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AUG 4 1915
VICTORIA, B.C.

Industrial Unity Is Strength

The District Ledger

The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

Political Unity Is Victory

No. 49, Vol. VIII. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JULY 25, 1915.

LEGAL ANOMALIES OF THE COMPENSATION ACT

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. In re Workmen's Compensation Act. Re Arbitration between Powell and Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company Limited.

Reasons for Judgment of The Honorable Mr. Justice Macdonald

This is a special case submitted for decision by His Honor Judge Thompson, acting as an arbitrator under the Workmen's Compensation Act. It appears that Frank Powell, the applicant, in the course of his employment with the respondent company was injured by a piece of coal striking him in the eye. He was treated for this injury by the doctor employed by the union to attend on workmen employed by such company. The doctor treated him for three days at his office, though the applicant says that there were only two visits for that purpose. This contradiction is immaterial, however. The facts is that either from the second or third day the applicant did not attend at the doctor's office until the ninth day after the accident. In the meantime the cornea of the eye had become so diseased that the eyesight could not be saved so that the applicant has permanently lost the use of one eye and is in danger of losing the sight of the other. He is quite unable to work. The respondent company paid compensation for a time and then ceased paying some eight months after the accident, taking the ground that their liability had ceased. The arbitrator found that the accident arose out of or in the course of the applicant's employment and was not caused by his serious and wilful misconduct or serious neglect. Assuming that, in any event, the injury would have incapacitated the applicant from work for more than two weeks then the respondents become liable to pay compensation under the Act on account of the accident. The question is to what extent did such liability exist. Had the liability terminated at the time when the respondents refused to make payment of further compensation? Counsel for the respondents admitted in his argument that the onus rested upon the employer of showing such a break in the chain of [illegible] employer from further liability. The doctor was engaged by the applicant and [illegible] by the respondents. It is [illegible] tinued the eye would in a short time have healed and the applicant been able to resume his work." Also, "that the man's present condition is owing to the non-treatment of the eye during the six days when he did not visit the doctor." There is the further finding that the mistake which resulted in non-treatment arose out of a misunderstanding between the doctor and the applicant and that the applicant was guilty "of serious neglect in not attending upon the doctor at his office." The questions then submitted are as follows:

"(a) Am I right in applying the provisions of the Act as to serious neglect to the after conduct of the applicant?"

With reference to this question I do not think that the words "serious neglect" in sub-section c, sec. 2, of the Act apply to the after conduct of an applicant. They refer to the exemption from liability through an injury to a workman attributable to his serious neglect at the time of the accident, so this question should be answered in the negative.

The other questions submitted are:

"(b) Is there any evidence to support my findings that the applicant's present condition is owing to the non-treatment during the six days when the doctor did not attend upon him?

"(c) Is there any evidence to support my findings that the applicant was guilty of serious neglect as to the treatment of his eye."

When this matter first came before me as a stated case, it was agreed by both counsel engaged that the questions then submitted did not fully cover the points that were apparently intended to be dealt with. The stated case as submitted was consequently referred back to the arbitrator with certain directions as to supplementing his findings. These directions have not been fully complied with; but I think it better to deal with this important and long delayed matter on the material now before me.

The applicant had come for treatment to the doctor's office and with such a delicate organ as the eye one cannot assume that he would not be greatly concerned as to its condition and means to be taken for its cure. The arbitrator has found, however, that he misunderstood the doctor's directions; that there was a mutual misunderstanding, resulting in non-treatment for the period mentioned. If such non-treatment caused the deplorable loss of the eye, then the neg[illegible] attend the doctor was serious. Subject to this qualification, I think there was evidence to support the finding of the arbitrator in question (c), and it should be answered in the affirmative. Such action or neglect of the applicant does not affect the liability [illegible] ed the injury so that the condition of the applicant is no longer due to the injury caused by the accident, but arises from such neglect or unreasonable conduct on his part. Even if the arbitrator had found that the chain of causation from the accident was broken by neglect of the doctor, I do not think this would affect the question. The employer is not responsible for the actions of the doctor engaged by the workman. vid. Humber Towing Co., Ltd. v. Barclay 5 B. W. C. cases p. 142 at 143:

"Cozen-Hardy, M.R. In this case we have been asked by Mr. Owen to say not only that the employer is liable in the words of the Act for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, but that he is an insurer of the medical man, the chemist, and the nurse who attended the man, and is liable in the

Quebec Cases—Workman's Compensation Act—Employee Rendered Blind Through a Fellow-worker's Act—Employer's Liability.

On May 14, 1913, the plaintiff was working in one of the defendant company's yards when a spark from a passing locomotive entered his left eye. A fellow-worker took the spark out with the aid of a cotton rag. Subsequently, another fellow-worker, noticing that he was still suffering, took a cotton rag he was carrying in his pocket, dipped it into water and washed his eye. The plaintiff went to the hospital May 15. The following day he was examined by a doctor, who found both eyes affected with an infectious disease, the left eye being ulcerated. On the third day the right eye also became ulcerated, and the plaintiff ultimately completely lost the use of his eyes. He sued the company, claiming an annuity equal to one-half his wages, or $300.

The company claimed the condition of the workman's eye was due to a disease existing before the accident, and was not the consequence of an accident happening during or on account of the work in which the workman was employed. It was proved, however, that the workman was otherwise perfectly sound, and the Superior Court took the view that the disease could only have been communicated by contact with the cotton rag used by one of his fellow-workers to rub the plaintiff's eye and that the accident was one happening during and on account of his employment, and awarded the plaintiff the $300 annuity asked for. This decision was confirmed by the Court of King's Bench. (Fiore v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company)

event of any of them being guilty of gross negligence, which gross negligence might be found as a result to be the real cause of the disability at the time the matter came before the County Court Judge."

It thus follows that the answer to question (b) determines whether the finding referred to in question (c) has any bearing upon the respondent's liability. To put it shortly, if the applicant would, as a result of the accident, have lost his eyesight even though treated during the interval, then it is immaterial whether the applicant was neglectful or unreasonable or not. [illegible] Humber v. Barclay, supra, the [illegible]

[illegible] tor. The onus of showing that the subsequent neglect brought about such condition rests upon the respondents. "There was an accident, and it is for the employers to show 'that something has happened the result of which is that the "loss of the finger is not due to the accident.' The burden is upon the employers to break the chain of causation. In a case like this it seems to me that it is impossible for this court to say there was not evidence upon which the learned County Court Judge was entitled to say that the burden of proof was not discharged, that the original liability arising from the accident remained upon the employers, and that the workman was therefore entitled to compensation."

Cozen-Hardy, M.R., in Marshall v. Orient Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd. (1910) 1 K.B., p. 79 at p. 83. Fletcher Moulton, L. J. B. C. at p. 85:

"I was not throwing any doubt on its being necessary to shew that the continued incapacity was due to this unreasonableness That was taken for granted throughout our judgments. All that I was pointing out was that the reasonableness is not the abstract reasonableness of the operation, but the reasonableness of the conduct of the man. For these reasons I am of opinion that this case is completely covered by authority. Prima facie the accident was the cause of the loss of the finger. If the owners could have shewn that the loss of the finger was not due to the accident but was due to the unreasonableness of the man in refusing to submit to the operation—a refusal found to be unreasonable—they would have succeeded, but they have failed to prove that."

Here the arbitrator has found that the present condition of the applicant is owing to the non-treatment of the eye. If such finding be sustained, then the onus cast upon the respondents has been discharged and it is freed from further liability. This is a question of fact. Under the English Act the court can deal with questions of fact and also mixed questions of law and fact. It is clear that where the arbitrator finds only upon the facts his finding is not open to review, unless there was no evidence to support such finding. Ferguson v. Green (1901) 1 K. B. 25. The British Columbia Act only enables the arbitrator to state a case for a decision on a question of law, so the matter must be considered in the light of the distinction between the two Acts. The arbitrator not only finds the facts but also the proper inferences to be drawn therefrom. Armstrong v. S. Eugene, 13 B. C. R., p. 385. It is necessary for the applicant to show that the finding in this question was wrong as a matter of law; in other words, that the arbitrator, without any facts or proper inferences from fully established facts found that the non-treatment of the eye brought about its destruction. My attention has been drawn to certain portions of the evidence in support of the contention that such a result occurred. I will not deal fully with such evidence, but only that portion of the doctor's which seems most pertinent. After referring to the treatment during the first visit of the applicant and the instructions given for bathing and other applications, he then speaks of the condition of the eye at the time of the second visit:

"Q. Did he come back?—A. Yes, he came back and the ulcer looked decidedly better, and I was very much pleased with it.

"Q. Did you treat it the next day?—A. Yes, I applied the iodine next day. Did not have to curette. On the third day it was healing rapidly looking as if it would be nearly healed in two or three more days."

The doctor then stated that he was quite positive that he told the applicant as to coming back the next day. The misunderstanding, already referred to, occurred, so that the treatment deemed necessary by the doctor did not continue. Then the following appears:

"Q. What was your opinion, doctor, on the third day as to the nature of his injury, its probable duration?

"A. I was very pleased, because if there is one thing I do dread it is spreading out of the cornea. If it keeps on spreading you cannot get hold of it."

He then referred to the lapse of time and that the applicant did not come to his office for about a week. He then found that he had an abscess in the cornea, and if it healed he would never have sight in that eye again. He found fault with the applicant who could not speak English, and directed his conversation to the Secretary of the Union (Burrell) who was present, and said:

"It is a terrible thing, that man has lost his eyesight and it seemed to me an awful thing because so unnecessary."

These words are stated as they appear in the evidence, but it is to be noted that the latter portion could be treated more as a statement of the doctor then being made to the arbitrator than as something he had mentioned to Burrell. The evidence shows that the applicant was admitted to the hospital, but all efforts to save the eye proved fruitless. Bearing in mind that the onus rested upon the respon[illegible] the non-treatment had the effect indicated, I might have come to a different conclusion. He was, however, the tribunal appointed to decide the matter. Applying even the test invariably adopted with respect to juries I cannot say that his finding was wrong in the sense that as a reasonable man he should have decided otherwise. In considering an arbitrator's finding Lord Loreburn in Lendsim v. Ayr Steam Shipping Co. (1914) 51 L. J. P. C., p. 1, said:

"When the question is whether or not an arbitrator as a reasonable man could arrive at a particular conclusion, I find that in some instances courts have held that he could not, while some of the judges have actually arrived to the conclusion. . . . I shall always be slow to say that no reasonable person could think differently from myself."

Under these circumstances I do not think the finding of the arbitrator should be disturbed and question (b) should be answered in the affirmative. The respondents are entitled to their costs.

W. A. Macdonald, J.

Vancouver, B. C., 12th July, 1915.

AUGUST 4th CARNIVAL

The grand Patriotic Summer Carnival will be held on the grounds of A. B. Trites, August 4th. The price of admission is 50 cents, which includes a dinner. The school children will participate and parade from the Central School at 2.30 to the Carnival grounds.

It is hoped that Jupiter Pluvius will recognize the holiday as his liquid refreshment is not needed as it sadly mars out-door celebrations! Quick! the needle.

Patriotic Demonstration and Parade

Every fraternal order and union in town is asked to assist at this parade which will assemble at Public School square at 1.30 p.m. By the united efforts of all it is hoped to make this the feature of the day. Bands, firemen, fire floats, militia (both companies), mayor and council, fraternal societies, unions, choirs, athletic clubs, automobiles, etc., etc., and then some, will parade, and if every unit will sacrifice a few hours to assist, the biggest thing in parades known to Fernie's history will be pulled off. Remember the cause—forget everything else. Bring your wad if you have to hire a team to pack it.

The following will take part in the parade:

Michel Brass Band.
Fernie City Band.
Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Band.
Fire Department with two floats.
Militia—Companies A. and B.
Mayor and Council.
Elk River Lodge of Masons.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Esther Rebekah Lodge.
Loyal Orange Lodge.
True Blue Lodge.
Knights of Pythias.
Loyal Order of Moose.
Italian Society.
Miners' Union.
Teamsters' Union.
Automobile Parade carrying—Britannia Chorus, Coal Creek Chorus, Pierrots, Flower Girls, etc.

DO YOU KNOW JAMES NICHOLLS?

Enquiries have been instituted for James Nicholls, who went from England to Canada in 1874, and was a resident of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, in 1885. He came to British Columbia, and it is believed he lived at or in Fernie. He was a miner [illegible] [illegible] came to [illegible]. Anybody who can furnish any information regarding him is requested to notify [illegible] [illegible] information [illegible]

[illegible] its fruit growing [illegible] taken prizes wherever its products have been shown, but not content with the laurels won in pomiculture, the same energy has been displayed in the development of the more plebian ground fruits a splendid sample showing results is on exhibition in the window of Trites-Wood Co.—a cabbage both solid and cylindrical, weighing 25 pounds nett, and with a circumference of 36 inches. Evidently old Dame Nature is obeying the call—PRODUCE.

The Fernie Poultry Association will meet at the usual place on Tuesday, August 3rd, at 8 p.m.

IT WAS SOME MATCH!

On Monday night the spectators who witnessed the baseball match in the City Park between the Past Grands and the third degree team of the I. O. O. F. were afforded an entertainment not found outside, and sometimes inside, a circus. Talk about the welkin ringing! Several have informed us that they laughed so hard that they imagine there is a buzz saw somewhere in the neighborhood, because of the effects upon their tympani. The pitcher for the P. G.'s was James Robertson and undoubtedly has some of the international experts of ball tossing witnessed his style they would have gone green with envy. (We have not been able to confirm the rumor that the military authorities intend to engage him for coast defence, where it has been suggested he might displace a few 15 inch guns as projectile throwers.) For the third degree team honors were divided amongst several exponents how to throw a ball without dislodging any of the firmament on high, but did, however, occasionally have the ball approach within striking distance of the batter.

Space and modesty prevents a more lengthy write up, but the score of 15 to 7 speaks its own story regarding the ability of the Past Grands to put it over the younger element.

The usual remarks about "selling" and "bribes" are to be heard on all sides, but we understand that before the next match comes off the thirds hope to have quite a respectable roll with which to choke any conscientious scruples the umpire may have. As strategists the P. G.'s certainly have the thirds skinned.

PENSIONS

Private, 1st degree—Total disability in presence of the enemy, $264.00 a year, or 72¼ cents a day.

Private, 2nd degree—Total disability when in training, $192.00 a year, or 52 2-3 cents a day.

Private, 3rd degree—Partially incapacitated (loss of leg, etc), $132 per year, 36 1-6 cents per day.

Private, 4th degree—Incapable of earning livelihood at usual vocation, $75 per year or 20½ cents per day.

Widow of private—$22.00 a month and $5.00 for each child.

Widow of sergeant—$28.00 a month and $6.00 for each child.

Widow of Sergeant Major, Co. Q. M. S., Color Sergeant, Staff Sergt.—$30 a month and $6 for each child.

[illegible] above [illegible] the practice of the cardinal virtues of the bourgeois will afford [illegible] to the recipients.

[illegible] CHURCH, FERNIE

[illegible] 11 a.m., "Is God [illegible] Building a Road [illegible] School [illegible] in worship. [illegible] B.A., minister.

SEND THE SOLDIERS NEWS FROM HOME

News from Home!—not just news from Canada, but news from the home city or town or village—is what our wounded soldiers want. As soon as they are able to ask for anything, they ask for the local newspaper, and very often they do not get it, for there are never enough to go round. Do you take a newspaper? If you do, here is one simple way in which you can help to make easier their long hours of convalescence. Save your newspaper and send it with its thousand messages of home to our own B. C. soldiers lying wounded in strange hospitals.

"Lest we forget," and in order to make remembering as easy as possible, the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club are having large numbers of newspaper wrappers prepared. These wrappers will be ready gummed, addressed and labeled "For B. C. Soldiers." The number of sheets which may be sent for a two-cent stamp will be printed upon each wrapper, so that all you have to do is to slip in your papers, affix the necessary stamps, and you may feel sure that your gift will find its way safely and quickly to a place where it is really wanted. The Vancouver branch of the C. W. P. C. is donating the first three thousand wrappers and the small charge of two cents, or five cents a dozen, which will be asked, is made to keep up the supply as long as may be necessary. For convenience, these addressed wrappers may be had at the following depots: Campbell's Drug store, corner Hastings and Granville; Hudson's Bay Library; Carnegie Library; Atkinson's Drug store, corner Nicola and Nelson.

Some of these wrappers are addressed to Lady Drummond's department of the Red Cross for immediate distribution among the newly arrived wounded who will necessarily be out of touch with their regular mail.

And remember—you may be busy, and unable to give much time; you may feel the hard times, and be unable to give much money, but here is something you can do which means little in time or money, and much in comfort and pleasure to those who have been wounded in the battles of our Em[illegible]

(Signed) May Fitz-Gibbon
Isabel Ecclestone Mackay,
On behalf of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club.

BRADLEY SENT UP FOR TRIAL

When Bradley was brought up on Monday charged with malicious assaulting Lacy the magistrate committed him for trial, but the date, however, is not known owing to the absence of Judge Thompson in the East, and unless some other judge is appointed to try the case the "razzer" wielder will be domiciled in the city calaboose for several weeks.

A Scotch merchant who had had considerable business relations with Germany was discussing the war situation with a friend and said: "Do ye ken mon that this is a verra bad business? I hae sold those Germans eighteen hundred pounds and now they'll no pay me." Then with a sigh he added, "Ah, well! Ah well! It's no sa bad, there's a wee bit of consolation, for I owe those German's five thousand pounds, so I'll tak' my loss pheelosophically!"

JUMPS TRACK NEAR COWLEY

Monday morning's C. P. R. passenger was three hours late, the delay being caused by a derailment two miles east of Cowley. The only one injured was the fireman, whose leg was broken. Medical attention was given to him at Cowley.

As the engine was out of commission a relief engine was secured, enabling the train to proceed on its interrupted journey.

L. T. B. PARADE

All members of Lady Terrace Lodge No. 224, Loyal True Blue Association, are earnestly requested to assemble at the K. P. Hall, Sunday, August 8th, at 6.45 p.m., for the purpose of participation in the Annual Church Parade and attending divine service at the Presbyterian Church. A cordial invitation is extended to all Orangemen.

Mrs. Jane Timmings, Rec. Sec.

AUTO ACCIDENT

A most unfortunate accident occurred last Friday night on the hill immediately east of the Fernie and Fort Steele Brewery, and whilst the victims did not escape unscathed, it is gratifying to know they were not all killed.

Hunnable, who was driving Bean and Minton's heavy automobile, had Mrs. Terris, her two daughters and Miss Drummond for passengers, and upon ascending the slope made an attempt to pass by a milk wagon that was ahead, but in so doing it is surmised that the hind wheels skidded and slipping over the edge the car with its occupants was precipitated about 20 feet below, landing on its left side, after having smashed the wheels on the right side. The driver was the only one who escaped entirely unhurt, the Misses Terris and Drummond receiving bruises and cuts of a minor character, the worst sufferer being Mrs. Terris who, in addition to fractured ribs is greatly affected by the nervous shock and her condition is quite serious. The car was badly damaged, but no as much as one might expect considering the character of the fall.

MINING NEWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

By E. A. Haggen, Editor Mining and Engineering Record.

The competition of California oil with coal is forcing the attention of owners of coal mines to consideration of improved methods of utilizing coal. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., in which the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company is heavily interested, has arranged to instal the first by-product plant in Western Canada at a cost of close on $1,000,000. The company is a large producer of coke for the smelters, but hitherto the by-products obtainable in coking [illegible] lost, and it is estimated that their utilization will mean a profit to the company of from $1000 to $1500 a day.

Mr. Sylvester, general manager of the Granby Company, has long been an advocate of the utilization of all by-products, and the success which has attended the policy of using the sulphur in the copper ore treated at the company's Anyox smelter is an instance of the economic value of such a policy.

The by-products of coal are stated to be worth approximately $60 a ton, and these have hitherto been entirely lost in the methods of mining and marketing coal in British Columbia. The principal by-products are: Sulphate of ammonia, valuable for fertilizer purposes and the manufacture of explosives; benzol, an effective substitute for gasoline; and tar, which is in increasing demand for street paving, protection of wood and other uses.

The modern explosive known as trinitrate or toluene is also a by-product of coal, while over 300 shades of dyes can be obtained from it, as well as carbolic acid, creosote and other chemicals. It is estimated that on the quantity of coal mined in British Columbia, by-product values to the extent of at least $15,000,000 per annum, which might have been conveniently saved, have been irrecoverably lost. An important effect of the installation of a by-product plant at Fernie will be the production of a first-class metallurgical coke, so that local foundaries will be able to obtain a supply suitable to their purposes from local sources instead of having to import coke from Pennsylvania as hitherto on account of the high sulphur content of the coke produced in the province from beehive ovens.

It is interesting to note in this connection that an important development for the use of coal in locomotive boilers is its consumption in powdered form, which utilizes the small coal of the mines usually sold at about $1.50 per ton. The cost of preparing the coal in this form is not more than 50 cents per ton, depending on the size of the pulverizing plant, and the increased efficiency for raising of steam compares favorably in every respect with oil.

Peter McGovern, of Michel, is among the prisoners in Germany, but his exact location is not known.

INTERNED ALIENS ARE WELL CARED FOR

A visit to the detention camp is well worth the time expended. Of course as it is now under strict military control certain rules must be complied with first, but supposing that the necessary pass duly signed has been secured, upon arrival at the entrance door a sentry before allowing the visitor to go in examines the piece of paper, and if correct you walk in. In the centre of the building, boxes about the length of a gun case are arranged about the floor, the contents, sawdust, receiving the expectorations, as it is forbidden to spit on the floor. These wooden cuspidors are cleaned out twice daily. Dining tables with benches around them are ranged on either side and in the rear of these clean, wooden bunks have been built and each occupant folds his blankets and clothing tidily after they have been properly cleaned and aired. In addition to newspapers, cards, books with which to wile away the time, there are a number of musicians of no mean ability who enliven the proceedings from time to time with tunes from their various instruments.

At the rear of the building the ground has been stumped and leveled, the brush cleared away, goal posts indicate that the game of leather chasing is indulged in; baseball, too, has its exponents.

On the left side overlooking the Elk River a hot water apparatus has been installed, utilizable for either bathing or clothes washing purposes. Shower baths can be indulged in a suitable building for this hygienic process having been built with a dressing room adjoining.

Cedar posts, looking like the Druidical stones at Stonehenge, are used as receptacles for the blankets undergoing the airing process. The culinary department is spacious and the food nourishing.

Everywhere is noticeable an air of cleanliness and tidiness, the concomitants of an up-to-date sanitation and hygiene.

A branch of the Army Service Corps is being introduced under the supervision of Capt. Colquohon, from Vancouver.

The Ladies Aid tea of the Methodist Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Hamilton, 146 McPherson Ave., on Tuesday, August 3rd, from 3 to 6.

B. C. ELECTRIC DISPUTE

The Board of Investigation and Conciliation in the B. C. E. R. dispute is still pursuing its labors, but up to the present there is no visible sign of a speedy settlement being reached.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1915

Fourteen pupils wrote the examination. Thirteen pupils passed. Results are as follows:

Harvey Wallace, 766; Edna Wallace, 739; Spencer Kennedy, 710; Harry Woodhouse, 693; Lillian Cameron, 685; Thomas Baker, 673; Erconwald Colton, 673; Katie McLachlan, 669; Frank Moses, 665; George Sofko, 646; John Dragon, 613; Clifford Robertson, 607; Angus McLeod, 606.

This is the largest number of pupils who have ever passed into the High School in any year in Fernie.

The average was 675—the largest average from this school so far as records show.

High School Examination Results.

Preliminary Course, junior grade, Number of candidates 10, passed 5. Nancy B. Wood, 632; Charles Edgar, 615; John J. Simons, 585; Marion Westby, 530; Mary Dragon, 509.

Advanced Course, Junior Grade. Number of candidates 4, passed 2. Conroy Colton, 583; George E. Kerr, 561.

Full Course, Junior Grade. Number of candidates 2; passed, 0.

Intermediate Grade. Number of candidates 3, passed 2. Frederick W. Smith, 641; Arthur R. Woodhouse, 638.

The way of the transgressor is hard but it is a path of thornless roses compared to that of the editor of a labor journal.

There will be a dance given on the 3rd of August in the Socialist Hall under the auspices of the Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Band, when refreshments will be provided and a first-class orchestra will furnish choice music. The dancing will begin at 9 p.m. One dollar is the charge for a couple, and 25c. for extra ladies.

Look out for the proposed picnic. Details later.

ORPHEUM THEATRE

The manager of this popular house announced that arrangements have been made for a series of colored scenic and educational pictures produced by the famous Pathe Co., whose travel and educational films are world renowned. The first of this series will be shown on Friday night, July 29th, and will be "Picturesque Wales" [illegible] "Japanese Artistry." A Pathe colored scenic will be shown at the Orpheum every Friday night.

THE SOFTEST JOB

"No, I won't subscribe for the Labor paper; there's too much Socialism in it for me."

"I don't take it because it's nothing but a union paper."

"Why don't you make it a daily? Then I would subscribe."

"I can get lots of papers for 50 cents per year. Your price of $1.00 is too high."

"I've no use for suffragettes and don't want a paper that advocates votes for women."

"My husband is the only one that reads the Labor paper. Nothing in it interests me."

"The Labor paper shouldn't say anything about the churches. Keep your hands off."

"Say, are you going to stand for the lies and misrepresentations of Rev. ——?"

"They tell me that the editor is a prohibitionist. None of that for me."

"Bill says he saw the editor drunk in a saloon and that they shoot the can at the office every day."

"It is no business of the Labor paper to take a position on the war. Stop my subscription."

"A blind men can see that unless the —— side wins the labor movement will be smashed. I think it is your duty to take sides."

"I get all the news and reading I want out of the daily papers. I don't care to subscribe for a weekly Labor paper."

"These rotten daily papers give us a dirty deal every time a strike comes off."

"You ought to go to the front for us in this jurisdiction fight; the other side hasn't a leg to stand on."

"What business have you to mix in a jurisdiction dispute, anyway. Stick to your own knitting.

St. Louis Labor.

(The above cutting, from the official organ of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo., is the experience of practically every labor paper in existence, not excepting the District Ledger. The worker, with his individual views so deeply rooted, frequently has the egotistical effrontery to assert he is "right," and reminds us of the father's answer to his son when asked what a bigot was that "A bigot, my boy, is a —— fool who does not think the same way as you do.")

DRASTIC CENSORSHIP NOW ESTABLISHED IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Que., July 24.—The Gazette's Ottawa correspondent telegraphed last night.

"There will be published in the Canada Gazette today a new order-in-council, establishing a censorship in Canada. Large powers are taken by this regulation, which has been framed under the War Measures Act.

"One clause provides that censors may be appointed to censor all productions of any publisher or printing establishment, and that after such appointment no literature is to be issued until censored.

"The printing of any news concerning war movements or operations, or criticism or comment upon policy, proceedings or action of the government of any neutral state, if such would interfere with the success of the Allied forces, or prejudice allied relations will be deemed a contravention of the censorship order.

"Prosecution is to be taken by the Attorney-General of Canada. A fine, not exceeding $5000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years is provided for a conviction or indictment, and for a summary conviction a fine not exceeding $2000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

"The publication of offending establishments may also be suspended indefinitely at the will of the Secretary of State under whom the censorship will be exercised."

Mrs. S. Phillips is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gray.

A. Lindley was a Fernie visitor this week and reports most encouraging [illegible]

The son of Arthur Hutchinson, who had the terrible mishap whilst playing with a detonating cap, which inflicted such serious injuries, is making most satisfactory progress, considering the nature of his wounds.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held in the basement of the church on Wednesday, 4th August, at 2.30 p.m.

TO ALIEN WORKERS

When in Michel Sunday last we were informed there was a rumor afloat that those who had been interned and released were likely to be interned again, and as a result those affected are anxious. This report is without foundation, as we have learned from an authoritative source that there is no such intention to do this, and so long as the men released comply strictly with the regulations they need have no fear but go about their business in the every day manner.

FOR SALE

10½ Acres improved, with house, barn, etc., 3 acres under cultivation. Apply J. E. Riley, West Fernie.

WANTED a teacher for assisted school at Cokato. Salary $75. Apply to secretary, Albert Reading, Cokato, near Fernie. Duties to commence at the ensuing term.

The District Ledger

Published every Thursday evening at its office, Pellatt Avenue, Fernie, B.C. Subscription: $1.00 per year, for Dominion of Canada; $1.50 per year elsewhere (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.

J. W. BENNETT,
Editor-Manager

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

REVIEW FROM INCEPTION TO SUSPENSION

With this issue we suspend publication!

The District Ledger, foster child of the Fernie Ledger, which later was successor to the Ledge, edited by Lowrie, the dean of B.C. newspaperdom, made its initial bow to the public in 1905.

Frank Sherman, the then President of District 18, and a number of his associates, with commendable forethought, impelled by practical experience, realized that the effectiveness of the organization was sorely handicapped by the lack of a weapon wherewith to repel the slanderous attacks of the Capitalist press, and also to espouse the cause of the working class both actively and passively—actively, whenever workers were effected, presentation of the case could be given to the public; passively, as a medium of education—advocated the purchase of the Fernie Ledger.

The matter was duly referred to the membership at large and, a favorable decision obtained, the plant then owned and edited by D. V. Mott, was bought and the title subsequently changed to the District Ledger.

The destructive fire of August 1st, 1908, included the plant among its many victims, but nothing daunted the Executive Board and the rank and file generally, having had a confirmation by practical experience of the advantages accruing from the control and possession of an exclusive organ of their own, decided upon a larger and more up-to-date equipment, resulting in the present printing plant being installed.

Despite the numerous vicissitudes incident to the publication of a labor journal, it has consistently adhered to the policy outlined and vigorously carried out the purpose for which it was primarily created —viz., the defence of working class interests generally, and that of the membership of District 18, U. M. W. of A., particularly.

That it has done this a glance at its files will be most emphatically prove, and although we do not wish to go into lengthy details will simply allude to the Krzuz, Decoux and Topay cases, and whilst tooting our horn, justice compels us to add that we had the active co-operation of the labor press throughout the length and breadth of North America, whilst in the Decoux case many of the European workers' organs rendered valuable assistance.

The cases cited were those of contributory members of District 18, but in addition thereto we have never hesitated to champion the case of unfortunates in other branches of industry. A C. P. R. engineer unjustly treated because of an unavoidable accident; a Ukrainain farmer at Steppinge, Alta., wrongly charged with a breach of the law; a prospector cheated through the machinations of a greedy and unscrupulous corporation, and many others too numerous to mention have enjoyed the benefits of publicity in these columns.

These observations are not made because of a desire for self-glorification, but simply to remind the worker of the force of the words, "In this busy, bustling world men nurse the recollection of a wrong, but too oft forget the favors on him bestowed in time of need."

We have alluded to some of the visible advantages accruing from the possession of a publicity organ, there are also other benefits not so perceptible, it is true, but nevertheless of incalculable value in the retention of cohesion among the members of an organization so widely scattered throughout the different camps of B.C. and Alberta by keeping them informed of what is going on elsewhere. In this respect may mention that quite a number of the membership have added no inconsiderable sum to their income by contributing these items of correspondence, and within the last two years nearly twenty hundred dollars has been paid out by the District Ledger to camp correspondents.

The notices printed from time to time about keeping away from different camps owing to the inability to obtain work by those already on the spot, have saved many a one from spending his hard-earned money in quest of an elusive job, and thereby averted a disappointment upon reaching his destination.

The friendly debates which the District Ledger has printed from time to time dealing with questions upon which the writers held divergent opinions, have had an instructive value upon the readers of no slight worth.

Freedom of expression, when void of personalities and acrimonious utterances, has ever been allowed full play.

Events of importance to the workers have been chronicled, amplified and analyzed.

The management of the District Ledger have from time to time been called upon to help in the shape of donations, and it can be said with all truthfulness that scarcely a benefit concert took place but what some donation was forthcoming in place for some unfortunate brother or his dependents but what the District Ledger Job Plant Department was called upon to assist either by donating the printing or providing same at reduced rates.

The issuance of circulars and bulletins through the mail necessarily is limited practically to the circles of the receivers, whereas the same announcement in a newspaper has an effect so far-reaching that its boundaries are beyond the scope of human ken, and the public generally have a wider knowledge of what is transpiring in other walks of life to which they would otherwise be deprived access.

The District Ledger has steadfastly played its part and now that the time has come to ring down the curtain, perhaps at some date not far remote, the memories of its activities when its influence is no longer felt may be a beacon light to the workers in times of stress, clearly pointing out the importance of supporting their own press unstintingly, and if the policy laid down be not strictly suitable to small cliques or coteries, so long as it does perform its chief function—defense and development of working class interests—then its so-called minor defections or divergent opinions are inconsequential.

Having now briefly reviewed the Ledger's career and its activities on behalf of the worker, it is opportune to touch upon the business phase.

Any publication primarily existing for the promotion of ideals and adhering strictly to its principles must sooner or later clash with divergent interests.

Advertising is the bone and sinew of the ordinary newspaper, and its character is not called into question so long as its insertion is not contrary to law and the payment therefor is forthcoming. Not so with a labor organ. For example: To be consistent it *cannot* sell space to any firm or corporation that is known to be unfair to union labor. Furthermore, in the performances of its duties care must be taken to exercise supervision over other advertising matter to see that nothing is allowed publication that may be regarded as inimical to the interests of the worker. Following this course of action, the Ledger has refused profitable advertising, viewed by the dollar and cent standard, because of its dubious character when regarded in its relation to the worker's welfare. This, perforce, whilst in the abstract may have been productive of good (ethically considered), in the concrete it has adversely affected the cash column of the assets.

We regret the suspension because we know the value to the worker of a medium of expression ever ready to meet any emergencies that may arise, as well as serving as an educative propaganda sheet.

Moreover, candor compels us to admit that whilst financial stringency has been ascribed as the cause of the defection, apathy, indifference and illogical opposition were more potent factors than financial stringency.

We do most sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when the resurrection will take place, and that once accomplished the lessons learnt by practical experience will be taken to heart, and no effort, looking to the building up of a still more powerful exponent of the workers' interests will be omitted, and the District Ledger redivivus will in the future, as in the past, be a tower of strength to the proletariat.

NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO REFUSE TO SEE

The July edition of "The Labor Gazette" just to hand contains a summarized report of the forty-fourth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held in Toronto, June 8, 9, 10. The president, Mr. E. G. Henderson, in a very comprehensive address, dilated upon many matters of vital interest, such as, Labor and Unemployment; Production, Fire waste, Transportation, etc. Of course, as might be expected, he viewed them from the angle of the manufacturer of whose material interests he was the recognized mouthpiece.

In the discussion of the subject mentioned much was said affording food for serious thought, but to criticize all of the themes is beyond the scope of an ordinary newspaper article, we therefore content ourselves with the quotation of and commentary upon an excerpt contained in Mr. Henderson's observations when summing up the outlook of future business.

"Too much could not be hoped for in the way of the foreign trade now lost to Germany and Austria, as if the Allies were victorious these countries would be required to pay **a heavy war indemnity, and this they would not do unless allowed to produce and pay off their debts with the fruits of their production.**"

Here is the recognition of a most deplorable state of affairs, viewed from the standpoint of the assumptive victorious side!

The superficial observer has loudly proclaimed, "Once Germany and Austria have been smashed it will be an easy matter to gobble up their trade."

Appearances often deceive.

In order to crush the enemy it is necessary to spend large sums of money and sacrifice millions of lives in the accomplishment of the task. These sums advanced have been staked by individuals and associations who expect to be reimbursed for their outlay with interest added thereto; the lives that have been lost and the injuries received call for a monetary compensation. The total sum which [illegible] of colossal proportions is to be extracted from the losing side. Complete annihilation of the losing faction spells disaster for the winning side. If the loser be entirely squelched it is a foregone conclusion that his ability to make good the indemnity imposed is unthinkable. To use a common expression the winner is "between the devil and the deep sea." If the losing side becomes a defunct entity then he cannot pay back.

You cannot galvanize a corpse, neither can you make a dead man produce.

The gambler who has staked his money on the winning side will not be satisfied with paeans of triumph as a reward for his "pay-triotism." Oh, no! They are right enough in their place, provided the securities he has bought are revenue producing. Of course, he is anxious for victory and not defeat, as the latter would be decidedly distasteful; he wishes the opponent to be beaten, but not so badly crushed that the recuperative powers are completely destroyed. The investor, who has purchased government securities feels quite elated when the news of final victory is heralded, because he then considers that he has made a good bargain and doesn't bother about the ways and means. Not so with the manufacturer, whose intellect is sharpened by the necessity of looking after his more involved material interests by a deeper penetration into the modus operandi to be adopted in the consummation of the desired object. His scope of vision is wider than that of the Simon Pure investor as evidenced by the remarks of President Henderson.

He realizes that unless a lease of life is granted to the Teutonic manufacturer, surplus value (Profit) cannot be extracted from the products of the workers. To obtain this profit the manufactured commodities must be disposed of in the open market and consequently enter into competition with the manufactured commodities produced by those in the victorious countries.

These stubborn facts should be irrefutable proof of the bankruptcy of Capitalism, and yet these captains of industry wriggle and squirm in a vicious circle in their efforts to evade its inevitability

Like the Greek legend of Laocoon, the manufacturer may dispatch one of the snakes that encircle the commercial body politic, but in so doing the other reptile has more firmly girdled it. In short, if competition is to be killed how is compensation to be paid? If compensation be paid then competition must be allowed to continue.

After emitting the strident note of despair, President Henderson endeavors to modulate it somewhat and in so doing more clearly demonstrates the paucity of his economic understanding. When he suggest that the weeding out process of inefficiency on a considerable scale should be adopted, and likewise the introduction of cheaper methods of production, coupled with an improvement in the quality, and saying, "For this reason I attach great importance to the proposal that we equip ourselves quickly and effectively for undertaking research work of every kind relating to our resources."

The MARKET today is glutted, despite the presupposed inefficiency. Even in the best of times the Market compels the most intensive competition because of its limitations. To remedy (sic) this undesirable condition more efficient methods are advocated, thereby still further propagating intensification. Truly over the portals of Capitalism we may place the same inscription as over that of Erebus:

"Abandon hope all ye who enter here."

LECKIE SHOES ARE INCREASING IN POPULARITY

Locally Made Boots Proven to be Superior to Other Makes—Given Hard Use in Army Circles

The people of British Columbia have long recognized Leckie boots and shoes as superior to those of Eastern and foreign manufacture. The difficulty is that we, of this province, too often overlook the importance of buying Leckie products. We should adopt a policy of buying every kind of product made in British Columbia to the exclusion of other manufacture, because it is a well established fact that every dollar expended here at home is worth several times that expended elsewhere.

In the matter of boots and shoes, particularly, it is most important to purchase goods made in our own province. For instance, a pair of shoes which costs, say, $5.00 in Fernie, means nothing on the surface to the average consumer. But when you consider that a foreign made shoe pays a big duty, employs foreign labor, requires foreign capital, pays foreign freight rates, uses foreign leather and other material, one can readily see that about $4.00 to $4.50 goes to foreign interests.

J. Leckie & Co., Ltd., do not sell their products on the sole plea of home industry. The big principle in the Leckie factory is QUALITY, and it is recognized by men in the shoe industry everywhere that Leckie shoes are as good as can be made. In the recent investigation conducted by military authorities concerning boots for the Canadian contingents, Leckie boots were given highest praise. They withstood every use, and letters are being received every week from our boys in France and England who received Leckie boots last August and are still wearing them in comfort.

Outside of the sentiment which should prevail, we of British Columbia should demand Leckie boots and shoes because we get most of our money in such purchases.

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

W. A. Jacob

Each age has had its own peculiar development, its own peculiar needs, its own peculiar achievements and therefore its own peculiar expression. Although history apparently repeats itself, no two ages have been entirely alike, and that which was considered necessary and therefore permanent, has been pushed aside and declared no longer fit to serve the people.

Normal men and women have a desire to live. They have a desire to live better, and their means of living is determiend by the means at hand and their knowledge of how to use them.

The people could not have steam engines until they had learned how to control steam. They could not have electrical machines until they had learned something about electricity. They could not race across the country at the rate of sixty miles an hour until they learned to build roadways and engines. These things are all considered necessary in the effort of making life worth while, and out of the way the people secure a living develops their ideas of social relations and grows their forms of government. These facts furnish a basis for Socialist reasoning and they are grouped under the term, Economic Determinism.

Those who understand the meaning of economic determinism, understand human actions and are usually able to explain them. When one understands that the material well being of individuals is improved by economic advancement, one can understand why the great majority of clergymen can hear the faintest whisper of the Lord when he calls them to a place paying an increased salary, but cannot bear the loudest trumpet blast when He calls them to a place paying a decreased salary. Even men of the cloth want better cloth and those furnishing spiritual food to others will travel thousands of miles in order to secure material food for themselves. And they will travel thousands of miles further in order to secure more food, and why not? If groups of people feel a need for their services why should they not go to that group which is willing to pay the most for it. (We are not condemning them for trying to improve their economic conditions. "We are not complaining, we are only explaining." It matters not how spiritual we are, we still have need for the material things if we keep alive.

Tell me what you do for a living, and I will tell you what you are thinking about.

Those Flies

are dangerous as well as troublesome. It is better to keep them out than to kill them after they are in.

We have

Screen Doors

In All Standard Sizes from

$1.50 to $2.75

WINDOW SCREENS

25c. to 60c.

Wire Screen Cloth

ALL WIDTHS

J. D. QUAIL

Hardware and Furniture
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FERNIE - B. C.

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

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REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

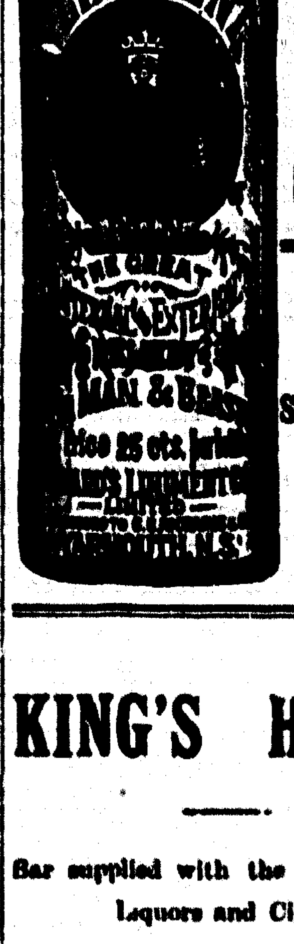
Make a Corner Cosy

Collect the Cushion Cover Coupons with every Chiclet Package

MADE IN CANADA

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS PRICE, 25 CENTS



The Original and Only Genuine

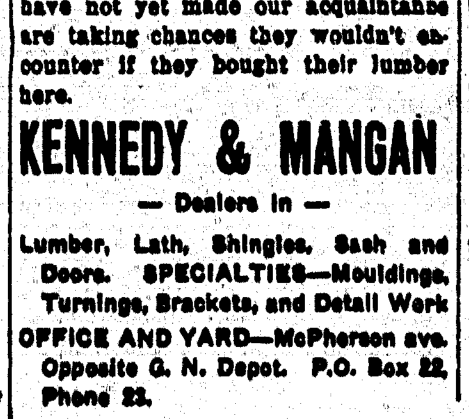
Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Pro



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 —

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors. SPECIALTIES—Mouldings, Turnings, Brackets, and Detail Work

OFFICE AND YARD—McPherson ave. Opposite G. N. Depot. P.O. Box 22, Phone 23.

Full supply of following for an appetizing meal to choose from.

Beef, Pork, Mutton Poultry, Butter and Eggs

Try our Cambridge Sausages for tomorrow's breakfast.

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F. C. Lawe. Alex. I. Fisher

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Menu a la Carte

Special Rate Board and Room by the week or month

MEAL TICKETS $6.00

European Plan Room Rates 50c. & Upwards

American Plan Rates $1.50 & Upwards

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	L. Germain, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Box 317, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	W. Hynds, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Swanston, Chinook Mines, Commerce, Alt.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1058	Hillcrest	Mack Stigler, Hillcrest, Alta
574	Lethbridge	R. Peacock, Box 24, Lethbridge, Alta.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	Richard Beard, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
3584	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutcher, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1087	Brazeau Mines	Jas. Bowsher, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

SPECIAL VALUES IN LOCAL PROPERTY

$800.00 4-roomed Plastered House, lot 60 x 132, West Fernie.

$700.00 5-roomed, plastered House, lot 60 x 120, Fernie Annex. Terms: $100 cash; balance as rent.

$1200.00 Two Houses on lot 60 x 120, McPherson Ave., near Baptist Church. Terms: part cash payment; balance as rent.

$[illegible] 5-roomed modern House, Howland Avenue. Block 33 Terms: part cash; balance as rent.

$750.00 Two different properties on Victoria Avenue. Will sell at this price on easy terms.

$650.00 Lot 60 x 120, Block 3, Victoria Avenue

M. A. KASTNER

SOLE AGENT FOR FERNIE

ALEX BECK BLOCK, - FERNIE, B. C.

96

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HAS INSTALLED

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

LODGE YOUR

Wills, Title Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies or other valuables in one of these boxes

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

P. B. Fowler, Manager Fernie Branch

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Paid Up..$7,000,000 Reserve Fund $7,000,000

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BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Arrowhead, Athalmer, Chase, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Invermere, Natal, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

FERNIE BRANCH A. M. OWEN Manager

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

BRANCHES and CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

James Mason, General Manager

There is an increase in small savings accounts with the chartered banks in every part of Canada. Are you also saving more closely than usual? One dollar opens an account with the Home Bank. Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate.

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager

FERNIE :-: :-: :-: B. C.

Orpheum

THE THEATRE THAT SHOWS SOMETHING DIFFERENT

FRIDAY, JULY 29

FIRST OF THE PATHE COLORED SCENIC SERIES

"Picturesque Wales"

and

"Japanese Artisans"

A PATHE COLORED SCENIC EVERY FRIDAY

Saturday Matinee and Night

"Her Shattered Idol"

A FOUR PART MUTUAL MASTERPIECE

MABEL NORMOND AND "FATTY" ARBUCKLE IN

"Wished on Mabel"

OF COURSE ITS A "KEYSTONE"

MUTUAL WEEKLY

News of the World

Pony Contest Ends Saturday,

JULY 31st. Votes must be in by 10 o'clock. Monday, August 2nd, to be included in count.

Prizes Awarded Monday Night at 9 p.m.

AreYou Going to Europe ?

See the Great Northern Agent. He can arrange your rail and steamship booking over any line you wish to travel cheaply and quickly. Passenger train for main line leaves Fernie 10.30 a.m. Passenger from main line arrives 9.30 a.m. Train daily except Sundays. We connect with G.N.P.S.S. boats, Great Northern and Northern Pacific at Portland and San Francisco for the Fair.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

We solicit your EXPRESS and FREIGHT business to all points.

Express Delivery in City Free

J. E. COLE, Agent, Fernie

Box [illegible] Phone 161

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Do colds settle on your chest or in your bronchial tubes? Do coughs hang on, or are you subject to throat troubles?

Such troubles should have immediate treatment with the rare curative powers of Scott's Emulsion to guard against consumption which so easily follows.

Scott's Emulsion contains pure cod liver oil which peculiarly strengthens the respiratory tract and improves the quality of the blood; the glycerine in it soothes and heals the tender membranes of the throat.

Scott's is prescribed by the best specialists. You can get it at any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

COAL CREEK NOTES

The mines up here worked six days last week, morning shift only.

The stork paid another visit to camp last week-end, leaving a fine daughter to Mr. and Mrs J. W. Buchanan of Morrissey Cottages. All concerned doing well.

Mr. Buckless took a large number of children on a pleasure trip in his car on Sunday last.

Will all local members of the Fernie Co-operative Store note that the half-yearly meeting will be held in the Victoria Hall on Sunday evening next at 7.30 p.m. Balance sheets and rule books will be distributed at the meeting.

The school children, under the direction of Miss Townsend are rehearsing scarf and flag drills for the celebration in Fernie on August 4th.

General Manager Wilson is almost a daily visitor up her lately.

Several disciples of the great Ike Walton are spending the idle days in pursuit of the finny population. Some good catchs are reported.

Mrs. Josiah Knwles and family left camp on Monday morning en route to the Old Country. A large number of residents assembled at the depot to bid adieu. We wish them a safe voyage.

Mr. Dicastro, Italian Consul, was in camp on Saturday in connection with the mobilization orders of the Italian government.

The depot notice board is emblazoned with drawings, depicting scenes at the "front," from the pen of our local artist, Mr. McLeod.

The young men of the Presbyterian Church have formed themselves into a club to be known as the Coal Creek Beavers. The Rev. H. R. Kay presided at the inauguration meeting held on Sunday last. The following officers were elected: Hon. President, H. R. Kay; vice-president, Walter Joyce; President, J. H. Parker, vice-president, J. Worthington; Secretary, J. Glover; treasurer, N. Patterson; baseball manager, W. Glover; lacross manager, J. H Parker; football manager T Gaskell; An initial fee of 25c. per member will be charged. It is the intention of the promoters to foster true comradeship and pure sport. Invitation is given to any young man to join. All business communications to be addressed to J. Glover, Coal Creek, who will be pleased to arrange matches of the above branches of sport during the summer months.

Machine Gun Fund Organized at Coal Creek

Ever ready to respond to an appeal for assistance, the residents of this camp attended a meeting in the Club Hall on Monday evening, called for the purpose of discussing ways and means to present a machine gun to the 54th Battalion. Superintendent Caufield occupied the chair, and addressed the gathering at some length, giving a resume of events transpired during the present conflict in Europe, also mentioning the fact that Fernie had started a fund for the purchase of machine guns and asked the assistance of the residents of this camp along those lines. W. S. Greenhill also spoke, after which it was decided to form a machine gun fund of our own. Officers were elected as follows: President, B. Caufield; secretary-treasurer, R. Johnstone; Committee, W. S. Greenhill, Dr. Burnett, Sam Heaney, R. Billsborough, J Worthington, Dave Martin, sr., J. Steele, R. Adamson, A. Watson, J. Caufield and Chas. Percy. Various suggestions were put forward as to means of raising the money required. The committee were then empowered to proceed with the raising of funds. All communications in this matter to be addressed to R. Johnstone, secretary-treasurer, Coal Creek.

The Red Cross Association of Coal Creek gratefully acknowledges the following contributions:

Mr. Wm. Greenhill	$ 25.00
Mrs. J. M. Burnett	2.00
Mr. A. Townshend	2.00
Mrs. C. Perry	.50
Mrs. M. Dooley	1.00
Mrs. P. Mulgrew	1.00
Mrs. Foster	.50
Mrs. Kauferbanfer	1.00
Mrs. Vincent	.25
Mrs. R. Adamson	5.00
Mrs. Patterson	1.00
Mrs. Laont	.25
Mrs. Ridyard	1.00
Mrs. Stevens	.25
Mrs. Page	1.00
Mrs. R. Schram	1.00
Mrs. E. Gibson	2.00
Mrs. Atkinson	1.00
Mrs. Skimmin	1.00
Mrs. Ferguson	1.00
Mrs. J. M. McPherson	1.00
Mr. J. Jones	1.00
Mr. T. Halle	1.00
Mrs T. Morrison	.50
Mrs. Poxton	1.00
Mrs. J. Buchanan	1.00
Mrs. J. Mawson	2.00
Mr. B. Caufield	10.00
Mr. F. Landers	1.00
Mr. J. Bell	2.00
Mr. Marcer	1.00
Mr. J. Oliver	1.00
Mr. W. Austin	.40
Mr. Joyce	1.00
Mr. G. Wilson	1.00
Mr. J. Caufield	2.00
Mr. D. Martin	5.00
Mr. J. Steele	3.00
Mr. W. Lancaster	1.00
Mr. C. McNay	.50
Mr. T. Tully	.50
Mr. H. Puckey	.50
Mr. A. Watson	1.00
Mr. Foy	.50
Mr. H. Marshall	.50
Mr. W. Commons	1.00
Mrs. H. Hughes	1.00
Mr. J. Walne	2.00
Mrs. Wilson	.50
Mrs. J. Worthington	2.00
Mr. France	.50
Mrs. Langdon	.50
Mrs. B. Booth	.50
Mrs. Stevens	.25
Mrs. J. Hewett	.50
Mrs. W. Atherton	.50
Mrs. Poelix	.25
Mrs. Branch	2.00
Mrs. D. Martin, jr.	1.50
Mr. J. Appleby	.50
Mr. T. Miard	1.00
Mrs. Brown	1.00
Mr. E. Caufield	2.00
Mrs J. Dixon	1.00
Mrs. R. Fowler	2.00
Mrs. Gaskell	.50
Mr. J. Boardman	1.00
Mr. Anderson	1.00
Mr. J. Monroe	2.00
Mrs. J. Young	1.00
Mrs. T. Reid	.50
Mrs. E. Coughlan	1.00
Mrs. J. Manning	1.00
Mrs. T. Birkett	1.00
Mrs. W. Reed	1.00
Mrs. Odgen	.50
Mrs. Machin	.50
Mrs. Cartmell	.25
Mrs. Davison	.50
Mrs. Eckersley	1.00
Mrs. A. M. McLeod	.50
Mr. Pete ——	4.00
Mrs. Hartley	1.00
Mrs. T. Michell	1.00
Mrs. J. Rogers	1.00
Mr. T. Furneaux	.50
Mr. J. Carwath	.50
Mrs. Arrowsmith	.50
Mrs. Byron	.50
Mrs. Monks	.50
	$130.40

The ambulance class in Coal Creek decided to make a presentation to Dr. Moore for his services in connection with the formation of the class. This took place in the Club Hall on Wednesday evening. Secretary Combes occupied the chair, and in a very neat speech presented the doctor with a handsome fitted travelling bag, on behalf of the class members. Dr. Moore, in reply, spoke of the pleasure he had derived by the attention and enthusiasm shown during the course, interspersing his remarks by reminiscences. Owing to the absence of Drs. Corsan and Bonnell, Dr. Moore had to leave hastily. We are sorry the certificates were not ready for distribution, owing to the short time Dr Bonnell has prior to leaving, but hope at a near date to publish the successful candidates' names. (As this is the last publication of the District Ledger we presume our correspondent will use some other channel.)

ZAM-BUK AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

Every [illegible], every swimmer, every canoeist, every man or woman who loves outdoor life and exercise, should keep a box of Zam-Buk handy.

Zam-Buk is a purely herbal preparation, which, as soon as applied to cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, &c., etc., sets up highly beneficial operations. First, its antiseptic properties render the wound free from all danger from blood poisoning. Next, its soothing properties relieve and ease the pain. Then its rich, herbal balms penetrate the tissue, and set up the wonderful process of healing. Barbed wire scratches, insect stings, skin diseases, such as eczema, heat rashes, ringworm, babies' heat sores, chafed places, sore feet—are all quickly cured by Zam-Buk. It also eases and cures piles. All druggists and stores. Use Zam-Buk Soap also; 25c. per tablet.

TABER

The result of the voting on the Liquor Act is now a matter of history, and Taber has decided, in common with the majority of the Province, to give the Act a trial.

Both sides worked hard on Wednesday last to get the voters to the poll, and the vote was a fairly large one. With the exception of a few lively discussions, everything passed off quietly no cases of trouble being reported.

The poll in Taber resulted in a majority of 27 in favor of the act, the figures being 203 Yes, and 176 No. The country polls of the riding brought the majority in favor of the Act up to 843.

The dry bracing air of this prairie province can now be expected to be dryer than ever.

The Temperance and Moral Reform Association people held a meeting in the theatre on Sunday evening, when the speakers addressed the meeting on the glorious victory won in the province for the temperance cause.

Some of the local farmers have suffered heavy losses to their crops, with the hail storms that visited this district in common with other places last week.

The population of Taber has been increased by the addition of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vickers, the mine carpenter, and a son to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moffat. Cheer up, boys.

R. Henderson, of the R. N. W. M. P., stationed here, has been transferred to Coalhurst this week

W. Young left on Monday for a visit to his home in England. He has been spending the week-end with friends in town, having come in from his homestead north of Brooks last Friday. He says homesteading 50 miles from town is rather lonesome for a single fellow.

Dave Ryan went to Lethbridge on Wednesday night to see Mrs. Ryan, who has been ill in hospital for the last month. He reports she is getting along nicely, and expects to see her home again shortly.

Wm. Robinson, who got struck with lightning in the storm of a month ago, is still confined to bed, but is reported to be doing as nicely as can be expected.

Our local secretary, Alex. Paterson is the latest recruit from Taber to join the forces, having left for Calgary on Thursday night, where he was accepted to serve in the R. A. M. C. He has the best wishes of his many friends in Taber. This leaves a vacancy in the office of Secretary of our Local, which will probably be filled at our next meeting.

The Taber Womens Institute are holding a big field day in the Recreation Grounds on Wednesday afternoon of this week, in aid of the Red Cross fund. A Red Cross parade is arranged for in which the school children, boy scouts and ambulance corps are to take part, and will be headed by the Miners' Band and Piper Martin Gray. Baseball and football games are to take place on the ground, to be followed in the evening by a dance in the Social Hall.

Much indignation is being felt among the wives of our local soldiers who are at the front on account of the decision of the Alberta Patriotic Fund Committee to deduct $16.00 per month from their allowance, which they propose to place in a trust fund to assist the soldiers when they return from the war. It is felt here that this is a breach of trust on the part of the committee as these married men enlisted [illegible] their wives and families would receive a stated allowance during their absence, and it is only natural that this decision is bound to create dissatisfaction, and probably hinder recruiting, which they must allow is not desirable at this time.

BEAVER CREEK

When the property belonging to the Canadian Coal and Coke Company at Beaver Mines were sold about two months ago an American operating company, great hopes were entertained that work would be again resumed at an early date. From what we can learn, however, an adjourned meeting of the new company was held on the 21st inst., but at the time of writing the result of their deliberations are not known. The statement that the C. P. R. will commence to gravel the railway track and to strengthen the bridges in the early part of next month is correct so far as we can ascertain.

A fortnight ago Mr. A. J. Carter, District Secretary-Treasurer, and John Loughran visited Beaver and distributed relief to 22 members of the union who are still living in the camp. Needless to say a second visit on a similar errand would be much appreciated.

Within the past fortnight Dave Thomson, carpenter and Dave Muir, pit boss, left Beaver and started work at Coalhurst; Harry Drew of Beaver, who has been living at Pincher Creek for the past two months, also found employment at Coalhurst. Ed Joice, formerly of the locomotive staff at Beaver, after spending a week in that burgh, returned yesterday en route for Lethbridge, where he expects to find employment on the C. P. R. staff. Victor Lord, late hoist engineer, left for Calgary last Friday after visiting friends at Beaver.

Mrs. Dave Muir, who had to undergo a second operation at Pincher Creek hospital three weeks ago, after spending a few days with Mrs. Drew, left for her home at Beaver on Saturday.

After putting up several stunts in opposition to the Liquor Act and debating the question with all kinds of "dry" opponents, John Loughran has arranged for a months' quiet fishing. Although the province has gone "dry" he finds consolation in the fact that everywhere he spoke went "wet."

CORBIN

An accident happened on Monday evening as the section crew was returning home from the big showing on a flat car which got the best of the crew and was coming down the track at a terrific pace, throwing the occupants down the steep grade, injuring four of them, who, fortunately, at the time of writing are progressing favorably.

Chas. Graham made a flying visit to Fernie on Monday, Mr. Montelbetti taking him as far as Natal on a speeder, where they overtook the passenger, which they missed at McGillivray.

James Rayburn, brakesman on the E. B. C. Ry., took sick on Sunday and was brought home unconscious on the engine, but we are pleased to say that he is a lot better at the time of writing.

Tom Clarke, who has been fireman on one of the company's engines, quit on Saturday and pulled out for Cranbrook.

J. T. Jackson, who is working on the government trail from Coal Creek to the Flathead, spent the week-end with his family in Corbin.

The Coal Company has re-opened No. 4 Mine for a month to keep the orders going until they can get the dirt scraped off lower No. 3 Mine so that they can load coal all winter.

Chas. Graham is busy setting old hands on, but the chickens come home to roost.

Mrs. R. Garbett is spending a week in Michel.

Geo. Elmes has arrived in camp and has secured a job at the big showing.

John Redhead has moved his wife and family up here, having secured a job running the steam hoist.

R. Redhead and John Nogi have again captured a job and are working in No. 4 Mine digging black diamonds.

Mrs. Beale, wife of the doctor, arrived in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Baker, wife of J. B. Baker, came from Spokane to spend the summer months with her husband.

Mari Allen, secretary-treasurer of the coal company, paid his monthly visit to pay out earnings to the few men that are left.

On Monday evening a small fire broke out in the neighborhood of Fred Hairn's chicken house. The fire brigade, however, was soon on the job and succeeded in putting out the fire before it had done much damage.

The health inspector would do well to visit this burg, as the policeman has been around and told everybody not to keep chickens under the houses. A few of the wise ones, still refuse to observe this very necessary sanitation regulation.

Annie Krivensky has gone to her father's homestead up the Elk Valley for a few weeks.

MICHEL

A grand dance will be held in Michel Hall on Monday, August 9th. The proceeds of same will be used for the purpose of purchasing handkerchiefs for the soldiers, also cheese cloth and bandages for hospital work. Admission: Ladies, handkerchiefs, cheese-cloth or cotton for bandages; gentlemen: 50c. Good music guaranteed.

The members of the Angling Association are now getting busy. The largest spotted trout for the prize rod was weighed in by Bert Travis, 1 lb. 12 oz.

The doctor question is still on the bill with the employees of Michel Mines. However, it is to be hoped that the meeting to be held on Saturday, July 31st, in Michel Hall will be the last one.

Who was the fisherman that saw a trout in the river three mil—pardon, three feet—long? Some individual said it was ——. Rumor has it that the fisherman in question had been taking spikes in his beer before hitting the stream. Case explained.

Say, boys, if the Grain Belt would only come through with that bit of cash we would then be able to pay off a few bills, and there would be rejoicing among our creditors.

The mines are working steady, and with the new coal crusher installed prospects look somewhat brighter for the future. However, there are quite a few men hanging around who would like the opportunity of getting a job, so would not advise any worker to hit Michel.

Quite a few [illegible] this last week, news having been received that the mines at Corbin were starting up again. Michel does not look good to the Corbin boys.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE

By Anna Maley Ringsdorf

Where women vote there is still intemperance, prostitution, militarism, child labor and all the common abuses from which the working class suffers. That is, where women vote there still is capitalism.

Where women vote political office is a marketable thing, the people are the pawns of the politicians, and these again are the pawns and lackeys of the masters of bread.

Where women vote workers still must sell themselves to the owners of jobs. Human life is on the market, and with it everything incidental to human life. Women have little better success than have men in resisting the giant power of the profit system, a part of which we all are. Most women are still striking at the ills which have beset us, all blind to the source from which the ills flow. Most men are doing even so.

The decision of the issue between the private owners of the earth and all the people of the earth is close at hand. Women who now vote and women not yet enfranchised will have a voice in the final settlement. If the women who as yet do not vote can be depended upon to tolerate the cesspool and nurse the fever, the masters will hasten to enlist them in the ranks of the voters. That is why the militant working class dare not make light of the question of votes for women. Women must be awakened to a consciousness of the new necessities. Their minds will never open fully to the new social gospel until they are potent to help decide the social destiny. Votes for women must precede and will precede the final contest. If woman is to learn to swim she really must be permitted to go into the water.

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

Sunday School Supt. Tells How "Fruit-a-tives" Relieved

TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 1st, 1913.

"I have lived in this city for more than 12 years and am well known. *I suffered from Rheumatism*, especially in my hands. I spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" for 18 months now and am pleased to tell you that *I am well.* All the enlargement has not left my hands, and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in eighteen months."

R. A. WAUGH.

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

Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Meet every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand—J. PEARSON
Secretary—J. McNICHOLAS.

ESTHER REBEKAH LODGE No. 20

Meet first and third Thursday in month, at 8 p.m., in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand—A. BIGGS.
R. Secretary—SISTER PRICE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meet every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in K. P. Hall, Victoria Avenue.
C. C.—J. COMBE,
K. of S.—D. J. BLACK,
M. of F—JAS. MADDISON

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.
W. M.—Mrs. J. BROOKS,
Secretary—Mrs. JANE TIMMINGS

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Meets every Monday at 7.30 p.m., in K. P. Hall.
Dictator—J. SWEENEY,
Secretary—G. MOSES.
140 Howland Ave.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

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

$100 Reward, $100.

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

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

Leckie Miners' & Loggers' Boots

..For many years the Standard heavy boots and shoes have been made by LECKIE. Shoe dealers, miners, loggers, farmers—all who know good heavy boots—have universally acknowledged LECKIE BOOTS as the BEST THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE PRODUCED.

The LECKIE reputation stands behind every LECKIE shoe whether it is the heavy boot or the gentleman's street walking shoe. Every LECKIE Shoe is made of HONEST leather—HONEST workmanship—HONEST material throughout.

Your dealer will be glad to show you LECKIE BOOTS and SHOES. Ask him today.

Made in British Columbia

FERNIE'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED SECONDHAND STORE

BEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

GUS RADLAND, *Proprietor*

VICTORIA AVE. (Next Blk from Central School) FERNIE, B.C.

F. M. Thompson Co.

THE QUALITY STORE

SPECIALS THIS WEEK

The Best Makes in English and Canadian Footwear at Cost

Men's Brown or Black "K" make Shoes. Regular $7.00. Now **$5.50**

High Leg "K" make. Regular $8.50 Now **$6.50**

Geo. A. Slater "Invictus" Shoes, Black, Brown and Patents. Lace or Button. Regular $6.00, now **$4.50.** Regular $5.50, now **$4.35**

HATS away down. Regular $3.00 and $3.50. Now **$2.25.** Regular $2 and $2.50, now **$1.50**

Telephone 25 BLAIRMORE, Alta. Telephone 25

PAYDAY SPECIALS

Dry Goods Dept.

Children's Lace Hose

In fine silk Lisle. These come in black and tan only. Sizes 6 to 8.

Special ..... 25c. pair

Corset Cover Embroidery

This is an exceptionally good line and comes in a fine sheer quality. Makes dainty and effective covers. Regular 25c.

Special ..... 2 yards for 35c.

Wash Goods Special

In this lot can be found crepes, gingham, voiles, organdies, vestings, etc. The designs are very pretty and the colors are absolutely fast. They sell regularly up to 25c.

Special ..... 15c. yard

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Petticoats, 65 Cents

Petticoats made of moire, in narrow and wide flounces. Come in black, brown, grey.

Special ..... 65c.

House Dresses, $1.00

Dresses made of gingham and prints; some are trimmed with embroidery, others with contrasting colors. Values as high as $1.75.

Saturday Special $1.00

Children's Rompers

Rompers made in gingham and crepe. Colors, tan, blue and checks. Sizes, 2 to 6 years.

Special 65c

C.C. a la Grace Corsets

These Corsets embody all that is newest and best in regards to style, workmanship and comfort.

We have just received our Fall shipment of these corsets, and can safely say that we have the largest and best assortment ever shown in the City of Fernie.

Try Us for Your Next

Men's Felt Hats

We will sell the best felt hat made Saturday at $2.00 each. See these in our Men's Department. Also all our Straw and Panama Hats will be on sale at half price.

Men's Pad Garters, 15c.

Our regular 25c. pad garter in all colors.

On Sale Saturday ..... 15c. pair

Men's Odd Pants

Just arrived a large assortment of men's tweed and worsted pants in dark colors. Prices range from **$2.00 to $5.00.**

Children's Sweaters, 25c.

Boys' Navy Sweaters, long sleeves for ages 4 to 10 years.

On Sale Saturday at ..... 25c. each

Saturday Grocery Specials

Krinkle Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs.	.25
Canadian Wheat Flakes, 5 lb. pkg.	.40
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	.20
Cooking Eggs, 2 dozen	.45
Okanagan Peaches, 3 lb. tin	.25
Clover Leaf Salmon, 1 lb. flats	.25
Big Loaf Flour, 98's	$3.50
Feed Bran, 100 lb. sack	$1.55
Feed Shorts, 100 lb. sack	1.65
Dalton's Lemonade Bottle	.10
Assorted Soft Drinks, per dozen	.90
Macaroni, 10 lb. box	.70
Lyle's English Syrup, 4 lb. tin	.35
Lipton's Blue Package Tea, per lb.	.35
McCaw's Early June Peas, 6 tins	.55
Brown Australian Onions, 6 lbs.	.25
Okanagan Carrots, 12 lbs.	.25
Okanagan Beets, 12 lbs.	.25

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Picnic Hams, per lb	.14
Rolled Boneless Shoulders, per lb.	.16
Cooking Butter, 2 lbs.	.45
Breakfast Bacon, "Gainer's" per lb.	.23

Boys' Suits, 95c.

Suits made of galatea, gingham and Indianhead, in a varied combination of colors. Sizes, 2½ to 8 years.

Special ..... 95c.

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

THE REAL CRIMINAL

For the benefit of our readers we reproduce the translation of an article appearing in the May issue of "Humanidad Nueva," of Buenos Aires, written by G. Martinez Sierra. As this writer is far removed from the murder maelstrom he cannot be considered as a pro or an anti, but is as near an absolute neutral as is within the range of possibility, therefore what he has to say on the subject is ex parte testimony void of bias.

The Great Criminal

Several months ago Gabriel Alomar, in a most pleasing article commenting upon the successful conclusion of the building of the Panama Canal said some thing like the following: "In the great book of history the 1914 will be known as 'Panama Canal Year.' He was deceived. We, too, who dreamed of the inauguration of the kingdom of humanity by pacific means were mistaken. The year 1914 will stand out as the year of the Big War.

"We are going to talk a bit about war. Is it possible to-day to speak of other matters? Is it possible to take pen in hand and not mention it? Is it possible to be of flesh and blood and feel aught but horror at this unheard of butchery? No, it is not possible. We must talk about war. Everybody at least outwardly and with words abominates it. A few may do this hypocritically, but the great mass of those whom it affects adversely do it in honest indignation.

"According to their partizanship the one guilty of realizing this cataclyism is ascribed to Germany and her pride; to England and her egotism; to Russia and her ambition. We are going to denounce the criminal by generalizing a little more. The great criminal is not an emperor, a king nor a parliament, nor even an entire nation; the great criminal is found in every nation. He is a ferocious monster, a creation of human forces, an unnatural child destroying the mother who gave him birth. The real guilty one in this war—that is to say the cause of this war, an explosion too fearful in its character to be the work of a single will—is Capital, or more correctly speaking, the Capitalist System, which rules and governs the modern world—CAPITAL, written in capitals.

Ah, you say, that is the communist viewpoint. Quite right too, and it is mine too, for I am a Socialist. It is also my desire to treat this subject so clearly that all may see the truth of my contentions.

"The arguments I am going to use, [illegible] are to serve me as arguments, have neither been invented nor discovered by me. In the first place, because they are FACTS and nobody can invent them, and in the second place because they are so self-evident that an open mind can grasp them readily and without bias, thereby obtaining a clearer understanding. Others more capable than I have told this story before, for the true Socialist who knows why he is a Socialist there is nothing in these lines new to him, and my purpose in writing them is not for the benefit of those who know, and know that they know, but for those who seeing do not understand, and with the hope that they may reflect upon what is said do I write.

"In order to be understood clearly we will arange our subject under its two heads:

Causes of the Present War

1st and essential—Capitalist; Imperialism; Militarism.

Secondaries: Racial hatred; Perverted patriotism.

Theoretical Demonstration of this Simple Picture

At all times, despite the utterances found in the history books used in the schools and colleges touching the causes of war, an analysis reveals that economic factors predominant.

"The majority of the individuals of which a nation is composed never has desired a war for the simple reason that the greater number of individual units prefer to live in peace and obtain the enjoyment of the fruits of their labors, but we find that the directive classes of the nations have incited the people to make war with the end in view of obtaining for themselves the economic advantages proper to each epoch. For instance, in the days of antiquity the fight was to secure the slaves necessary to the idle life of the directive classes. In the feudal days war was carried on for the purpose of gaining territory to be distributed among the nobles.

"Modern governments are capitalistic, that is to say Capital governs and controls nations and they go to war to find markets for their commodities whereby enormous profits accrue to the owners of gigantic commercial institutions. The development of trade and commerce seems at first sight to be for the general good, and it would be provided that those who produced could reap the full benefits of their labors, but such is not the case, and they reap the advantage who do none of the sowing—i.e., the capitalist class."

Mineowners become millionaires and revel in luxury whilst the miners who produce the wealth wallow in misery; the owners of the flannery industry never risk their lives to catch the fish but the fishermen who battle with the watery elements at best only gain a pittance often losing their lives in the effort to obtain the means of a livelihood for themselves and their dependents. Nevertheless the bosses complain bitterly about the loss of trade, oblivious to the fact that it is they who are at fault. In order to increase their gains they pay their employees wages insufficient to maintain a decent standard of living; the underpaid worker is limited as to his consuming capacity; production goes on apace intensified by the application of scientific methods; but this is of little avail seeing that the purchasers decrease. [illegible] the immense majority of the population—which is the working class—is dying of hunger? This compels an extension of markets; attempts must be made to sell abroad, because it cannot be disposed of at home. The capitalist, to prevent collapse, needs additional territory in which to sell his wares; the trouble with this is that practically all civilized nations are in the same position; there remains the uncivilized and partly civilized countries. Fear of what may happen if they do not comply, or force if they object. Colonization schemes are promoted and Imperialism is created.

The world is small and already sliced considerably. The colonizable territories offer resistance, hence must be subject to armed invention. This necessitates an army and navy. Militarism is the consequence.

The upkeep of an army and navy is costly, which the people must pay. The public protests and unrest follows. The directive classes become uneasy at the possibility of a revolution, hence the armed force serves a two-fold purpose—to effect colonization abroad and repress discontent within. Naturally this means additional expense, and additional unrest with untold miseries inflicted upon the workers—a vicious circle. "The capitalist state," says Morris Hillquit, is built over the crater of a volcano. The privileged classes are in constant fear of the social revolution and are compelled to place their reliance in the armed forces." Another thing, in order that the armed force serve the purpose of its existence, it must be capable of crushing the enemy, each capitalist nation is ever straining to surpass the other and keep its soldiers constantly in a state of preparation for war. This perfection of the war machine becomes an unconscious but constant urge to war.

"It has been stated that colonies are often a source of expense to a nation. This is true so far as the nation is concerned, but to the capitalist class they are a source of revenue, and as that class controls the power (i.e., the Army and Navy), colonies are secured. Capital with its two resultants—Imperialism and Militarism—is the prime and essential cause of war.

"There are two others, but they are decidedly secondary: racial prejudice and false patriotism. Who doubts that the loss of Alsace and Lorraine rankles in the French breast? Who doubts that once war is entered upon each soldier who is fighting willingly loses his life to help his side come out on top?

"But these are not 'efficient' causes, rather latent forces; old friends which the directive classes take care to nourish and awaken in order to act as a mirror and a shield to the end that the fighters may see the reflexion of the past, but unable to see the real motive of the strife. This may all seem theory. Let us now glimpse the practical historical demonstration.

"For over 40 years—i.e., since the end of the Franco-Prussian war—there has been a phenomenal development of capitalism with its accompaniments—Imperialism and Militarism. The modern era of industry on a huge scale dates from 1871. The growth of Capitalism, favored by railways, machines, telegraphs, and the steam ocean leviathans, is simply astounding. [illegible] fortunes have been amassed, powerful combinations, trusts, etc., have attained undreamed of proportions. In 1870, the annual export trade of England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Belgium was seven billion dollars; in 1913 it was almost twenty billion dollars. From what source does this tremendous increase spring?

"The British Empire today claims one-fourth of the total surface of the earth. A large portion has been acquired in the last 30 years. Nigeria, East Africa, Rhodesia, and the Transvaal. France, although she began to colonize in the 17th century, in the past forty years has acquired more territory than in the two and a half centuries preceding.

"Germany's first colonization began in 1884 with Togoland, and since then she has obtained by conquest, treaty, cession, lease—founded on the terror which her military might imposed—territory equal to more than five times that of the area of the Fatherland.

"Imperialism has developed in Europe side by side with militarism. Prior to 1870 Prussia was the only country with compulsory military service; today it is in vogue in every important European country except Great Britain. In 1871 the combined war budget of the six principal nations fighting today was 400 million dollars. In 1913 it was 1,700 million dollars, or an increase for military expenditure of more than 400 per cent.

"And as militarism has developed the relative misfortune and organized revolt of the working classes has increased. In 1871 the Socialist movement was practically nil. The Social Democratic party of Germany had but two representatives; today in the parliaments of the contending nations there are 350 Socialist representatives of over seven million electors, and of course this does not include the women who suffer the evils inherent in the system the same as the men, and doubtless equally as desirous of seeing its downfall.

"The antagonism of Labor to Capital has attained formidable proportions. This ever-growing opposition seriously menaces the existence of the directive classes and the monarchies—In Germany more than two-thirds of the total population are included in the Socialist Party. Had normal conditions continued it is safe to assert a few years hence the government of the German Empire would have been in the hands of the Socialists. This must be avoided at all cost. The cost could be nothing less than war, and war it has been.

"In France, England, Belgium and Austria the Socialist party was a constant menace to the governing bodies. In Russia the revolution of 1905 was something more than a simple menace, the embers of that revolution have not yet disappeared. In the meantime the capitalists are on the outlook for new markets, and growing more insistent in their demands as time goes on; today there is but little free territory. The weight of armament has become insupportable; the revolt of the working classes was an ever imminent threat. Governments, unable to extricate themselves from the fearful maze, ever attentive to capitalism's behest, have precipitated the countries into the throes of war. The nation which conquers may take possession of the limited colonizable territory remaining free. In the meantime the inner rumblings are silenced by patriotic cries, and besides, some good may come out of the evil, the fearful blows inflicted upon all parties may incline them to reduce their armaments.

"For years past this explosion has been approaching culmination. Have we not said this state of affairs cannot last for ever without something happening? It has happened. The occasional cause: It seems the fault is attributable to Germany. Beneath the [illegible] more. But if today it had not been the Kaiser, tomorrow it would have been the King of England. The real fault, the whole fault, rests with the Capitalist System whose tentacles are fastened upon the world. The great criminal is CAPITAL."—G. Martinez Sierra.

Among the many companies that will be struck off the Alberta companies register shortly, unless cause to the contrary is shown before three months, according to the current issue of the Alberta Gazette, are The Brocklebridge and Lund Coal Co., Ltd., at Lundbreck, and the Macleod Collieries, Ltd., non-personal liability.

Destruction is the work of the brainless; construction the expression of genius.

LABOR SLATE IS DECIDED UPON

Result of Referendum of Unions is Announced at Council Meetings.

The results of the referendum taken by the unions of the Trades and Labor Council to decide upon the candidates for the provincial election were announced at the meeting of the allied organizations last night. With one exception the slate as originally proposed by the council comprises the same personnel. Delegate H. C. Benson will be one of the Vancouver candidates. Delegate J. E. Wilton will run in the Richmond riding instead of in the city as previously planned. The complete slate is as follows:

Vancouver City—W. R. Trotter, J. W. Wilkinson, J. H. McVety, G. Hardy, F. A. Hoover and H. C. Benson.

Richmond—J. E. Wilton.

South Vancouver—H. Neelands and F. W Welsh.

The appointment of an electoral committee to conduct an active campaign on behalf of the labor representatives was proposed, Miss Gutteridge, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Council, is acting as campaign manager.

Nominations for officers for the coming year were made as follows: President, J. H. McVety; vice-president, R. P. Pettipiece and J. Sully; general secretary, G. Bartley; secretary-treasurer, Miss Gutteridge; statistician, F. A. Hoover; sergeant-at-arms, J. Sully; trustees, Delegates Trotter, Crawford, Knowles, Corey and Welsh; auditing committee, Delegates Pipes, Corey and Brooks. The election of officers and committee will take place at the annual meeting to be held on July 16. The electoral committee will be appointed at the same time.—B. C. Federationist.

The 107th regiment paraded around the city on Sunday last headed by the re-organized City Band.

The Feudal barons argued that the serfs were to "thick" to learn or be entrusted with the franchise; some weak minded individuals today hold the same views.

WHY YOU ARE NERVOUS

The nervous system is the alarm system of the human body.

In perfect health we hardly realize that we have a network of nerves, but when health is ebbing, when strength is declining, the same nervous system gives the alarm in headaches, tiredness, dreamful sleep, irritability and unless corrected, leads straight to a breakdown.

To correct nervousness, Scott's Emulsion is exactly what you should take; its rich nutriment gets into the blood and rich blood feeds the tiny nerve-cells while the whole system responds to its refreshing tonic force. Free from harmful drugs.

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LUCULLUS, the Roman "Nut"

¶ drank pearls dissolved in vinegar. Today he would drink beer, and be admired for his common sense.

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