LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
MAR 1 1915
VICTORIA

Provincial Library Jun 30 '16


# The District Ledger

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

No. 27, Vol. VIII. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1915.


# Convention Concluded --- Agreement Next

## *Fernie To Be Next Meeting Place*

**Friday**

At the morning session International Board Members F. Farrington, A. Wilkinson and R. H. Harland of Districts 12, 27, and 10 respectively, were accorded vote and voice.

Quite a lively discussion ensued regarding the taking up of compensation cases, but was finally disposed of without any change being effected, hence Article 10, Section 7 of the Constitution remains unchanged.

The subject of the District Legislation was dealt with in relation to the method to be adopted regarding the engagement of an editor when it was decided that his election should not be by popular vote. The motion made for the government of correspondents, which reads as follows: "That no correspondent be allowed to divulge any matter of an executive nature, unless authorized to do so by his Local Union,' was carried.

Under the head of appeals and grievances the following resolution was read and thoroughly discussed.

"At a special meeting of Gladstone Local held in Fernie on Sunday, February 14, the following was adopted:

"That whereas there are a great number of men out of employment as a result of the explosion in B North mine, and consequently great distress prevails, moved and seconded that we appeal to the District for aid to support our members and families that are in distress, and secretary send in the appeal immediately. Trusting that you will bring this matter before the Convention, and trust to receive satisfactory reply. I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) Thos. Uphill, Sec.'

The above was supplemented by a verbal appeal of like nature by Delegate Allett on behalf of Frank (Alta.)

The committee did not concur, but recommended "that we are in entire sympathy with the appeal, but recommend that the District Executive Board take the matter up immediately with the Provincial and Federal governments and see that each camp get an equal share of any grant that may be made according to the number of cases of distress prevailing. This recommendation was carried.

**Afternoon Session**

The afternoon was taken up by the delivery of addresses firstly by I. B. M. Harland, who was followed by I. B. M. Wilkinson. The courtesy was also extended to Bro. Foster, President of District 28. This concluded, I. B. M. Frank Farrington then delivered a lengthy and interesting address in which he reviewed the organization of the mineworkers on this continent from 1849, and carried same through its different stages until the inception of the United Mine Workers of America in 1896. The recent strikes on Vancouver Island and in the State of Colorado and Ohio were also dilated upon.

Mr. A. Farmilo, Secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor, addressed the meeting and in the course of his remarks explained the attitude of the Federation upon the unemployed question, what they had accomplished and what they hoped to do to further relieve the situation. The address was indicative of the aggressive attitude adopted by the A. F. of L. and if but half of the Provincial Government's promises in relieving unemployed materialize, then this organization can claim to have achieved much.

A vote of thanks was tendered the various speakers at the conclusion of their addresses.

The Convention adjourned at 5 p.m.

**Saturday**

The President, upon calling the assembly to order at 9.15, informed the delegates that Secretary Carter had received a written request from L. H. Putnam, attorney, to address the Convention on the subject of compensa- [illegible] It was regularly moved and seconded that the Convention does not extend this privilege. Motion carried.

The following grievance from Georgetown (Alta.) Local No. 2024, was then introduced:

Whereas the coal company operating in Georgetown is violating the present agreement by imposing dockage to the extent of 75 lbs. per car, or 102 lbs. per ton, and whereas this matter has been in existence for one month as a grievance, we would urge upon this Convention the necessity of making provision for such grievances to be prosecuted with greater dispatch in our coming agreement.

The committee recommend after having heard the explanation from President Phillips, that it be left in his hands for settlement, it was moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.

After a brief discussion, during which an amendment as follows was introduced:

That owing to the undue advantage taken by the operators in the settlement of our disputes, which states men must continue to work till a settlement of a dispute is reached, and in some instances men are working for months in deficient places without earning sufficient to enable them to live, we request the following be inserted in the agreement at the end of Clause "D" in settlement of local and general disputes: "Should any miner or miners case not be decided at the end of one month from the day such grievance is submitted, it is hereby agreed that should any miner or miners leave the company's employ after that period, he shall maintain his or their right to collect all shortage due after such dispute is adjusted."

and was fully considered. The original motion was put to a vote and was Carried.

Moved by Chairman Barwick, seconded by I. B. M. Rees that the Report of the Appeals and Grievance Committee be adopted as a whole.....Carried.

Fraternal Delegate Farmilo then took the chair.

Moved by Delegate Johnson (seconded) that the matter of appointing the Scale Committee be lifted from the table ..... Carried.

Some discussion then took place re this matter and the following amendment was then put to a vote

"That the Scale Committee, consisting of seven members be appointed from the floor of the Convention Carried.

The chairman then announced that nominations were in order and after several had been nominated some discussion ensued and it was arranged that the following should comprise the Scale Committee, and that they report to the Convention as soon as possible.

R. Oakes (convenor) Bankhead; J. Burke, Bellevue; H. Beard, Michel; J. A. Price, Carbondale; B. Nugent, Taber; J. Morris, Nordegg; J. Loughran, Beaver Mines.

**Report of Committee on Officers' Reports**

**Report of District President**

Re Settlement of Disputes and Minimum Wage Clause.—Your committee recommend that these matters be discussed in conjunction with the Scale Committee's Report.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.....Carried.

**Re Hillcrest Strike**

Your committee regrets that the laws of Canada are such that we have to sacrifice our principles as an organization in order to protect the rights of those who were made widows and orphans by this disaster. We also recommend that in future before strikes of this nature are sanctioned, every phase of the situation be discussed and when a strike has been inaugurated that it be fought to the bitter end.

Moved and seconded the adoption of the committee's report ..... Carried.

**Re Hillcrest Relief Fund**

Your committee believe that this matter will be best considered under the Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Moved and seconded the adoption of the committee's report.....Carried.

**Re Importation of Coal**

Your committee recommend that the Executive Board draw the attention of the Dominion Government, and that in future statistics be compiled in the District Office showing as far as possible the amount of coal imported in competition with the product of this District.

Moved and seconded the adoption of the committee's report. ..... Carried.

**Re District Ledger**

Your committee endorse the policy of the paper, in its anti-militaristic programme, and that the matter of subscription rates outside the Dominion be referred to the Constitution Committee.

Moved and seconded the adoption of the committee's report. ..... Carried.

**Re Education and Legislation**

We recommend that the District Board ask for an amendment of the Mines Act, making it obligatory on the Coal Companies to furnish each employee with a copy of said act.

Moved and seconded the adoption of the committee's report. .....Carried.

**Re Negotiating of New Agreement**

Your committee not having had the information tendered them would request the President to state if any statistics had been compiled to aid the Scale Committee at our forthcoming conference with the operators. We are prompted to ask by the fact that definite instructions upon this subject were given at the Convention of 1912.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.

President Phillips advised the Convention what he had done in this connection, and after considerable discussion, during which the records of the Eleventh Annual Convention were referred to, and then the motion that discussion should cease was put to a vote and was .....Carried.

The original motion was then put to a vote and was ..... Carried.

Moved and seconded to adopt the President's Report as a whole. Carried

**Vice-President's Report**

Your committee consider that the first part of this report has been dealt with in the President's Report.

Moved and seconded to adopt the committee's report. ..... Carried.

**Re New Work Agreement Beaver Mines**

After some discussion the following motion was put to a vote—

That this matter be referred to the Scale Committee .....Carried.

**Re Nordegg Mines, Brazeau**

Your committee, in view of the successful organization of this camp, beg to commend the Vice-President upon his participation in the above.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.....Carried.

**Re Corbin**

Your committee recommend that the Convention go on record in no uncertain terms in condemning Corbin Local Union for violating the laws of the District respecting contracts.

Moved and seconded to adopt the committee's report.

A lengthy discussion ensued relative to this matter during which the delegate from Corbin Local stated that his views were in conformity with the recommendation of the committee, the motion was put to a vote and was Carried.

**Re Hillcrest Disaster**

Your committee approve of the action taken by the Executive in engaging an expert and takes this oportunity of registering its disapproval with the Alberta Government in refusing to comply with our very reasonable request that a man with a knowledge of mining be appointed on the commission of enquiry.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee .....Carried.

**Re Drumheller Field**

The committee recommend that a practical effort be made to organize this field.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.

Convention adjourned at 12 35.

**Afternoon Session**

Chairman Farmilo called the Convention to order at 2.15 and announced that the Drumheller Field Organization was still before the house.

Moved and seconded that the Executive Board appoint Delegate Harries to proceed to the northern field to organize.

Further discussion took place and other amendments were introduced. It was then moved and seconded as a substitute motion for all motions pending, as follows:

That the question of organizing the northern fields be left in the hands of the District Executive Board. Carried.

A roll call was taken but the previous balloting was sustained.

**Re Lemieux Act**

Your committee recommend that this Convention go on record as favoring the repeal of this Act ..... ..Carried.

**Alberta Federation of Labor —Re Unemployment**

Your committee approves of the efforts put forward by the Federation, regarding relief for unemployed and desires to commend them upon the results already obtained, and would recommend our District Board to co-operate with the Federation in this matter until conditions again become normal.

Moved and seconded to adopt the committee's report .....Carried.

Chairman Burke then moved the adoption of the report of the Vice-President as a whole .....Carried.

**Report of District Secretary-Treas.**

**Re Hillcrest Relief Fund**

Your committee recommend that the money now held by the District be left in their charge as per suggestion.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee, and after a brief discussion this was put to a vote and was Carried.

**Re Compensation Agreement**

Your committee approve of the action of the Board in this matter.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee ..... Carried.

**Re Co-Operative Societies**

Your committee recommend that the Convention discuss this question in its relation to the Trades-Unionist movement.

This matter was discussed from various angles by Delegates Nugent, Price, Barwick, Martin, Wheatley, Vice-Pres. Graham, Board Member Haysom, Delegates Beard, Oakes, I. B. M. Harland, and an amendment as follows was moved and seconded:

That this Convention shall go on record that they do not consider this an opportune time to favor the Co-Operative movement ..... Carried.

**Re Loans to Fernie and Coalhurst Locals**

Your committee recommend the adoption of the suggestion made by the District Secretary-Treasurer that these be placed to a suspense account. Carried.

**Re Sick and Accident Societies**

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.

After a lengthy discussion during which a large number of the delegates took part, the chairman ruled that the report of the committee in this connection, as a whole, was before the house, and that it must be dealt with accordingly, after which the appointment of the committee would be the next question.

The motion to adopt the committee's report was .....Carried.

Moved and seconded that the appointment of the committee be left in the hands of the Executive Board. Carried.

Delegate Martin moved (seconded) that the rules of order be suspended in order that this Convention deal with the matter of Brother H. Elmer's incerceration at the military detention camp at Vernon, B.C. .....Carried.

I. B. M. Rees then addressed the Convention regarding this matter explaining it thoroughly to the delegates and then moved (seconded) the following motion:

Whereas our Brother, Herman Elmer, ex-secretary of Michel Local Union is now incarcerated at Vernon military camp, as a prisoner of war, and whereas his alleged crime was that certain remarks of his were of a seditious nature, and whereas we realize that said remarks were purely and solely anti-war from an international standpoint and not in any way pro-German, and whereas his statements were in perfect harmony with the laws laid down by the B. C. Federation of Labor, the International Executive Board, and the principles of trade unionism in general, and whereas the method of laying information against him was sinister and despicable, to say the least, and whereas we feel that our discussions in our local unions should not be public property, and those who divulge the business are violating this obligation taken upon initiation,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we vigorously protest against the action of the military authorities for imprisoning our brother, especially when we know full well his actions have at all times been above suspicion, and that his daily actions were peaceable and law-abiding, and be it further resolved that we send a copy of the foregoing resolution to the military authorities at Victoria, and to the Dominion headquarters, with a view to obtaining his release.

After this had been thoroughly discussed it was put to a vote and was unanimously ..... Carried

**Re Unemployed**

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegate Loughran, however, made a lengthy address in this connection and then moved (seconded) the following motion in the form of an amendment:

That in view of the industrial depression which is unprecedented in the history of District 18, we believe the time has come when our District Executive should appeal to the International Executive Board to be exonerated at the earliest possible date from paying the fifty cents special levy, and that the fifty cents per member per month be paid into a separate fund to be used in future for the benefit of the unemployed.

This provoked considerable debate, during which it was regularly moved and seconded to suspend the rules of order and continue in session until this matter was disposed of.....Carried.

The amendment being put to a vote was ..... Lost.

The original motion was then voted on and was ..... Carried.

Regularly moved and seconded that this Convention adjourn (at 5.35 p.m.) to reconvene at 9 a.m. Monday, Feb. 22, 1915. ..... Carried.

**SEVENTH DAY—*Morning Session***

President Phillips called the convention to order 9.15 a.m. and announced the receipt of a communication from the International Organizer of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America introducing the following resolution and requested the pleasure of the Convention:

Whereas the Prohibition movement has proven to be very detrimental to the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America;

Therefore be it resolved that the delegates assembled in the miners' Convention of District 18, do give their moral support to the Brewery Workers' Union in their present struggle against Prohibition in the Province of Alberta.

Moved and seconded that this matter be referred to the respective local unions for consideration.....Carried.

The President then announced the receipt of a communication from J. O. Jones as follows:

"W. L. Phillips, Pres. District 18,

"Dear Sir,—Would you kindly make it clear to the Convention what was my attitude in the local controversy in fairness to myself, as some have been casting remarks that would reflect on me? Thanking you in advance.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) J. O. JONES.

"Lethbridge, Alta."

After a brief discussion this question was allowed to drop.

**Report of District Secretary-Treasurer (Continued.)**

Re Exoneration: Your committee is of the opinion that the Board did the right thing in this matter.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee. After a brief debate this was put to a vote and was ..... Carried.

Re Financial Report: Your committee are of the opinion that these matters should be left an open question for the Convention.

The question re financial report was discussed at length, Delegates Smith, Nugent, Barwick, Martin, Johnston, Garbett, Archer Secretary Carter I. B. M. Rees, President Phillips, Delegates Dudley, Harries, B. M. Wheatley, Delegates Beard and Price, during which the following motion was introduced.

"That steps be taken to force the collection of individual loans made from the District Funds."

Carried.

Delegate Garbett then endeavored to introduce the motion that an itemized statement of the officers' expenses be furnished to each local, but upon Secretary Carter advising him that this could be obtained any time upon request, the motion was regularly withdrawn.

Re Auditors' Report: Open question of the committee.

In this connection a lengthy and heated discussion ensued, relative to the $20,000 loan advanced to the Gladstone Local on the Miners' Hall at Fernie.

Moved and seconded to adopt the Auditors' Report as a whole.

An amendment was introduced by Delegate Barwick seconded: "That two members of the District Executive Board inquire into the affairs of Gladstone Local Union." Carried

Original Motion as amended. Carried

**Report of International Board Member**

Moved and seconded to adopt the committee's report. The recommendation being "That the committee beg to commend Bro. Rees for his report and recommend the adoption of it as a whole ..... Carried

**Rocky Mountain Association Convention**

Your committee would recommend that no delegate in future be sent to this Convention.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee .....Carried.

I. B. M. Rees then, upon request, was permitted by the chairman to introduce the following special resolution:

Be it resolved that we use our every endeavor to have our National Organization adopt a policy at their next Convention whereby all contracts will expire at the same time, and that the logical time to be selected is the early fall, because of the market advantages that the fall presents. And further, that we present this resolution to the next International Convention for action thereon. ..... Carried.

**Tellers' Report**

Your committee recommend its adoption ..... Carried.

**Editor-Manager's Report**

Your committee recommend its adoption.

Considerable discussion took place in this connection when the following was introduced:

That the editor of the District Ledger be [illegible] freely on all items that are not of an instructive or educational value, and that he warn the correspondents to this effect. ..... Carried

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the Editor Manager. .Carried.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee as a whole. Carried.

The committee on Officers' Reports was then discharged by the chairman.

Delegate Martin moved, seconded, that the motion re the defense fund be lifted from the table .....Carried.

Moved and seconded that the per capita and defence fund remain as at present.

A lengthy discussion took place in connection with this matter, and the following amendment was moved and seconded.

That the defence fund be reduced to 25 cents.

Moved and seconded as a substitute motion to delete the clause relating to the defence fund .....Carried.

However, on a standing vote being taken the result was eight for and eleven against, and therefore the substitute motion was ..... Lost.

Moved and seconded as an amendment to the amendment by Delegate Smith, seconded by Delegate Martin, that the figures 25 be deleted and the figures 10 be inserted.

Some discussion then ensued, during which the expenses of the District Officers were the principal topic, and then the amendment to the amendment was put to a vote and was..Lost.

The amendment reducing the defense fund from its present amount to 25 cents was then put to a vote and was ..... Carried.

A standing vote was taken on this and it was again .....Carried.

A roll call was taken but with the same result.

An attempt was made to bring forward a motion relative to the reduction of the defence fund question being referred to a referendum, but this was ruled out of order

The Convention adjourned at 12.45, after a motion to suspend the rules of order to reconvene at 1.30 p.m. Carried.

**Afternoon Session**

Called to order at 1.35.

**Continuation of Report of Constitution Committee**

President's recommendation No. 7: Committee recommended that this be added to Article 6, Section 1.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee after a brief discussion was put to a vote and was ....Carried.

President's recommendation No. 6:

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the District President be accepted and inserted in Article 6, Section 3 of the Constitution ....Carried.

Article XI., Section 5: Committee recommends striking out $3.00 per column and inserting $2.00 per column. Carried.

Article XI., Section 6: Committee recommends that the figures $1.00 be struck out and the figures $1.50 be inserted.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee.

After a short discussion the following amendment was introduced:

That Article XI., Section 6, be amended to read $1.50 shall be charged to all subscribers residing outside the Dominion of Canada ....Carried.

Original motion as amended was then put to a vote and .....Carried.

Article XII: Your committee recommend that the word "proper" be inserted on line seven after the word in ..... Carried

Article 13: After some discussion it was moved and seconded that Article 20, Section 9, of the International Constitution be inserted in the District Constitution with the substitution of the word "District" for the word "International," and the year being altered to the current year .....Carried.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the Constitution committee as a whole ..... Carried

Delegate Garbett was then granted special privilege to bring forward a resolution that the Constitution be printed also in the various required foreign languages, but this motion was tabled.

The appointment of the laymen auditor as provided by amendment to the Constitution was then considered, and Delegate Burke was elected, Delegate McNab being chosen as alternate.

The Special Committee as provided in Article XI, Section 2, was elected, comprised of Delegates Haysom, Beard and Oakes, with Delegate McNab and Fraternal Delegate Harries of Fernie as alternates.

Fraternal Delegates Farmilo and Alford then addressed the Convention.

A lengthy discussion ensued relative to the appointment of a delegate to the Annual Convention of the United Mineworkers of America, and Delegate Nugent was the unanimous choice.

The chairman of the Scale Committee being asked to report announced that he could make a partial report, and it was regularly moved and seconded that the Convention go into Executive Session ..... Carried.

**Executive Session**

The report of the Scale Committee was then taken into consideration re the initial clause in the existing agreement. However, a lengthy discussion took place and the question relative to the motion passed on the second day's was regularly moved and seconded to be reconsidered. .Carried.

It was then moved and seconded that this resolution (No. 4) be altered to read "That we strike out the words 'one from every Local' and insert the words 'ten to be elected from the floor of the Convention.'"

Delegate Haysom moved, seconded, as an amendment as follows:

That the Scale Committee to meet the operators be comprised of two members from each sub-district, and the resident officers, making a committee of twelve."

The intent of this motion being that this committee consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, International Board Member and two representatives from each sub-district.

A motion to suspend the rules of order until this question was settled was put to a vote and was ....Carried.

After further discussion in this connection the amendment by Delegate Haysom was put to a vote and was Carried.

The original motion as amended was then put to a vote and was ..Carried.

Adjourned at 5.10 p.m., to reconvene at 9 a.m. Tuesday, February 23rd.

**Eighth Day—Morning Session**

Convention in executive session After some formal discussion re the advisability of discussing scale matters in the Convention, a motion was regularly moved and seconded that the Scale Committee have plenary powers to negotiate an agreement, to be ratified by referendum vote. The intent of the motion being that each sub-district would discuss their local inequalities, etc., in caucus, and the general Scale Committee would meet in Calgary prior to meeting the operators in order to formulate our demands.

Other matters incident to the closing of the convention were then taken up and disposed of, including votes of thanks to the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council for the use of the Labor Council for the use of the Labor Temple and the entertainment provided the delegates; also the fraternal delegates for their addresses and counsel.

Calgary and Fernie were placed in nomination for the Convention city for 1916, but after Delegate Smith and I. B. M. Rees had expatiated upon the advantages and beauties of Fernie, and promised the delegates a right, royal welcome, Fernie was made the unanimous choice by the Convention.

Several announcements were then made and later the delegates stood up and lustily sang the "Red Flag," Delegate Wheatley accompanying at the piano.

Delegate Burke moved, seconded, that this Convention adjourn sine die.

Adjourned 10.45 a.m.

**A CORRECTION**

Under the heading of "Corbin" in the Vice-President's report, which appeared in the last issue, George Elmes' name was mentioned in error, as the information referred to was given by R. Garbett, not Elmes.

**GLADSTONE LOCAL**

A special meeting will be held in the Miners' Hall on Sunday evening at 7.30 when matters of importance will be discussed, and to which every member is urged to participate.

**KNOX CHURCH, FERNIE**

Sunday, Feb. 28: 11 a.m. Special address to the children. 7.30 p.m., "The Heathen as Our Teachers." 7.30 p.m., Thursday, Thoughtful Workers. You are cordially invited to these services.

W. J. MacQuarrie, B. A., minister

Mr. MacQuarrie leaves Monday for Vancouver to attend the Home Mission Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Morris on Wednesday, March 3rd, at 2.30

**ALBERTA LEGISLATION**

Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea has issued the proclamation for the legislative session to meet for session on Thursday, February 25th

Knox Church mother's meeting will be held Wednesday, March 3rd, at 2.30. There will be a demonstration given on the "Cooking of Rice." Everybody welcome.

# The Employment of Electricity In Mines

The employment of electricity in varied applications being constantly on the increase in connection with the mining industry, we recommend to our readers the regulations produced hereunder which are part of the British "Coal Mines Act, 1911."

PART I.—The General Regulations as to the Installation and use of Electricity.

The following regulations shall not apply in the cause of any apparatus used above ground except such as may directly affect the safety of persons below ground.

(117) It shall be the duty of the mine owner, agent, and manager to comply with and enforce the following regulations, and it shall be the duty of all workmen and persons employed to conduct their work in accordance with the regulations.

(118) "Pressure" means the difference of electrical potential between any two conductors, or between a conductor, or between a conductor and earth as read by a hot wire or electrostatic volt-meter.

"Low pressure" means a pressure in a system normally not exceeding 250 volts where the electrical energy is used.

"Medium Pressure" means a pressure in a system normally above 250 volts, but not exceeding 650 volts, where the electrical energy is used.

"High Pressure" means a pressure in a system normally above 650 volts, but not exceeding 3,000 volts, where the electrical energy is used or supplied.

"Extra High Pressure" means a pressure in a system normally exceeding 3,000 volts, where the electrical energy is used or supplied.

"System" means an electrical system in which all the conductors and apparatus are electrically connected to a common source of electro-motive force.

"Concentric System" means a system in which the circuit in a conductor or conductors, called the inner conductor, is completed through one or more conductors, called the outer conductor, arranged so that the inner conductor is insulated, and the outer conductor is disposed over the insulation or, and more or less completely around the inner conductor.

"Conductor" means an electrical conductor arranged to be electrically connected to a system.

"Apparatus" means electrical apparatus, and includes all apparatus, machines, and fittings in which conductors are used, or of which they form a part.

"Circuit" means an electrical circuit forming a system or branch of a system.

"Covered with insulating material" means adequately covered with insulating material of such quality and thickness that there is no danger.

"Metallic covering" means iron or steel armouring, with or without a lead or other metallic sheath as the conditions of the case may require, or an iron or steel pipe surrounding two or more conductors.

"Bare" means not covered with insulating material.

"Live" means electrically charged.

"Dead" means at, or about, zero potential, and disconnected from any live system.

"Open Sparking" means sparking which owing to the lack of adequate provisions for preventing the ignition of inflammable gas external to apparatus would ignite such inflammable gas.

"Earthed" means connected to the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate discharge of electrical energy without danger.

"Earthing system" means an electrical system in which all the conductors, and other apparatus in connection therewith, used for the purpose of controlling the current or pressure in any system or part of a system.

"Authorized person" means a person appointed in writing by the manager of the mine to carry out certain duties incidental to the generation, transformation, distribution, or use of electrical energy in the mine, such person being a person who is competent for the purposes of the rule in which the term is used.

"Electrician" means a person appointed in writing by the manager of the mine to supervise the apparatus in the mine and the working thereof, such person being a person who is over 21 years of age, and is competent for the purposes of the rule in which the term is used.

"Danger" means danger to health or danger to life or limb from shock, [illegible] or from fire or explosion attendant upon the generation, transformation, distribution, or use of electrical energy.

"Use" of electricity means the con- [illegible] energy, heat, or light for the purpose of providing mechanical energy, heat, or light.

(119) Notices shall be sent to the inspector of the division, on the forms prescribed by the Secretary of State, as follows, namely:

(i) Notice of the intention to introduce apparatus into any mine, or into any ventilating district in any mine.

(ii) Notice of the intention to introduce or re-introduce electricity into any mine where the use of electricity has previously been prohibited by Section 60 (1) of the Act.

(iii) On or before the 21st day of January in every year an annual return giving the size and type of apparatus, and any particulars which may be required by the Secretary of State as to the circumstances of its use.

If the Inspector of the division does not object in writing, within one calendar month from the receipt by him of the notice, to the carrying out of either of the intentions specified in the first or second notices, the owners shall be entitled to carry out such intention or intentions.

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to telephones and signalling apparatus.

(120.) A proper plan on the same scale as that kept at the mine in fulfilment of the requirements of the Act shall be kept in the office at the mine showing the position of all fixed apparatus in the mine, other than cables, telephones and signalling apparatus. The said plan shall be corrected as often as may be necessary to keep it reasonably up to date, and it shall be produced to an inspector of mines at any time on his request.

(121) The following notices, constructed of durable material, shall be exhibited where necessary:

(i.) A notice prohibiting any person other than an authorized person from handling or interfering with apparatus.

(ii.) A notice containing directions as to procedure in case of fire. This notice shall be exhibited in every place containing apparatus, other than cables, telephones and signalling apparatus.

(iii.) A notice containing directions as to the restoration of persons suffering from the effects of electric shock.

(iv.) A notice containing instructions how to communicate with the person appointed under Regulation 128 (a). CMFWYP PPJP

(a). This notice shall be exhibited at the shaft bottom.

(122.)—(a) In all places lighted by electricity where a failure of the electric light would be likely to cause danger, one or more safety lamps or other proper lights shall be kept continuously burning.

(b) Efficient telephonic or other equivalent means of communication shall be provided for communicating between the place in which the switchgear provided under Regulation 128 (a) is erected and the shaft bottom or main distributing centre in the pit.

(c.) Fire buckets of suitable capacity, filled with clean, dry sand ready for immediate use in extinguishing fires, shall be kept in every place containing apparatus, other than cables, telephones and signalling apparatus.

(123.)—(a.) Where necessary to prevent danger or mechanical damage transformers and switchgear shall be placed in a separate room, compartment or box.

(b) Unless the apparatus is so constructed, protected, and worked as to obviate the risk of fire or inflammable material shall be used in the construction of any room, compartment, or box containing apparatus, or in the construction of any of the fittings therein. Each such room, compartment, or box shall be substantially constructed and shall be kept dry.

(c.) Adequate working space and means of access clear of obstruction and free from danger shall be provided for all apparatus that has to be worked or attended to by any person, and all handles intended to be operated shall be conveniently placed for that purpose.

(124.)—(a.) All apparatus and conductors shall be sufficient in size and power for the work they may be called upon to do, and so constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained as to prevent danger so far as is reasonably practicable.

(b.) All insulating material shall be chosen with special regard to the circumstances of its proposed use. It shall be of mechanical strength sufficient for its purpose, and so far as is practicable, it shall be of such a character or so protected as fully to maintain its insulating properties under working conditions of temperature and moisture.

(c) Every part of a system shall be kept efficiently insulated from earth except the (i) the neutral point of a polyphase system may be earthed at one point only; (ii.) the mid-voltage point of any system, other than a concentric system, may be earthed at one point only; and (iii.) the outer conductor of a concentric system shall be [illegible] it shall be earthed by connection to an earthing system at the surface of the mine.

(d.) Efficient means shall be provided for indicating any defect in the [illegible]

(125)—(a) All metallic sheaths, covering, handles, joint-boxes, switchgear frames, instrument covers, switches and fuse covers and boxes and all lampholders, unless efficiently protected by an earthed or insulating covering made of fire resisting material, and the frames and bedplates of generators, transformers, and motors (including portable motors), shall be earthed in connection to an earthing system at the surface of the mine.

(b.) Where the cables are provided with a metallic covering constructed and installed in accordance with Regulation 129 (e), such metallic covering may be used as a means of connection to the earthing system. All the conductors of an earthing system shall have a conductivity at all parts and at all joints at least equal to 50 per cent. of that of the largest conductor used solely to supply the apparatus a part of which it is desired to earth. Provided that no conductor of an earthing system shall have a cross-sectional area of less than .022 of a square inch.

(c) All joints in earth conductors and all joints to the metallic covering of the cables shall be properly soldered or otherwise efficiently made, and every earth conductor shall be soldered into a lug for each of its terminal connections. No switch, fuse or circuit breaker shall be placed in any earth conductor.

This rule shall not apply (except in the case of portable apparatus) to any system in which the pressure does not exceed low pressure direct current or 125 volts alternating current.

(126)—(a) Where electricity is distributed at a pressure higher than medium pressure (i.) it shall not be used without transformation to medium or low pressure except in fixed machines in which the high or extra-high pressure parts are stationary; and (ii) motors under 20 H.P. shall be supplied with current through a transformer stepping down to medium or low pressure.

(b.) Where energy is transformed, suitable provision shall be made to guard against danger by reason of the lower pressure apparatus becoming accidentally charged above its normal pressure by leakage from or contact with the higher pressure apparatus.

(127) Switchgear and all terminals, cable ends, cable-joints and connections of apparatus shall be constructed and installed so that—

(i.) All parts shall be of mechanical strength sufficient to resist rough usage.

(ii.) All conductors and contact areas shall be of ample current carrying capacity and all joints in conductors shall be properly soldered or otherwise efficiently made.

(iii.) The lodgment of any matter likely to diminish the insulation, and of coal dust on or close to live parts shall be prevented.

(iv.) All live parts shall be so protected or enclosed as to prevent accidental contact by persons and danger from arcs or short circuits, fire or water.

(v.) Where there may be risk of igniting gas, coal dust, or other inflammable material, all parts shall be so protected as to prevent open sparking.

(128.)—(a.) Properly constructed switchgear for cutting off the supply of current to the mine shall be provided at the surface of the mine, and during the time any cable is live a person authorized to operate the said switchgear shall be available within easy reach thereof.

Lightning arresters, properly adjusted and maintained, shall be provided where necessary to prevent danger.

(b) Efficient means, suitably placed, shall be provided for cutting off all pressure from every part of a system, as may be necessary to prevent danger.

(c) Such efficient means shall be provided for cutting off all pressure automatically from the part or parts of the system affected in the event of a fault, as may be necessary to prevent danger.

(d) Every motor shall be controlled by switchgear for starting and stopping, so arranged as to cut off all pressure from the motor and from all apparatus in connection therewith, and so placed as to be easily worked by the person appointed to work the motor.

(e) If a concentric system is used no switch, fuse, or circuit breaker shall be placed in the outer conductor, or in any conductor connected thereto, except that, if required, a reversing switch may be inserted in the outer conductor at the place where the current is being used. Nevertheless, switches, fuses, or circuit breakers may be used to break the connection with the generators or transformers supplying the electricity; provided that the connection of the outer conductor with the earthing system shall not thereby be broken.

(129) All cables, other than flexible cables for portable apparatus and signalling wires, shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) They shall be covered with in- [illegible] conductor of a concentric system may be bared. The lead sheath of lead-sheathed cables and the iron or steel armouring of armoured cables shall be of not less thickness respectively than [illegible] Standards Committee.

(b) They shall be efficiently protected from mechanical damage and supported at sufficiently frequent intervals and in such a manner as adequately to prevent danger and damage to the cables.

(c) Concentric cables, or two-core or multi-core cables protected by a metallic covering, or single-core cables protected by a metallic covering which shall contain all the conductors of the circuit, shall be used (i) where the pressure exceeds low pressure; (ii.) where the roadway conveying the cables is also used for mechanical haulage; and (iii.) where there may be risk of igniting gas, coal-dust, or other inflammable material.

Provided that if the medium pressure direct current system is used (i) two single-core cables protected by metallic coverings may be used for any circuit if the said metallic coverings are bonded together by earth conductors so placed that the distance between any two consecutive bonds is not greater than 100 feet measured along either cable, and (ii.) two single-core cables covered with insulating material efficiently protected otherwise than by a metallic covering may be used in gate roads (except in gate roads which are also used for mechanical haulage, or where there may be risk of igniting gas, coal-dust, or other inflammable material) for the purpose of supplying portable apparatus.

(d) Cables unprotected by a metallic covering shall be properly secured by some non-conducting and readily breakable material to efficient insulators.

(e) The metallic covering of every cable shall be (i) electrically continuous throughout; (ii) earthed, if it is required by Regulation 125 (a) to be earthed, by a connection to the earthing system of not less conductivity than the same length of the said metallic covering; (iii) efficiently protected against corrosion where necessary; (iv.) of a conductivity at all parts and at all joints at least equal to 50 per cent. of the conductivity of the largest conductor enclosed by the said metallic covering; and (v.) where there may be risk of igniting gas, coal-dust, or other inflammable material, so constructed as to prevent as far as is practicable any fault or leakage of current from the live conductors from causing open sparking.

Provided that where two single-core cables protected by metallic coverings bonded together in accordance with paragraph (c) of this Regulation are used for a circuit, the conductivity of each of the said metallic coverings at all parts and at all joints shall be at least equal to 25 per cent of the conductivity of the conductor enclosed thereby.

(f.) Cables and conductors where joined up to motors, transformers, switchgear, and other apparatus, shall be installed so that (i.) they are mechanically protected by securely attaching the metallic covering (if any) to the apparatus; and (ii.) the insulating material at each cable end is efficiently sealed so as to prevent the diminution of its insulating properties. Where necessary to prevent abrasion or to secure gas-tightness there shall be properly constructed bushes.

(130.)—(a.) Flexible cables for portable apparatus shall be twocore or multi-core and covered with insulating material which shall be efficiently protected from mechanical damage. If a flexible metallic covering be used either as the outer conductor of a concentric system or as a means of protection from mechanical damage the same shall not alone be used to form an earth conductor for the portable apparatus.

(b.) Every flexible cable for portable apparatus itself by a properly constructed connector.

(c.) At every point where flexible cables are joined to main cables a switch capable of entirely cutting off the pressure from the flexible cables shall be provided.

(d) No lampholder shall be in metallic connection with the guard or other metal work of a portable lamp.

(131.)—(a) Every person appointed to work, supervise, examine or adjust any apparatus shall be competent for the work that he is set to do. No person except an electrician or a competent person acting under his supervision shall undertake any work where technical knowledge or experience is required in order adequately to avoid danger.

(b.) An electrician shall be appointed in writing by the manager to supervise the apparatus. If necessary for the proper fulfilment of the duties detailed in the succeeding paragraphs of this rule the manager shall also appoint in writing an assistant or assistants to the electrician.

(c.) The electrician shall be in daily attendance at the mine. He shall be responsible for the fulfilment of the following duties, which shall be carried out by him or by an assistant or assistants duly appointed under paragraph (b): (i.) the thorough examination of all apparatus (including the the testing of earth conductors and metallic coverings for continuity) as often as may be necessary to prevent danger; and (ii.) the examination and testing of all new apparatus, and of all apparatus re-erected in a new position in the mine before it is put into service in the new position.

Provided that in the absence of the electrician for more than one day the manager shall appoint in writing an efficient substitute.

(d.) The electrician shall keep at the mine a log-book made up of daily log-sheets kept in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State. The said log-book shall be produced at any time to an inspector of mines on his requests.

(e.) Should there be a fault in any circuit the part affected shall be made dead without delay, and shall remain so until the fault has been remedied.

(f.) All apparatus shall be kept clear of obstruction and free from dust, dirt and moisture, as may be necessary to prevent danger.

Inflammable or explosive material shall not be stored in any room, compartment, or box containing apparatus, or in the vicinity of apparatus.

(g.) Adequate precautions shall be taken by earthing or other suitable means to discharge electrically any conductor or apparatus, or any adjacent apparatus if there is danger therefrom, before it is handled, and to prevent any conductor or apparatus from being accidentally or inadvertently electrically charged when persons are working thereon. While lamps are being changed the pressure shall be cut off.

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to the cleaning of commutators and slip rings working at low or medium pressures.

(h.) The person authorized to work an electrically driven coal-cutter or other portable machine shall not leave the machine while it is working, and shall, before leaving the working place ensure that the pressure is cut off from the flexible trailing cable which supplies such coal-cutter or other portable machine. Trailing cables shall not be dragged along by the machine when working.

(i.) Every flexible cable shall be examined periodically (if used with a portable machine, at least once in each shift by the person authorized to work the machine), and if found damaged or defective it shall forthwith be replaced by a spare cable in good and substantial repair. Such damaged or defective cable shall not be further used underground until after it has been sent to the surface and there properly repaired.

(132) In any part of a mine in which inflammable gas, although not normally present, is likely to occur in quantity sufficient to be indicative of danger, the following additional requirements shall be observed:

(i.) All cables, apparatus, signalling wires and signalling instruments, shall be constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained, so that in the normal working thereof there shall be no risk of open sparking.

(ii.) All motors shall be constructed so that when any part is live all rubbing contacts (such as commutators and slip rings) are so arranged or enclosed as to prevent open sparking.

(iii.) The pressure shall be switched off apparatus forthwith if open sparking occurs, and during the whole time that examination or adjustment disclosing parts liable to open sparking is being made. The pressure shall not be switched on again until the apparatus has been examined by the electrician or one of his duly appointed assistants and the defect (if any) has been remedied or the adjustment made.

(iv.) Every electric lamp shall be enclosed in an air-tight fitting, and the lamp globe itself shall be hermetically sealed.

(v.) A safety lamp shall be provided and used with each motor when working, and should any indication of fire-damp appear from such safety lamp, the person appointed to work the motor shall forthwith cut off the pressure therefrom and report the matter to a fireman, examiner or deputy or other official.

(133.)—(a) Current from lighting or power circuits shall not be used for firing shots.

(b) Shot-firing cables shall be covered and protected as provided by Regulation 130 (a) for flexible cables. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent them from touching other cables and apparatus.

(134.)—(d) Where electricity is used for signalling the pressure in any one circuit shall not exceed 25 volts.

(b) Contact-makers shall be so constructed as to prevent the accidental closing of the circuit.

(c) Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent signal and telephone wires from touching cables and other apparatus.

(135.)—(a) All relighting apparatus shall be so contsructed, worked and maintain as to preclude the accumulation of explosive gas within it.

(b) Relighting apparatus shall not be used in any part of a mine to which Regulation 132 applies.

(c) All safety lamps when relighted shall be examined before being issued.

(136)—(a) Haulage by electric locomotives on the overhead trolly wire system is prohibited in any mine in which coal is worked.

(b) Haulage by electric locomotives on the overhead trolley wire system may be used in mines other than coal mines, and haulage by storage battery locomotives may be used in any mine, with the consent in writing first obtained of the Secretary of State in all cases, and subject to such conditions affecting safety as may be prescribed by him.

(137)—(a) Any of the requirements of this part of these Regulations shall not apply in any case in which exemption is obtained from the Secretary of State on the ground either of emergency or special circumstances, on such conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(b.) The requirements of this part of these Regulations which relate to the construction of cables and other apparatus shall not before the the 1st day of January, 1920, apply to any apparatus which was in use before the 1st day of June, 1911, and which had been constructed or had before the 1st day of June, 1911, been adapted so as to comply with the requirements relating to the construction of electrical apparatus in mines in force before that date, unless the inspector of the division, by written notice served on the owner, agent or manager as regards either all or any of the said requirements of the foregoing rules so directs. If the owner, agent, or manager within 14 days after the receipt of such notice objects to comply with the requirements specified in the notice, the matter shall be settled in manner provided by the Act for settling disputes.

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

**GLADSTONE LOCAL**
**No. 2314**
Meet first and third Fridays, Miners' Hall, Fernie; second and fourth Fridays, Club Hall, Coal Creek. Sick Benefit attached.—T. Uphill, Sec., Fernie, B. C.

**MICHEL LOCAL**
**No. 2334**
Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—R. Beard, secretary.

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

**HILLCREST LOCAL**
**No. 1058**
Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—Mack Stigler.

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

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

**COALHURST LOCAL**
**No. 1189**
meet every Sunday in Miners' Hall, 3 p.m. No sick benefit. Secretary, F. Barringham; President, Duncan McNab.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CORBIN LOCAL**
**No. 2877**
Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—R. Garbutt, sec., Corbin, B.C.

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

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

The Cook always feels confident of pure and wholesome food when using

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

A Pure, Grape Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

Made from Grapes

No Alum No Lime Phosphate

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

PELEG HOWLAND, Esq., President ELIAS ROGERS, Esq., Vice-Pres.

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 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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

P. B. Fowler, Manager Fernie Branch

## Eczema for Two Years

## Cured by Zam-Buk

**Mrs. A. Warwick, Cooksville, Ont., writes:—"For two years I was badly troubled with eczema on my leg. I used various salves and lotions, but could get no relief. The sores kept getting worse until finally I was obliged to give up my work. I was in despair when one day a friend advised me to try Zam-Buk. I did so, and I cannot tell you how pleased I was with the result. Zam-Buk quickly allayed the itching and smarting sensation, and finally healed the sores. My leg is now as well as ever."**

Hundreds of others suffering from eczema have ended this disease by applying Zam-Buk, some even after suffering twenty-five years and spending hundreds of dollars on medical treatment.

**Zam-Buk is purely herbal. Unlike ordinary ointments it it does not contain harsh minerals, poisonous coloring matter, or coarse animal fats which in a short time go rancid. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or sore its herbal essences penetrate to the very root of the trouble, kill the disease, and relieve the pain.**

**Use Zam-Buk for cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, piles, pimples, chronic sores, chapped hands, frost bites, and all skin diseases and injuries. At all druggists and stores, or postpaid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price, 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25.**

**Send this article, name of paper, and 1c. stamp (for return postage) for FREE TRIAL BOX.**


### MINER'S INCH

A method in use in California by the ditch companies who supply water for "hydraulicking" consists in allowing water to flow through a rectangular aperture, the volume flowing being estimated by the number of inches in the width of the aperture. The term miner's inch is somewhat indefinite as the head of water above the centre of the aperture used by different companies is not always the same, and the "inch" is found to vary from 1.36 to 1.73 cubic feet of water per minute. The most common measurement is through an aperture constructed of planks 1¾ inches thick, and having a height of two inches, the bottom of the aperture being two inches above the bottom of the measuring box. The head of water is six inches above the centre of the aperture, and each inch of this opening represents a flow of 1½ cubic feet per minute.—Science & Art of Mining.

# *Nova Scotia Labor Legislation*

### Workmen's Compensation

An Act respecting the Laws Relating to the Liability of Employers to make Compensation to their Employees for Injuries Received in the Course of their Employment, gives power to the Governor-in-Council to appoint a commission of three or more members, whose duty it shall be to examine into and report as to the laws in force in the Province of Nova Scotia relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment; to examine into and report on the societies exempt from the operation of Chapter 3, Acts of 1910, and the terms and conditions under which such societies should continue to be so exempted or otherwise, and to submit to draft bill in accordance with such report.

The societies referred to as exempted from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1910 are those existing at certain collieries in the province at which miners' relief societies have been established, among which may be mentioned the Dominion Coal Company, the Acadia Coal Company, the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, and the Sydney & Louisburg Railway Company, Limited.

### Coal Mines Regulation

A number of amendments are made to the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1908 and amending Acts. That part of the law relating to the establishment of boards of examiners for the purpose of recommending certificates of competency to managers, underground managers and overmen, is changed by repealing a former section, which required as members of an examining board two mechanical engineers holding first-class certificates of competency, and by the addition of sections providing that no person shall be entitled to a certificate of competency as a manager, underground manager, or overman who is not a British subject of the full age of 21 years, and has not had at least four years' experience underground in a coal mine, one year of which must have been at the working face; that every candidate for a certificate of competency as a manager must be the holder of a certificate of competency as an underground manager, and have served one year at a working face and one year as an overman or examiner.

### Certificated Workmen

That part of the original law relating to certificated workmen which provides that no person not employed as a miner in a mine previous to the 11th day of March, 1898, shall be permitted to cut, mine, bore, blow, sheer, loosen or extract coal by hand, machinery, or otherwise unless he has been employed in some capacity in a mine for the period of one year and holds a certificate to that effect from a board of examiners of workmen, is amended by leaving out the word "sheer" and adding the words, "And unless he is accompanied by some person entitled to be given charge of a working face." That part of the Act defining who may be given charge of a "working face" is changed by leaving out a clause which provided for this position being filled by a person who had "been employed in a mine in some capacity for a period of one year." The present law provides that no person shall be given charge of a "working face" in a mine who does not hold (a) a certificate of service as a miner; or (b) a certificate of competency as a miner granted by a Board of Examiners of Workmen; and that unless such person has been employed in a mine for at least one wear as a miner.

### Payment of Wages

Section 22 of the original Act dealing with questions of payment of wages, the measurement and weighing of mineral, etc., has added to it a section providing that the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines may make rules prescribing the procedure to be observed in the appointment by the persons employed in the mine, of a person to act in the adjustment of questions arising out of payment for wages, or in cases where they have been unable to agree upon the appointment of such a person, or have failed to make an appointment.

### Defective Mines

That part of Section 43 of the original Act which deals with defective mines and the procedure to be followed, and defines the duties of the owner, agent or manager of a mine after being given notice of an inspector to and providing for arbitration of objections put forth by any owner, agent, or manager, remedy defects complained of, is amended by the addition of a clause which provides that such owner, agent or manager neglecting to comply with the provisions of the Act shall not only be guilty of an offence, as mentioned in the original Act, but shall be "liable to a penalty of at least eighty dollars for each and every day he fails to comply with the requisition of the notice, or with the award, and the notice and the award shall be deemed to be written notice of the offence."

### Timbering

Rule 31 of Section 46, relating to the support of coal in working places, which in the original Act provided only for the support by sprags or wooden props of coal during the operating of holing or under-cutting, is repealed and a new section substituted, which provides that in every coal mine, unless otherwise directed by the inspector, the coal and the roof in every working place, during the operation of boring, holing or undercutting shall be safely supported by sprags, or wooden props, or other support, and any person failing to comply with this provision shall be guilty of an offence against the Act, and may, in addition to other penalties, have his certificate (if the holder of one) temporarily suspended or cancelled.

Sections are also added providing that a sufficient supply of timber or other material suitable for supports shall at all times be kept at suitable and convenient places; that it shall be the duty of every underground manager, overman and mine examiner to see that these provisions are strictly carried out, and that it shall be the duty of the Deputy Inspector for the district to forthwith report to the Commissioner the name of all persons holding certificates who are convicted of any offence under the provisions of this rule.

### Employees to Receive Information re Act

Section 51 of the original Act, which provided that employees of mines, upon application, and those employed for the first time, should be provided with a copy of the Act, is amended by providing for the supplying to employees of "a prescribed abstract of the Act, or of such parts of the same as are deemed necessary," and a section is added that copies of said abstract shall be supplied free of charge to the owner, agent or manager of any mine who applies for the same.

Section 58 of the old Act is amended by changing the penalty provided against every person other than an agent, owner, manager, underground manager, or overman guilty of an offence against the Act, from not less than one and not more than eight dollars, as in the old measure, to not less than five, or more than twenty-five dollars.

### Stationary Engineers

A number of changes are made in that part of the Act which deals with stationary engineers. Where the old Act provided for the granting of certificates of competency by a Board of Examiners to stationary engineers, the new Act adds the words, "and licenses to firemen," and provision is made for the signing of certificates by the Commissioner, after being countersigned by some member of the Board of Examiners. The composition, also, of the Board of Examiners is changed by including with the inspector of mines "not more than four other qualified persons" to compose the Board, whereas in the old measure the board was to consist of the Inspector of Mines and "such persons representing the managers of mines and the engineers, and such qualified persons, not connected with mining as the Governor-in-Council determines."

Provisions in the old Act for the establishment of local boards of examiners and their conduct are repealed in the new measure. The essentials for examination for a certificate or license under the Act remain almost the same as in the old measure, with the necessary change to cover the inclusion of licenses to firemen. In filling up an application form the old measure required the applicant to state the nature of his employment for five years previous to the date of application; the new measure requires the information for three years. In the old measure, also, the section which provides for the furnishing of satisfactory certificates as to service, sobriety and general good character, contained the words "or he shall be already the holder of a certificate of competency." These words are dropped in the new measure. A new section is added providing that all applications for examination shall be made to the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines at his office in Halifax at least ten days before the date fixed for the holding of said examination.

That section of the old Act relating to the granting of licenses to firemen which provides that "every person who has served for not less than one year as fireman shall be entitled to receive from the Board of Examiners a license as fireman under the like conditions as to age and character as in the case of engineers" is changed by striking out all words after "fireman" and substituting the following: "at a steam boiler, and who satisfies at least one member of the Board of Examiners after an oral examination that the applicant has a sufficient knowledge of boilers to have charge of them, shall, upon satisfying the Board as to age and character, be entitled to receive from the Board of Examiners a license as a fireman."

The Act also ratifies and confirms all certificates of service and of competency and of licenses to firemen granted before the coming into force of the new measure.

### The Mines Act

The Mines Act of 1911 is amended in a few particulars, having to do chiefly with questions involving the leasing of mineral lands. Amendments are made giving fuller powers to the government to take possession of mineral lands under lease in order to ensure the payment of royalties, or to maintain mining properties unimpaired and generally as an asset of the province. The Government's power of lien also is extended to include not only the lease or leases and the workings, plant and other property in connection therewith, but also the areas held by lessees. That part of the old Act which provides for the reservation as a barrier of a space of ten yards in width immediately within and along each of the boundary lines of the land covered by any lease, is amended by the addition of a provision that the inspector of mines may, at any time direct that the width of the barrier may be increased, and may also direct the reservation of barriers within the boundary lines covered by a lease. Penalty is provided, also, for non-compliance.

Slight changes are made in the section of the old Act relating to the returns to be sent to the Commissioner. In the old measure it was provided that the return should cover the number of persons "ordinarily" employed in or about every mine. The amending Act drops the word "ordinarily," and in addition to providing that returns may be in the form prescribed by the schedule attached to the Act provides that returns may be sent in such other form as the Commissioner may prescribe.

### FIRST AID TO VICTIMS ELECTRIC SHOCK

1. Remove victim from contact with wire. In doing this, use dry wood, dry clothing or rubber gloves. Be careful that rescuer does not receive shock himself. Stand on dry wood before touching victim. Then, with dry clothing or rubber gloves on the hands, grab the victim by loose clothing and lift quickly from contact with wire.

2. Send for a doctor.

3. Use Pulmotor or Oxygen tank if you have one handy.

4. Artificial respiration.

(a) Place patient on stomach with head turned to one side, with mouth and nose free from ground.

(b) Straddle victim's hips, facing his head.

(c) Place hands on lower ribs and throw your weight heavily forward so as to bring heavy pressure on the victim's ribs, squeezing the air out of his lungs. Press on ribs for three seconds. Then release pressure suddenly, allowing the air to enter his lungs. Remove pressure for two seconds, then repeat operation. Care should be taken that this movement is not faster than 12 times a minute. Continue this movement for at least one hour, or until a doctor arrives, or the victim breathes naturally. This is important.

5. Do not give stimulants such as whisky or brandy.

6. Dashing cold water in the face or placing spirits of ammonia or oxygen gas near the nose will often cause the victim to gasp, thus helping respiration.

7. It is highly important to reach the victim quickly and begin this treatment at once.

This is the "prone method," and is one of the best known methods in case electric shock. It can be easily operated by one man and does away with holding the victim's tongue, as in the case of other methods.


There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.



## WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

### Mrs. Kelly Advises all Women to Take "Fruit-a-Tives"

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., AUG. 26th, 1913.

**"I can highly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking "Fruit-a-tives" for a general break-down and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollar's worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking "Fruit-a-tives" after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case".**

MRS. W. N. KELLY

**"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.**



# The District Ledger

## As an Advertising Medium is Without Equal in the Crow's Nest Pass

***It reaches Earner and Spender. It appeals to them because it supports their cause. The workers own the paper and control its policy. All advertising of a questionable nature is barred from its columns. Advertisers do not have to pay compliments, but we quote the following received from a very large firm in New Jersey, U. S.***

**We have looked through your paper with considerable care and interest. We might take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the service as rendered so far. We would also add that it is one of the cleanest weeklies that we have run across in some time.**

# The District Ledger

Published every Thursday evening at its office, Pellatt Avenue, Fernie, B. C. Subscription $1.00 per year in advance. An exceilent 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.

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380


## A STUDY IN LACONICS

On January 2nd a terrific explosion took place in "B" North Mine at Coal Creek.

On Monday, February 15th, J. T. Place (Nanaimo) asked the Hon. Minister of Mines (Premier, Sir Richard McBride) the following questions:

1. Is it the intention of the Government to investigate the recent explosion at Coal Creek?

2. If so, when?

The Hon. Sir Richard McBride replied as follows:

1. "Yes."

2. "As soon as possible."

It would be exceedingly interesting to know the hon. gentleman's definition of "as soon as possible."

On June 19th an explosion occurred at Hillcrest, Alta. On July 2nd the Commission of Inquiry started its labors. Alberta's promptitude in appointing the commission is commendable; her selection of an individual not possessing technical acquaintance with coal mining is not. We cannot commend B.C. for promptitude, and so far the appointee is an unknown quantity. Perhaps herein lies the compensating factor. Let us hope so.

The Hillcrest explosion was accompanied by a fearful toll in human life; Coal Creek explosion was of greater magnitude from the point of view of force expended, the only fatality being the sad case of Evan Evans. The death of the mines inspector was due, in the first place, to his ardent desire to obtain data, without loss of time, which might shed light on the cause of the explosion. The adage: "Delays are dangerous," was not applicable to his case unfortunately. There are some poisons whose effects are sure, but of which but slight traces are discernible if the post-mortem be delayed. In like manner procrastination may be the thief of time, yet occasionally aids the obscuration of the issue.

Never do today what you can put off until tomorrow may serve a more expedient purpose than an undue precipitancy.

"As soon as possible" is beautifully indefinite, and if brevity be the soul of wit then he who gave voice to this classic utterance is worthy of elevation from his present position to one a notch above the rank of him who had "Ich dien" (I serve) for a motto and his escutcheon bear the devise "L'etat c'est moi" (The State—THAT'S ME.")

## ALBERTA NEEDS A TRUCK ACT

Upon making enquiry we were informed that, in the adjoining province of Alberta there are conditions prevailing in some of the coal camps which ought to be remedied at an early date by the legislative assembly at Edmonton if that body desires to place itself in the same category as its Eastern and Western neighbors insofar as the protection of the wage earner is concerned in his relations as a buyer of commodities with the firm or corporation by whom he is employed.

There are corporations which do operate what is known as "Company Stores" where the prices charged are no higher than those prevailing elsewhere. This is the exception, not the rule. Legislative bodies in many countries have recognized the importance of preventing workers from suffering abuses, hence "truck acts" have been passed.

Probably those who have control of "pluck me" stores are laboring under the impression they are immune from legislative control because there are no statutes in the Province of Alberta to which they are subject, if so it were well for those affected to inform themselves on this point when they may learn that there is a Dominion Act governing the payment of wages in kind which makes it unlawful, on the part of any employer, to pay wages in any other manner than through the medium of legal tender or its equivalent.

If payment be made otherwise the party feeling himself injured may have recourse to the courts for the amount of wages due him regardless of the fact he may have received what purports to be part payment in goods or merchandise.

The Dominion legislation was not enacted for the purpose of covering districts, not provinces. Therefore we would urge the parliamentary representatives of Alberta to take action to remedy the deficiency and enact legislation to prevent the continuance of the existing wrong.

## WHAT CAN FERNIE DO TO RELIEVE DISTRESS?

Today the question confronting the average worker is "how am I going to make ends meet?"

The future prospect is by no means bright regardless of the newspapers using every effort to proclaim a return to prosperity in the Spring. The [illegible] have discussed the subject from various angles and occasionally a few crumbs of comfort have been forthcoming but, as already stated there is no permanent solution under present conditions, nevertheless, because we know we must die some time is no reason why we should give up the ghost now.

The suggestion we offer may not be of much value, and when advancing it realize perfectly well it will not solve the problem, still it is worth as much as other suggestions that have been advanced and probably not a bit more. The City of Fernie has land which can be brought under cultivation, then let the municipality petition certain sums of money from the Provincial Government, said sum to be used as a fund for the purpose of paying out wages to those who have been put to work clearing the land and preparing it for cultivation, then sow it to feed, and when the crop is gathered the proceeds therefrom can be applied towards paying off the loan obtained. For example, instead of buying provender for the consumption of the city's horses from outside sources the Fire Department can be debited with so many tons at market prices and a like sum paid on loan account.

This plan is not put forward except as a stop gap but there are many in our midst who are in need and must have relief, but whose pride (foolish it may be) prevents them from seeking charity, preferring to perform useful labor and be paid for so doing.

## HOW JOHN "DIVIDES UP."

"In 10 years John D. Rockefeller got $9,260,000 'income' out of the Colorado mines. In that time 15,000 employes received only $92,000,000. In other words, the 15,000 employes drew only ten times the amount given ONE MAN—who never did a stroke of work in connection with producing this wealth. This is the profit system—capitalism. It's great—for the owners, but not for the workers. Under Socialism, the workers will be the owners and they'll get all they produce.—Pittsburg Socialist."

In reading the above don't run away with the notion that Socialists are denouncing J. D. Rockefeller as an individual capitalist, the idea is but to point out the natural result of the "system" which breeds individuals of which John D. is a product. Those to blame for this state of affairs are not capitalists alone, but every unit in society must likewise bear his or her share of condemnation so long as he or she supports the means whereby it is continued. As the working class suffer the most it is to their interest more than to that of those who are relatively benefited to a certain degree by the "system" to study how they can put a stop to their many ills.

Czar Nicholas has evidently decided to stamp out trade unions for all time to come. A Russian Socialist named Adamovitch, who was found guilty of belonging to a labor union, has been banished to Siberia for life. Of his 73 companions two were condemned to several years' hard labor and the rest to imprisonment in a fortress for some years. Adamovitch's conviction was based on two charges, first, membership in a labor union; secondly, editing a trade union paper without the censor's sanction. This report comes via Paris and would hardly have been permitted to pass the censor if it were not true. It also appears that the recent strikes at several points in Russia, where the workers revolted when they were on the verge of starvation, have been suppressed, as the European newspapers contain no further details relating to those occurrences. But new upheavals may follow almost any day.

The above clipping from the "Cleveland Citizen" would indicate that Russia's conversion to goodness since her alliance with the pioneers of democracy is not yet completed, probably after this war is ended the Muscovite will be much more in the limelight and the details of his reversion to barbarism will be thoroughly exploited, and—"There will be a reason."

## TELL THE TRUTH

In his budget speech the Minister of Finance (W. T. White) states that "in our ordinary expenditure is an amount of $2,500,000 which will be required this year for the relief of distress in the drought stricken districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In addition we are making provision for about $7,500,000 or more to be expended in the purchase of seed grain."

These statements should not be omitted by immigration lecturers when endeavoring to induce farmers in the Old Country to try their fortunes in the agricultural districts of the Dominion.

One of the common complaints heard in the Old Country is summed up in the following observations: "We are told all of the advantages about farming in Canada, but little is said about the disadvantages. It would be far better for all parties concerned if both the good and bad features were described, because then a man would know what to expect and make preparations accordingly.

This is only just, and we don't think a Government should permit their agents to use methods which might be excused in a horse trade where the property to be purchased is on the ground, because sooner or later the truth will out, and then the dissatisfaction becomes manifest.

The foregoing remarks we consider timely, and in spirit of fairness expressed therein should appeal to the authorities. To place only one side of the picture and show a passing glance of the other is not productive of respect for the integrity of a government when later it is learnt by bitter experience that the whole truth was not told.

Respect for the law will not be increased by the fact that C. Hunter Gaine got five years for stealing $1,056,000 from a Memphis bank and an 18-year-old boy got 20 years for stealing $5,000 from a bank at Pawnee, Oklahoma.

All men are equal before the law, but after the law's decrees have been announced the "equality" of punishment is inverse ratio to the enormity of the offense. The less you steal, the more you get, the more you steal, the less you get.

## COALHURST

The mine is still working two days a week and quite a strong contingent pulled their freight during the past few days for parts unknown. Some, however, are taking advantage of the war situation and enlisting.

Tom Clapham and Geo. Norley were spending the week-end at home. They both seem to enjoy serving their King, so far.

Charlie Prescott was home on a visit to his family this week. He reports that this is not the only place where times are bad.

Daniel Quigley, pit boss, met with a very nasty accident on Saturday last. It appears he was driving down Main Street, returning to the livery barn after a drive, when something went wrong. Perhaps the horse got startled; anyway, it suddenly wheeled and kicked clear of the rig, and as a result Dan is now lying at time of writing almost at death's door with a fractured skull. Nobody seems to know just how the accident happened, but the many friends of Mr. Quigley hope to hear of his recovery.

Mr. John Keith spent last week in Edmonton attending the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge Convention, returning on Saturday.

John E. Thornhill and Ernest Ashcroft left Coalhurst this week for Montana to look for a better labor market.

Fred Barringham was visiting relations in Coalhurst last week, he also being on the unemployed list. He left after a few days for Calgary, maybe to get a uniform and "some rations."

A social evening was well spent on Friday last in the reception rooms at the Pacific Hotel. Cards and games and refreshments were indulged in.

Thursday, February 19th, John Robt. Gammon and Annie MacPherson, in St. Matthew's Church, Coalhurst.

J. Lane quit the mine last week and left for his homestead down South.

## NEWS IN TABLOID

"Nelson New's" headline: "Swiss Watch Opposing Armies." A case of "Every little movement has a meaning of its own."

The Swedish government offers to act as "bobby" over disposition if British will release the copper recently seized.

Norway's flag is so like the British emblem that it may furnish the excuse to Germany for sinking a neutral.

Dearth of aniline dyes heretofore obtained from Germany compels Britain to forward raw material to Switzerland for finishing.

Thirty-eight of Winnipeg's civic employees have been discharged. The report is most of them will be absorbed in the water district.

Word comes from Ottawa of the introduction of a bill to disfranchise civil servants at Federal elections and to disqualify them from holding an elective office, Federal, Provincial or municipal.

It looks as if the Germans were going to "get in Dutch" with the Hollanders because of the former's failure to reply to their note of protest.

A nation-wide peace conference will be held in Chicago on the 27th and 28th of this month. Among the men and women of international and national reputation who have been invited to address the conference are the following: Hon. August Schvan, Sweden; Hon. W. Morgan Shuster, Washington; Dr. John Mez, Germany; Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Budapest, Hungary; Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Boston; Hamilton Holt, New York; Samuel Gompers, Washington; Morris Hillquit, New York; Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, New York; Hon. J. Stitt Wilson, California; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York; Dr. James J. Walsh, New York.

## AN OUTSPOKEN CLERIC

We are indebted to a contemporary for the following:

The Rev. W. H. Irwin, Methodist preacher, Athabasca, is at least original. Not content with disturbing the sluggish thought of the orthodox by a series of sermons based on psychological and scientific facts, he announces that he will preach on the Social problem next Sunday night to be followed a week later by an address that will survey the field on anarchy, trade unionism and Socialism in search of a guiding principle by which to overthrow economic tyranny and class power. Mr. Irwin is brave. It is an open secret that he has, by his exposition of late agitated some devout members [illegible] some others have [illegible] of their religious faith. As an authority on sociology, with an avowed leaning to constructive Socialism, Mr. Irwin's address should fill the church.

## SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

All members of the Socialist Party of Canada in the Fernie constituency are urged to attend a meeting to be held in the Socialist Hall, Sunday, Feb 28th, at 2.30 p.m.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the question of parliamentary action for the next Provincial election and to nominate suitable candidate as representative of the party. All who have a paid-up card are entitled to voice and vote.

## S. P. C. HOLD HARD TIMES DANCE

Ever since they leased the hall on Pellatt Avenue Local 17 of the S. P of C. have endeavored to cater for the entertainment of the working class, and so successful have they been in this direction that, as was noticed on Wednesday evening, several of the local gentry graced the hall with their presence. The party can claim to have succeeded in broadening opinions considerably by their entertainments and dances, and far from being considered a gathering of roughnecks, anyone who attends their dances will discover an air of refined freedom, combined with a splendid floor surface, and an orchestra unsurpassed for music and rhythm. The Hard Times dance on Wednesday found nearly one hundred couples in attendance, and the fact that the dancers lingered until the break of day is evidence of the unsparing efforts of the committee and the appreciation of their patrons.

May they have another soon.

## FRATERNAL SOCIETIES WILL HOLD GIANT SOCIAL

As a departure from the usual dance the Combined Fraternal Societies will hold a Giant Social on April 5, Easter Monday. There will be a good program of dances and vocal and instrumental music, with cards and games for the more sober minded.

A joint meeting of the Fernie Board of Trade and the City Council will be held in the Council Chamber at 8 p.m., Tuesday, March 2nd, to consider the advisability of resumption of the macadamizing work at the earliest available opportunity with a view to relieving the existing local labor distress. Another question which will be brought up for discussion is the necessity for taking steps looking to the inauguration of better connection facilities being made with the Kootenay Central.

Methodist Ladies' Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. M. A. Kastner, Tuesday, March 2, at 4 p.m.

If the person who stole the line off Lot 2, Block 70 (Annex) requires the posts, kindly come and fetch them, as the owner has no further use for them.

Mrs. Harry Martin is at present an inmate of the Hospital, but reports are she is making satisfactory progress.

Police Magistrate W. H. Whimster is spending a well-earned rest at the Sanatarium, Banff, Alta.

G. G. Moffatt, Police Commissioner, is acting in the capacity of Police Magistrate in the absence of Mr. Whimster.

The Alpine Club are arranging a snow shoe party in honor of Miss K. Millar who is leaving for Spokane shortly with Mr. John Rogers and family.

The citizens of Fernie are arranging for a grand farewell smoker in Victoria Hall, Saturday evening next, to be tendered to the members of the third Canadian Overseas Contingent, who leave for Victoria Sunday morning, 28th inst.

Rev. D. E. D. Robertson, Chaplain 103rd Regiment, preached a farewell sermon to the members of the Third Contingent Overseas Contingent, last Sunday night. A and B Company, 103rd Regiment, headed by the Boy Scouts and bugle band, accompanied the Third Contingent to Church. Mr. Robertson spoke very feelingly, wishing the boys Godspeed and a safe return.

A. Lindley, of Creston, was in town this week and reports the presence of mud in that well-known region.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Owen came in on the G. N. train from Portland and other Coast cities where they have been spending their honeymoon. The happy couple will be "at home" to their many friends at their new home, corner Main and Prior Streets.

## FERNIE LAND DISTRICT

District of Kootenay

Take notice that WILLIAM SCHIAD, of Bull River, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot One Hundred and Seventeen (117), west 10 chains more or less to the north-west corner of Lot 117; thence north 10 chains more or less to the north-east corner of Lot 1828; thence east two chains more or less to a point on west line of Lot 2960, thence south to south west corner of Lot 2960; thence east 10 chains more or less to a post of Lot 10278; thence south 10 chains more or less to the place of commencement containing 10 acres more or less.

WILLIAM SCHIAD,
Applicant.

February 10th, 1915.

## Classified Ads. Cent a Word

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—A number of tables and kitchen chairs. Apply, Ledger Office.

TO RENT—Two Furnished Rooms; reasonable. Apply 15, Rowland Ave.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One red cow; 2-year-old; calved second calf on 15th January. Price $5.00. Apply P. M. Thompson Co., Blairmore, Alta.

On account of the fact that the Ladies' Benevolent Society had discontinued the work which they had carried on for the past twelve years, the City Council, at their meeting Thursday night, appointed a committee, with Ald. Jackson as chairman, to investigate into cases of distress in the city proper.

Mr. Geo. E. B. Bell, formerly, manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada here, who has been relieving during Mr. A. M. Owen's absence, left on last night's passenger for Calgary, to which latter place he was transferred over a year ago.

The funeral of Joseph Kisiloski, infant son of Mike Kisiloski who, died on Monday, took place on Wednesday afternoon from the Holy Family Family Church to St. Margaret's Cemetery.

The wedding of Donald McL. MacLaren, to Laura, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Telfer, took place at the Methodist Parsonage on Feb. 20. Miss Evelyn Biggs acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Alt supported the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. MacLaren are spending their honeymoon in Spokane.

L. E. Herchmer, Prov. Constable of Maryville, B.C., spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. Sherwood Herchmer, of the firm of Herchmer & Martin, left Thursday morning for Vancouver on receipt of news of the death of his father, Col. L. W. Herchmer, late Commissioner of the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

In the voting contestfor an Upton Piano as the grand prize, given by H. F. McLean, druggist, Miss Agnes Johnston was the lucky winner with a majority of over twenty million votes.

Prov. Deputy Assessor H. Clark, and Prov. General Assessor W. Bradley, held Court of Revision today at the Provincial Court House.

In the Local Bonspiel this week the Grand Challenge Cup, presented by the Fernie Fort Steele Brewing Co. was carried off by J. H. Wallace's rink, the latter defeating Burland's rink by 11 to 10.


ZAM-BUK

MRS. A. SAICH, of Cannington Manor, Sask., Writes:—"My brother suffered severely from eczema. The sores were very extensive, and burned like coals into his flesh. Zam-Buk took out all the fire, and quickly gave him ease. Within three weeks of commencing with Zam-Buk treatment, every sore had been cured."

This is but one of the many letters we are constantly receiving from people who have proved the healing powers of Zam-Buk. For eczema, piles, sores, burns, cuts and all skin troubles there is nothing like this wonderful balm. No skin disease should be considered incurable until Zam-Buk has been tried.

*All Druggists, 50c. per Box. Refuse Substitutes.*

ECZEMA

HERE IS A SQUARE DEAL

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

FIRE INSURANCE

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

M. A. KASTNER

SOLE AGENT FOR FERNIE

ALEX BECK BLOCK, :: FERNIE, B. C.

CENTRAL HOTEL

Large Airy Rooms and Good Board

Wm. ESCHWIG Jr. Proprietor

The

Waldorf Hotel

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

*EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN*

CAFE OPEN DAY & NIGHT

*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

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

The Household Remedy

ALWAYS keep a bottle of Eno's in the house in readiness for an emergency. There is not the least danger of any ill effect or improper use in any case, as its action is entirely in accord with Nature.

Eno's "Fruit Salt" contains the valuable constituents of ripe fruit in a portable, agreeable and simple form, and is in every respect as harmless as the juices of the fruits from which it is obtained.

Sold in all the principal towns and cities of Canada.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, Eng.

Agents for Canada:

Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited

10 McCaul St., TORONTO

# News of The District Camps

## COAL CREEK NOTES

The mines were idle up here Saturday, also on Wednesday.

Jack O'Brien of Corbin was a visitor in camp during the week-end.

The school children under the tuition of Miss Townsend are preparing a "novelty" for the concert to be held on March 24th. Look for attractions.

A case arising out of contravention of the Coal Mines Regulation Act was heard in Fernie on Saturday before Capt. Stalker. Result, $10 and costs.

A large number of our young men have visited Fernie lately for the purpose of enlistment in the third contingent.

A suggestion as to how to trap the chicken coop raiders would be heartily welcomed in this camp. Our local teamster is the latest victim, who invites the parties concerned to come and take the balance.

The following have been successful in their application as volunteers from this camp: Harry McAdam, Tom Bertram, Robert Forsyth, Edward Moon and Fred Talbot.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bogle and family have left camp on a visit to the old country. Their many friends wish them a pleasant journey.

Will all local "Moose" endeavor to put in an appearance at the Smoker Social on Monday, March 1st, to commence 7.15 sharp. Members are requested to bring a male friend. Any member not receiving a ticket please apply to R. Billsborough.

Gunner D. F. Townsend, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, writing to his parents in Coyote Street from somewhere in France, after several matters of a family nature says: "I am kicking around here in the best of health. We get plenty to eat, and we have a very comfortable dug-out and have more comforts than we expected. We have had scarves and gloves issued out to us, and in all our engagements we have been fortunate enough not to have a solitary casualty in our battery, and I feel just as safe as I would be at home. Remember me to all the boys and relatives." He concludes with the hope for a speedy termination of the war.

Methodist Church — Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 7 p.m., Prayer meeting; 7.30 Baptismal service, followed by communion service, conducted by Rev. D. M. Perley, Fernie. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., Biblical discussion. Two papers will be given. All welcome. Friday, 7 p.m., choir practice.

Presbyterian Church.—Sunday 2.30 p.m., Sunday school; 7.30 p.m., Gospel service. Conducted by supply. All welcome

## COLEMAN

A Bellevue interdict thought he had nothing else to do but come to Coleman, have a drink and go back again. But Corporal Grant had a think coming, too, and the drink cost the individual in question $40.00 and costs.

Another Government grant of $500 was received by the Council last week towards the relief work being done on the Bluff.

Mrs. H. Antill underwent an operation in the Miners' Hospital on Monday.

The Grand Russian Ukranian Troupe visited Coleman Saturday last. Those who understood the language evidently enjoyed themselves.

Monday last a hockey match played at Coleman between ladies of Coleman and Frank resulted in favor of the latter, 3—2.

Fred Cox received word last week that his famous wirehair fox terrier bitch, Grovefield Minn, had captured all the principal prizes at the Edmonton Kennel Club Show.

After a three months' holiday in the old country, Jack Hopkins reports having had a high old time.

Coleman Hockey Club played a friendly game with Pincher Creek on the Skating rink last Wednesday evening, the ice being in poor condition only two twenty minute periods were played. Coleman won by 2—1.

A dance in aid of the funds of the town band was held in the Opera House on Tuesday evening, the music being supplied by the newly organized Coleman Orchestra, and judging by the favorable comments acquitted themselves creditably. Mr. Disney was floor master and everything passed off all right. There was a good attendance.

Thomas Jackson and Ruth Sudworth were united in marriage at St. Alban's Church on Monday evening by the Rev. Mr. Shires, M.A.

## HILLCREST

The mines worked three days last week.

A few of the boys were visiting here from Pincher last week.

Two of the widows who lost their husbands in the explosion returned to the Old Country on Saturday night, Mrs. Pounder and Mrs. Hansford and children. Many friends saw them off at the station.

We understand the operators are meeting quite often at the Frank Sanatorium.

Some of our citizen got a free ride to Bellevue last week for various offences. $25 and costs was the result.

## BELLEVUE

A public meeting will be held Friday for the purpose of showing suitable recognition to the quota from here to the contingent now at Pincher Creek.

B. Rinaldi met with a slight accident last week.

Prohibition lecture in the Methodist Church Wednesday next.

A special meeting will be held of Local 431 next Sunday to hear the delegates' report of the Convention. Members please note.

The regular meeting of Local 431 convened as usual the Vice-President in chair. The first item was an appeal from a brother who has been laid off since September last, and judging from statements contained in appeal the principal item of diet for the brother and his family must have been oxygen ad lib. The next appeal, worse than the previous one, was that of a brother's wife who is resident in Frank and at present being kept alive by the charity of the neighbors and the Rev. Young. Following these appeals came the question of sharing up the work. With a view to a more equitable distribution the Pit Committee were instructed to see the management. They were also asked to question the fairness of charging a man who has been idle for use of locker, and why men with one day should be charged doctor, union dues, etc. The meeting considered the desirability of all men staying home when three whistles blow. Also that a large number of miners were in the habit of working when there was work for the haulage crew, and that those places which the management consider development places should either be stopped or more men placed in them. Whether it is a case of "Paradise Lost," or whether we ever have enjoyed enjoyed its beatific prosperity in this camp, can't say, but the above is a brief resume of present conditions.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs G. Caravanah, a daughter.

Ted Litherland, who has been off work since last March through injury, has re-entered the hospital.

Mr. Williams, super, has been under the weather for a few days. Hope to see him around soon.

As Friday was their pay day, a number of our soldier boys were up from Pincher.

Saturday was pay day here but no one was noticed with a wad calculated to asphyxiate a horse.

A number of of Slav brothers were paying the penalty for exuberance on Monday last.

An Austrian was arrested on Saturday charged with a serious offence.

## GEORGETOWN NOTES

Mine worked five days last week. Pay day was an idle day.

Most of the miners here are receiving less than the minimum wage, and the only satisfaction they get is the advice from the pit boss to dig more coal. There will be more work for the District Officars in this camp in the near future.

A surprise party raided the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Rawlings last week and enjoyment reigned supreme until 2 a.m. There was dancing and singing interspersed with refreshments of a substantial stamp and as a finale to the program a most enjoyable two-round boxing bout was indulged in, the principals being the champion lady fistic of the park and a male Georgetown middle weight. The referee declared the bout a draw.

Fred, the cow juice vendor, bought Tom Hussey's shack and gave his bachelor friends a house warming.

Three mineworkers were taken before the judge at Canmore charged with one of the meanest crimes a man can commit, robbing tools from a fellow worker. One was relieved of $15.00 as a punishment, the other two being let off with a milder penalty of $6.00 each. We hope this lesson will not be lost on this brand of expropriators.

The boys who witnessed the hockey match between the Calgary Vics and the pick of the Park, report as the best of the season.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

We would respectfully call attention to our out-of-town correspondents that they mail their communications so as to reach us on Wednesday morning, as the train service having been cut down to one train daily, mail which heretofore has reached us early on Thursday morning, now is not delivered before noon, and in the event of being behind time reaches us too late to appear in the issue for which it is intended.

## EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF W. B. WILSON, SECRETARY OF LABOR

What we need, in handling trade disputes, and what we have attempted to select in handling trade disputes, is men who have had experience and who are level-headed and understand the technicalities of the subject—matter they are dealing with. You cannot take a man who has had no experience, you cannot take a man who knows nothing about a trade, no matter how big he is, and inject him into the negotiations for the settlement of a trade dispute and expect to get beneficial results from his injection into it. You must take men who have the practical experience.

And so, in carrying out the work of the department, we have invariably selected one man who had a technical knowledge of the affairs, as seen from the standpoint of the worker; and we selected one who had a technical experience and a knowledge of the standpoint of the employers, and we have sent those two men into the trade dispute conditions with instructions to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the difficulty upon a basis that would be just to all parties concerned; because, after all, while we desire industrial peace and we want it permanent, we realize that there can be no permanent industrial peace that is not based upon industrial justice.

## PREVENTION OF COAL DUST

The provisions under the heading [illegible] Sir Richard [illegible] Part 2 Labor, are, from the point of view of safety, amongst the most important and far-reaching of the Act. He therefore reviews in some detail [illegible] measures for the prevention of the danger from coal dust are being carried out in the different Divisions.

Scotland.—Fortunately the majority of the mines are wet or damp throughout, but there are mines which are dry and dusty in parts. Hitherto the removal of the dust in such mines has been confined to the dust on the floor, but Mr. Walker reports that "more attention is now being given to the roof and sides, by removing the dust and watering." At some mines fine dust is being used as an adulterant.

Northern Districts.—Mr. Wilson remarks that "the problem of coal dust is being attacked in a much more serious manner than it was even twelve months ago." Underground "the dust is being cleaned up regularly," and at the surface arrangements (dust extractors, spraying, etc.), have been made to prevent dust passing down the shafts. At many collieries the main roads are being stone dusted—chiefly with flue dust, and at some, fine sprays of water either stationary or actuated by the sets of tubs, are in operation on the main roads. Steel tubs have been largely introduced.

York and North Midland.—"Whilst there has been," says Mr. Mottram, "considerable activity in some collieries in the removal of accumulations of coal dust and some improvement in keeping the roads freer from coal, there is considerable room for improvement in reporting the steps taken to comply with Section 62. In Yorkshire, the tubs are, on the whole, more dust proof than those in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Quite a number of collieries are being stone dusted in respect of the main roadways.

Lancashire, North Wales, and Ireland.—Cleaning up of coal dust was being largely practised, and in many collieries stone dust is there applied in proportion varying from two to four of stone dust to one of coal dust. In some collieries watering is practised. Mr. Nicholson says on the whole the measures adopted to prevent the accumulation of coal dust shows considerable improvement, but adds that "even yet I am afraid many under-officials do not fully appreciate the dangers arising from coal dust as seriously as they should do." Not a great deal of progress has been made towards rendering the tubs dust proof.

South Wales.—The dustiest collieries in the Kingdom exist in this Division and its record in respect of colliery explosions is a very bad one. It is surprising, therefore, that more has not been done in the way of cleaning up the coal dust and taking precautions to render what remains innocuous either by stone dusting or watering of roofs and sides as well as the floor. So bad is the record in this respect, as shown in the evidence given in the inquiry into the Senghenydd disaster (which occurred on the 14th October, 1913) that proceedings were instituted against the owners, agent and manager of that colliery.

In respect of the removal of coal dust from the underground roadways of the mine, the words of the Act are, "The floor, roof, and sides of the roads shall be systematically cleared so as to prevent, as far as practicable, coal dust accumulating." Doubt has existed in the minds of some colliery managers and others as to the interpretation of these words, some interpreting the requirement as if it read "steps shall be taken as far as practicable, to clear, etc.," which is obviously wrong. The floor, roof and sides must be systematically cleared, and the clearance must be such as to prevent as far as practicable the accumulation of dust—must be the most efficient possible for the purpose.—Science and Art of Mining.

## LAWFUL FENCES

For the benefit of many of our townspeople who have from time to time complained about the depredations caused by wandering cows preferring to sample their garden patches instead of rustling for hay, hereunder we reproduce the terms of the Act showing what constitutes a lawful fence.

If your fence does not comply with these regulations it will be advisable to put it in order for the forthcoming spring.

An Act to amend the "Trespass Act" widens the interpretation of the Act and changes the definition of a lawful fence. Under the old Act a lawful fence was required to be at least four feet nine inches high above the general surface of the ground, and substantially constructed of either stone, brick, earth, wood or iron, or partly of any one or more of these materials. The new Act provides that fences may be four feet six inches high, and may not only be constructed as described in the old Act, but also of upright posts, boards, palings or pickets not more than four inches apart, and also of fencing wire of standard gauge or in various manners described in the Act. Also [illegible] of at least four feet six inches and [illegible] or other natural formation sufficient to keep cattle at a [illegible] any land, and any unfordable lake, pond, river, or sea is deemed to be a lawful fence. Fences constructed before the passing of the new Act under the requirements of the old measure are deemed to be lawful fences within the meaning of the new Act.—Labor Gazette.


## CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption [illegible]

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion [illegible] cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body, enriches the blood, it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upbuilds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion [illegible] most strengthening food [illegible] It is free from alcohol [illegible]

Avoid substitutes.

[illegible]


## NIGHT SCHOOLS

A short time ago we made mention in these columns that the Government intended to open night schools for the benefit of all those desirous of improving themselves, more especially touching upon those subjects dealing with industrial pursuits. It is intended to hold classes during the winter session and the establishment of these is expected to take place during the month of next October and continue until the March of the year following.

We have now received details of the prospective syllabus, this, of course, is subject to amendments and extension as the exigencies of the case may determine.

**Mining Course—First Year**

Each student should have a pair of compasses, a pair of dividers, a protractor, two set squares and an accurate rule graduated in inches and centimeters.

Arithmetic to include vulgar and decimal fractions; their meaning and application for practical purposes. Percentages, averages, areas, weights, volumes, extracting of square root. Geometry—Straight lines and angles, simple solids, scale drawing. Mensuration Properties of the triangle, parallelogram and circle, simple plane and solid figures, rectangle, circle prism, triangle cube (solids to be drafted and cut out of stout paper). Elementary surveying, mapping, drafting, freehand sketching from machine details, etc.

English — Penmanship, spelling, grammatical errors, letter writing, personal and business composition, simple descriptions and narration relating to mines and mine operating, encouragement of home reading.

Books required for the last mentioned subjects — The Black Diamond Reader—Nelson—A Primer of Coal Mining.

The Fifth Reader, Free-text book Dept. These books should not be taken from the school room, but may be purchased from the teacher. Fifth Reader 50c; Third Arithmetic, 45c.

**Second Year**

Applied English, Arithmetic, Geometry, Mensuration, Mapping, Drafting and Freehand Sketching. (More advanced work than in first year.) The Air, Mine Gases, Talks on Canadian Citizenship.

## OPPOSE PROPOSED DUTY ON OIL FUEL

### Railway and Steamship Interests Wait On Premier who will Place Matter Before Ottawa Government

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 22.—Strong opposition to the representations of coal mining interests for support in securing a duty on fuel oil was made by a large and influential delegation which waited upon the premier this morning. All the railway and steamship lines in British Columbia were represented in the delegation and large manufacturing interests were also included.

Capt. Troup, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship service, stated that in addition to the large investment in oil burning equipment for the company's steamers, which would have to be scrapped and coal burning apparatus installed at a high cost, the Alaska run would have to be abandoned as at present it was not paying. F. W. Peters, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, strongly urged full consideration [illegible] cause the loss of such large investments as were represented by railway and steamship equipment and plant for storage and burning of fuel oil.

J. R. Duncan, for the British Columbia Refining Company, said it would put his company out of business and it had 500 shareholders residing in British Columbia.

Sir Richard McBride advised those interested to reduce their views to the form of a memorial and he would be glad to forward it to the Federal Government, as he had done with the views submitted by the representatives of the coal mining trade.

## COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYEE ACT OF AUSTRALIA

### Compensation for Seamen Out of Australian Seaports

The Commonwealth Government Employees Workmen's Compensation Act, 1912, applies to workers, manual, clerical or otherwise.

Workers expressly excluded.—Persons not employed in manual labor earning over £500 a year, outworkers, naval and military forces on active service.

Compensation in case of death where there are dependents. Three years' earnings or £700, whichever is larger. Maximum £700. [illegible] maximum amount for medical attendance and funeral expenses.

Compensation in case of incapacity. Weekly payment — half average weekly earnings. Maximum £2 (No maximum total liability.)

Compensation for workers under 21 years of age earning less than 20s. weekly.—Weekly payment — average weekly earnings; maximum 10s.

Period after which lump sum can be substituted for weekly payment.—Six months.

Tribunal, if claim not settled by agreement. — Arbitrator or county court.

Regulation for injured worker leaving the commonwealth.—If permanent incapacity likely, quarterly substituted for weekly payments.

**Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act**

The Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act, 1911, in the definition of employers, includes "any body of persons corporate or unincorporate."

Nature of work to which the act applies.—Navigation or working of ships registered in Australia. Seamen shipped under articles of agreement in Australia while under Commonwealth law are included.

Workers expressly excluded—Seamen on vessels ordinarily propelled by oars and those in naval and military service.

Employer not liable to pay compensation for.—First week of injury if worker disabled for less than two weeks.

In the event of employer's insolvency the full amount of compensation must be admitted as a first charge on assets.

Compensation in case of incapacity. —Weekly payment — half average weekly earnings. Maximum 30s. (No maximum total liability.

Compensation to workers over 60 years of age who have entered into an agreement.—If seamen entitled to Commonwealth old age pension, amount of compensation and pension together not to exceed 20s. weekly.

Compensation for workers under 21 years of age earning less than 20s. weekly.—Weekly payment — average weekly earnings. Maximum 10s.

Period after which lump sum can be substituted for weekly payment. Six months.

Tribunal—If claim not settled by agreement. — Arbitrator or county court.

Regulation for injured worker leaving the Commonwealth.—If permanent incapacity likely, quarterly substituted for weekly payments.—B. C. Federationist.

At a regular meeting of Cigar Makers' Union No. 97, C. M. I. U. of A., held on January 22, 1915, in city of Boston, the following resolution was adopted:

**Resolution**

"WHEREAS, the American Federation of Labor recognizes the right of every working man and woman in this country to work in the fields of wealth production, to maintain and sustain their everyday life for themselves and their dependents;

"Whereas, the above organization is the greatest organized movement in this country today based upon the co-operative movement, which represents justice to all and special privileges to none.

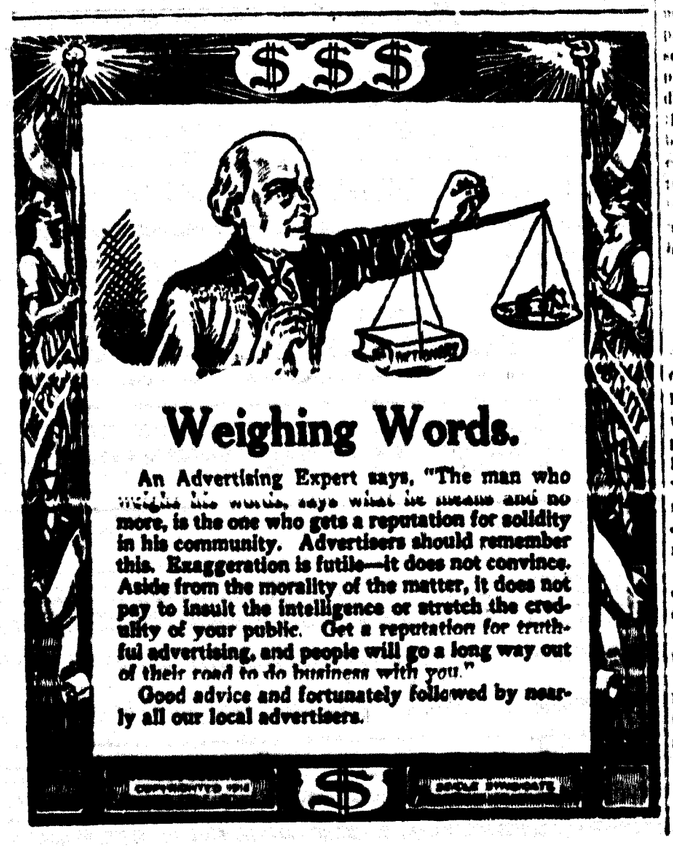
"Whereas, in wealth production production the object must be to make the laws so that production and consumption shall meet on an equality, so that every producer shall receive the full value of their efforts given to Society, in the change and interexchange of commodities and

"Whereas, the hours of labor will have to be reduced in proportion that every man and woman wishing work shall have the right, whether native or foreign born.

"Therefore be it resolved by Cigarmakers Union 97 of Boston, in meeting assembled, that the only solution of this great question lies in the abolition of the exploitation of all labor by the inauguration of law along the lines of allowing the American Federation of Labor to take over all the functions of wealth production and the ushering in of the Nation's Commonwealth of these United States of America, where life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness will be real, and settle the oriental question.

EDWARD BRODERS, Pres.
HENRY ABRAHAMS, Secretary

The subject of extending the franchise to soldiers is under discussion in the Federal house, the mover of the resolution stating that the men making the sacrifice for the empire should not be disfranchised. Civil servants to be disfranchised as is the case in Germany; military servants, although absentees, to be given the franchise. All hail! DemoGracy!


THE Bellevue Hotel
COMMERCIAL HOUSE
Best Accommodation in the Pass.—
Up-to-Date — Every Convenience.—
Excellent Cuisine.
SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
J. A. CALLAN, Prop. BELLEVUE, Alta.

H. G. GOODEVE CO. Ltd.
The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass
Hardware Furniture
We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. All orders given prompt attention.
If you are satisfied, tell others. If not satisfied, tell us.
Coleman - Alberta

F. M. THOMPSON
Company - "The Quality Store"
Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery and Everything in Shoes
We have just put into stock a splendid assortment of
Prints, Ginghams, Plain & Fancy Crepes
PRICES FROM 15c. PER YARD
These are all choice goods and the newest designs. We suggest you purchase these goods now while the assortment is complete.
Don't forget this is headquarters for the best in shoes. Sole agents for; Invictus, Regal and K make fine shoes. See our specials in boys strong, neat school shoes.
Phone 25 Blairmore, Alta.
The Store That SAVES You Money

# Professor W. Galloway on Colliery Explosions

Professor Galloway has issued a reprint of his writings, extending over a period of 35 years, in form of papers read before the Royal Society and the Royal Meteorological Society; articles to periodicals and journals; reports of explosions and evidence tendered before Royal Commissions, bearing upon colliery explosions and particularly on the part played by coal dust in their propagation. In his prefatory note the author points out that the first three papers were written at a time when fire-damp was universally thought to be the principal agent in all great colliery explosions.

The work is of peculiar interest to S. Wales readers in that South Wales collieries generally, and particularly the explosion at Llan Colliery, first furnished the author with what might be termed the "missing quantity," i.e., the data necessary to account for explosions which could not be described as due to outbursts of gas or defective ventilation. Here also much investigation and experimental work was carried on; notably the experiments upon safety-lamps and upon the influence of coal dust on explosions, carried out at Llwynpia Colliery. The conditions attendant upon, and the phenomena observed subsequent to, the Llan, New Tredegar, Abercarn, Dinas, Penygraig, Risca, and other explosions, are described. A few of the findings and conclusions arrived at by the author are reproduced herewith.

In a joint paper by Mr. R. H. Scott, M.A., F.R.S., and Mr. W. Galloway, on "The connection between Explosions in Collieries and Weather," the authors remark—"Recurring to what has already been said about temperature, we would here remark that in cold weather the ventilation of the pits is exceedingly active, many collieries being ventilated easily by natural means without any extraneous agency whatever. In the height of summer, however, it is different; for the temperature of the air in the downcast shaft is higher, and the ventilation can only be kept up by the help of the furnace. In some cases, then, a sudden rise of temperature may catch the miner unprepared, and where an active current would have remained safe, a sluggish one may become foul, and possibly an explosion may occur." An example of an explosion which happened under such circumstances is given. "It occurred in winter; the temperature of the air rose for two days in succession to a higher point than it had reached for a considerable time before. On the second day, when natural ventilation would cease in many shallow mines and become sluggish in deeper ones, an explosion took place by which many men were killed."

Again, in a summary of the paper—"We consider that out of 525 explosions recorded in the three years, 49 per cent. may be reasonably conected with disturbance of the barometer, 22 per cent. with abnormally high temperature, while 29 per cent. are not traceable to atmospherical agency."

It is pointed out that it frequently happens that the purer the air in circulation the more difficult it is to detect a cap on the flame without ignition of the mixture of fire-damp and air in any cavity or recess.

"Whether, therefore, the barometer falls or the temperature rises, it is absolutely necessary to keep a most careful watch over the amount of air passing through the workings, in order to prevent the formation of dangerous accumulations of explosive mixtures of air and fire-damp in all mines in which the margin between danger and safety is very small."

In a further paper on the same subject the authors, after describing the conditions that led up to several small explosions, are candid and outspoken. "It is surely not asking too much, then, when we suggest that those who are ignorant of the subject should take the trouble to acquaint themselves with Boyle and Mariotte's law of the effect of increase and decrease of pressure on gases, and with the use of the barometer; and that they should register the barometic variations so as to be in a position to know when it becomes necessary to take additional precautions."

The influence of sound waves as an agent of propulsion of flame through wire gauze and its possible bearing, in conjunction with shot-firing, upon colliery explosions, is fully described, together with an account of the numerous experiments made in this direction. "The explosion at Cethin Colliery, in 1865, is a good example of one that may have been caused in this way, by the firing of a shot. Several days after the explosion the safety-lamp of the overman was found, securely locked and uninjured, lying at the distance of a few yards, within an abandoned stall which was known to have contained fire-damp; shot-firing was carried on in this mine, and it is not improbable that a sound wave from an overcharged or blow out shot had passed through this lamp and ignited the explosive mixture shortly after the overman had entered it; moreover the inspector of mines says he has no hesitation in stating that, in his opinion, the gas in this stall had been ignited, and was therefore the origin of the explosion; but he is unable to state by what means it was fired."

In his account of the Llan Colliery explosion, the workings of which were entered by him 2½ or 3 hours after the explosion had taken place, Dr. Galloway states that the phenomena which particularly attracted his attention on this occasion were the follow-

"(1) The air in the cross measure drift, EF, in the level, CK, as far as B, and in one or two of the working places which I entered, was charged with coal smoke to such an extent as to make it resemble a dense fog.

"(2) Most of the props along the sides of the level were more or less covered with a crust of coked coal dust.

"(3) A thin layer of brownish soot or dust had settled down on all exposed surfaces.

"(4) The rubbish on the floor of the level in the Brass seam contained a large proportion of dry coal dust."

In a paper on "The Influence of Coal Dust in Colliery Explosions," the author quotes M. Vital, in the "Annales des Mines," 1875: "A very fine coal dust is a source of danger in dry working places in which shots are fired; in well ventilated workings it may of itself alone give rise to disasters; in workings in which fire-damp exists it increases the chances of explosion; and when an accident of this kind occurs, it aggravates the consequences."

In a further paper on the same subject the author states: "In the apparatus which I have hitherto employed, the proportion of coal dust which gave the best results was much larger than might at first sight be thought necessary, namely, about one ounce of dust to a cubic foot of air for all mixtures of gas and air, ranging between one of gas and twenty of air, and one of gas and forty of air. Also, in one of the experiments with the return air of a mine, which I propose to describe in this place, the air requires to be literally black with dust before it will ignite. It is, therefore, obvious that the particles which are floating about in the air of a dry mine, in its normal state, cannot render it inflammable; and it is probable that only the sweeping action of a gust of wind, like a squall, passing along the galleries, can raise a sufficient quantity to do so."

Again, on page 75, dealing with the Dinas explosion, of January 13th, 1879, in which 63 men were killed, we read: "The return air coming from the working places, and therefore filling nearly one-half of the existing open spaces, contained always more than 2 percent of fire-damp. In this respect it did not materially differ from the return air of most of the steam coal collieries in the district, being better than some and worse than others. If there had been no coal dust present I should have considered it to be comparatively safe. As it was, I strongly and repeatedly urged the manager to water the roadways so as to always keep them damp and moist, and he actually had two water carts made for that purpose. On the occasion of my last visit before the explosion, however, I found they were not being employed, and I had no power to enforce my views. The result has been exactly what might have been anticipated and what is liable to happen any day in every mine similarly circumstanced."

"When smoke and soot are produced; or dust is ejected from the shafts; or the stone, coal and timber have a charred appearance, due to a deposition of coked coal dust on their surface; or, lastly, when large superfices of the sides of the galleries are found to be on fire immediately after the event, we may safely conclude that coal dust has played an important, if not a predominant, part in the explosion."

After describing the position of the bodies of many of the victims as seen by him and Mr. Herbert Kirkhouse, mining Engineer, on the occasion of the Penygraig explosion, the author states—"Several of them were kneeling and others had pushed their heads against the rubbish, as if taking shelter from something. All of these cases seem to concur in showing that there were two distinct events, one acting as an alarm only, the other producing instant death. In the interval between the two, intelligent or automatic, action took place both in the workings of the upcast and downcast shafts.

"The horses and the three men in the heading are the best or only indications of time perhaps, and the posture and obvious intentions of the kneeling figures remind one of travellers overtaken by the Simoon. In every case the flame appears to have struck like a spell and to have fixed both man and horse immovable in the positions they had assumed at the very instant of its passage."

After careful consideration of all the circumstances connected with the Seaham, Risca and Penygraig explosions, the author, on page 95, gives his impressions as follows: "Given a well ventilated or badly ventilated dry mine with moderately clean, dry, fine coal dust lying everywhere all over the workings, and of any quality, varying from a long flaming house coal like that of Blantyre on the one hand, to a semi-bituminous steam coal like that of Penygraig on the other. Then, if an explosion be begun at any point in one of the only three possible ways, (1) by the coal dust being raised and ignited by a blow-out or other shot; (2) by an explosive accumulation of fire-damp and air being ignited by a blown out or other shot; (3) by an explosive accumulation being ignited accidentally by a defective or other safety-lamp, or in any other manner—and if it accumulates a certain degree of force without dying out, that force will go on increasing, and the explosion will inevitably extend to every open space in the workings, whatever may be their extent or ramifications.

"I do not lose sight of the 'latent' fire-damp contained in the air of every mine of this class. On the contrary, I am satisfied that fire-damp plays a most important part in every great explosion."

Again, in paper No. VI. on "The Influence of Coal Dust in Colliery Explosions," the author summarizes the results of, and conclusions to be drawn from, sixty-three further experiments upon coal dust, and says these circumstances seem entirely to corroborate the hypothesis first proposed in No. 1 paper in connection with Llan Colliery explosion, and afterwards revived in No. III. paper, in connection with Penygraig Colliery explosion, to the effect that the crusts of coked coal dust are, as a rule, deposited during the retrograde movement of the air, that is to say, while it is travelling backwards towards the origin of the explosion."

The volume will be welcomed by all mining students who desire an authentic and convenient record of elaborate research work on a subject and in a direction which in those days was so little understood and appreciated by the mining community. To Dr. Galloway, the knowledge that he has contributed so largely to the establishment of facts which at the present day are universally accepted without question must be very gratifying. The work consists of 130 pages, closely printed, and well illustrated with charts, plans, photos and drawings. It is published by the "Colliery Guardian" Co., London.—Science and Art of Mining.

## The Smile That Should Come Off.

The household and other articles peddled from door to door usually sell for a higher price than are asked for the same things in the local stores. The merchant selling many lines, can do business on a smaller profit than the peddler selling one or two articles.

If there is any misrepresentation your merchant is right at hand to make things right. You are helpless if you have purchased from a fly-by-night canvasser.

Deal with your friends and neighbors and be assured of a square deal.


# *How Would You Like It Yourself?*

By John M. Work.

Capitalism compels millions of people to accept degrading charity. How would you like it yourself to be compelled to accept charity?

How would you like it, for example, to have a bunch of patronizing people, intent upon performing an act of charity, condescend to bring you a basket of things for Christmas?

Just consider it a moment.

Honest, now, how would you like it?

You would feel degraded and insulted, wouldn't you?

Of course.

That's the way every self-respecting person feels under such circumstances.

But, you say, there are people who are in need and they must be helped.

Unfortunately, yes.

But it is entirely unnecessary for society to permit anyone to be in that terrible condition.

Socialism proposes to guarantee every man and woman an opportunity to earn a living, and to receive their full earnings. Socialism also proposes to establish sick and accident insurance and old age pensions.

Then, degrading charity will cease.

Meantime, charity is a necessary evil.

Go ahead and take the basket to the destitute.

But do not plume yourself and imagine that you are doing a meritorious Christian act when you do so.

On the contrary, you will be insulting the memory of Jesus Christ unless you do it with the knowledge that the recipients are victims of social crime, and with the intention of doing all in your power to abolish the present criminal social sytsem which wreaks such hideous injustice upon its victims.

Unless you do it with this knowledge and with this intention, you will have totally failed to catch the spirit of Jesus.

Yes, take the basket

But take it with a rebellious heart—rebellious against the industrial system which produces such human wreckage—and determined to replace it with a higher and better one

And do not impose your embarrassing presence upon the recipients.

Do not impose your staring eyes upon them.

Do not impose your condescending manners upon them.

Do not mortify them and gloat over their pitiful pleasure by staying to see them enjoy the contents.

If you have a self-satisfied feeling that you are doing a noble act, and a hankering to give them an opportunity to pour out their gratitude to you—be ashamed of yourself.

They are entitled to receive justice instead of charity.

You are only giving them a tiny charity crumb, whereas they are entitled to have full-loaded justice.

No, no! Take the basket gently. Take it softly. Leave it without being seen, if possible. For it is degarding.

Unfortunately, it is not merely at Christmas or Thanksgiving that charity is needed or given. It is in full blast the year around, easing up a little but not disappearing during the summer months.

One evening I chanced to be in a certain restaurant in a certain industrial center just before the closing hour. When it was time to close, I saw the most ragged and wretched looking bunch of boys and girls, sprinkled with women and old men, come in at the door that I had ever seen in all my life. They had market baskets on their arms. They went up to the lunch counters and the waiters put the day's scraps in their baskets.

As I passed out the door I saw an old woman, crippled, haggard, oblivious to her surroundings, looking intently through the glass door to see if her little boy or girl would succeed in getting anything in the basket for supper. This particular restaurant is one of a chain of lunch rooms which make it a practice to pass the day's scraps over the counter every evening at closing time. And there is always a bunch of people on hand at each place to receive them. Passing along the street any evening you can see them waiting outside with their baskets.

What sorts of citizens are we—society—making out of those boys and girls?

Consider it carefully and conscientiously. Ask yourself if we are doing our duty by them. We, the people, are responsible. There is no escaping our responsibility.

In every city and town there are organizations whose object is to provide food, raiment and shelter for those who are reduced to absolute want; to dole out charity to social victims to whom society ought to guarantee an opportunity to earn a living, and to extend the influence of culture to the down-trodden.

Such luxuries come high, but it seems that we must have them. Charity is necessary under the present system.

But it always degrades its recipient just the same.

And it does well if it does not degrade the giver also. For, the giver is placed in a patronising position which is morally unwholesome.

A prominent social settlement worker says that he has been accused of being like the drunken man who could not help his partner up, and therefore sat down in the gutter beside him saying, "I can't help you up, Bill, but I can sit down in the mud with you, anyhow!" This prominent settlement worker denies the accusation, but it comes perilously near being true.

The pity and sympathy which actuates charity workers are admirable, and in so far as they help individuals to a better life they are to be commended.

But, in the larger sense, their work is utterly hopeless. Every essential feature of the present social system has its dagger out to stab their efforts to death. The results of their work are extremely puny. It is not sufficient to try to regenerate individuals. It is necessary to alter the conditions which blight the mass.

It would be too bad to neglect the individuals whom these people help. They need not do so. But, in addition to that, work they should use their first hand knowledge of conditions to scourge the system which produces those conditions, and thus help to change the system.

In other words, these sentimetal altruists should become practical by joining the Socialist movement and helping to abolish capitalism and introduce Socialism.

I hereby lay hold of their intellectual collar and urge them into the Socialist movement!

The sentimental altruists have a great spiritual passion for humanity. But they fool away most of their lives working for superficialities. They attempt to "uplift" particular individuals.

They need to be shown as plain as daylight how barren and useless their methods are—at the same time generously giving their organized charities, their social settlements, their leagues and societies and committees and crusades of various kinds, their due.

But how pitifully little their due is!

It is because they want to reach down and "uplift" the working masses, instead of working with them for their emancipation. The working class has fortunately reached the stage of at least partial self-respect. It does not want to be patronized. It wants justice.

But, how frightfully hard it is for the sentimental altruists to work with the workers, instead of patronizing them!

They spend thousands of donars and years of time that get nowhere—efforts whose results are immediately effaced by the cruel system which causes all social misery.

They do not strike at the root.

Their efforts have no definite ultimate end in view.

They have no consecutiveness.

So they cannot even hold what they gain.

These people naturally come into the Socialist movement as soon as they learn what Socialism realy is, because they then discover that Socialism affords them the opportunity to do their greatest good, by working along with the workers for their emancipation, instead of reaching down to them. They bring their idealism and their passion for humanity with them. The movement is a great gainer thereby. They also bring the persistence, the patience, the enthusiasm, and the tireless energy, born of a high purpose. Some of them afterward go through a stage of impossibilism and loftily scold those of us who were working for Socialism when they were fooling away their lives on superficialities. But, in due time, they come out of this attack of scarlet fever. After that, they settle down and become most valuable workers, uniting their intellect, their efficiency, their common sense and their passion for humanity in a persistent fight for the goal of Socialism.

Meantime, they need not abandon their charity and settlement work.

The necessity for charity is caused by the fundamental injustice of the present capitalist system of industry.

The men who do no useful work—the men who have money invested from which they draw incomes—the men who through their invested capital have a suction pump by which they draw into their own coffers most of the earnings of the rest of the people—these men are rolling in wealth which they did not earn.

All because they are permitted to own the industries.

Give us the collective ownership of the industries, so that we can guarantee every man and woman an opportunity to earn a living and to receive their full earnings—and charity organizations can disband forever.

## THE HIGH AND INCREASING COST OF KILLING

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

A few months after the beginning of the present European war I saw an estimate made by somebody of a cost of $15,000 to $20,000 for killing one soldier. By the end of 1914, owing, no doubt, to the added difficulties of conducting a winter campaign, this estimated cost arose to $30,000.

The therefore high cost of killing is thus seen to have doubled in a few months by the end of 1914, and now the cost is said to be still higher.

Here is the greatest opportunity since the world began to make a fortune and a name and fame besides, by inventing some machine or process to reduce the cost of killing to say $1.

Any of the great warring nations of the world [illegible] to pay a royalty of at least $10,000 for every soldier of the enemy killed at such reduced cost; but as this scheme would also mean the immediate conquest of the rest of the world by the power using such invention, a lump sum of $5,000,000,000 would not be too much to ask for the surrender of all protected rights.

Instead of diminishing, opportunities are ever on the increase, and no one can complain that he has now no chance.

My purpose is to inspire others, so I promise not to become a competitor myself for this wealth, distinction and honor; and, to make the assurance complete, I could not if I would, because I have passed the investive stage of mental activity, my brain being now in much the state of a January pumpkin, while my mind retains only the imaginative inspirations of the poet.

Take courage, my dear brother, and "go to this." If your government has denied you the opportunity to be able to earn $1 a day you have billions staring you in the face, because the cost of killing is now more than $30,000!

Only think also, brother, how expensive you have become to capital! The resources of the world will soon be exhausted, unless you come to the aid of the plutocrat and the politician in lowering this high cost of killing.

Remember also that when this war is over, there will be as many plutocrats and politicians as before, and that only the number of soldiers, representing the citizenship, will be reduced. This will double the fortunes of the successful parties.

As success depends upon killing the largest number of soldiers by the cheapest means in the shortest time, you should do what you can towards achieving success. This is what constitutes patriotism, and you must be patriotic, else you will deserve the death of a traitor, and this death kills you so much deader than if slain fighting the battles of the plutocrat and the politician—for God and country, as we used to say.—Journal of the Switchmen's Union of N. A.

## DYING OFFICER'S PHILOSOPHY

### Enemies' Friendship in Death

One of the most moving documents written since the beginning of the war has been received by a young American woman in Paris, written by her fiance, a French cavalry officer, as he lay dying in Flanders. With the letter she received news of his death.

The writer, after narrating how he was wounded in a cavalry charge and temporarily lost consciousness, says—

"There are two other men lying near me, and I do not think there is much hope for them either. One is an officer of a Scottish regiment and the other a private in the Uhlans. They were struck down after me, and when I came to myself I found them bending over me rendering first aid.

"The Britisher was pouring water down my throat from his flask, while the German was endeavoring to staunch my wound with an antiseptic preparation served out to them by their medical corps. The Highlander had one of his legs shattered, while the German had several pieces of shrapnel buried in his side.

"In spite of their own sufferings they were trying to help me, and when I was fully conscious again the German gave us a morphia injection and took one himself. His medical corps had also provided him with the injection and the needle, together with printed instructions for its use.

"After the injection, feeling wonderfully at ease, we spoke of the lives we had led before the war. We all spoke English and we talked of the women we had left at home. Both the German and the Britisher had only been married a year.


LOOK!

If you were told of a new discovery for the treatment of coughs, colds and bronchitis, as certain in its action on all chest troubles as anti-toxin is on diphtheria, or vaccination on small-pox, wouldn't you feel like giving it a trial? Especially if you could try it for fifty cents!

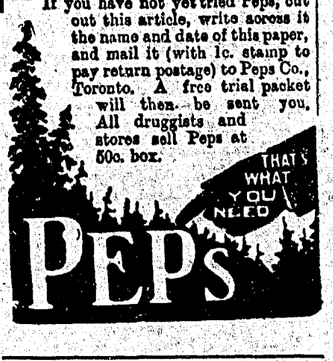
Peps is the discovery!

Peps are little tablets, neatly wrapped in air and germ-proof silver foil. They contain certain medicinal ingredients, which, when placed upon the tongue, immediately turn into vapour, and are at once breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey, they soothe the inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the capillaries and tiny air sacs in the lungs.

In a word, while no liquid or solid can get to the lungs and air passages, these Peps fumes get there direct, and at once commence their work of healing.

Peps are entirely distinct from the old fashioned liquid cough cures, which are merely swallowed into the stomach, and never reach the lungs. Peps treatment of coughs and colds is direct treatment.

If you have not yet tried Peps, cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it (with 1c. stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. box.





### Why Had We Fought at All?

"I wondered, and I suppose the others did, why we had fought each other at all, I looked at the Highlander, who was failing to sleep exhausted, and in spite of his drawn face and mud-stained uniform he looked the embodiment of freedom. Then I thought of the tricolor of France, and all that France had done for liberty. Then I watched the German, who had ceased to speak. He had taken a prayer-book from his knapsack, and was trying to read a service for soldiers wounded in battle.

"And while I watched him I realized what we were fighting for. He was dying in vain, while the Britisher and myself would probably contribute something toward the cause of civilization and peace."

The letter ends with a reference to the failing light and the roar of the guns. It was found at the dead officer's side by a Red Cross file, and was forwarded to his fiance.—Daily Citizen, Eng.


*Who is Your Printer?*

DO you ever consider the importance of .. the use of stationery that is in harmony with the nature of your business? In many cases your letterhead is considered as an index of your business character, hence the necessity of a good printer.

oo

If you want really high class printing--the kind we always produce--try us with your next order

*The District Ledger*

"QUALITY" PRINTERS

Phone 48a :-: Fernie, B.C.

# HOCKEY

Skates, Sticks, Pucks
Ankle Supports etc.

# CURLING

Rocks and Brooms
Best quality only

# Snowshoes

In great variety

# J. D. QUAIL

Hardware and Furniture
'Phone 37

FERNIE, - B. C.

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.

CALL OR PHONE

Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56 Wood Street
FERNIE, B. C.

# P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

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

BAKER AVENUE

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**SHILOH**

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

A. Macneil S. Banwell

MACNEIL & BANWELL

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.

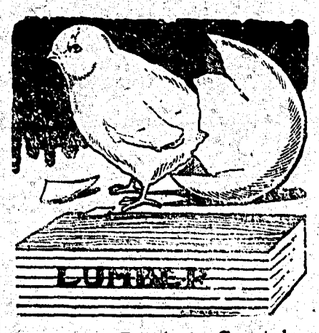
Offices: Ground Floor, Bank of Hamilton Building Fernie, B. C.

F. C. Lawe. Alex. I. Fisher

LAWE & FISHER

ATTORNEYS

Fernie, B. C.




We Are Ready to Scratch off your bill any item of lumber not found just as we represented. There's 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.

# KENNEDY & MANGAN

— Dealers In —

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

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

# KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W MILLS, Prop

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Specialty


# The Wyoming Compensation Bill Explained By Mine Workers

Without going into the many descriptive features of the bill, thereby making this article so long that it will not be read, it may be said of the measure, excluding the rates of course, that the workmen of Wyoming may feel reasonably certain that the Workmen's Compensation Bill, if enacted into law, would at least have the virtue of making certain that whatever benefits it seems to give be given direct to the injured workmen or his dependents without fuss or delay.

The bill has been carefully drawn and seems to be in complete harmony with the constitutional provision that made it possible to have this measure before the legislature.

The most dangerous friend of measures of this character is the fellow who tries to incorporate therein matter that he knows will hamper or even prevent its operation, the present agitation for workmen's compensation has not been entirely free from "friends" of this sort.

Under the bill as presented if a workman is injured or killed the matter is reported to the clerk of the district court of the country wherein the accident occurred.

The said clerk shall at once notify the judge of said court that such injury report has been filed in his office.

The district judge shall at the earliest possible date investigate the matter to determine if the claim for compensation is disputed.

If the claim appear to be free from collusion and no dispute is made the judge shall thereupon make an order directing the payment of such compensation from the State Industrial Accident Fund in accordance with the terms of the law.

If there is a dispute as to the right of the injured employee or his dependents to receive compensation, the judge shall set the case down for hearing at the earliest possible date and direct notice of such hearing to be issued by the clerk of the court for service upon the employer and employee at least seven days before the date fixed for said hearing.

Notice of said hearing shall be served by the sheriff of said county without cost.

If the employer claims that injury was caused SOLELY by the culpable negligence of the employee or that the claim for compensation is not covered by the compensation law a jury trial may be demanded by either party and the case may be tried as a court proceeding.

If a jury is demanded it may be drawn from the five-mile limit jury box (to facilitate the handling of compensation cases) in term time or vacation time, unless a regular jury panel be in attendance at court on the date any such hearing may occur.

Each side is given full opportunity to develop all the facts pertaining to the case.

The official court reporter shall make a full stenographic report of the case without cost.

The judge shall direct the county and prosecuting attorney to conduct the case for the injured employee without expense.

If the case is decided against the injured workman or his dependents the expense of witnesses and jury shall be paid out of the Industrial Accident Fund, if against the employer the employer shall pay the costs.

In the event that the hearing before the district court should not finally settle the question the matter would be reviewable by the supreme court.

In that event the appeal must be made within thirty days. The appeal to be prepared on behalf of the injured workman, copies of the proceedings, etc., to be filed with the supreme court by the county attorney without cost to the injured workman.

Provision is made for advancing the case so that there will be no delay in adjustment.

The creation of the fund is brought about by an assessment of two per cent of the pay roll of each employer effected by the act and an initial appropriation of thirty thousand dollars by the state, then annually a sum equal to one-quarter of the amount collected from the employers annually.

Temporary total disability benefits are provided for, the bill provided for $15.00, $20.00 and $35.00 for single men, married men and family respectively.

We, by amendment, hope to raise these rates to $20.00, $25.00 and $35.00 to keep the measure in line with other states.

In order that all the locals have the original rates as proposed by the employers I will only give the rates that we had made ready waiting the result of the action of the various locals.

The rates we propose follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loss of thumb | $ 300.00 |
| Loss of first finger | 225.00 |
| Loss of second finger | 150.00 |
| Loss of third finger | 150.00 |
| Loss of palm | 750.00 |
| Loss of hand | 1250.00 |
| Loss of arm at or near elbow | 1500.00 |
| Loss of arm above elbow | 1500.00 |
| Loss of great toe | 200.00 |
| Loss of foot | 1000.00 |
| Loss of leg below knee | 1400.00 |
| Loss of leg above knee | 1500.00 |
| Loss of eye | 1000.00 |

For total permanent disability we ask for:

| | |
|---|---|
| Single men | $2000.00 |
| Workmen with wife, or wife with invalid husband | 2200.00 |

To which is added $60.00 per year for each child under the age of sixteen years but not to exceed $1,800.00 more or a total for a married man with dependent family of $4,000.000.

Where the workman leaves no widow or child under the age of sixteen years an amount equal to 50 per cent of the amount of support he gave them shall be given to such dependent parent or parents. The bill provided that any amount so given should not exceed $500.00, we have in our rates asked to have this amount increased to $1,000.00.

Where death occurs and a widow is left we ask for $1,500.00 and sixty dollars per year or not to exceed another $1,800.00 or a total of $3,300.00.

It will be at once evident that if we are successful in having the compensation payments increased that Wyoming will have a very good workmen's compensation bill.

The present uncontested features of the bill are that the workman will not be called upon to pay any part of the costs of any controversy that may arise over the awards to be made thereunder. If no complaint is made the award will be made to the injured workman or his dependent family, if complaint is made every facility that the state and county has is placed, without cost in every instance, at the service of the injured workman or his dependents.

No provision is made for liability companies assuming any of the risks incident to compensation for the employer.

Experience has demonstrated that the liability company, under compensation, serves no useful purpose.

Wherever they are permitted to assume such risks for the employer their constant efforts to take advantage of the employee practically makes compensation as uncertain as suits for daamges.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

## NEGLIGENCE ALLEGED IN RAILROAD CAMP

### Mr. Hayward Alleged in Provincial Legislature That Inadequate Medical Attention is Provided Workers

VICTORIA, Feb. 20.—In the Legislature today the session was mainly devoted to routine business, the chief item of interest otherwise being a statement from the member for Cowichan (Mr. Hayward) explanatory of his motion calling for a return of all papers dealing with the circumstances surrounding the death of C. R. Nutt, in June, 1914, while engaged in construction work on the Canadian Northern grade near Cowichan Lake.

Mr. Hayward described the case as a particularly sad one, and there were several features about it which he thought the Health Department should look into. There was only one doctor to 84 miles of the line and but two small hospitals; there were hardly any medical appliances. As a consequence when the accident occurred those at hand were unable to stop the injured man's wounds from bleeding and he died.

**Negligence Alleged**

He felt that there had been serious negligence in this instance on the part of someone. It was well known that all railway laborers were compelled to each pay $1 per month for medical attendance, yet in the face of that, his information was that the doctor concerned in this instance whose services could not unfortunately be made available, received less than $100 per month. Under the Masters' and Servants' Act the fees for medical attendance should only go to the doctor. Some 700 or 800 men were employed on the railway at this time. It might be argued that the men could demand an audit, but it was well known that a man would be in danger of dismissal if he took such action. The Act should be amended to make the Government responsible. It appeared to be the general opinion that the $1 collected from the men did not go to the doctor, but found its way into the hands of the contractors. His only object in making reference to the matter was to improve the conditions under which railway workers labored and prevent human life being sacrificed to contractors' greed.

**Conditions Improved**

Hon. Dr. Young, under whose jurisdiction comes the Health Department, said it was unfair to suggest that the government had control of the contractors. If Mr. Hayward would refer to the many bills placed on the statute books of the province, he would find measures there that had very greatly improved conditions for the railway laborer. When Mr. Hayward had made private representations to him on the matter, he had pointed out that under the Dominion Statutes, under which the contractors were working, it was only necessary to have one doctor for every 81 miles. A prompt investigation had been made by his department after the accident occurred, and one or two abuses had been corrected. He could assure Mr. Hayward that there had been no neglect on the part of the department.

The Premier introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Exempt Members of the Allied Forces from the Operation of Certain Provisions of the Mining Laws of the Province," and it was given a first reading. Briefly the bill provides that men serving in the ranks shall not forfeit mining rights through any failure during the war, to observe the requirements of the mining laws.

The Premier also introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Iron Placer Act," which makes provision for the mining of black sand which cannot be located by free miners under any statute.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

### Earnings in Excess of Limit Provided by Act—Action Dismissed

Because her deceased husband earned more than $1,000 per year, a woman who sued the city of Montreal, in virtue of the Workmen's Compensation Act, saw her suit for a pension of $495 and other damages dismissed at the hands of Mr. Justice Guerin. Plaintiff claimed this amount on account of the death of her husband, who was killed during May, 1914, when employed by the city. The latter claimed that the accident had been brought about by the sole fault and inexcusable negligence of the victim himself. Proof, however, was submitted to show that in the year previous to the accident the victim had drawn more than $1,000 salary and that, therefore, though he was a workman, he did not fall under the operation of the Compensation Act, which applies only in the case of workmen earning less than $1,000 per year. (St. Jean v. City of Montreal.)—Labor Gazette.

### Negligence—Death of Employee—Damages to Widow

Action was brought by the widow of a workman to recover damages to the amount of $6,000 for the death of her husband. Late one dark night a chauffeur was backing a car out of the defendant's garage at Montreal, situated on the east side of St. Denis street between Sherbrooke and Ontario streets. Just as the chauffeur emerged from the garage a south-bound car was descending the hill. On the west sidewalk some distance south of the street car was the deceased, who was engaged as a workman looking after the company's right-of-way by putting sand on the rails on the hill at that point. The chauffeur's course was parallel to the street car, and in this way his view of the deceased was obstructed, whilst the deceased seeing the street car coming rushed across the south bound track well ahead of the car and was run down by the automobile. Hon. Mr. Justice Lafontaine gave judgment in favor of the widow and awarded her the sum of $4,000. (Soussi v. Lymburner.)

### Injured Workman Re-Employed—Indemnity Notwithstanding

The fact that an injured workman returned to work for his employers after recovering from the effects of an accident was held to be in no wise destructive of his recourse under the Compensation Act, in a case dealt with recently by Mr. Justice Panneton at Montreal. The plaintiff sued the Harbour Commissioners for a rente of $112.50 per year, this representing one-half of the sum by which his earning capacity had been reduced as a consequence of the accident of which he was victim. The defendants pleaded that plaintiff, after recovering from the effects of the mishap, had returned to their employ in a capacity other than his former one, and earned just as much as any of the other workmen engaged in the work. The Court rejected this argument of defendant, and, appreciating the facts, held that the mishap had occurred in the course of plaintiff's daily work and that he had a right to an indemnity. Judgment was given for the full amount claimed. (Dupuis v. Harbour Commissioners.)—Labor Gazette.

## ABOLITION OF PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS

### Time Has Come For the Government To Remove the Barriers to Advancement

Organized labor in Ontario is solidly behind the demand for the abolition of property qualifications for the holding of municipal offices.

Never before has public sentiment been so pronouncedly in favor of this reform, and the delegation of labor representatives who will interview the Provincial Premier and his colleagues upon the question will come with the full endorsation of the trades union movement of the Province and enlightened public opinion behind them.

During the past three or four years the demand for the abolition of property qualifications has grown stronger and more insistent than ever, and if necessary organized labor is prepared to make it a political issue.

The workers are becoming fully aroused to the injustice of the present law, which is aimed to keep the working class in subjection to the corporation interests.

The right of the workers to represent the people on the floor of municipal bodies shouild be just as freely conceded as is the right already enjoyed in serving the electorate in the Provincial Legislature and the Federal House.

The time has come when the unreasonable barriers should be swept aside and the people be free to exercise their judgment as to who shall represent them in any public office within their gift.

The right to vote logically concedes the right to represent.

The Ontario Government has a splendid opportunity to demonstrate that it is on the side of true democracy. Character, not property, should be the qualified test, and the voters should be the judges.

By all means let the barriers be taken down and Ontario take her place among the foremost democracies of the world.—Industrial Banner.

## Directory of Fraternal Societies

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS**

Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.

Noble Grand, J. Pearson
Secretary, J. McNicholas.

**ESTHER REBEKAH LODGE NO. 20**

meets first and third Thursdays in month, at 8 p. m., in K. P. Hall.

Noble Grand—A. Biggs
R. Sec.—Sister Price

**ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS**

Meet at Aiello's Hall second and third Mondays in each month.

John M. Woods, Secretary.
Fernie, Box 657.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS**

Meet every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.

C. C., J. Combe.
K. of S., D. J. Black.
M. of F., Jas. Maddison.

**LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE**

Meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.

Dictator, F. H. Newnham.
Secretary, G. Moses.
140 Howland Ave.

**LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION**

Lady Terrace Lodge, No. 224, meets in the K. P. Hall second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 p. m.

MRS. J. BROOKS, W. M.
MRS. OWER, Secretary.

**LOYAL ORANGEMEN**

Terrace Lodge 1713, Meet at the K. P. Hall first and third Friday evening of each month at 7.30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

R. CRICHTON, W. M.
J. SKILLING, Rec. Sec.


Zam-Buk

is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food!

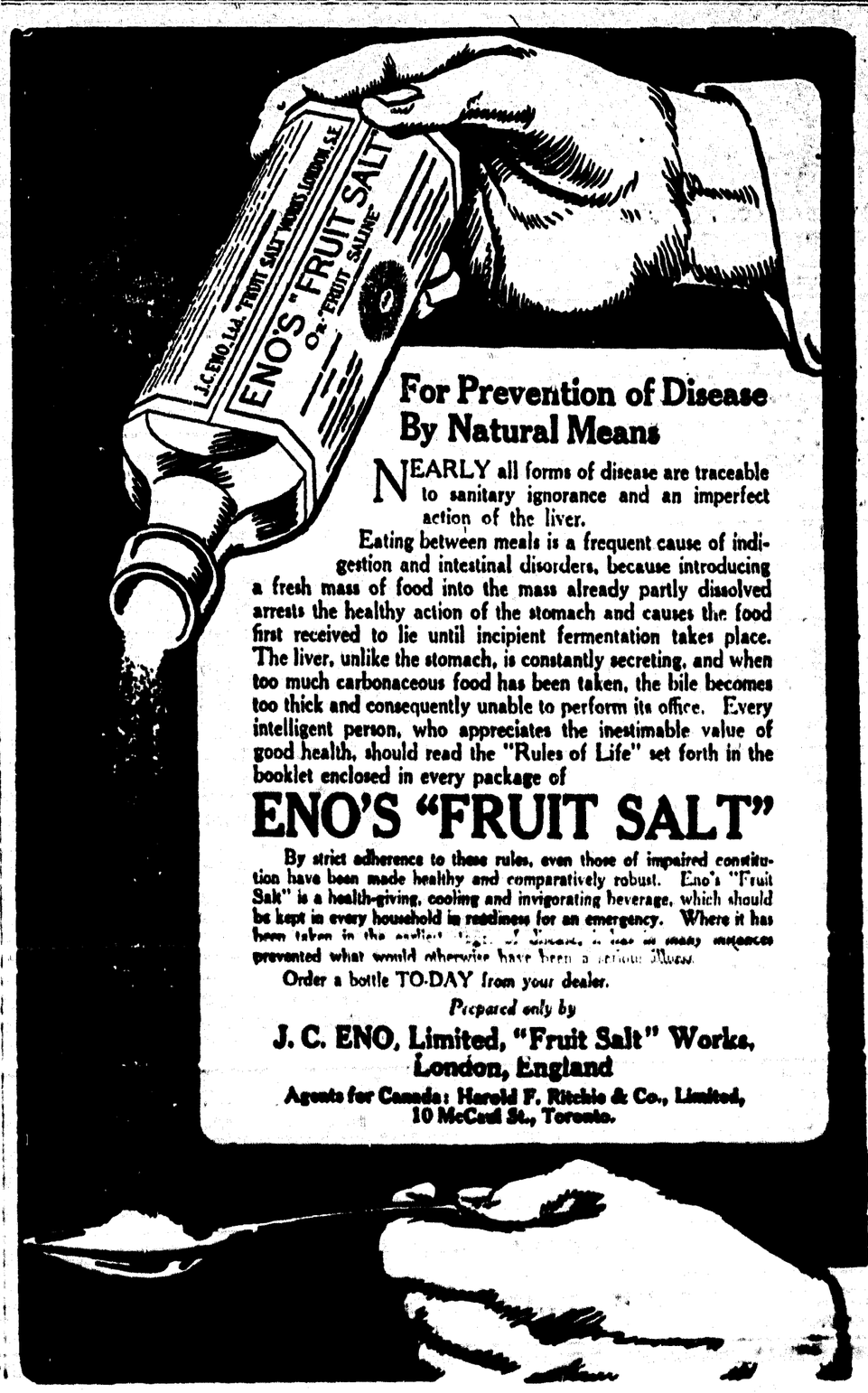
All Druggists and Stores.—50c.

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS


# List of Locals District 18

| No. | Name | Sec. and P. O. Address |
|---|---|---|
| 39 | Bankhead | F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta |
| 401 | Beaver Creek | J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta |
| 771 | Bellevue | James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta. |
| 1163 | Blairmore | Wm. Archer, Blairmore, Alta |
| 949 | Burmis | T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta |
| 2327 | Carbondale | J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta. |
| 1387 | Canmore | Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta |
| [illegible] | Coleman | J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta. |
| 2377 | Corbin | R. Garbitt, 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 |
| 874 | Lethbridge | L. Moore, 1731 Scott avenue, N. Lethbridge |
| 1139 | Lethbridge Collieries | Frank Farrington, Coalhurst, Alta. |
| 2828 | Maple Leaf | T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta. |
| 2334 | Michel | Richard Beard, Michel, B. C. |
| 2352 | Passburg | T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta. |
| 142 | Taber | A. Patterson, Taber, Alta. |
| 8024 | Georgetown, Canmore | Max Hueter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta. |
| 1497 | Brazeau Mines | Jas. Bewsher, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta. |


For Prevention of Disease By Natural Means

NEARLY all forms of disease are traceable to sanitary ignorance and an imperfect action of the liver.

Eating between meals is a frequent cause of indigestion and intestinal disorders, because introducing a fresh mass of food into the mass already partly dissolved arrests the healthy action of the stomach and causes the food first received to lie until incipient fermentation takes place. The liver, unlike the stomach, is constantly secreting, and when too much carbonaceous food has been taken, the bile becomes too thick and consequently unable to perform its office. Every intelligent person, who appreciates the inestimable value of good health, should read the "Rules of Life" set forth in the booklet enclosed in every package of

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

By strict adherence to these rules, even those of impaired constitution have been made healthy and comparatively robust. Eno's "Fruit Salt" is a health-giving, cooling and invigorating beverage, which should be kept in every household in readiness for an emergency. Where it has been taken in the earliest stage of illness, it has in many instances prevented what would otherwise have been a serious illness.

Order a bottle TO-DAY from your dealer.

*Prepared only by*

J. C. ENO, Limited, "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

Agents for Canada: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, 10 McCaul St., Toronto.

# SPRING OFFERINGS EXTRAORDINARY

**NEW SPRING WASH GOODS**

Just arrived a splendid assortment of the latest weaves and designs in Wash Goods. Amongst the leaders are Tango Chiffons, Organdies, Crepes, etc. These come in a big range of pretty and exclusive designs. Note—Black and white effects predominate this season.

**Serpentine Crepes**

This comes in a beautiful soft, even weave. The design and color effects are the best we have ever shown.

**Price ..... 17½ yard**

**Cotton Crepes**

In dainty floral effects and stripes. These are very suitable for ladies' and children's dresses, waists, etc. Fast washing colors.

**Special ..... 15c. per yard**

**PRINTS**

Crums' Famous Prints .....yard .15

This is the best print on the market at the price. Colors guaranteed absolutely fast. We have a tremendous range of designs from which to select.

**Special ..... 15c. yard**

**Household Prints**

Made from a specially selected cotton. Comes in a fine, even weave; just the thing for ladies' and children's dress pinafores, aprons, etc. Fast washing colors.

**Special ..... 2 yards for 25c.**

**FOOTWEAR SPECIAL**

Men's Pit Boots, with nailed soles and outside counter; good, serviceable and wide-fitting boots. Prices up to $3.75.

**Special Saturday Price ..... $2.95 pair**

Men's Black and Brown Shift Boots; made of box calf and tan grain leathers, with heavy double soles. Regular values up to $4.50.

**Special Saturday Price .....$3.75 pair**

Men's Felt Slippers, with leather soles, or all felt; good, warm and comfortable slippers. Regular prices up to $1.77.

**Special Saturday Price ..... 75c. pair**

Ladies' Felt Slippers, in a large variety of styles. Prices up to $1.00.

**Special Saturday Price ..... 65c. pair**

Slippers, regular prices from $1.00 to $1.75

**Special Saturday Price ..... 95c. pair**

## *1915 New Spring Clothing 1915*

This is the right time to pick out your Spring Suit while stocks are new and complete. The styles shown this season are distinctive and show to advantage the high class workmanship done on them. We represent the best makes in Canada—the 20th Century, Wm. H. Leishman & Co., Coppley, Noyes & Randall. We guarantee perfect satisfaction

Our special order department is now complete with samples of new cloths from the best known makes. We do not ask for deposit, and guarantee perfect fit. Our special $25.00 made to measure Suit is remarkably good value.

Special values in men's Work Shirts, Negligee Shirts, Sox and Sweaters on display in our Men's Furnishing Dept.

## *Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Spring Hats*

Our first shipment of hats will be on display Saturday in all the prevailing styles. Never before has there been such a variety of creations in millinery styles. The shapes are small. There is the Glengarry hat, with its streamers, the three-cornered military hat, Tipperary hat, Tommy Atkins hat, etc., etc. Black and white, sand shade and burnt straw take the lead in colors. Prices range from **$3.50 to $16.75.**

**White Gowns**

White Gowns neatly trimmed with embroidery and lace; good value at $1.25.

**Saturday Special ..... 05c.**

**House Dresses**

House Dresses in plain and stripe Gingham; colors, blue, tan, black. **Special ..... $1.00**

**SPECIALS FROM OUR BARGAIN DEPT.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Children's Stockings, regular 30c. | .20 |
| Ladies' Cashmere Hose, regular 35c. | .25 |
| Ladies' Felt Slippers | .25 |
| Children's Felt Slippers | .15 |
| Turkish Towels, regular 20 | .15 |
| Brown Tea Pots, regular 40c. | .25 |
| Enamel Stove Pots, regular 75c. | .50 |
| Enamel Coffee Pots, regular 60c. | .40 |
| Enamel Dippers, regular 25c. | .15 |
| Milk Jugs, regular 20c. | .15 |

**SMALLWARE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Shoelaces, regular 15c. doz. | .05 |
| Hook and Eyes, regular 5c. card, 2 for | .05 |
| Shaving Brushes, regular 40c | .20 |
| Bunch Tape, regular 2 for 5c., 4 for | .05 |
| Scribblers, regular 25c. | .15 |
| Lead Pencils, regular 20c. doz. | .10 doz. |
| Bill Folds and Purses, regular 50c. | .25 |
| Belts, regular 65c. | .35 |

## *Our Grocery Department*

**SATURDAY SPECIALS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Molasses Snaps, 2 lbs. | .25 |
| Evaporated Peaches, per lb. | .10 |
| Cranberries, 2 lbs. | .25 |
| Holbrooks Herrings in sauce, 2 tins | .35 |
| Wagstaff's Plum Jam, per tin | .75 |
| Wagstaff's Peach Jam, per tin | .75 |
| Red Cross Pickles, qt. jars | .35 |
| Heinz Baked Beans, medium size, 2 for | .35 |
| Heinz Baked Beans, large size | .25 |
| Assorted Toilet Soaps, 8 bars | .25 |
| Rogers' Pure Cane Syrup, 2 lb. tins | .15 |
| Special Blend Bulk Tea, 2 lbs. | .75 |
| Holbrook's Marafat Peas, per pkg. | .10 |
| Robertson's Special Cream Candy, per lb. | .15 |
| Robertson's Molasses Cream Candy, per lb. | .15 |
| Scott's Emulsion, large size | .75 |
| Beef, Iron and Wine, 16 oz. | .50 |
| Lyman's Talcum Powder, large size | .25 |
| Lyman's Talcum Powder, small size | .15 |
| Peroxide, small | .10 |
| Robin Hood Porridge Oats, 5 lb. caton, 2 for | .55 |
| Quaker Oats | .25 |

*These Money Saving Prices should appeal to all economic housekeepers*

The Store of Quality

# TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK


# *Interesting Document*

**The Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1872 (England)**

Editor's Note.—The document that follows was written by that pioneer of unionism of the miners of Great Britain, Alexander MacDonald, as an introduction to and comment on the first effective "mine regulation act" ever passed by any government. It is characteristic of this grand old leader of the miners, out of conditions that approximated slavery, that he gives credit to many of his co-workers, but modestly fails to make mention of the fact that he himself led the fight that brought about consideration by the Parliament of the necessity of remedial legislation for the miners.

Among those he mentions and credits is a Mr. Tetlow, an uncle to Percy Tetlow of Ohio who is a prominent member of our own organization, and has taken and is still taking a leading part in the upbuilding of the miners' union.

**Preface**

In complying with the suggestion to issue the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1872 with a few notes, it was our first intention to have given all the acts of Parliament relating to coal and iron mines in extenso that have preceded that of this year. A mere glance at these let us see that it was utterly impossible, as such a compilation would in itself make a volume of considerable size. Being from these circumstances, compelled to abandon the idea, we hope before our pilgrimage is finished to be able to complete such a work and offer it at least for the patronage of the miners of the United Kingdom in some convenient form.

The greater work being left out, we will notice only a few of the acts that have passed and become law from time to time. The first act that we read of in Scottish history is one in the time of the ill-fated Queen Mary, 1561. It is not so much with working as with the sending of coals out of the country, [illegible] statute law and ordained that they should "ma tak fourth ane le shippe". This was under the pains of "tinsell and confiscation". In 1579 James VI. [illegible] mother. It would appear that "the coal question" had been one of considerable importance in the days of James VI. and had much troubled his royal heart, as in 1579 we find another statute which ordains the bodies of those that would "tak grit coale out of the kingdom" to be [illegible]

1606 we find another statute, which this time deals with the collier. In the statute there are several provisions, the most noteworthy here is, that if they, the "saddle colliers" were to leave their maisters without their consent, they would be "esteemed, report and houlden as thieves of themselves of cowrse for leaving such maisters." The same act gives full permission to "the masters and owners of all coal houghs to lay hold of all vagabonds and sturdy beggars" and to compel them to work in the pits.

In the reign of Charles II., 1661, there was passed another act anent the idleness of the colliers of that day, also against giving them too high wages. By it the rate of wages is fixed, and the time of working as well, which has "all the six days in the week;" and as the not working constantly was "a great offence to God," and to the "prejudice of the maisters," they were to pay certain fines, and if need be, suffer other punishments in "their bodies." There are are few who would like to go back to the days of Charles II. to hew coal.

The servitude and slavery of the collier continued in Scotland till the early part of the reign of George III.—the year 1775. Then the emancipation was only nominal, as in 1799 another statute had to be passed to complete the work. An eloquent writer exclaims, "how strange that a negro could be a free man in England before the miner or his family were so in many of the districts of the country." Prior to the emancipation of the colliers, many of them had found the yoke of a very galling kind. The law anent combinations then being in force, they betook themselves to secret combination. An exposure of this was fully made in the inquiry that took place in the year 1825.

The condition of slavery in which the miners had been placed engendered habits of a very low character. This increased in many places till every coal getter had a woman or girl to draw the coal or bear it up the shafts or out of the mines of that date. The latter occupation was of a fearfully laborious character, so much so that after the poor creatures reached the pons they often fainted, overpowered with the weight of their burden. Young boys, or rather children, were also carried into the mines. When the evil was in full bloom it was that Lord Ashley and others got inquiries made which showed the fearfully degraded position of the females in many places. The act of 1842 drove them out of the mines, and it also prohibited the working of boys before ten years of age. The oft-repeated colliery disasters awakened some considerable concern as to the condition of the working miner. Committees were formed by the House of Lords and Commons to inquire into them, to see if there could be no prevention to them. The workings where in many places became themselves to get clamorous about them, till in 1850 a bill was brought into the House of Commons which passed and is known as the first inspection act. The provisions of this bill relate only to safety and are of a very meagre character. It was only an experimental measure; in consequence, it was limited to five years. On the solicitation of the mining population, before the act passed, the system had a long trial, and another committee said that they had inquired into the question of better ventilation and other precautionary measures. This brought about the act of 1855. A vigorous agitation now set in for many of the provisions that are in the act now passed, which led to the passing of another in 1860. This bill, unlike its predecessors, was not limited to any time. The agitation that has since been continued, all are nearly familiar with.

Among those who long aided the miners in the House of Commons, not a few have gone to their rest, others have ceased to be members. Among those who remain none have been more steadfast and true to the miners than the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. for Perth, and Mr. Ayrton, the M. P. for Tower Hamlet. Of those who have done much for the miners, from their own ranks, we call to mind the names of such men as Jude, Tetlow, Grey, Phillips, Swallow, Mitchell, Miller, Shaw, Normansell, Pickard, Burt, Halliday and Crawford. If time could only be granted to us, we would like to give each their place in a manner that the young of the present day and that of coming generations would learn what had been done for them and by whom it was done.

ALEX. M'DONALD,

Holytown, August 30, 1872.

From U. M. W. Journal.

**TO RESTORE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY**

**Attorney General's Bill is Up in the House of Commons**

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Attorney-General's bill to amend the criminal law in relation to civilians serving with the forces, which arises from Lord Parmoor's action in the House of Lords will restore to civilians the right of trial by jury. It provides that a British subject, charged with an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act, can, within four clear days, claim trial by a civil court jury instead of court martial. The right of trial by jury may, however, be suspended by proclamation in the event of an invasion or other special emergency arising from the war. The second reading of the bill will be moved in the Commons on Wednesday next.

Like an echo from the past comes the news of fierce battle between whites and Indians at Ibapah, Utah.

**IF GIVEN RELIEF, IS EXPECTED TO WORK**

**Province Wants Reciprocity From Those on Relief Rolls**

VICTORIA, Feb. 20.—Work on provincial highways, it is understood will from now on be expected from all men, married or single, who are on the provincial relief rolls. Representations had been made from various points on Vancouver Island to the government, that two weeks' work per month should be provided. That, however, is quite impossible, and as a matter of fact few men employed in the mines are getting anything like that much. Eight and ten shifts per month is about the average.

The main point is that henceforth a dollar's worth of work will be secured for every dollar of relief funds paid out. The rate, it is understood, is to be fixed at $2.25 per day. The view taken by the officers in charge of this work, under the government, is that a man is in this way assured of a small sum to secure sufficient food, and as the number of children dependent on each is taken into consideration in allotting the work the aim is to see that none shall actually want for food. In the remaining twenty or so days each month, a man may secure other work, or make some effort, such as fishing, to provide food for his family. Even the game regulations have been relaxed in outlying districts so that this means of providing food can be made use of.

**AN ACT FOR PROTECTION OF WORKMEN ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS**

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. This Act shall be cited as the "Ambulance Act, 1915."

2. Every employer of labor directly or indirectly operating any mine, camp, construction work, or industry employing more than twenty persons, and being situated more than three miles [illegible] shall at all times maintain in or about such industry or works at least one person possessing a certificate of competency to render first aid to the injured, and shall also provide a good [illegible]

3. The Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health shall determine the qualifications necessary to obtain a certificate of competency to render first aid to the injured, and any duly qualified medical practitioner may issue certificates in accordance therewith.

4. Any employer of labor directly or indirectly operating any industry or works subject to the provisions of sec. 2 of this Act for more than six days without such competent person shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment of such, to imprisonment for a period of not more than three months.

5. Any incompetent person presuming to possess a certificate in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and, in default of payment of such, to imprisonment for a period of not more than three months.

6. In any prosecution under this Act the name of the complainant or informant shall not be disclosed.

7. This Act shall not apply to coal mines operating under the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

8. This Act shall come into effect on May the first, 1915.

The house went into committee on Parker Williams' bill to protect workingmen in isolated places by compelling the provision of first aid appliances, with W. R. Maclean (Nelson) in the chair, and made progress on it.

Hon. Dr. Young moved to strike out the section securing the secrecy of sources of information where a prosecution has to be taken. As an informant must lay a complaint on oath the section would be inoperative.

J. T. Place (Nanaimo) considered that the bill would be unworkable if the section was taken out. For a man to make any complaint and be known to the employer would mean that he would be at once out of a job, he said, and he instanced the case of a man who had been idle for eight months for having made a complaint.

Mr. Williams cited similar cases in his own experience.

Dr. Young withdrew his motion and allowed the section to stand over.

Ernest Miller (Grand Forks) suggested as a way out of the difficulty that a man might complain to a provincial constable and the act would place the duty of making investigation and, if necessary, of initiating prosecutions, upon the constable.

The question of the date when the act shall go into force was left open for the present.

The bill of which we reproduce the [illegible] Parker Williams, is intended to aid in the lessening of the sufferings of those unfortunate to meet with an accident when more than three miles from a duly qualified doctor, and [illegible] employers engaged in such pursuits as quartz mining, logging, pole and tie cutting, etc. Likewise the employees should do all they can to see that not one but several of their number be afforded every opportunity to become duly qualified to render first aid.

We would like to see the act still further extended by compelling employers where a number of men are employed less than three miles from a medical practitioner to have at least one person possessing first aid knowledge and also provisions made for ambulance boxes and other essentials.

This proposed remedial measure is not intended to apply to coal mines, as they are already covered by enactments in force.

The point made by J. T. Place in reply to Hon. Dr. Young is one with which those who have made complaints are quite familiar and doubtless this was recognized by the minister when called to his attention, hence reason for withdrawal of his motion. When definite action on this bill has been reached we will let our readers know the result.

**DRASTIC TAX TO BRACE CANADA'S SLUMP IN REVENUE**

**New Tariff Duties and Stamps to Bring in $28,000,000 Annually—Total Deficit on Year's Operations Estimated at $60,000,000.**

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 20.—A drastic war taxation measure was proclaimed in the Canadian parliament late today by W. T. White, minister of finance. Bank circulation and the business of loan fire insurance companies are taxed. A stamp tax is applied to business and banking transactions, to railway and steamship tickets, tlegraph and cable messages, letters, wines and patent medicines. There is a customs tariff increase covering all imports now dutiable and the free list of imports is virtually wiped out. There will be no income tax.

Increased customs charges are effective from today. They are 7½ per cent increase to the general and intermediate tariff rates and 5 per cent. increase to British preferential rates. In the case of goods now on the free list there will hereafter be a customs charge of 7½ per cent. on goods from the United States and elsewhere, with the exception of Great Britain and the colonies, on the preferential list, where the charge will be 5 per cent. An increased revenue of more than $20,000,000 annually is expected from the new tariff duties and from the stamp tax $8,000,000.

**List of Exceptions**

The increased customs charges are not to be applied to silk fabrics, velvets, ribbons, embroideries, wheat, flour, tea anthracite coal, Newfoundland fish salt for curing fish, lines, twines nets and books, reapers, mowers, binders, harvesters, binding twine, traction ditching machines, sugar, tobacco, news print paper, newspaper presses, typesetters and casters. Nicotine sulphate for spraying fruit plants is added to the free list.

The increased duties will be collected upon goods now in bonded warehouses in Canada. The drawback privileges of 99 per cent. on duty paid on raw material imported into Canada, manufactured and exported in manufactured form is continued.

**Note Circulation Tax**

A tax of 1 per cent annually is placed upon the note circulation of banks, on the gross income of trust and loan companies and on premiums received in Canada by all insurance companies. The above charges are made retroactive and apply to all transactions after January 1, 1915.

From a date to be fixed the following taxes will be applied:

One cent one each telegraph or cable message originating in Canada to be paid by the sender. On railway and steamboat tickets sold in Canada to points in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States a tax of 5 cents on each ticket costing over $1 and not more than $5, and 5 cents for each additional $5 or fraction. For each sleeping car berth sold in Canada, 10 cents tax, and for each parlor car seat ticket 5 cents. Upon other steamship tickets taxes range from $3 to $5.

**The Stamp Taxes**

The following stamp taxes are applied from today:

"Two cents on each check, deposit receipt, bill of exchange, express order, post office order and bill of lading; upon each postal note a stamp tax of one cent. Each letter or postcard mailed in Canada must carry a war tax stamp of one cent. Upon each package of proprietary or patent medicine and perfumery a stamp of one cent up to 10 cents value and one cent for each additional 10 cents retail charge must be placed. Nonsparkling wines are taxed 10 cents a quart, champagne and sparkling wines 25 cents a pint.

Mr. White estimates that even with the new duties to be imposed the loss of revenue to the end of the present fiscal year, March 31, would amount to $32,000,000. The total deficit on the year's operation was estimated at $60,000,000.

**Must Borrow Heavily**

The finance minister also estimated that the cash disbursement in the fiscal year beginning April 1 next will total $300,000,000, while on the present basis the revenue would amount to but $120,000,00. The special war expenditure, included in the total, would amount, he estimated, to $100,000,000, all of which, he said, must be borrowed. "We shall be obliged to borrow heavily over the next 18 months," he said.

**BAN ON STRIKES**

LONDON, Feb. 22.—There comes today an announcement that the government has concurred in a committee report that with a view of preventing loss of production by labor disputes no stoppage should take place on work for government purposes, but that differences be referred to an impartial tribunal nominated by the government. Virtually this means that the government has placed an interdict on strikes at the present time.