brought up to one-third of the capital. Sixty-five thousand dollars has been written off premises and a pension system established with $10,000 as a nucleus fund. Two new branches have been opened in Toronto during the year. An independent auditor was appointed for the ensuing year.

On motion the president of the bank, Colonel The Honorable James Mason, took the chair, and Mr. O. G. Smith, the secretary of the bank, acted as secretary of the meeting. The report of the directors was then submitted, as follows:

Report of the Directors

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the ninth annual report and balance sheet of the bank, together with a statement of profit and loss account, giving the result of the bank's business for the year ended 31st May, 1914.

Quarterly dividends have been paid and provided for at the rate of seven per cent (7 per cent) per annum. The $40,000 set aside from the profits of 1913 has been written off bank premises and furniture account, together with a further $25,000 appropriated from the profits of the year just closed, and $10,000 has been placed to pension fund. The sum of $16,666.66 has been added to rest, making that account $666,666.66, equal exactly to one-third of the subscribed capital of the bank.

Two new branches of the bank were opened during the year, at the corner of Yonge street and Alcorn avenue, and at the corner of Yonge street and Eglinton avenue, both in the City of Toronto. The branch at Cartierville, in the Province of Quebec, was closed, the growth of that district being somewhat disappointing.

Under the Bank Act of 1913, you will, for the first time, be called upon to appoint an auditor for the bank and to fix his remuneration.

No new stock having been allotted during the year, the number of shareholders remains approximately the same.

The usual examination by the directors of the treasury and securities was made and the branches carefully inspected during the year.

Address of the President

The net profits for the year are $192,442.72, being about 10 per cent on the average paid up capital, which may, I consider, be deemed satisfactory, in view of the unsettled conditions which prevailed during the whole of the fiscal year. The $40,000 set aside, as intimated at the last annual meeting, to be written off bank premises and furniture account, has been applied, together with an additional $25,000 from this year's profits. Last year the shareholders were good enough to vote a contribution of $10,000 as a nucleus for a pension fund; this has now been appropriated and the fund inaugurated with the current year.

Before commenting on any changes in the balance sheet, I may say that the financial forecast made a year ago has more or less been justified. Conditions have altered so little that one prefers not to hazard any decided opinion as to when the expected improvement may come. It must be borne in mind that the business depression is not peculiar to this country, but general; Canada depends largely upon outside capital to finance its undertakings, and consequently the late war in the Balkans, political conditions in Great Britain and the unsettled state of Mexico has had a far-reaching effect.

The work of construction in the two additional transcontinental railway lines, with completion now in sight, and various other works of national importance, have necessitated the borrowing of large sums. Expansion in the districts of the country in which this work is being carried out is looked for to warrant the capital expenditure made. When this takes place we may reasonably expect any further needed assistance of British and foreign capital, and with speculative real estate and other unsound trading discouraged, confidently look forward to a gradual return to normal conditions.

While our deposits for the past year show a reduction in actual figures—and we are not alone in this—I may say, that it is all accounted for by the expected withdrawal of some large temporary deposits in current account which were in our hands at the 31 May, 1913, the date of the last statement presented to you. On the other hand, the number of accounts on our books has largely increased, and the amount of deposits in the savings bank department show a satisfactory gain.

Increased Savings Deposits

In common with most of the other banks, our note circulation shows a reduction. This may be attributed to various causes, the most important of which was the early marketing of the grain crops in the northwest. For some years past we have looked to our grain business in the west to utilize a large part of our circulation, and for the first time since this connection was formed we encountered conditions tha may not soon again occur.

The weather last year was particularly favorable to the harvesting and marketing of the crop, so that a larger proportion was handled before the close of navigation that in any previous season in recent years. In addition, owing to the general financial conditions which prevailed during the latter part of 1913, considerable pressure was brought to bear by creditors upon farmer for the early payment of their obligations. This resulted in a larger percentage than formerly of grain going forward, with instructions to sell. As a result, circulation paid to farmers showed a decided falling off immediately after the close of navigation, and the figures for the succeeding months—December to March—record a continued redemption of bank notes without the usual opportunity for the issue from the marketing of grain through the winter months. The reduction from the high point in November, 1913, to the figures on the 31st March, 1914, amounted to over $900,000, while in former years the average reduction for the same period was approximately $200,000. The smaller volume of business transacted in Canada also had its effect on circulation. Merchants and maufacturers did not transact as much business as during the previous year. Railway earnings from the 1st of July, 1913, to May 31, 1914, showed a decrease of over ten million dollars. The consequent shrinkage in circulation is mainly attributed to thase principal causes, but I may say that we are making arrangements which should not in future leave us dependent upon any one source to maintain our circulation at at high level.

Branches in Toronto

In accordance with the policy of the bank to purchase sites for branch offices in Toronto, a property was purchased at the southeast corner of Yonge Street and Eglinton Avenue, and also the vacant lot on the northwest corner of Yonge Avenue and Woodlawn avnue, where we propose to erect a suitable building for the business at present conducted at the corner of Yonge Street and Alcorn avenue, known as the "Yonge Street Subway Branch." The latter site is also the property of the bank, and when disposed of will go far to effect a reduction in bank premises account, corresponding to the increase shown this year.

A large crop is looked for in the northwest Provinces. Owing to favorable weather last fall much good land was prepared, perhaps better than ever before. Crop conditions existing now are particularly good in Manitoba, and , speaking generally, throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan, as in the latter Provinces the dry weather experienced in certain sections was followed by excellent rains. Of course, the crop is yet young, and much may happen between now and harvest time. Estimates vary as to the amount of acreage under cultivation. I think it will be found that the wheat area is more or less unchanged, the flax planted showing a decrease, and the oats and barley an increase. A most interesting change is now taking place in western farming conditions. Formerly districts that were particularly dependent upon the wheat crop are now developing into mixed farming, one of the results of which is that the west, which in 1912, were importers of hogs, are now exporters, but the number of hogs which are being shipped east at the present time is small compared to the figures that should be reached within reasonable time.

The general business outlook may be regarded as somewhat more cheerful. The action of the House of Parliament in passing both the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company Bills, guaranteeing the bonds of these roads, which should permit them to carry to completion the construction of their lines, seems to have met with general approval, and has already led, I believe, to some large orders for steel rails being given, which will be followed by various orders for equipment.

Provincial and municipal taxation of banks in Canada has now reached such a stage as to have a deleterious effect on the opening of new branches. In Ontario, the Province in which we have the greatest number established, taxes are almost three times as great as a year ago.

The Late President

In addressing you a year ago today it was my duty to announce the retirement of the then president, Mr. Eugene O'Kefe, owing to ill health. Mr. O'Keefe was intimately connected with the institution from its inception. He passed away in October last, and before moving the adoption of the report, I wish to express, on behalf of the board of directors, our feelings of sorrow at the loss of our late colleague, in which I am sure all the shareholders join.

On motion the thanks of the shareholders were extended to the president, vice-president and directors, also to the general manager and the other officers of the staff.

The Needs of the West

Mr. John Kennedy of Winnipeg, one of the western directors of the Home Bank, and also a director of the Grain-Growers' Grain Company, spoke upon the financial conditions in the west, and made a strong appeal, directed not only to the management of the Home Bank, but to Canadian banks in general, calling attention to the urgent need of establishing methods whereby farmers in the west might secure an advance of 50 per cent. on their grain, so that they would not be under the necessity of rushing it into the world's market in vast quantities in order to secure ready funds with which to pay their debts and maintain their farms. He quoted authoritative statistics, proving that 75 per cent. of last year's grain crop in the northwest was dumpinto the market in three months, causing the price to drop 7 cents a bushel.

"When I state that last fall showed the clearest truth of this, I do not do so without having figures to prove that this was the case," said Mr. Kennedy. "You will find that number one northern wheat, about the beginning of last September, was worth about 88 cents in store at Fort William or Port Arthur, but by the middle of October, owing to the tremendous receipts, prices had fallen to about 78 cents, a drop of 10 cents a bushel, while world wheat conditions did not warrant any such decline.

Advances on Grain

Mr. Kennedy proposed as a remedy for this condition that the banks advance to farmers in the northwest loans to the value of 50 per cent. upon the grain stored in their barns. This plan for relief would necessitate the adoption of some cheap and safe method of storage, so that the bank's security would be safe. He did not think that lending money in this way would require the issue of any additional capital or necessitate a change in the established methods of finance and the accommodation would save several millions of dollars a year to the country. The adoption of mixed farming he did not consider would give immediate relief.

"The farmers are getting into mixed farming," declared Mr. Kennedy, "just as fast as they can afford to do so, and just as fast as it is good for them to do so, therefore of necessity for years to come wheat growing will be the mainstay of the west.

In conclusion, Mr. Kennedy assured the meeting that the "Home Bank" had become a household word in thousands of western homes

Appointment of Auditor

The chairman reported that in accordance with the provisions of Section No. 56 of the Bank Act, notice had been sent to the shareholders that the Honorable Alexander McCall had given written notice of intention to nominate at the annual general meeting of the Home Bank of Canada Mr. Sydney H. Jones of Toronto as auditor.

It was then moved by the Hon. Alex. McCall and seconded by Dr. I. A. Todd, that Mr. Sydney H. Jones be and is hereby appointed auditor of the bank, to hold office until the next annual general meeting, at a remuneration not to exceed $2,000.

Election of Directors

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year:

Messrs. Thomas A. Crerar, Thomas Flynn, E. C. Gooderham, John Kennedy, A. Claude Macdonell, K. C., M. P., Col, the Hon. James Mason C. B. McNaught, John Persse.

At a subsequent meeting of the new board, held immediately after the adjournment of the general meeting, Colonel the Honorable James Mason was re-elected president, and Mr. Thomas Flynn was re-elected vice-president of the bank.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 31st. May, 1914.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Cr.		
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st May, 1913		$140,470.31
Net profit for the year after deducting charges of management, accrued interest, makin full provision for bad and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on unmatured bills		192,442.72
		332,913.03
CAPITAL PROFIT ACCOUNT		
Premium on Capital Stock received during the year		$ 1,930.47
		$334,843.50
Which has been appropriated as follows:—		
Dr.		
Dividend No. 27, quarterly, at the rate of 7 p.c. per ann	$33,890.76	
Dividend No. 28, quarterly, at the rate of 7 p.c. per ann	33,924.43	
Dividend No. 29, quarterly, at the rate of 7 p.c. per ann	33,964.36	
Dividend No. 30 quarterly, at the rate of 7 p.c. per ann	34,131.19	
		135,910.74
Transferred to Rest Account		16,666.66
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund		10,000.00
Written off Bank Premises and Office Furniture		65,000.00
Balance		107,266.10
		$334,843.50

LIABILITIES.

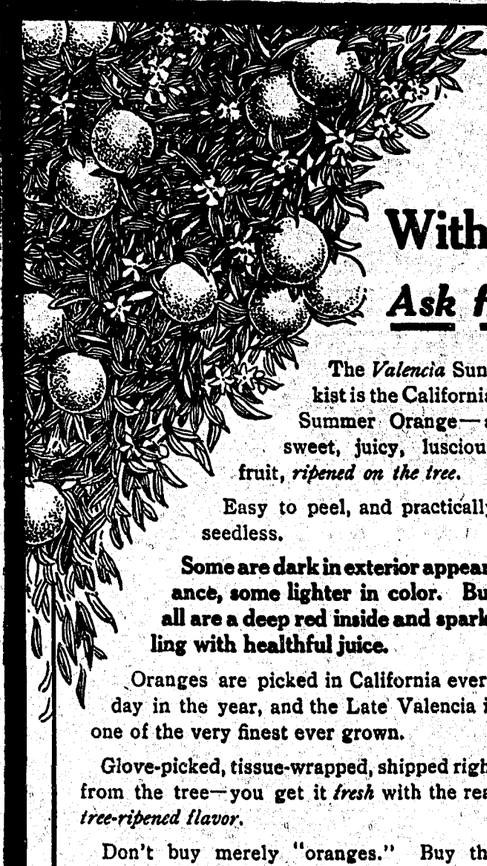
To the Public:		
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		$1,131,315.00
Deposits not bearing interest	$1,539,781.53	
Deposits bearing interest	7,922,711.16	
		9,462,492.69
Balances due other Banks in Canada		6,858.01
Balances due Agents in Great Britain		78,000.00
Balances due Agents in Foreign countries		354,400.75
		$10,928,066.45
To the Shareholders :		
Capital (Subscribed, $2,000,000) Paid up	$1,943,998.55	
Rest	666,666.66	
Dividends unclaimed	1,923.26	
Dividend No. 30 (quarterly), being at the rate of 7 p. c. per annum, payable June 1st, 1914	34,131.19	
Profit and Loss Account carried forward	107,266.10	
		2,753,987.76
		$13,682,054.21
ASSETS.		
Gold and Silver coin	106,131.18	
Dominion Goverment Notes	1,307,028.50	
		$ 1,413,159.68
Deposit with Dominion Government as security for Note Circulation		89,600.00
Notes of other Banks		132,498.47
Cheques on other Banks		343, 231.92
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		1,726.40
Balances due by Agents in Great Britain		47,901.59
Canadian Municipal Securities		3[illegible]
Railway and other Bonds not exceeding market value		295,448.93
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds		2,093,799.16
		$ 4,441,347.30
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	$5,278,545.92	
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	29,070.23	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	87,493.77	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	10,112.00	
Bank Premises, Safes and Office Furniture, at not more than cost, less amount written off	720,472.26	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	5,013.03	
		9,240,706.91
		$13,682,054.21

The

Sunkist Orange

With the Different Flavor

Ask for "Sunkist Valencias"



The *Valencia* Sunkist is the California Summer Orange—a sweet, juicy, luscious fruit, *ripened on the tree.*

Easy to peel, and practically seedless.

Some are dark in exterior appearance, some lighter in color. But all are a deep red inside and sparkling with healthful juice.

Oranges are picked in California every day in the year, and the Late Valencia is one of the very finest ever grown.

Glove-picked, tissue-wrapped, shipped right from the tree—you get it *fresh* with the real *tree-ripened flavor.*

Don't buy merely "oranges." Buy the *Sunkist* Valencias. See what you are missing in not getting this brand.

Try These Lemons, Too

Use Sunkist Lemons to serve with fish and meats. Use the juice wherever you now use vinegar. These are the best *looking* and the *best* lemons sold. Juicy, fully flavored and practically seedless. There's a vast difference in different brands of lemons. Try "Sunkist" and see.

Beautiful Rogers Silver in Exchange for Wrappers

Go buy a dozen each of Sunkist oranges and Lemons and save the wrappers bearing the Sunkist trademark. Then send in the coupon below and find out how to exchange the wrappers for beautiful Rogers Silverware for your table.

SUNKIST ORANGES

California Fruit Growers Exchange

139 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO

(244)

SUNKIST LEMONS

California Fruit Growers Exchange

139 N. Clark Street, Chicago

Mail us this coupon and we will send you our complimentary 40-page recipe book, showing over 110 ways of using Sunkist Oranges and Lemons. You will also receive our illustrated premium book which tells you how to trade Sunkist wrappers for beautiful table silver. Send this coupon or call at above address.

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Address.....

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Our Coffee is Good

ASK FOR

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

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Send *for* Five Roses Cook Book

COUPON

Write Name and Address plainly. Don't forget to enclose Two Cents in stamps

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BEING A MANUAL OF GOOD RECIPES carefully chosen from the contributions of over two thousand successful users of Five Roses Flour throughout Canada. Also Useful Hints on the various classes of good things to eat, all of which have been carefully checked and re-checked by competent authority.

Address your Envelope to LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG

Western Canada Wholesale Co. Trites-Wood Co.

DISTRIBUTORS—FERNIE, B. C.

HOME BANK REPORT

Shareholders Hear Good Report of the Past Year

The annual statemeent of the Home bank for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1914, was issued last Tuesday, the day of the annual meeting, and appears in the public press today. This statement of the Home Bank concluded the annual report for the various chartered banks of Canada for the past twelve months, and the first report for next year will appear in the winter months. From the annual statement, which appears in this issue, it will be seen that the net profits for the year amounted to $192,442.72, which is 10 per cent on the paid-up capital; $65,000 has been written off the bank premises account, and the officers' pension fund has a nucleus of $10,000. The reserve has been brought up to one-third of the capital. It has been a year of normal progress for the Home Bank. The address of the president, Senator James Mason, reviews the financial situation in the same tenor that has characterized the remarks of bankers when addressing their shareholders at annual meetings during the past year.

A prominent grain grower from Winnipeg, Mr. John Kennedy, who is a director of the Home Bank, raised an important point at the meeting when he called attention to the loss grain growers sustain in being under the necessity of shipping their grain out of the country within a few months after harvest in order to secure ready funds for their needs This dumping of grain into the foreign markets, in such quantities as was shipped in 1913, brought down the price of No. 1 Manitoba wheat 10 cents per bushel. Mr. Kennedy maintained that this profit went into the hands of foreign dealers, whereas it might have gone into the pockets of the grain growers if they could have held their grain and let it out gradually. He also suggested that if the banks would advance 50 per cent. of the value upon grain that farmers had securely stored, there would be a saving of many thousands of dollars a years to the Canadian grain growers, both in the west and east, because the price of Manitoba wheat sets the price for all Canada.

The address of the President contained feeling references to the memory of the late Eugene O'Keefe, a lifelong associate of the Home Bank, and former President, who died in October last.

The capitalists hand you out a chance to free yourself from bondage—in the shape of the ballot box—yet you vote away your freedom with the utmost generosity. The masters certainly have the measure of the average voter.

The wolf is never so far away from the door of the worker, but what his howl can be easily heard.

Salvia Hair Tonic Makes Hair Grow

Ladies should have radiant hair. There are thousands of women with harsh, faded, characterless hair, who do not try to improve it.

In England and Paris women take pride in having beautiful hair. Every Canadian woman can have lustrous and luxuriant hair by using SALVIA, the Great American Sage Hair Tonic.

SALVIA is a beautiful, pleasant, non-sticky Hair Tonic, 50c. a bottle. Sold at Bleasdell's Drug Store.

The Fernie Athletic Association and Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Band

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—Many enquiries having been made as to why the above band did not turn out for the July sports, the Management Committee deem it necessary to inform the public generally "Why we did not respond to the request of the Fernie Athletic Association."

In the first place our Secretary (Mr. Thos. Biggs) received a communication from the secretary of the Fernie Athletic Association giving us a courteous invitation to play for July 1st, pointing out that a similar invitation had been made to the Italian Band, and that they (the Fernie Athletic Association) thought that if they did not make the same invitation to us, we might feel slighted. Certainly, the invitation was to play all day for nothing, and in consequence, a deputation was chosen to interview the executive committee of the Fernie Athletic Association.

In the meantime, we came in touch with several Italian bandsmen, and, naturally the question was asked them: "Is it true that your band is going to play at the Dominion Day Sports and that you are giving your services free for the day?" To this question we received a flat denial and an emphatic No! and the assurance they were going to be paid, having been told so by their committee.

We met the executive committee of the Athletic Association and discussed the matter with them. Fire Chief McDougall in the chair, outlined the reason as to why both bands had been invited, also the great amount of work and money they (The Fernie Athletic Association) had spent in getting the Park and track in shape, and finally, they had not the necessary money to pay the bands. Our reply was that we did not dispute the fact that a great amount of work had been done and money spent on the park in putting the track in shape. Surely, this is not to be looked upon as a dead loss—do they (The Fernie Athletic Association,) not expect a return for their outlay? Most certainly they do. It is simply a business proposition: the laying of a foundation for future activity, and,—don't you forget it—an expected return for their labor and energy.

Now! Sir, we wish to point out to the Fernie Athletic Association and the public generally, that we have practically the same proposition as the Fernie Athletic Association, only different in form.

They both merit recognition and approbation as benefactors to human society. Therefore, we claim to merit just as much recognition from the public and the community, (on behalf of music and science of music) as you have on behalf of sport; moreover, the public and the business people of Fernie have given most liberally. but have they given solely for sport? Is there to be no recognition from such sources? We respectfully invite the public and business people of Fernie to give their version on this point, as we claim just as great a right from such sources as Football, Baseball and Lacrosse. Two out of the three associations mentioned have received fair patronage in all the sports, and if their cousin along another football name, namely Rugby, and why not, then we will hear a greater cry that they cannot afford the money for music or bands

This was the cry of the Fernie Athletic Association towards our band, but we regard this as a bluff and believe the Italian bandsmen have been paid for their services.

The question was asked of Fire Chief McDougall, as to whether or not he was acting indiscreetly, being a publicly paid official, acting president for the Fernie Athletic Association, also being Secretary-Treasurer for the Italian Band, and whether through such a position he was likely to discriminate between the two bands. The chief of course, thought not as he thought he could act square. Yet the chief goes to the council meeting, boosting the claims of the Italian Band against the claim of the English Band for a share of the grant, which reminds me of what Mother Malaprop said in Pickwick: "It's all very well to dissemble your love; but why did you kick me down stairs." And generally speaking this seems to be the attitude shown towards the English-speaking band. We have to remember that both on the May Day Sports and July 1st, which events are most liberally supported by the public and business people of Fernie, our band did not receive a five-cent piece. We do not think the public or business people will regard this as just treatment, and so far as the Fernie Athletic Association is concerned their attitude towards us was that of offering us a stone when we asked for bread.

A brief outline of our position will not be out of place: Our bandmaster explained before the Council meeting that half the instruments we possessed were of different make, and could not possibly harmonize, and that if we were to make a good band it was imperative we should have better instruments. It is not necessary to relate what was done at the City Council, but we certainly did rely on getting an engagement at one of the sports events held in Fernie. Of the amount paid for such services no player would have received one cent, but the whole proceeds would have gone to the new instrument fund.

We realized that we had to rely chiefly on our own efforts, hence determined to send for seven instruments, costing $428. Three of these instruments have landed in Fernie this week, while the other four will shortly follow. This means that for the next six months we have close on $60.00 a month to find. In the face of this do you consider us for refusing to play all day for nothing at the bidding of the Fernie Athletic Association? We ask for a fair field and no favors. We have given our services on the avenue, at funerals, etc., and would have done more but for three of our soloists leaving the camp. So far the band has not been in practice twelve months, and under the circumstances we claim that our efforts have been creditable. All we ask is the same opportunity that the other band has had, and with our "professor" we will discourse just as classic music as they.

Thanking you in anticipation of publicity,

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Band.

Capitalism has been called an insane system, but depend on it, capitalists are not insane. Their game is grab, and grab deep. At present they hold the whip hand, but not for long.

JOSEPH HICKS

Barrister and Solicitor
Notary Public

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First class Horses for Sale.

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We Are Ready to Scratch

off your bill any item of lumber not found just as we represented. There is no hocus pocus in

This Lumber Business

When you 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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— Dealers in —

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THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

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The Leading Commercial Hotel of the City

Rates $2.50 per day
With Private Bath $3.00

Fire Proof Sample Rooms in Connection

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Mrs. S. Jennings, Prop. L. A. Mills, Manager

Excellent Cuisine — American and European Plan — Electric Light — Hot & Cold Water—Sample Rooms Phones—Special Rates by the month

European Plan Room Rates 50c. and Upwards

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

SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE HOTEL IN THE CITY

Steam Heated--Hot and Cold Water
Local and Long Distance Telephone
in every room--Sample Rooms--Best
Brand Liquors and Cigars.

AMERICAN PLAN. RATES: $2.50 per Day and up

A. P. WINTERS, Mgr.

AGREEMENT

Entered into between

District No. 18, of the United Mineworkers of America, of the first part and

Brazeau Collieries, Limited, of the second part

IT IS MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that the following conditions and rates shall govern the parties hereto, for a period ending March the thirty-first, 1915, and that the parties hereto will meet in conference thirty days prior to the expiration of this agreement, to discuss a renewal thereof.

Management of the Mine:

The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine, and the direction of the working forces, are vested exclusively in the Company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

Open Shop:

It is distinctly understood and agreed between the parties, that there is to be no discrimination on the part of the Companies against Union men, or on the part of the Union men against non-union men employed.

Settlement of Disputes:

(a) In case any disputes or grievances arise under this agreement, whether the dispute or grievance is claimed to have arisen by the Company, or any person or persons employed, or by the men as a whole, then the parties shall endeavor to settle the matter as hereinafter provided. But before any grievances or disputes shall be submitted to the Pit Committee, the person or persons affected shall endeavor by personal application to the Pit Boss, Overman, or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises to settle the matter, and in the event of them agreeing, their decision shall be final.

(b) In case of any dispute arising, and failure to agree between the Pit Boss, Overman or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, and any employee, the Pit Committee and Mine Superintendent, or Mine Manager, shall endeavor to settle the matter, and if they agree, their decision shall be final.

(c) In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee, and the Mine Superintendent, or Mine Manager, to settle any dispute so referred to them, as well as in the event of other disputes arising, the matter in dispute shall be referred, in writing, to the Consulting Engineer or Vice-President of the Company, and the Officers of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, for settlement, and if they agree, their decision shall be final.

(d) In the meantime, and in all cases while disputes are being investigated and settled, the miners, mine laborers, and all other parties involved, must continue to work pending investigation, and until final decision has been reached, but where one or more miners, or mine laborers, has or have been discharged by the Company, he or they shall not remain in the employ of the company while his or their case is being investigated and settled.

If the claim be made within five days, where a man or men has or have been unjustly discharged, the case shall be dealt with according to this article, and if it is proven that he or they have been unjustly dealt with, he or they shall be reinstated. If a claim is made for compensation for time lost, in cases where reinstatement has followed, it shall be left to an official of the Company and an Officer of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, to decide what amount (if any) is to be paid.

(e) Any breach of this agreement, by any of the parties hereto, is not to void the said agreement, but the same is to continue in full force and effect.

Duties of Pit Committee:

The Pit committee shall be a committee of three in each colliery or other plant, selected by the employees working at such colliery or other plant, from among their own number, except one member may be a checkweighman, or an officer of the Local Union, not necessarily an employee of the Company. This mem er must previously have been selected as checkweighman or officer from amongst the employees of the aforesaid colliery; due notice of such selection, properly certified in writing, shall be given to the Company.

The duties of the Pit Committee shall be confined to the settlement of disputes between the Pit Boss and any employee working in and around the mines, arising out of this agreement, and all agreements made in connection therewith, the Pit Boss or Foreman, and men or man having failed to agree.

The Pit Committee in discharge of its duties, shall under no circumstances go around the mine, for any cause whatever, unless called upon by the Mine Manager or Pit Boss, or by a miner or dayman, who may have a grievance, which he has tried to and cannot settle with the boss.

Members of the Pit Committee, employed as day men, shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the Pit Boss or Foreman, or in cases involving stoppage of the mine.

New Work:

Whenever any new work arises, a price for which has not been provided for in this agreement, on the request of the Company, or the miners, an Official of the Company and an Official of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, shall meet within thirty days after the said request and arrange a price. Failing to agree upon a price, an Independent Chairman shall be called in, as provided for in Claus C of "Settlement of Disputes," and their decision shall be final.

In making the prices for new work, the committee shall be governed by existing prices in the same mine, or other mines in the neighborhood.

Meantime, if the work is continued until such price has been arranged, all men shall be paid on the day wage scale.

Employees Not Under Jurisdiction:

All employees connected with the management of the mine are not to be under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Worker of America, or be members thereof, and shall include the following:

Mine Manager or Superintendent, Overman or Assistant Overman, Pit Bosses, Fire Bosses, Boss Driver, Stable Boss, Master Mechanic, Electricians, Weighman, Head Carpenter, Head Blacksmith, Tipple or Breaker Foreman, and all other Foremen, Loader Boss, Night Watchman, Time Keepers, Coal Inspectors and Head Lampmen.

Construction and Extensive Repairs:

It is agreed that all men [illegible] ments and extensive repairs, are not included in the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America.

The erection of head frames, tipples, breakers, washers, buildings, scales, machinery, railroad tracks and switches, etc., necessary for the completion of the plant, all being in the nature of construction work and extensive repairs, or rebuilding of the same class of work, are to be considered as improvements and extensive repairs, and the employees thereon are to be excluded as above, when employed on such work only.

Union Deductions:

The Company agrees to make deductions from Union wages for Union dues, for such amount as they have definite orders for from the individuals, with specified sum as limit of deduction.

(FORM OF ORDER)

To.......................... ....191..

I authorise and empower you to deduct and pay to the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union No. ....., U. M. W. of A., from my earnings, from months to month $10.00, or such lesser amount as may be designated by the Secretary.

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

Penalty for Absence From Work

When any employee absents himself from his work for a period of two days, unless through sickness, or by first having properly arranged with the Pit Boss or Foreman, and obtained his consent, he may be discharged. All employees whose absence would cause any stoppage of work, must, before absenting themselves, properly arrange with or notify the Pit Boss or Foreman, for or of their absence, otherwise they may be discharged. Any employee who habitually, to the extent of five days per month, absents himself from work, may be discharged.

Penalty for Stoppage of Work

If any employee or employees shall cause a stoppage of work in violation of this agreement, he or they shall be subject to discharge by the Company without recourse.

Checkweighman:

The Company will grant the right to the miners to employ checkweighers, and will grant the said checkweighers every facility to enable them to render a correct account of all coal weighed, and will allow the cars to be tared from time to time, and the machine to be properly tested from time to time, and will deduct from the wages of all contract miners, suca amounts as may be designated from time to time, and will pay over the same to the checkweigher or checkweighers.

Preference of Employment:

In case an employee is thrown out or employment, unless discharged, he shall be given preference over new men in other mines in the same camp, operated by the Company.

Delivery of Timber:

In accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Acts of Alberta, the Company will at all times deliver an adequate supply of suitable timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron, at the nearest cross-cut to the face of all raise workings, and in places where the regular pit cars go to the working face, without being handled by the miner, they shall be delivered on the cars to the working face; in other places across the pitch, the timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron will be delivered at the mouth of the room.

Store:

It shall be understood and agreed that the employees shall be at perfect liberty to purchase goods wherever they may choose to do so.

Holidays:

The following days only shall be observed as holidays:

New Year's Day,
May First,
Victoria Day,
Dominion Day,
Labor Day,
Thanksgiving Day,
District and International Election Day,
Christmas Day.

Funerals:

In the event of an instantaneous death by an accident in the mine or outside the mine, the miners underground and all other employees, except in the seam where the accident occurred, shall continue to work till the day of the funeral, when it is optional with them whether they shall work or not.

Sub-Contracting

No sub-contracting shall be allowed in any mine, operated by the Company.

Employees to Care for Mine:

In case of either local or general supension of mining, either at the expiration of this agreement or otherwise, the Engineers, Firemen and Pumpmen shall not suspend work, but shall, when mining is suspended, fully protect all the Company's property under their care, and operate fans and pumps, and lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the company's plant, but it is understood and agreed that the Company will not ask them to hoist any coal for sale on the market.

Single Shift:

The single shift system in rooms and pillars shall be adhered to as far as practicable.

Wet Places:

A working place in the mine, where water drops from the roofs in quantities sufficient to wet a man's clothing, or where standing water is sufficient to wet a man's clothing above his knees, shall be considered a wet place; a place where the use of gum boots will keep a man's feet dry, shall not be considered a wet place.

Rock Miners:

Where a man is continuously engaged on rock work, where hammer and steel are used, he shall be considered a rock miner, and paid rock-miners wages.

If an air drill is used, the driller shall be paid machine runners' wages, and the helper paid machine runners' helpers' wages; the other men engaged shall be classed as miners or laborers, as may be.

When a man is engaged on work in both rock and coal, if the amount of rock is greater than the amount of coal, he shall be classed as a rock miner, and where the amount of coal is greater than the amount of rock, he shall be classed as a coal miner.

Brushing:

When a man is engaged on continuous brushing, either top or bottom, using the usual drills and tools, he shall be classed as a coal miner; if the brushing is done by hammer and steel, he shall be classed as a rock miner.

Timbermen taking out rock while engaged in re-timbering or repairing, shall not be classed as rock miners.

Retirement:

Where any employee has drawn his time before the regular pay day, he thereby severs his connection with the Company, and any alleged grievance he may have ceases to be a question for consideration under this agreement.

Pay Day:

All wages earned by any person or persons employed in or about the mines from the first day to the fifteenth day of each month, both days inclusive, shall be paid on the first Saturday of the following month, and all wages earned from the sixteenth day to the last day of each month, both days inclusive, shall be paid on the third Saturday of the following month.

Provided however that if the said first or third Saturday of any month is a holiday, the wages payable on such Saturday shall be paid on the Friday next preceding such Saturday.

Any employee desiring to leave the services of the company, on his request, shall be paid all money due him within two days after his stoppage of work.

Market Restrictions:

It is agreed that District No. 18, United Miners of America, will not in any way restrict or interfere with the marketing of coal to any person, firm or corporation.

Turn of Cars:

The Company shall, as far as practicable, supply each and every miner with an equal turn of cars.

On all Company work the Company shall employ such class of men as the work requires and at the rate of wages provided for in this agreement.

OUTSIDE WAGES

Occupation	Hours	Per Day
Bottom Man	10	$2.95
Slate Pickers (boys)	10	1.37
Slate Pickers (men)	10	2.47
Car Oilers (men)	10	2.47
Car Oilers (boys)	10	1.65
Tally Boys	10	1.37
Teamsters	10	2.89
Blacksmiths	10	3.85
Blacksmiths' Helpers	10	2.90
Carpenters	10	3.85
Carpenters' Helpers	10	2.90
Power House Engineers	12	3.85
Power House Engineers	8	3.40
Fan Men	12	2.90
Hoisting Engineers	8	3.20
Hoisting Engineers	10	3.78
Hoisting Engineers	12	4.40
Tail Rope Engineers	8	3.63
Tail Rope Engineers	10	3.85
Endless Rope Engineers	10	3.30
Box Car Loader Engineers	10	3.40
Tipple Engineers	10	3.40
Screen Engine Tender	10	2.65
Locomotive Engineers	10	3.40
Locomotive Switchmen	10	3.00
Fireman	8	2.89
Fireman	12	3.85
Fireman's Helper	10	2.65
Railway Car Handler	10	2.60
Tipple Dumper (men)	10	2.89
Tipple Dumper's Helpers	10	2.64
Tipple Dumper (boy)	10	1.65
Top Cagers	10	2.64
Car Repairer	10	3.40
Car Repairer's Helper	10	2.90
Breaker Engineer	10	3.40
Fan Fireman	12	3.40
Lampman (depending upon number of lamps and skill of man)	8	2.47 to 2.89
Lampman (depending upon number of lamps and skill of man)	12	2.47 to 3.40
Machinists	10	3.40 to 3.85
Machinists' Helpers	10	2.90
Ashman	10	2.50
Ashman	12	2.89
Wiper (man)	12	2.89
Coupler (man)	10	2.47
Coupler (boy)	10	1.65
Breaker Oiler	11	2.89
Washer or Tippler Oiler	11	2.89
Breaker Picker Boss	10	2.89
Timber Framer	10	3.40
Timber Sawyer	10	2.64
Box Car Shoveler	10	2.89
Breaker Platform Boss	10	2.89
Breaker Platform Men	10	2.60
Breaker Screen Men	10	2.47
Rock Bank Men	10	2.47
Dirt Bank Men	10	2.47
Finisher after Box Car Loader	10	2.47
All other Outside Labor	10	2.47

INSIDE WAGES

Occupation	Hours	Per Day
Shotlighter	8	$3.30
Bratticemen	8	3.30
Brattice Men's Helper	8	2.75
Timbermen	8	3.30
Timbermen's Helper	8	2.75
Tracklayers	8	3.30
Tracklayers' Helper	8	2.75
Motormen	8	3.05
Motormen's Helper	8	2.75
Locomotive Engineers	8	3.05
Locomotive Switchmen	8	2.75
Drivers	8	3.03
Drivers (wet places)	8	3.30
Drivers (spike team)	8	3.50
Couplers (men)	8	2.75
Couplers (boys)	8	1.65
Switch Boys	8	1.37 to 1.65
Door Boys	8	1.10
Rope Riders	8	3.03
Main and Tail Rope Riders	8	3.30
Pushers	8	2.75
Buckers	8	2.75
Loaders	8	2.75
Miners	8	3.30
Rock Miners	8	3.75
Timber Handlers	8	3.03
Laborers	8	2.75
Cagers, slope and incline	8	2.75
Cagers, shaft	8	3.30
Machinemen	8	3.75
Machinemen's Helper	8	3.30
Pumpmen	8	2.75
Hoistmen	8	3.03 to 3.30
Drivers (boys)	8	1.65 to 2.75
Grippers	8	2.75
Grippers (boys)	8	1.65 to 2.75
Pipe Fitters' Helpers	8	2.75
Pick Carriers	8	1.37 to 2.75
Clutchmen	8	3.30
Rollermen	8	2.75

CONTRACT PRICES

Seam No. 2

Main Entry:

55 cents per gross ton of coal of 2240 pounds.

Yardage:

$1.50 per lineal yard.

Timbering:

Collar to be 12 ft. between notches, price per set of three pieces, at least 12 in. thick, with suitable lagging, $2.00.

Cap Rock:

To be gobbed and paid for at the rate of 5-6 cents per inch in thickness per foot, in width, per lineal yard.

Water Level, Counter Level, Slants and Main Airway

Coal:

55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

$1.50 per lineal yard.

Timbering:

Collar to be 10 ft. between notches, price per set of three pieces at least 10 in. thick, with suitable lagging, $1.00.

Cap Rock:

Same as above.

Cross Cuts and Companion Airways

Coal:

55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

50 cents per lineal yard. If the length exceeds 50 ft. an extra 20 cents per yard to be paid for exceeding distance. Minimum dimensions, 4ft. by 6 ft.

Timbering:

When set of timber required, price per set of three pieces to be $1.00.

Cap Rock:

Same as above

Rooms

Coal:

55 cents per gross ton of 2240 pounds.

Timbering:

Collar to be 16 ft. long, with two side props and centre prop suitably lagged.

$1.00 per set 6 to 8 inches diameter.

$1.25 per set 8 to 10 inches diameter.

$1.50 per set 10 to 12 inches diameter.

Increasing 25 cents per set for every two inches increase in diameter. Second centre prop and lagging to be paid at 3 cents per foot per post.

Cap Rock or Draw Slate:

To be gobbed between centre props and paid for at 5-6 cents per inch in thickness per foot in width per lineal yard.

In Pillars:

Cap rock to be gobbed and paid for at the rate of [illegible] cent per inch in thickness per foot in width per lineal yard.

Props in Pillars:

To be set 9 ft. centres, with cap piece. (This included in tonnage price.) Where extra props are required they will be paid for at the rate of three cents per lineal foot.

McGinty:

For each time the McGinty is moved and properly set, the Company will pay $3.00. The maximum distance it shall be moved is 12 feet.

Track Laying:

The switch in room neck to be laid by the Company. Further in, the miners will lay their own tracks at the price of 15 cents per lineal yard and per track, or 30 cents per lineal yard and per double tracking. The short temporary tracks to be laid free of charge.

Drawing Pillars:

Coal:

50 cents per gross ton of 2240 pounds.

Timbering:

Posts provided with cap piece, price as above.

Cogs:

To be fitted and packed with rock, if rock at hand. Price as follows:

For cogs 3 feet square, 17 cents per ft. in height.

For cogs 4 feet square, 22 cents per ft. in height.

For larger cogs, one cent per square foot of area and per foot of height.

Bridge Sticks:

Minimum length to be 10 feet between notches. The thickness to be not less than 10 inches. Price per set of three pieces, $2.00.

Seam No. 3

Main Entry

Coal:

55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

$1.50 per lineal yard.

Timbering:

Collar to be 12 feet between notches, price per set of three pieces at least 12 inches thick with suitable lagging, $2.00, when the legs do not exceed 10 feet in height; 20 cents extra per sent per foot of height over 10 feet. In case of abnormal conditions price to be arranged.

Wateer Level, Counter Level, Slants and Main Airway

Coal:

55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:

$1.50 per lineal yard.

Timbering:

Collar to be 10 feet between notches, price per set of three pieces at least 10 inches thick, with suitable lagging, to be $1.00, if height of posts not over 10 feet; 20 cents extra per set per foot of height over 10 feet.

Cross Cuts and Companion Airways

Same price as in Seam No. 2.

Rooms

Coal:

55 cents per gross ton.

Timbering:

Collar to be from 12 to 16 feet long, with two side posts and a center post and to be suitably lagged. Sizes and prices same as in No. 2 Seam. An extra 10 cents per foot to be paid for every foot over ten feet, when longer posts have to be used.

McGinty:

Same as in No. 2 Seam.

Tracklaying:

Same as in No. 2 Seam.

Drawing Pillars

Coal:

50 cents per gross ton. The coal to be taken out on the full thickness of the seam.

Timbering:

Posts and cap pieces: Conditions and prices the same as in No. 2 Seam.

Bridge Sticks:

Same sizes and prices as in No. 2 Seam; 20 cents extra per set per foot of height over 10 feet.

Tracklaying:

Except in the rooms, the tracks will be laid by the Company. Each place will be provided with a pair of temporary tracks, to be laid by the miners without charge.

Pushing in Levels:

The cars to be pushed to a distance note exceeding 75 feet. If this distance of 75 feet is exceeded, the yardage price to be increased by 20 cents per yard for the exceeding distance.

In Rooms

The cars to be delivered by the miners at the bottom of the room, the hanging on and the removal of the full cars being done by the Company. In the rooms less than 80 feet in length from level, the miners to put in their own cars if necessary.

Brushing:

The prices for brushing in stone to be arranged according to conditions and thickness of rock.

Forepoling:

Where forepoling is required, the price to be arranged according to conditions.

MINERS TAKEN TO DO COMPANY WORK

The Company shall pay the sum of three dollars and thirty cents ($3.30) per day for all the miners taken from contract work to do company work.

In wet places an additional 50 cents per day.

Abnormal Conditions in Working Places:

An abnormal condition shall be considered where a seam is faulty or thins out, or becomes so hard that a man cannot earn a fair day's wage. When abnormal conditions arise, such as rock work, faulted coal or pinched coal, such places shall be paid for by day's pay or special contract, until normal conditions prevail.

Dockage:

The dirt, or slate, or other impurities picked from coal going over picking tables or screens shall be weighed for a period of 12 working days. From this method of weighing, the average weight of waste contained in each mine car will be determined, and form a basis of deductions per car in favor of the Company, or, in other words, presuming that the average dirt taken from each car equals 17 pounds, then the Company will have the right to deduct from the weight of each pit car 12 pounds, to compensate them for hauling and handling of waste. If the average of waste in each car does not exceed 5 pounds per car, there will be no deductions made for waste, the 5 pounds per car being considered a reasonable allowance per car for slate or waste, the miner or loader cannot consistently pick out from the different kinds of coal.

If the average weight of dirt in each car exceeds 17 pounds, or runs below 17 pounds, the difference between the actual average weight of dirt in each car and the 5 pounds per car allowance shall form the basis of allowance for waste.

It is further understood that this system of weighing the average dirt sent out in each car may be checked, at either request of the miners or the Company at any time during the life of this agreement.

Further, should the dirty coal or slate sent out by the miners exceed the allowance above specified, the following system of fines to prevail: First offense, 50 pounds of rock or slate, warning and fine of 100 pounds of coal. After the first offense, 65 pounds rock or slate shall be fined 200 pounds of coal; 85 pounds rock or slate shall be fined 400 pounds of coal, and 150 pounds rock or over shall be fined all the coal in the car and liable to discharge.

The Weighman shall give the first warning and keep record of offenses, and report them daily to the Mine Manager.

The money coming from this special list of fines (after deducting the actual weight of rock) shall be applied to providing prizes for miners' sports or to the entertaining of miners' children.

Coal to employees, run of mine, delivered Nordegg Townsite, per ton	$2.50
Sanitation and water, per month, for each house	1.00
Electric light, per month, for each 16 C. P. light	.50
Washhouse, per month	1.00
Tool sharpening, per month	.50
House rent, per month, for 4-roomed cottage	10.00
Doctor, per month	1.00
And after hospital has been installed	1.50
Electric detonators, 6 feet, each	.06
Electric detonators, [illegible] feet, each	.0[illegible]
Monobel, per lb.	.30

[illegible] which the Company will take back at valuation when they leave.

Note:

There are to be no charges for washhouse, electric light or water until such are installed.

Note:

In places where water is continuously dripping from the roof in such quantity as to saturate the workmen's clothing, the Company will provide oilskins. Employees are to be responsible for all oilskins. Should they fail to return same on quitting, the price of oilskins will be deducted from their wages.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set the hands of their proper officers, this First day of July, 1914.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT NO. 18:

DAVID REES,
International Board Member, District 18, U. M. W. of A.

Witness:
C. NELTZER.

BRAZEAU COLLIERIES, LIMITED:
MARTIN NORDEGG, Vice-President.
R. GHEUR, Consulting Engineer.

Witness:
C. NELTZER.

The District Ledger

Published every Thursday evening at its office, Pellatt Avenue, Fernie, B. C. Subscription $1.00 per year in advance. An excellent advertising medium. Largest circulation in the District. Advertising rates on application. Up-to-date facilities for the execution of all kinds of book, job and color work. Mail orders receive special attention. Address all communications to the District Ledger.

F. H. NEWNHAM, Editor-Manager.

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

RECKLESS WASTE!

There are those individuals whose conception of waste and thrftlessness is something confined solely to the working class. The veneration with which they regard the efforts of the capitalist is nothing short of nauseating, while they will look upon every effort of the worker as doomed to failure, claiming that they lack the executive ability (!) to carry out any enterprise that involves the expenditure of capital, although they are willing to concede them the ability to expend their labor power. Should the worker undertake to run a paper or a store and prove unsuccessful, the wise knowalls will shake their heads and inform you that "they expected it." If successful, these pessimists are as liberal with their excuses for such success. The most successful venture of the worker today is his union, although many are disagreed and would abolish or reform same.

In this short review, however, we wish to deal with some of the successes (?) of capitalism. The Hosmer mines have been closed down; the mineworkers have lost a job and in many cases a home; the tradespeople have a number of fine business establishments that they will willingly dispose of to any person foolish enough to purchase, while the C. P. R. has left a monument to their energy and enterprise in the shape of a plant worth some three million dollars. A deal of labor has been expended, much money has been circulated (not because the C. P. R. particularly loves the mineworkers or the residents of that town, but because they thought they could make it pay), and now the whole business is left as a memorial to the men who thought they could get enough coal, and get it in sufficient quantities, to make the venture profitable.

The railway people have been very busy explaining the reason why the mines were shut down, and it is passing strange how lightly the "Builders of Canada" can dismiss the matter. Those who were so foolish as to think that the C. P. R. meant to lose money, even in building the country, now realize that the railroad company has told them to go and investigate the temperature of Hades. Of course they are sorry for the inconvenience (!) caused those who have invested their money, but really "the townsite is not situate on C. P. R. property." So the tradespeople must grin and bear it, while if sympathy is of any use the railway authorities will, no doubt, ship it in by the carload.

So far as the worker is concerned, it does not matter a whole lot if the company did start in at the wrong end, if they had a dozen means of hauling and handling the coal, and chose to build a scenic railway around the mountain, he must console himself with the fact that this has provided a whole lot of work and he has been paid for same. Still it is an awful hard hit for the concern that "made" Canada!

In the daily papers we notice that another railroad company in the east has been ejoying considerable notoriety, viz., the New Haven Railroad. Suits involving some two hundred and fifty millions of dollars may be instituted, and the public is promised a further insight into the methods of captains of industry. The following from the report of a commission that investigated the railroad's affairs is interesting:

"The New Haven employed dummy directors, manipulated accounts, used questionable methods in increasing its own stock, paid the dividends of subsidiaries to make a showing and used many other devices to deceive the stockholders and the public. It dipped into politics, was a factor in 'invisible government,' made large campaign contributions to the two dominant political parties, bought officials and tried to distort the public opinion. All this it did to carry out a scheme of private transportation monopoly, imperial in its scope."

Many of us remember the Panama canal scandal and the millions of dollars and thousands of lives lost. And when all this had been done, all that was left was a ditch filled with debris and junk.

Labor cannot possibly be blamed for any of the unsuccessful venture, but the greed for profits can.

The amount of waste that our present system is responsible for can never be estimated, it would be beyond the greatest economist to form the most conservative estimate.

The worker cannot stop to consider whether the job is going to pay, for the very simple reason that he welcomes anything in the shape of a job. Were a man to start building a grade up Trinity Mountain for automobiles, the men employed dare not stop to question whether it is feasible or likely to prove profitable, they must dig in and get a job. This is one of the strangest parts of our system today. We are always looking for work! The person who tells you he loves work is several degrees worse than the well known Biblical character.

It is a safe and sane statement to make, and we do not hesitate in making it: Individuals do not like work, for this implies a task—something that we are compelled to do. True, there are people whose surroundings are such that they can look upon work more or less as a hobby, but directly this is the case the individual ceases to be a wage slave or worker. The gopher does not burrow because he loves to, but because he **has to**. Those individuals who are forever consoling themselves with a job and the thought of how much work the great C. P. R. has provided could well afford to consider how much money and labor this corporation, and others, have wasted. We are so far advanced scientifically today that we have still to **provide** work to live! This is the "incentive" we frequently hear about when Socialism is mentioned—the "love of work."

The wreckless waste of the present system in energy and lives is the greatest rebuke and insult to an alleged intelligent humanity possible.

The simple life of the beast of the forest is eloquent testimony that, after all, we, like them, only live. All our great achievements of science and art are nothing if they do not permit us to enjoy life. Yet so highly civilized is society today that it has to employ all its great discoveries to hunt for work. The worker uses the train (or track) to hunt a job; the discoveries of the medical profession to keep on the job, and the resources of nature to work the machinery on the job. He builds granaries and stores grain—just as the squirrel stores nuts—but his massive intelligence is such that he lets the fellow who possesses everything hold the grain while he starves.

He goes to work and builds railroads as the animal makes a trail, but he cannot use the railroad because he gave them to the men who are his masters. He takes hazardous journeys and discovers new lands, but he has no land, no country, no home. (Those who will point with pride to the little homes owned by the workers in Fernie might drop off at Hosmer and buy a few homes that are left there by workers who have followed the job.)

No, it's not waste, it's the greatest insanity that thinking creatures were ever afflicted with, and we excuse it and call it "ambition," "incentive," etc., but after all it is the reckless mandate of our modern system that compels us to produce for profit and not for use. The reckless waste of a reckless system.

THE HILLCREST DISASTER RELIEF FUND

United Mine Workers of America, per W. Green, International Sec.-Treas.	$1,000.00
District 18, U. M. W. of A.	1,000.00
Messrs. Trites-Wood Co., Fernie	1,000.00
W. R. Wilson, Gen. Supt. C. N. Pass Coal Company	150.00
McClary Manfg. Co., through Trites-Wood	100.00
District Ledger	100.00
Coal Creek Club	200.00
Michel Local, U. M. W. of A.	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lancaster, Corbin	10.00
Taber Liberal Club	10.00
Crow's Nest Trading Co.	200.00
Geo. Dorenbecher	10.00
Knights of Pythias, Coleman	25.00
P. M. Albo, Fernie	5.00
Frank Lodge No. 2, Association of Stat. Engineers	25.00
Gladstone Local	100.00

Send all contributions direct to District Ledger, and they will be acknowledged through our columns.

BEAVER MINES (Continued)

(Continued from Page Six)

forenoon. The lightning came in contact with the electric wires in the power house and put the compressor out of business for a time.

This local will convene next Sunday at 3 p. m. in the Lyric Hall for the purpose of electing officers, and other business. For several months the only business of importance transacted here was the question of relieving distress, but we hope better times are in store for the camp.

Owing to the scarcity of nickels in the town, both picture shows were closed for the past few months, but reopened Saturday, when some good pictures were shown at both houses. The entertainment ot the Lyric was followed by a dance which was keut up untnil midnight, whilst the merry trippers regaled themselves with ice cream and sandwiches.

For the past three months the town has been without a butcher shop, which was a great disadvantage to the inhabitants, as the only source of supply in that direction was what could be purchased from the hotel management. The want is about to be supplied however, as Harry Drew has rented the butcher's shop and will open every evening during the week from six until nine o'clock. Harry has arranged for a supply of prime young steers and also a supply of fresh fish, which should prove a great boon to the inhabitants of the neighborhood Mr. Drew, who is at present lampman here, was formerly employed by the 41 Market Company at their Pincher Creek and Coleman stores, and it is his intention to supply his customers with the best on the market.

About nine o'clock this forenoon, (Tuesday) a fire which for a time threatened to wipe out the whole of Slav town, broke out in a dwelling house and bakery belonging to Vic Carmello on the Southeast corner of Slav town, Beaver Mines. At the time of the outbreak a strong southwest wind was blowing, and had it not been for an army of willing workers who with pails and buckets kept plying water on the adjacent buildings, several families would have been homeless. So threatening was the fire that all the neighbors removed their belongings to safe quarters, expecting every moment to see their homes in flames. As it was, however, the bucket brigade were able to confine fire to where it originated. Although Mr. Carmello and the three children got safely outside, all thir belongings were demolished. Nick, who was formerly a baker, is at present working in the mine here, and was at work when the fire broke out. He was for a time employed bf the International Coal and Coke Co. as boiler fireman at Coleman. Last year the premises were insured but the policy lapsed last April, as he was unable to meet the premium. The total loss would be in the neghborhood of $1,000.

MICHEL NOTES

The mines are working steady and the coal company have put on motors for hauling the coal from New No. 3 mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Jabez Weaver are returning from their visit to the Old Country to their home at Natal.

We are pleased to announce that Mrs. James Cross is progressing very favorably from the effects of the accident which befell her two weeks ago. She and two others were driving in a rig near Sparwood when they met a motor car in a dangerous part of the road for two to pass. The rig fell down the embankment, which is about forty feet deep. Fortunately no serious accident happened, although the rig was smashed up.

Arthur Newton has been transferred from the Power House to New No. 3 hoist, Gordon Morton having taken one of the hauling motors.

Mr. Tom Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Stevenson and family, also Miss Jenkinson, boarded the passenger on Saturday evening en route for the Old Country on a three months' visit.

The Michel Juniors meet Fernie on Saturday next at Michel, and a good game is expected. The Juniors are putting their best strength on the field.

A report has come to Michel that Tom Sevada met his death in a railway accident on his way to his home in the Old Country. He left here about the 18th of June. We are not able to confirm the report, but it was received by the coal company a few days ago.

Silvio Gris, manager of the Opera House, is offering a $2.00 prize for the one who occupies a seat with a certain number. No one has been fortunate enough to secure the prize yet. The number is placed on the stake and sealed up before the show starts.

A dance will take place on Monday next at 9 p.m. An up-to-date four-piece orchestra will provide the music. Admission 75c. Ladies free.

A case of appendicitis was brought in from the coal prospect up the Elk Valley on Monday night.

The coal company are busy repairing the houses that have been unoccupied so long and are tenanted mostly by people from Hosmer.

The Michel Band are giving selections on Sunday next at different parts of the camp. The object will be to make a collection in aid of the band. Now, boys, let us show we appreciate having a good band by making a good collection.

The body of Joseph Oakley was brought from Hillcrest and interred in Michel Cemetery. The funeral took place on Wednesday, July 8th. The members of the family were the principal mourners, with a goodly number of his friends following.

COAL CREEK NOTES

That the residents of this camp are apathetic concerning matters that concern the school board, was evidenced by the very sparse attendance at the annual meeting held in the schoolhouse on Saturday morning last. The meeting commenced at 10.30 a.m., R. Billsborough in the chair. The secretary read the minutes of previous and also special meetings, which after discussion was passed. The auditors' report was given and accepted. An increase of salary was agreed to for the principal. The question of insurance was raised through a communication received from the superintendent of education and the board of trustees were given power to act in the matter. The trustees were also ordered to fix up the heating arrangements to avoid the complaints of previous winters. George Smith was re-elected as trustee and Harry Mirad was elected auditor. The meeting closed at 12 o'clock.

Dave Martin, Ed. Coughlan and T. Martin were seen in the vicinity of Morrissey Creek enticing the Salvelinus Fontinalis that inhabit the waters. Dave, who was out for the "pounders" was equipped with a special, non-entangling rod, and succeeded (in the absence of the bull) in landing a splendid basket. While we are not in possession of the actual number caught, from the weighty appearance of his creel it would be safe to estimate them by the hundreds. Several unkind people have remarked that they believe Dave owns a private hatchery, but the green has entered the soul of such detractors, and they possess not the skill of David. Messrs. Buhrer and Schram arrived in the early hours of the morning at Morrissey Creek and after nearly trampling two innocent campers to death (or life) disturbed the sweet slumbers of another camper and his spouse, who were camping al fresco in a democrat. After nocturnal introductions and the appearance of a generous Thermos flash the party hiked up the creek to tickle the trout with more or less success.

It is reported that the Morrissey Creek has dropped several feet since the visit of a certain famous fisherman. Could you wonder!

The Fernie Coal Creek Excelsior Band will give an open air concert on Sunday, 19th inst, in Victoria Park. Wanted—All music lovers and others to attend. Concert commences at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Joseph Oakley and thre children, who husband and father was killed in the Hillcrest disaster, was in camp spending the week-end with relatives.

A well-attended meeting was held in the Methodist Church up here on Tuesday evening for the purpose of reorganizing the Ladies Aid. A working program was drawn up and adopted, and officers and committee elected. The committee got together and decided to hold an ice cream social to inaugurate the Ladies Aid on Tuesday, July 21st, in the church. Everybody welcome.

Jimmy Davidson and wife have left camp to take up their residence at Estevan, Sask., where Jimmy has secured a place. No more shall we hear the stentorian voice, "Dig in, ye boys in red!" Good luck to you, Jimmy.

R. Fairclough had two men before him on Saturday morning charged with committing a nuisance on the public highway. Three and costs, or seven days was the order. The fines were paid.

As the result of a sudden seizure on Tuesday evening, Bill Davies was removed to Fernie Hospital. On enquiries we learn he is now much better.

Don't forget the Moose Picnic on August 3rd. They have discovered a rare pasture. Particulars as to time of train later.

The club was closed on Wednesday for the funeral of our late member, Joe Harrison, who died in Fernie Hospital.

The removing mania has seized several of our residents and as a result several houses have changed hands recently.

There will be a rugby football game staged on the old playing ground, situate at the north end of Fernie, between Fernie and Coal Creek Rugby teams. As the proceeds of collection are to be devoted to the Hillcrest disaster fund, we would like to see a large crowd. Don't forget your purses! Kick off 6.30 p.m.

Jack Flood arrived home from hospital on Thursday last, and is getting around well with the aid of sticks. We hope to see you around without the the staffs in the very near future.

Coal Creek Methodist Church.—Program for Sunday, July 19. 2.30 Sunday school; subject at adults Bible class, "The value of the Importance of Biblical geography." Church service 7.30 p.m., subject "The Invitation." Everybody welcome.

The mines were idle from 3 p.m. Saturday until 3 p.m. Monday; also from 3 p.m. Wednesday until 3 p.m. Thursday.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Undertakers, in the City of Fernie, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name and firm of "Thomson & Morrison," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to George Beattie Thomson, at the City of Fernie, aforesaid, and all claims against the partnership are to be presented to the said George Beattie Thomson, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Fernie, B. C., this 30th day of June, 1914.

GEO. B. THOMSON.
P. G. MORRISON.

Witness:
ALEX. I. FISHER.

Classified Ads.-- Cent a Word

TO RENT—Six-roomed House; pantry, electric light and water; also five-roomed House. Apply W. Minton, 87 Lindsay Ave., or Ledger Office. 227

FOR SALE—Furniture, after 28th. Apply 76 McPherson avenue.

WANTED—Shoe shiner, steady job. Apply, Pantorium, Fernie. 226

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

Fernie's Exclusive Picture Theatre

SPECIAL! Saturday Matinee and Evening

Great Sensational European Feature

DEMONYTE

Three reels. The story centres around the attempts of Lydia, an anarchist, to steal a new and wonderful explosive. Great havoc and loss of life is caused when the caps are accidentally exploded.

EXTRA SPECIAL Wed. & Thurs., July 22 & 23

The Famous Romantic Play

"The Pride of Jennico"

Four reels. "The Pride of Jennico" is a stirring tale of the gallant days of old—of romance and roses, and cold steel, when fortune and glory were carved by the sword and daring deeds performed for the smile of a lady fair. Produced by the famous Players' Stock Company.

The Following Week

Edwin Milton Royle's Internatichal Success

"THE SQUAW MAN"

WITH DUSTIN FARNUM

A special attraction every Wednesday and Thursday. The event of the week.

MRS. E. TODD'S

July Clearance Sale

IS STILL GOING ON

Genuine Pay Day Bargains that you only get once-a-year

These are Real Money Saving Propositions

AS TO INSPECTION COMMITTEES

(Continued from Page One)

where the miners are still on strike to protect members of their craft who had been acting on inspection committees, and had reported this so much appreciated information, and in consequence of this had been blacklisted by the appreciative officials.

A large number of the members of our organization are class conscious slaves, and to them the letter of the Chief Inspector of Mines will cause no surprise, realizing that he is appointed by the powers that be. To other members of our organization who are still imbued with the old idea of the "identity of interest between Capital and Labor," I want to point out the futility of placing any faith in laws passed by our masters, even should they appear to be in the interest of the workers. It is well to bear in mind that coal mines, as well as any other industrial enterprises which are worked under our present profit system, are operated for the profits they will bring to the master class, and the safety of the workers is a secondary matter. The Coal Mines Regulation Act, General and Special Rules included, is merely a code of morals for the mine worker which tends to make more efficient wage slave out of him, so as to enable him to produce a greater share of wealth for his master, and anything that stands in the way of greater profits is ruthlessly pushed aside.

What importance our masters place on our inspection committees was ably demonstrated in a recent legal action, which arose out of the death of one of our fellow workers in Hosmer. In this case it was proven that the inspection committee had reported the existing danger to the management of the mine. The learned (?) judge in summing up the case stated that the Coal Company was not obliged to take any notice of the report of the committee. A great admission. We may elect inspection committees, they may inspect the mine as often as they please and report as much as they like, but the Coal company doesn't need to take any notice of the report whatsoever. How does that strike you upholders of law and order.

In concluding I want to state that Michel Local Union has taken the same steps as Hosmer Local Union took some time ago, namely gone on record as being utterly opposed to the appointment of inspection committees. We fully realize that General Rule 37 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act was not intended to be of any benefit to the mine workers, but that it was intended to be what it is—A FARCE!

We would suggest that the other locals comprising District 18 take this matter up at their meetings and discuss it thoroughly. If we want laws beneficial to our class we have to make them ourselves, and the best place to make those laws is our Union Hall and enforce them on the job. The wanton slaughter of our fellow-workers to appease the god of greed will only stop when we stop it ourselves. And the only effective way to accomplish this will be the overthrow of this cursed system of exploitation, and the inauguration of a sane system wherein we will produce for use and not for profit.

H. ELMER.

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES
By "Vexatue"

A grand football match was played here for the benefit of the widows and orphans of our brothers at Hillcrest, supposedly between Bellevue and Frank. It would have been more fitting to have said between "Bellevue has-beens." The game commenced at seven thirty, with the weather ideal from the spectators' viewpoint, but a trifle too hot for the players. It was apparent from the kickoff that we were to see a great game, as there was very little to choose between the abilities of either team. Some midfield play was witnessed in the opening stages of the game, but it was not long before Paddy Morrison mad a bee-line for goal and with a good ground shot had the Bellevue goalie in difficulties, and Paddy rushing in, made no mistake in opening the score for Frank. After this reverse, Bellevue made strenuous efforts to equalize, but could not penetrate the Frank defense, who were playing a good game. After some forty minutes play, however, Grimshaw, from the left, sent in a beauty which had Paton beat all the way, and half-time arrived with the score 1—1. On the resumption play became a little slower, but there was plenty of good football to be seen, with Bellevue having slightly the better of the exchanges. After twenty-five minutes in this half Grimshaw, with a beautiful shot struck underneath the crossbar, and the ball coming back into play, was easily cleared. Nearing the close a pretty piece of football by Murray and Fisher, Bellevue's right wing, enabled the latter to give to Jordan, who made no mistake in beating Paton for the second time. The game ended with Bellevue the winners of a good game by 2—1.

All of the league players gave good exhibitions, but we noticed in particular the splendid game played at right back by one of Tom Sloan's brothers. The collection taken on the ground realized $50.05, plus 41 buttons at 50 cents each, making a total of $70, which was not too bad, considering the game was scarcely advertised in Bellevue at all. We understand that oving to some mistake onyl 41 buttons arrived instead of 400, but the balance will be on hand in a day or two.

It will be noted that Hillcrest lost nine of their players in the disaster, which has practically put their team out of business, but we see no reason why a good team cannot be got together between the two camps to fulfil Hillcrest's League fixtures, and so give the lover's of football around here a chance to see a game once in awhile.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Windsor, of the Union Bank, a daughter. Mother and child reported doing well.

A contingent of local Orangemen left here on Friday to take part in the July 12th celebration at Calgary.

Pres. W. L. Phillips, and Vice-Pres. Graham were in town on business this week.

To all those who intend to renew or become new subscribers to the District Ledger an oportunity will be given them, as D. H. Hyslop, of Coleman, will be canvassing the town during the next few weeks.

Who was the party learning to weild a fishing rod and landed a three lb. Finnan haddie? Oh, you Bill!

Bob Livett has been out to the North Fork for a few days fishing in an endeavor to throw off the evil effects of his experience at Hillcrest.

A. J. Carter was seen in town this week.

Since the closing of the Southern Hotel bachlng apartments have been in great demand. This has been responsible for the loss of large quantities of avoirdupois being lost since not partaking of those "meals that mother used to cook."

Bellevue's White Hope has gone into training for a few days in B. C.

Dick Eccleston is now residing amongst the aristocracy.

Joe McLean has returned unto us looking for a slave's paradise. May his mission be successful.

Mrs. J. Barwick is taking her annual vacation, she having gone down to the Prairie in an endeavor to relieve the monotony of her her existence among these hills.

Mr. E. W. Christie has been away for a few days on important business.

Mr. J. Robertson is filling the position of T. Beeson of the Wholesale Liquor license, who is away for his holidays, visiting his brother at Nelson.

Mr. Tom Phillips, after a few months freedom from the weary round of toil in the mine has started to work on the outside.

"Big Jack" was seen wending his way to Rock Creek with rod and line, but judging from the size of his catch on his return the finny tribe could not have been very obliging.

Who was the individual seen on a recent hot day toting a keg from the riverside town?

Since Supt. Williams has been residing in the house allotted to him vast improvements have been made to the appearance of same, including the addition of a stone foundation. There has also been a liberal supply of paint both inside and out, while a garden is the latest addition to the embellishments. An electric light has been installed in the front and is welcomed by both the residents and passers-by when they return from the mine on the afternoon shift. The question naturally arises: why not let the town have a few lights. They would sure be appreciated.

We note with satisfaction that the medical health officer has received our appeal and is acting on same. The result of same has been a marked improvement in the appearance of the town and health of residents.

W. Christie has succeeded in finding a master, he being employed as a teamster for Bob Evan's of livery fame.

Local Union Notes

Our meeting convened as usual with the President in the chair. Our attendance still suffered as a result of the zeal with which some of our members follow Isaac Walton in preference to their own direct interests.

Correspondence was received from the District Office calling our attention to the need of money to relieve or alleviate any distress that might prevail at Hillcrest, and seeing that President W. L. Phillips and Vice-President Graham were in attendance it was deemed expedient to ask just what was being done with the money already received, as there had been, up to this time, a lack of co-operation between different factions, who were appointed to handle the situation and we were of the opinion that whatever the mineworkers donated to the fund it should be handled by our executive board alone. The money has been donated for the express purpose of helping the widows and orphans, and we do not see any reason why it should not be given over to our Executive head. We should by this time have gained sufficient experience to enable us to handle the situation as expeditiously as anyone. With the object of contributing our mite we will assess ourselves -1.00 per member for the first period of July. Members of Local 431, please note.

The Pit Committee reported having been successful in getting a suitable job for one of our members who has been on the injured list for some time. Further, that they had turned over to the District Officers the faunen case. The said officers being present they were given the floor to state what progress had been made.

They made it very plain that it was a question that had to be handled very carefully as such things had a habit of having a different interpretation put on them. For instance in the Hillcrest inquiry Brother Graham was called back to the witness stand in reference to his position in the blasting of coal sometime previous. But Bill made it very plain to them that the the prices were based on blasting, and if in their opinion it was not safe to blast any longer they were perfect willing to co-operate with them in the proposition of Safety First, but as more labor power was expended in digging than in blasting, and as that was the commodity we had to sell, it was its price we were concerned with. The way in which they advised us out of our difficulty was listened to very appreciatively by the members present, and our new president, W. L. Phillips made a very favorable impression.

"We, the undersigned hereby certify that we have examined the lower section of Bellevue Mine from No. 1 Drift to entry face, and from 156 breast to 13v travelling road, and all the old workings. Also 76 and 93 travelling roads, and 81 fan drift; and all 61 district, including intake and return airway, and travelling roads, and find all in good working order. Timbering good; ventilation good. Continuing our examination to the upper section we found all working faces, airways and travelling roads, to be in good working order, with the following exceptions: No. 4 level or main entry where ventilation is rather slack; also 38 travelling road to splits, whch is in poor shape, ful lof coal and no ladder. The cross-cuts which are used for getting to different places of said road are also fill of coal.

"Signed,
"JOHN A. BARWICK,
"JAMES BOYLE,
July 9th, 1914 "Examiners."

Our meeting concluded with giving the pit committee some work to do, and granting our secretary, James Burke, three days leave of absence.

To those outside the pale of our organization we would suggest the immediate necessity of "getting in."

CORBIN NOTES

Mrs. Gladwin, wife of our genial doctor, arrived home Wednesday after a week's visit with friends in Fernie

John Nogi, King of the B. C. Slavs, entertained Corbin's four hundred on Sunday at his princely mansion to celebrate some old country festival. We don't know what we celebrated, but sure had a time that King George might envy. At the conclusion of the entertainment our host was re-elected King for another term by acclamation. Martin Kosic and Teddy Jackson supplied the music.

Donald Cameron, Corbin's horse doctor, spent four days last week in Alberta, returning Thursday with a pair of grays that he bought for the local coal company.

A football game was played Saturday between the two local teams for the benefit of Mrs. Jones, widow of the late John Jones. John Ovington acted as referee, with Jimmy Robb and Bill Patterson running the lines. The first half was evenly contested, but ended in the team that were playing the league forwards leading 1—0, as a result of a shot by Dave Stobbart from close in that found the corner of the net far out of the reach of Walker, the opposing custodian. In the second half Teddy Jackson and Billy Bell both found the net, and the game ended with the team that was playing the "regulars" defense beaten decisively by the score of 2—0. The collection was the largest ever taken on the local grounds.

Mrs. Jones and family widow and children of the late John Jones, desire to thank all who tried in any way to alleviate their suffering, and especially the football club, during their recent sad bereavement.

Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Brown celebrated their birthday by giving a dance was well attended and everybody had a rare old time. Willis Lightfoot and Jimmy Strang entertained by rendering two songs each The Corbin Orchestra, composed of Mrs. Hobart, Mr. Fairly and Mr. Jackson supplied the music. Refreshments in the shape of ice cream, cake and lemonade were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, of the Flathead Hotel, left for Nelson, B.C., Sunday morning, where they intend to stay severa ldays and take in the Chahko Mika.

The local "soccer" team are preparing to reciprocate when the Frank boys visit here next Saturday to fulfil their league engagement by defeating them on the football pitch and showing them a good time in the club house after the game.

A picnic will be held on Sunday, July 19th, at Cold Springs, eight miles from here. Arrangements are being made and the E. B. C. Rly. have kindly consented to take the holiday seekers forth and back gratis. All ye who care to leave the din and the smoke of the city and spend a day amongst nature are welcome. Train leaves E. B. C. depot at 9.30 a.m., returning at 20 o'clock. The ladies will supply the eats, while the male members of the party will supply the other refreshments.

The memorial badges for the Hillcrest footballers who were victims of the recent catastrophe arrived from Fernie Saturday and sold like hot cakes. Another shipment will be ordered immediately, as the residents of our fair city are all desirous of helping those who our unfortunate fellow-workers left behind in a practical way.

The regular meeting of Local 2877, U. M. W. of A. was called to order Sunday with G. Treherne in the chair. After a general discussion on the appeal for financial aid from the District Officers for the dependants of our fellow mineworkers who were victims of the Hillcrest Disaster, it was unanimously decided to assess the membership one dollar each. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing term: Geo. Elms, president; Richard Garbett, fin.-secretary; Andrew Hayton, recording secretary; Wm. Harlin and A. Hay-auditing commitee; W. Watson and J. finance committee; Harry Owens, conductor and doorkeeper; E. Jackson, W. Watson and J. Overton, pit committee. A concerted effort will be made to thoroughly organize this camp, as less than forty per cent of the men employed here in and around the mines are members of our union. A Slav organizer in here for a few days could help us considerably in our mission, also a visit by a District Officer would be appreciated.

The newly formed male voice choir of sixteen tongues gave an open air sacred concert on Sunday evening. Algy Tomlinson is the leader, and Tom Overton took up the offering, which realized $7.25. Another concert will be given next Sunday.

Mike Williams blew in town again Thursday. He will be remembered as one of Corbin's pioneers, and up until a few months ago was watchman at the "Big Showing." We understand he has a little labor power on the market that he will let go to the highest bidder.

Upon opening his locker in the washhouse Monday morning one of the miners was surprised to find his mining shoes, socks, overalls and underwear missing, probably never to return. Old Man Webster didn't define most of the words that Jimmy used in expressing his appreciation of the fact that the petty burglar didn't wait until he had went to work before giving the locker a spring cleaning. For the benefit of the party who has a craving for pit clothes we recommend locker No. 145 for the next raid.

(We are a little dubious about the last sentence and do not know whether it is inciting to commit a felony, and consequently comes within the purlieu of the Criminal Code. We shall hold the correspondent responsible for any harm that may befall our (scared) person.—Ed.)

COLEMAN NOTES

On Wednesday, 8th inst., the adult members of the Anglican Church had their annual picnic to the Crow's Nest. The party numbered about forty and proceeded by the morning train, returning by the [illegible] seemed to have enjoyed the day's outing, taking advantage of the good weather.

The children attending the Catholic Sunday School held their annual picnic to Crow's Nest on Wednesday, 15th inst. The Rev. Father De Lestre accompanies the children.

The No. 2 Seam of the International Coal Co., in which about forty men are employed, were idle all last week. It is reported that the want of orders is responsible for idleness.

The Catholic Separate School is rapidly nearing completion. Work on on the inside will be started in about two week's. The Rev. Father De Lestre intends to have all the Catholic children installed in his school this Fall.

"Early to bed and early to rise" is an old adage. It is currently reported that one of the prominent business men of Coleman had the audacity to open up his establishment before the curfew rang.

Fernie Football Club failed to turn up in a league engagement on Saturday last to the disappointment of Colemanites.

The Welsh-Ritchie fight for the light weight championship of the world was brought to light a buding w[illegible] in Coleman. The "bud" knocked out his opponent in the first round, and is now out to tackle all comers.

On Tuesday night of last week, one or two lively passages took place in the meeting of the Coleman Town Council. It seems some of the Council wish to charge the sum of $100.000 license for the Opera House for boxing and westling bouts, whilst some of the Council favored a $25.00 license for exhibitions of the manly art. Those exhibitions do not take place every night of the week, and we think that $100 is out of all proportion for such a license.

We gather from the Coleman Bulletin that a large picnic is about to descend on Coleman from Lethbride. Most of the business men are preparing for the occasion, but no question of a $100.00 is asked from them. Oh, dear no! Evidently it is up to the members of the Council who want the Opera House license reduced to spare no pains to accomplish same.

Mr. Preston Tayton, wife and daughter, pulled out on Sunday night for the Old Country. Mr. Tayton intends to take up a position in the Great Western locomotive works in Swindon, England.

On Tuesday of last week the installation of the officers of the Victoria Rebekah Lodge No. 7 was conducted by Mr. E. Eacott, D.D.P. The following were appointed: Mrs. J. Kelly, N. G.; vice grand, Miss Ruth Sudworth; recording secretary, Mrs. D. Roberts; secretary, Miss Annie McLeod; treasurer, Mrs. D. Reid. A very pleasant little function took place after the business of the meeting was over and lunch was served.

Mr. Thomas Malcoln and neice pulled out on Monday night last for the Land-o'-Thistles and Heather.

Halvor Larson met with a very bad accident on Saturday last whilst attending to a circular saw at the Summit Cement Works, Crow's Nest. About half-a-dozen staves got jammed, and whilst endeavoring to remove them his right hand came in contact with the saw, removing four fingers of his right hand. He was brought to the Coleman Miners' Hospital and attended to by Dr. R. T. Ross, and is progressing very favorably.

On Friday of last week a painful accident befell Ernest Williams at Hillcrest, who whilst boarding a train accidently slipped and fell beneath the car. His left foot got caught beneath the wheels and he suffered the loss of three toes. He is at present confined to his home, and it will be some time before he is able to resume work.

On Sunday morning last whilst a party of gentlemen were on a fishing expedition from Coleman to the Summit Lake, they came upon the dead body of Sidney Ross, lying among some bushes. The case was reported at once to Corporal Grant of the R. N. W. M. P., who at once proceeded to where the body was lying and brought it back to Coleman, where the inquest was held on Monday. The verdict brought in was that the deceased died of heart failure brought on by apoplexy. Mr. Ross was for a time law clerk to H. Howes Roberts, solicitor, of Coleman. He belonged to Elgin, Elginshire, Scotland, and has held some very responsible positions in Canada.

BEAVER MINES NOTES

With the exception of Dominion Day the mine here has worked steady since restarting over a fortnight ago, turning out about 200 tons per shift. The sinking of the slope for which Bill Graham, District Vice-President, fixed up a contract price with the management about four months ago, commenced this week, and good coal is expected at the lower level.

If Dame Rumor can be relied upon we will have an up-to-date battery of by-product coke ovens at Beaver in the near future, and if the samples of coke that were taken from here last week, for testing purposes, are found satisfactory, Beaver Mines will be the first colliery in Canada to adopt the up-to-date method of coke making.

Jack Mackin, hoist engineer at Beaver, took on the duties of master mechanic, in place of Robert Brown, who left here to become outside manager at Lethbridge Collieries about three weeks ago. Vic, who has been employed as engineer here for over 12 months, started in his new capacity on Monday.

Wilfrid Bainbridge replaced Mr. Lord as hoist engineer.

Teddy and Mrs. Prior sent a wireless to Storkland some time ago and the goods were delivered last Friday. Mother and bouncing baby boy doing well. Father very proud as this is their second baby boy.

A heavy thunder and lightning storm passed over Beaver on Monday

(Continued on Page Four)

When Men Discuss Shoes

Two men were discussing shoes in the lobby of a large hotel.

One emphatically declared that he had tried all the well-known shoes, but had never yet found absolute satisfaction.

His friend asked him if he had ever worn Invictus Shoes.

The answer was, "No."

"Well," said his friend, "I alway wear

Invictus Shoes

"To my knowledge, they are the best shoes made. I can get the styles I like; they wear splendidly, and they are as comfortable as house slippers from the first day. You take my advice and try them."

A true estimate of Invictus Shoes—the logical result of expert shoemaking from the finest leather over nature shaped lasts.

The solution of your footwear troubles lies with Invictus Shoes. Try them.

W. L. OUIMETTE
Coleman - Alberta

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Funeral Director and Embalmer
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COLEMAN RESIDENCE PHONE 143 BOX 148 ALBERTA

Shiloh's Cure
STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS PRICE, 25 CENTS

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Furniture, Hardware, China, Stationery, etc.
OLD COUNTRY PERIODICALS
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H. G. GOODEVE CO. Ltd.
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.
If you are satisfied, tell others. If not satisfied, tell us.
Coleman - Alberta

RIGHT HERE!
Is where YOU SAVE MONEY
on the purchase of a Suit, a Hat or Pair of Shoes

The F. M. THOMPSON CO.
Blairmore
Are offering at COST PRICE your choice of

90 Men's Suits from $5.75
60 Boys' Suits from 1.90
200 Men's & Boy's Hats including Stetsons 3.80

FOOTWEAR
Two thousand pairs of Shoes, including INVICTUS, REGAL and "K" make at COST PRICE High Leg, Prospector or Teamsters' Shoes from
$3.35

Remember, this is not a reduction of undesirable goods. We have no old stock to offer, so take your choice from CLEAN, NEW & UP-TO-DATE GOODS for Balance of July at Cost Price FOR CASH.

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.

The Cause and the Remedy For the Class Struggle

By John A. Graham

The false idea so prevalent among workers that the great Marxian theory of a centuries long antagonism existing between two factions of the human race, was only the vagary of an excited mind, prompts me to this little lesson of the theory.

Is it not a little strange that a working class of this "enlightened age" should be so blind as to fail to see, and see clearly, this class strife, which may appear dormant at times, but whose grim form is definitely outlined in the frequent strikes and periodical industrial crisis which punctuate our prosperous age?

This whole business of life and death, of work and wages, of sorrowing and rejoicing, of Capital vs. Labor, is so clear, so luminous that I sometimes marvel at workers opposing Socialism—their political movement.

The Socialist party, through its agitators, its platform and press, is endeavoring to make the workers conscious of their class struggle that has existed for thousands of years, the Tragedy of Ages. In this class strife the workers or slave class have furnished all the servitude, humility, blood, tears, mangled bodies and despair, and yet even now the habit of being meek is dominant in them as a class, even though their meek attitude may mean hardship for their loved ones.

Socialists do not believe that slavery and its necessary poverty is the will of God, and they also hold that when the workers are thoroughly convinced that there is but one way to gain industrial freedom they will take that course.

Few of the working class are so deaf as to fail to hear the cries of misery, the sobs of injustice, the piteous wail of children for bread (in a nation that boasts its wealth), but the great majority refused by their inaction to aid themeslves and their unfortunate brothers and sisters in chains. Instead they forge the chains still faster by voting for a continuation of capitalistic rule.

Now, between the slave classes of other days and the wage slave class of today, the most salient feature of difference is this: The slave of ancient times and the serf of medieval days were powerless to free themselves, since the former class of chattels had no suffrage and the latter class of serfs had little or none. "Divinely appointed" kings did pretty nearly all the voting that was to be done; but with the wage slave class of today, however, in America, the mighty machine and power of political democracy has been won and you refuse to use it to liberate your class.

Remember that any party that represents the interests of capital is opposed to a worker's interests, which are chiefly: high wages, fewer hours, good sanitary shops, decent food, clothing and shelter at reasonable prices. Therefore to vote for the old parties is to indorse the system that robs you of the greater portion of your product, *thus keeping your loved ones in degradation*, want and ignorance.

Why does a worker arise in the early morning with the working class; respond to the factory whistle with the working class; eat with the working class; laugh with the working class; meet with the working class; marry into the working class; rear a family of the working class; in short why does he share sorrows and joys, tears and laughter, work and strikes with his class, and when the time arrives when he can really aid them (election day), why does he vote for the natural enemy of his class, the capitalist party?

This capitalist party has three divisions, each of the three being labeled with very inappropriate and misleading names, but workers should not be deceived into believing that the so-called Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties (which each one is decidedly not), are opposed to one another. Capital owns them all and merely uses them to divide you, the workers, so that in fighting one another you will forget, or rather, not recognize, that the capitalists are the real enemies you should oppose. The antagonistic attitude of these several parties toward one another has been best illustrated in their recent fusions at Milwaukee and Schenectady, where they had to come under one tent to beat the Socialists. Just why this very desirable object was striven for is obvious.

There are some workers, multitudes of them who believe that their and capital's interests are identical. In fact, an organization has appeared, which to me seems to be just what this brand of brainless, spineless workers want. It is the Civic Federation, whose being is dedicated to the lofty ideal that the interests of the masters and the slaves must be the same. Now, it would be nice and peaceful to believe this grand palavering if the workers got their share of the product of this sanctified partnership, but for every dollar a worker produces he receives as his part about one-fifth of it. The bosses take the larger portion, since they pay expenses, and contribute the brains, and constitute the "senior" branch of this lovely,harmonnius, convivial union of lambs—and wolves.

Your faith in your masters is pathetic, to say the least. The capitalists lie and say they are with you to build up society and glorify the Stars and Stripes. Glance backward a year or two and witness some of this upbuilding of society. In Lawrence, Mass., men, women and children were clubbed, shot and bayoneted by the State militia; those hired assassins awaiting the master's summons to come and kill. These strikers "got theirs" for "rioting." Imagine the awful industrial conditions that force a body of workers to riot. The Lawrence textile strikers made woolen garments all the year around and yet many of the child laborers were found to be without underclothing in the dead of winter. In Philadelphia much the same atrocities were inflicted upon the car strikers. In West Virginia, the Siberia of America, the coal miners, after being evicted from their hovel homes, lived through the cold winter in tents, suffering indescribable hardships in order to win their strike. The identity of interests between capital and labor *once more made itself most beautifully* manifest when the "senior partners" of the firm of "Coal Barons and Coal Miners" called upon their trusties, the State militia, who responded with alacrity, thus showing their loyalty to their masters—and their treachery to their class. They tore down tents in the velvety blackness of midnight, beating the men, striking the children and tearing suckling babes from their mothers' breasts.

And now before I say too much and get into trouble, I will illustrate as clearly as I can the opposite aims of capital and their greed and labor, the chained slave, and the remedy for the latter.

Closing the hand and then raising the thumb as far as possible, remembering that the thumb represents the cost of living; and then bending the little finger as low as possible, the little finger representing wages, you have the aim and ambition of capital.

Now, of course, the wide gulf noted in the first illustration is not conducive to a better life for the workers. They wanted to eat plentifully, sleep sufficiently, and educate their young, so they strive by uniting in trade unions to get what illustration No. 2 depicts, and that is endeavoring to make the thumb, cost of living, and the little finger, wages, meet. As your wives say, "making the ends meet." They do not join, but in such degree as labor lessens that gulf, capital loses. Prices lower and wages rise. Hence the class struggle is the natural result of an unnatural, unsocial, inhuman system of society. It must cease. The progress of true civilization is retarded by it!

In view of the above apparent facts and knowing that the cold steel of the Pennsylvania Cossacks is not a bit less fatal than the hot lead of the Massachusetts militia; and realizing too, that the cry for bread of strikers' children is often drowned by the thunder of machine guns in the hands of militiamen, who are entrenched snugly behind capital and tradition, forming a citadel of military despotism and uniformed scabbism, we Socialists propose to advance our views and theories to result in the ultimate inevitable elimination of the capitalist party and capitalism, blending the names Republican, Democratic, and Progressive into one grand working class movement, the Socialist party of the world.

Ours is a republican party because in government we profess republicanism; ous is a democratic party because we are Social Democrats and there can be no other kind; and ours is a progressive party because we are with and not against the forces of evolution, which is the onward tide of civilization.

If you will kindly look carefully at the third illustration you will see how simple the class struggle can be eliminated, thus freeing mankind.

We have seen capital's aim. We have viewed the vain attempts of labor to "make the ends meet," while the three middle fingers remain closed; so now, be removing these three obstacles, representing profit, rent and interest, the other two easily join, creating plenty of harmony and joy.

Since capital and labor cannot remain together in peace, justice or hope, one must go, and certainly labor must remain. Hence exit capital, State militia, poverty, ignorance, war and oppression, and lifting our tired eyes and toil-stained hands toward the sunlight, breath of hope, sweeping its exhilarating zephyrs from the heights of justice, and as a proletariat, united, joyous, liberated, triumphant, enter your Cooperative Commonwealth, your world for workers, the Socialist republic.—The American Flint.

BABY WEEK

Well, Baby Week has come and gone and the newspapers have made the most of it in the dull summer season. In connection with the amount of jollity the week's festivities have induced, it might be well to remember a few facts.

Infant mortality is on the increase and 30 per cent of the babies' deaths are due to premature births, which in turn, is due chiefly to women working in factories, etc., during advanced pregnancy. Another great cause of babies dying is that mother goes back to work again too soon after their birth.

Of the nearly 200,000 deaths of children under 5 years old, in 1900, nearly 53,000 died before the age of 2 years from having been fed on poisoned milk. And this is the cause of the death of 90 per cent of all infants who succumb to gastro-intestinal diseases.

Two years ago the New York Board of Health made a neighborhood study of the death rate among babies during two typical summer weeks. This is what they learned:

That in twenty-eight blocks of a [illegible] about 7,600 persons, no babies died.

That in six middle class blocks, representing about the same number of persons no babies died.

But that during the same two weeks in three tenement blocks containing about the same population SIXTEEN BABIES DIED.

* * *

All of which goes to show that POVERTY IS the cause of all these babies dying, doesn't it?

Then why don't our politicians—pardon, we mean statesmen—like Mayor Mitchell and the rest, get together and fight poverty?

Because having a baby Week serves their purpose far better. It makes the poor feel that the city is taking an interest in them and teaches them that if they can get pure milk through charity they may perhaps save their babies. This cheers them up a little and makes their poverty seem less black. And, really, that's about all, with its many other duties, that a city government can be expected to do for its poor, isn't it—N. Y. Call.

Why is desertion from both arms of the British service on the increase? Is it because Tommy and Jack realize that they might be called upon to take up arms against their own blood in Ireland? Was the resignation of so many officers for the same reason? And did not the British regiments return the cheers of the people of Ulster as they were marched through the streets? Sure they did. The advice of Tom Mann must have sunk deeper into the hearts of the British Tommies than was generally thought.

England is still advertising for recruits for the army. Whole pages of dailies are used, besides the posters displayed in the cities and the rural districts. Uncle Sam is doing the same. Russia and Germany and other nations are forcing the men into the service. Militarism is dying the world over, and the masters of money realize it to the fullest extent. Socialism will not break up the home, as is charged to it by the henchmen of capital, but depend upon it, Socialism will break up the armies and navies so small that they could be sifted through a collander.

The capitalists have made it impossible for any person to own any machinery of production with which they can produce wealth. Most of the farm machinery is in reality only rented to the farmer until it is paid for, with heavy interest. The housewives' sewing machines are generally bought on the same plan, and so on. There is little chance for the individual to operate any machine for the benefit of himself. If the machine is of any use, the capitalists simply reach in and take it. They have the law behind them to suit the special case, or if they haven't, they can have a law made to order in a short while by their henchmen in the parliament.—Cotton's

Lack of industrial solidarity will always bring defeat to the workers.

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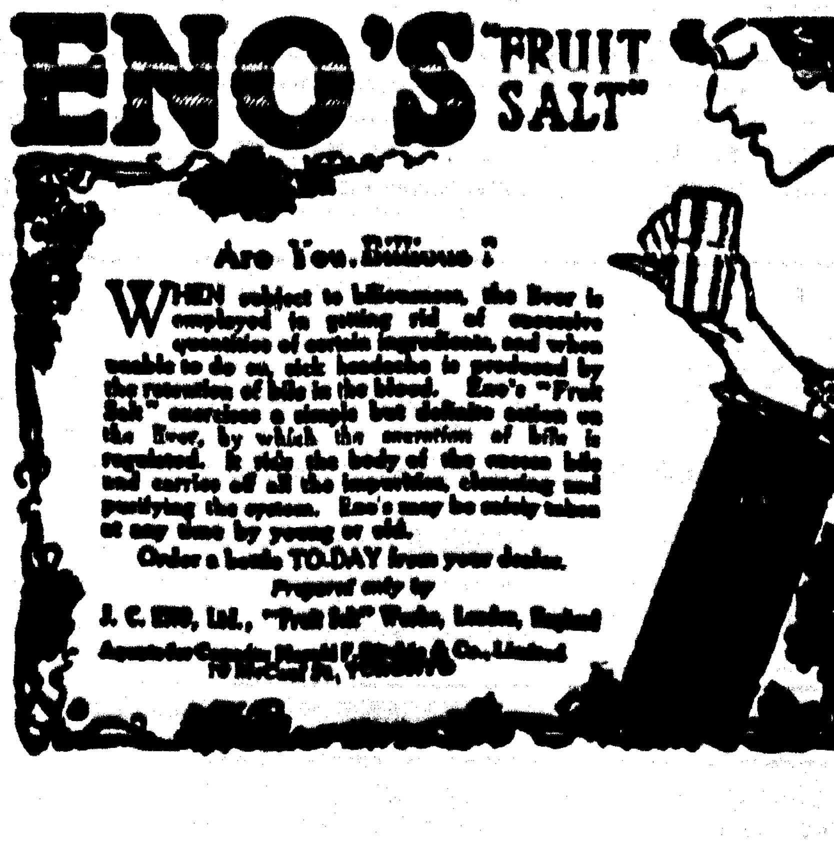

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29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
491	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. C. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnstone, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	Geo. Elms, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	H. Elmer, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
106	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
3026	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutler, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1087	Brazeau Mines	Harry McKenna, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

TACT IN ADVOCATING SOCIALISM

By S. Kaufman
In the New York Call

The most effective way to advocate an idea is to use tact. Unpopular words and names will never be received with favor. To find an open ear for our appeals, it is advisable to use the same manner of argument that is used by the judge on the bench, the teacher to his pupils, the editor to his readers, and the preacher to his congregation. If we wish to be heard and understood, we must first show a kindly disposition, and by all means avoid a sudden burst of prejudice by using expressions which have found disfavor with the people.

It often happens that, unless a person is intelligent and fully familiar with the subject, he becomes inflamed with prejudice if names which the newspapers have already condemned are mentioned sympathetically, or if words of his lifelong training and environment have developed reverence are spoken of mockingly. Once such prejudice has been aroused, no logic and common sense will convince an opponent. In such cases the efforts of many hours will be wasted and the suspicion of the man will perhaps never be overcome.

People with a superficial knowledge of facts or none at all, usually remember the oft-repeated phrases printed in the press or uttered by mouth. Such nouns as morality; religion, patriotism, God, or such phrases as love of country, respect for the flag, the protection of property, and the like are continually impressed on the minds of the people, who ignorantly believe that these words represent truth and justice. To fling epithets at such words only tend to discredit a person and destroy an opportunity to be heard.

Politically, a Socialist must mention his party in order to win strength for his cause. The Socialist newspaper must always display its true colors, and be fearlessly outspoken in its demands. But the individual Socialist, in speech and conversation, must ever be careful as to the trend and effect of his arguments. The purpose of spoken words is not what they mean to ourselves, but what meanings they convey to others. If the people have become accustomed to deify certain concrete and abstract gods, it is unwise to expect them suddenly to destroy such "rocks of ages." Not only are such attempts unwise but very impracticable.

While progressive and radical ideas are advancing, the people still cling to conservative acts and ideas. In the heat of a campaign they may at times take a friendly attitude to a given radical move, but they are not fully conscious of their acts, for it is only the momentary outburst of public opinion. To conquer this adherence to conservatism we must use the ways and tactics of the conservative. If he raises the flag, we must also raise it; if he pleads in the name of God, even so much we do, for have we not nobler reasons than he in so doing?

Socialism implies unselfishness. The Socialist does not receive pay for upholding his ideas. He knows he is upholding the interests of a people who can well afford to earn an honest name in the sweat of their brow. When such a socialist seeks to arouse interest in his cause, it is not even necessary to name Socialism, in order to touch upon the subject. The cause of labor is so just that we may wisely summon religion, morality, law and the flag to our aid in an effort to be heard. Our principles mean much to us, but to the average they are symbols of prejudice, and he loses all confidence as soon as he hears the name of Socialism mentioned. Knowing that our cause is necessarily the cause of the working man, what matters it to us if we can win his ear and confidence by the use of language which is familiar to him, and accepted expressions with which he is unconciously in love? Enemies are always ready to spring at catch-words or phrases, and use them at every possible opportunity to express their opposition. They only have to use such expressions as "free love," "against religion," "confiscate every man's property," "unpatriotic," and their end is attained for the moment. Because we feel that we are wronged thereby, we should use words with great care, so that quotations by the press and opponents will only make friends for us instead of a prejudiced army of ignoramuses.

The individual Socialist in his every-day world. It may be in the workshop in the store, at the restaurant, at the club, or at the house of a friend. It matters not where or who the people are—his influence can easily be exerted on such occasions. And while "efficiency" is the watchword in capitalist circles, we will make no mistake in hoping that our endeavors on such occasions shall be most efficient.

I have at times experimented as to the best method of getting a friendly ear to Socialistic principles when discussing social problems with students of a seminary in the town where I live. To win their friendship, I express sentiments with which they are familiar and in which they believe. Being students for the ministry, they find no fault with high and ethical interpretations of things Biblical; words of praise of a minister's deeds in helping poor people, or of a student's duty to be interested in the economic problems of the day. But the same students will shun me if denunciation of their belief and purpose in life is the preface. And it is not necessarily hypocritical to assume such an aspect toward an opponent's good motives. Being a skeptic in religion does not make me an athiest. I may still reserve the right to respect the honest believer, and even be his friend, because his aim in life is sincere and high. Religion and churchianity may be widely separated. Because people belonging to certain creeds are not ethically correct, it does not follow that a true believer should be condemned on that score.

The same is true of patriotism. In the schools, at home, and in public places patriotism is continuously shouted. The average person, unconsciously, has absolute regard for the country and the flag. Why incur that man's prejudice by assertions that he will never accept as true? Speaking for the public welfare, endeavoring to improve the workers' lot is certainly a high mark of patriotism. When a people becomes war-mad, forgetting the terrible meanings of war and its cause, one must be very careful in uttering anti-war sentiments. Tact should not be used because of fear, but because anti-military utterances are then too delicate. When spoken they should appeal to the person spoken to, instead of inviting antagonism. While the economic causes of war may be pointed out, tact must be resorted to in speaking of the flag and of persons who stand high in the state, for otherwise w readily make enemies. It may sound paradoxical, but such is the effect on the average man's mind. He will understand and believe you if you explain Standard Oil vs. Pearson Syndicate interests in Mexico, or other interests, but he will suspect you if he hears attacks on Wilson, or if you mock at the heroism of the American sailors slain in Mexico. Why not praise the heroism and patriotism of the dead, or of those wounded, and use all means to explain war from the Socialists' point of view? Statements may be made so that they cannot possibly be misconstrued, and ideas and arguments touching upon the flag, the country and laws, may be used in a friendly mood, and win our point at the same time.

This is practically true when a letter is written to an editor for publication. Socialists are now spread throughout the United States in all cities, towns and villages. Almost every city or town has its daily or weekly newspaper. During the year, Socialists may take advantage of these papers, for every liberal newspaper will print a fairly composed letter on an interesting subject. Such letters by Socialists are to be seen daily in the New York newspapers. But editors are only human beings, and they too, like to be petted and praised. They like to be recognized in their ability to write and think, and we must take cognizance of this psychological fact. Instead of hurling stones at editors and writers of the press every time they come out with labor hating articles, it is more advisable to be reserved in treating them at their worth. It costs nothing to be polite, and its practice accomplishes wonders. Instead of always discovering evil, let us be ready to observe the good in a newspaper. Every time an editor's better self is seen in a paper, telling some truth or touching upon economic problems, a Socialist should be ready with praise of course appending Socialistic interpretations of the subject.

The question will perhaps be asked, why not call things by their true names? Why call black white? Why be cowardly in advocating a condition of economic and industrial justice? If we know that patriotism means war for the protection of invested capital on foreign or domestic soil, why not say so? If an editor prostitutes himself in selling his brains to his master, and slavishly attacks labor's rights, why not assail him bitterly?

That the answer to these questions should be in the affirmative, is not questioned. But can we not be both truthful and consistent, and at the same time use the necessary tact in speaking and discussing our principles with ordinary people? Will it hurt us if we display the stars and stripes? In endeavoring to ameliorate labor's lot and free them from wage slavery, are we not working for the country's welfare? In our struggle for social and economic justice, are we not in accord with ethics and religion? If we claim that labor power is our only property, are we not desiring to protect property rights? [illegible] ment, we are patriotic, religious, within the law, and everything good the people desire. For since the boy of today is taught to believe that a good reputation can only be attained by being a good citizen, and that a good citizen means to be law-abiding and patriotic—can we win his confidence by telling him that we are not patriotic? If the average person we meet has been brought up in the belief that religion is the only solace of the human race, will irreligious expressions win his sympathy? Why not make these innocent and wellmeaning assumptions on the part of the people the agencies in preaching the truth of our cause—a cause of which he is ignorant and prejudiced because he has been led to believe that we seek to destroy all his beautiful and holy illusions?

"Softly, softly," once advised a great American preacher, and he was right. The mother appeals in affectionate tones, and is therefore remembered; great works of art and science are always done quietly and softly; the expert mechanician performs his wondrous tasks with tools and machinery, slowly and softly, and persuasion, conversion, respect and friendship can inly be won through the road which leads softly.

JOHN

By Frank B. Norman

John was only a poor outcast, a tramp; one whom you would hesitate to pass without giving a wide berth. He sat upon a park bench, his legs crossed. His head hung in a limp attitude of despair and hopelessness; dirty, unkempt, his clothes tatters. A poor, forlorn looking creature, apparently beyond earthly hope. Yet, but a few months ago John was a man respected, hard-working and industrious, surrounded with loving, well-kept children, whose hopes and trusts were centered in their father. He and his wife had bright hopes for the future.

He belonged to the Methodist church; had a cosy and well-kept home, full of peace and happiness. And now he sits a tattered wreck on the bench in the park, sleeping—dreaming of his wife and little ones, until a brutal policeman comes along and raps him on his swollen feet and tells him to move on.

His wife and little ones, where are they? Out in the dark abyss of despair, scattered among the wolves of greed, to be devoured.

Victims of the curse of drink, I suppose you think, but never a smell of drink had passed those lips, until it became the last refuge of consolation in his hopelessness and despair. Drink to drown the thoughts of those things that had gone forever.

No, John had simply lost his job. That was all. He could not find another. Times were hard. The world of willing workers, needing things so badly, were searching for jobs. And why, when the world is full of raw material and machinery to supply their wants, should times be hard?

Because they had produced too much for their needs when they had jobs; produced it for their masters, who own and control their jobs. They had produced more than their masters could sell to a famished world of exploited workers. Their wages had not been sufficient to buy what they had produced, so times are hard.

John is a shoemakers. He tramps from shoe factory to shoe factory in his tattered shoes, until he reaches the bench in the park.

In his tramps he sees the machinery lying idle, the raw material piled high and hears the master say: "No, work, my stores are full of shoes."

It is not drink that has made a wreck of John and his loved ones. It is the beast called Capitalism. And sad to say, it is John (and you who vote to retain the old political parties in power; you who do not seek the cause of hard times and their remedy) that is responsible for the existence of this beast.

You believe the beast is given its authority by the grace of God; you vote to hold it in power; you revile, persecute and ridicule those who are opposed to it.

You read its newspapers stuffed full of lies and apologies; you are interested only in what it wants you to be. You listen to its voice and close your eyes and ears to the call of those who point the way to the only harbor, where your homes and your loved ones are secure and safe.

The habor of Socialism, where the machinery and the raw material shall be free to use, and the jobs shall belong to those who labor; where the parks shall be spots of beauty, and not dumping grounds for tattered wrecks of ruined humanity.

Poor John.—N. Y. Call.

If the farmers have poor crops, they are hard up. If they have good crops they are bought at cheap prices and hoarded in elevators and warehouses by the masters of the money, and the farmers are still hard up. What's the answer?

VITALITY REGAINED KIDNEYS CURED

Health Restored By "Fruit-a-tives"

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., Aug. 26th. 1913.

"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My kidneys and liver were not doing their work, and I became all run-down. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen "Fruit-a-tives" advertised, I decided to try them.

Their effect, I found more than satisfactory. Their action was mild and the results all that could have been expected.

My liver and kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old time vitality. Today, I am as well as ever, the best health I have ever enjoyed, and I unhesitatingly give you this testimonial for publication if you wish"

B. A. KELLY.

In hundreds of letters received by the Fruit-a-tives Company, the same expression is used "Fruit-a-tives is the best kidney remedy in the world". At any rate, these tablets have proved the best to the hundreds of men and women who have been cured by taking them. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

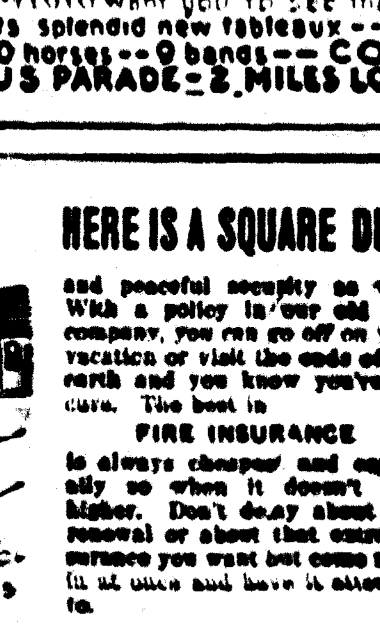
DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

MARK THE DATE ON YOUR CALENDAR

FERNIE WEDNESDAY JULY 29th.

2 PERFORMANCES DAILY—MATINEE 2—NIGHT 8 O'CLOCK
DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER
FREE STREET PARADE—10.30 IN THE MORNING
BUFFALO BILL, his Indians, Ranch Girls, Cowboys went to see all the boys and girls. SELLS-FLOTO what you to see the new Wild Beasts in open dens. Its splendid new tableaux—600 people of all Nations—450 horses—9 bands—COME DOWN TOWN!—CIRCUS PARADE—2 MILES LONG!



HERE IS A SQUARE DEAL

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

FIRE INSURANCE

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

M. A. KASTNER

SOLE AGENT FOR FERNIE

ALEX BECK BLOCK, : FERNIE, B. C.

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., A. Bunch.
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.
139 McPherson Avenue.

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.

Crow's Nest Business College

And Academy of Languages
J. W. Bennett, Principal

Classes arranged for any time during day or evening

Write For Prospectus

Johnson-Falconer Block
FERNIE :-: B. C.

Alabastine is easily applied. All you need to help you is cold water and a flat brush. Alabastine walls make the home lighter, more cheerful and beautiful. It will not soften on the wall like kalsomine. Because it is a cement, it will harden with age, become part of the wall itself, and last for many years.

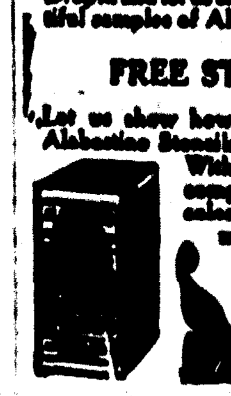
An Alabastine wall can be re-coated without removing the old coat. Alabastine walls are the most sanitary. They are hygenic. No insect or disease germ can live in an Alabastine wall. Alabastine one room, and you'll want them all Alabastined.

Church's Cold Water
Alabastine

Drop in and let us show you beautiful samples of Alabastine work.

FREE STENCILS

Let us show how to get beautiful Alabastine Stencils absolutely free. With them you can accomplish any desired color scheme—you can make your home charming at a moderate cost.



J. D. QUAIL

Hardware, Paints and House Cleaning Utensils

FERNIE :-: B C

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County,—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

District Ledger advertisements bring results to patrons.

WILL A DOLLAR STRETCH?

Our great July Clearance Sale makes us answer most emphaticall—Yes. A wonderful Jnly Clearance Sale of Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery, Underwear, Hosiery etc., 10 days starting from Friday, July 17th.

Help yourself to these great July clearance sale bargains—it is your opportunity to secure wanted and seasonable merchandise at a saving of from 25 to 35 per cent on the dollar. There is no exaggeration in the special price quoted you below, every item listed here being under priced and it is to your advantage to make early selection.

A dollar saved is a dollar made. You can save many dollars by buying your wanted goods at these greatly reduced prices

SPLENDID OFFERING OF MEN'S SUITS at $12.50

We have selected 120 Suits from our stock and you will find them assembled on one of our clothing racks and on display in our big window, so you can run your eye through them in a few minutes and weigh them against your money. There are several excellent browns in reddish mixtures and self-stripes, a choice of greys and blues. Most of these Suits have been selected from $16.50 to $18.50 grades, being patterns that were represented by an incomplete range of sizes. Altogether there is excellent choosing in every size from 32 to 44.

Men who have a suit to buy should not fail to look this offer over. We are confident of its ability to please you.

The Trites Wood Pay Day Price is $12.50

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS AT 25c. EACH

We will clear the balance of our stock of children's Straw and Linen Hats at 25c.

This price will hold good for Saturday and Monday only.

MEN'S SPLIT STRAW SAILORS

Here's an opportunity to make your dollar do the work of three. Men's fine split straw boaters, beautifully finished with heavy black silk bands, all sizes, 6¾ to 7¼, will be cleared at our Pay Day price $1.00

WORKING GLOVES

Men's Mustang Gloves with string wrist fasteners, the strongest Glove made to stand rough wear, soft and pliable. On sale pay day at ..... 50c. pair

PAY DAY SPECIALS IN FOOT WEAR

Ladies' High Grade Footwear at greatly reduced prices. High-cut laced and button Boots, made on good up-to-date lasts, in patent, gun metal and vici kid leathers. Regular values $3.75 to $5.00.

Special for pay day only at ..... $1.90 pair

Ladies' low cut Shoes, in pumps and ties, also one, two and three strap Slippers, in small sizes, 2½ to 4½. These are odd lines that must be cleared out. Regular values to $4.50.

Special pay day price ..... $1.50 pair

Odd lines of boys and youths' Boots at bargain prices. Good, serviceable Shoes for everyday wear in all sizes from 8 to 13. See bargain table for these values.

Special in Men's Footwear

Odd lines of men's high grade Shoes in Geo. A. Slater and Just Wright makes, in patent colt, gun metal and vici kid leathers at greatly reduced prices. See bargain table for these values.

Men's low cut Oxfords at $2.50 pair. In patent colt, gun metal and tan calf leathers. Regular values $5.50. Special pay day price.... $2.50 pair

July Clearance Sale

Come and take advantage of the wonderful Bargains to be obtained during this sale--You can save dollars

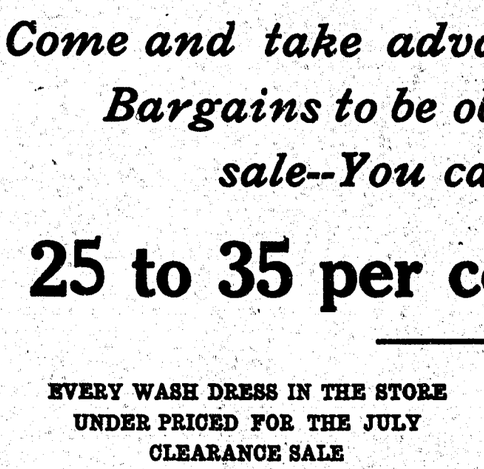
25 to 35 per cent off the dollar

EVERY WASH DRESS IN THE STORE UNDER PRICED FOR THE JULY CLEARANCE SALE

You save from 25 to 35 per cent. Every Wash Dress (all the white and colored dresses) in the department bears a ticket with a special price on it. Beautiful white lingerie dresses, white reps, ratines, crepes, colored ducks, muslins, etc., beautiful street dresses, made in newest model, embroidery and lace trimmed gowns suitable for every wear; colored wash dresses, just the styles for street and afternoon wear. The regular price is forgotten on these dresses and choosing from any dress in stock you will be quoted a reduced price, saving you in many instances 35 per cent.

See them in the front window, each with a special price ticket.

SEPARATE SKIRTS (including Wash Skirts). A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 20 per cent.



A range comprising Serges, Panamas, tweeds and Wash Skirts in ducks, pique, rep, etc., made up in all the best styles and made on good quality materials. **Choose from any Skirt in stock at a Discount of 20 per cent.**

TRIMMED HATS FOR JULY CLEARANCE SALE AT LESS THAN COST OF THE TRIMMINGS. TWO LOTS $1.95 and $2.95

LOT No. 1—Consists of Ready-to-Wear Hats made in the season's newest style and colorings, value formerly as high as $6.50 for $1.95

LOT No. 2—About 20 Hats in good styles and representing values formerly sold as high as $12.50. To clear at $2.95

ANY WOMAN'S SUIT IN THE HOUSE FOR $15.00. The Former Prices Range From $25.00 to $45.00

An extraordinary Suit bargain; choose from any Suit left in stock, browns, blacks, blues and greys. Every Suit tailored along the newest lines and embracing the same up-to-minute styles as shown in all the large eastern cities. Plain tailored Suits up to $25.00. Fancy tailored Suits from $25.00 to $45.00. All one price $15.00

HOUSE DRESSES—EVERY COLOR AND DYE SPECIAL $1.50

Dresses for ordinary wear——made from good quality print, chambray, percale and gingham; made in good styles and splendid color for washing and wearing. Special ..... each $1.50

CRUMS STANDARD ENGLISH PRINTS 8 Yards for $1.00

Crums' Prints set the standard the world over, made in guaranteed pure fast dyes; unapproachable for hard wear.

Special..... 8 Yards for $1.00

ANDERSON'S ZEPHERS and GINGHAMS

Special..... 8 Yards for $1.00

The best gingham sold in Canada to-day: English manufacture; patterns up to the minute on a cloth noted particularly for its good wearing qualities.

Special..... 8 Yards for $1.00

ODD LINEN COLLARS

Something for next to nothing; not all sizes, but to anyone procuring their size an extra special value. Regular 20c to 25c; special, 4 for 25c

WASH BELTS—Extra Special .... .. 15c. Each

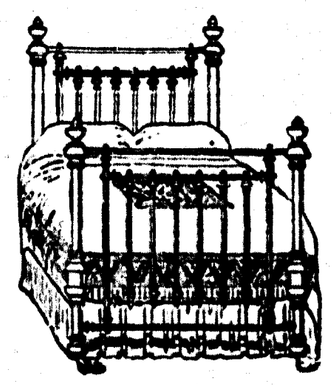
About five dozen in the lot, embroidered and plain; brass buckles. Extra special ....each 15c.

BIG BATH and LINEN TOWELS Extra Special, each 20c

Large size Bath and Linen Towels in a big selection; just the towel for everyday ordinary wear.

Special, each ..... 20c.

HONEYCOMB BED SPREADS. Special $1.15



White and colored Bedspreads that offer you exceptional value at $1.15, the quantity is limited so we urge an early selection. Special.. $1.15 each.

STRIPED AND PLAIN FLANNELETTE. Special, 2 yards for 25c.

A big range of splendid patterns to choose from, also plain pink, white and blue, a quality that will give best wearing satisfaction. Free from filling and dressing. Special, 2 yards for ..... 25c.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

Grocery Specials For Saturday

Gold Standard Liquid Ammonia, pts., 2 for	$ .25
Mixed Biscuits, 2 for	.25
Crawford English Biscuits, per lb	.30
Robin Hood Porridge Oats, per pa	.20
Robin Hood Wheat Germade, 2 pa	.25
Robin Hood Flour, 98 lb. sack	3.10
Robin Hood Flour, 49 lb. sack	1.60
Medicine Hat Flour, 98 lb. sack	2.85
Laurentia Milk, 20 oz. tins	.10
Sniders' Catsup, pints	.30
Lombard Plums, 3 lb tins, 2 for	.25
Oranges, per 1-2 case	2.25
Red Seal Jam, per tin	.50
Sheriff's Jelly Powder, 4 for	.25
Pure Lard, 3 lb. pail	.50
Mixed Nuts, per lb	.20
Red Cross Pickles, 18 oz	.25
Heinz's Tomato Soup, small size	.10
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 3 lbs. for	1.00
Fresh Cabbage, per lb	.04
Mennon's Talcum Powder, per tin	.15
Lyman's Talcum Powder, large size	.25
Beecham's Pills, per box	.20
Seidlitz Powders, per pa	.15
Beef, Iron and Wine, 16 oz	.50
Magnesia, 16 oz	.40
Magnesia, 32 oz	.75
Horlick's Malted Milk, small size	.40

Hardware Department

WASHING MACHINES

Reacting	$8.50	for $7.50
Snowball	$9.00	for $8.00
New Century	$11.50	for 10.00
Velox Power	$19.00	for 17.50

WRINGERS

Combination bench and wringer, reg.	$ 8.50	for $7.50
Combination bench and wringer, reg	7.00	for $6.25
Universal Wringers, reg.	4.00	for $3.50
Royal Canadian reg.	4.50	for $3.75
Eze reg.	5.00	for $4.00
" reg.	5.50	for $4.50
Ajax reg.	10.00	for $8.50

BASKETS

Oval Market Basket, regular	$1.10	for .90
Oval Market Baskets, regular	.90	for .75
Square Butcher Baskets, regular	1.40	for $1.15
Square Butcher Baskets, regular	1.25	for $1.05
Clothes Baskets, regular	1.10	for .95
Clothes Baskets, regular	1.25	for $1.05
Clothes Baskets, regular	1.50	for $1.20
Clothes Baskets, regular	2.00	for $1.60
Clothes Baskets, regular	2.25	for $1.85

SCRUB BRUSHES

Regular	.15	for .25
Regular	.20	for .15
Regular	.25	for .20

PAILS

Gal. Pails, regular	.60	for .50
Gal. Pails, regular	.35	for .30
Gal. Pails, regular	.40	for .35
Gal. Pails, regular	.50	for .40

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK