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The District Ledger

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

No. 28, Vol. VIII — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., MARCH 6, 1915.

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Mineworkers and Operators Confer In Secret

Place No Credence In Rumors

The representatives of District 18, U. M. W. of A., consisting of Pres. W. L. Phillips, Vice-President Wm. Graham, Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter, Inter. Board Members Farrington and Rees, together with delegates from the different locals, are in executive session in the Herald Building at Calgary for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the creation of a new working agreement when the one now in force expires on the 31st of the current month.

As the sessions are to held strictly in private, both press and public being excluded, we urge upon all parties to give no credence to any rumors they may read bearing upon the question purporting to come from either the miners or the operators, as it has been mutually agreed that no information shall be given out until after the conference is concluded.

J. C. Reid, of the Chinook Mines, near Lethbridge, has been appointed chairman, and A. J. Carter, as secretary of the conference.

The representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association in attendance include the following: Louis Stockett (Calgary), president; W. F. McNeill, secretary; J. C Reid, Chinook; R. S. McKibbin and O. E. Whiteside, Coleman; I. Charbonner, Blairmore; R. S. Dido, Corbin; John R. Macdonald, Frank; J. R. Howard, Taber; E. G. Gheur, Brazeau, and J. J. Morris, Canmore.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN MINE MANAGER

The death of James Cronin, a well-known mining engineer, is reported from Ely, Nevada.

Mr. Cronin was manager of the St. Eugene during the palmy days of Moyie, later he had supervision of the famous Standard Mine near Silverton, in which he was interested, he likewise had large holdings in different parts of B. C. as well as in Mexico.

He was a large-hearted man, and many of the old-timer prospectors of the Kootenay will hold his memory in kindly recollection. A widow and two daughters, resident in Spokane, survive.

PEACOCK NAMED MINERS' SECRETARY

At the miner's hall on Monday night, Robt. Peacock, who was recently ousted as president of the local union, was elected secretary-treasurer of the local by an overwhelming majority over his opponent, Louis Moore, the final count made Tuesday showing 283 for Peacock and only 34 for Moore, the former secretary, who was ousted at the same time as Peacock.

The affairs of the local union have had a stormy career for the past month or so. After the old officers were ousted, a new election declared A. Lamesfield as president, and J. O. Jones as secretary-treasurer. The District Board, however, decided that the election was not valid, and it was voided, another election being set for Monday. James Larsen was the only nominee for the presidency, and was declared elected some time ago, while Moore and Peacock were nominated for the secretaryship.

Alex. McRoberts, of Taber, and Frank Barrington, of Kipp, were the neutral scrutineers.

Bro. W. B. Phillips ably discharged the duties of chairman. Bro. William Bird gave a most interesting review of Forestry, in which he called special attention to the excellency of the work done by the women's lodges in the upbuilding of the order.

A splendid vocal entertainment was rendered by the following gentlemen: C. R. Andrews, S. Colclough, J. Ferguson, J. Leyland, J. Parker, J. Puckey, W. Ramsay and T. Woods. Dancing was indulged in by a goodly number. The serving of refreshments, left to the ladies, was voted an unqualified success, as was most practically demonstrated by those who partook of the good things provided.

The prime purpose of this social was preparatory to the formation of a women's lodge associated with the A. O. F., which it is expected will materialize in the near future.

Gas Explosion Traps 165 in Coal Mine

Frantic Efforts Made to Save Men Caught in Workings near Thurmond, W. Virginia.

HINTON, W. Va., March 2.—An explosion occurred in the mine of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, three miles from Thurmond, W. Va., at 2.30 o'clock, today. The mine connects with another mine employing 80 men, all of who are believed to have been in the pits when the explosion occurred.

Rescue parties were at once organized, and the fans were set going within 15 minutes after the explosion, but at 10.30 o'clock none of the miners had been brought up.

Assistance was hurried to the mine from nearby towns, and a rescue car of the bureau of mines was ordered from Glenalum to the scene. The explosion occurred in mine No. 3, great volumes of smoke pouring out of the openings. As it is directly connected with mine No. 4, it was feared that the men there had also felt the force of the blast. Dozens of excited people hurried from nearby towns, and rescue parties were formed to penetrate the workings in the hope that some of the entombed men might be found alive.

After repeated attempts one rescue party penetrated the main drift at mine No. 3 for a distance of about 100 feet, and there found an unfortunate miner still living, but unconscious. His legs had been broken and doctors say he probably will die. The mine where the explosion occurred is a drift high up on the Quinnimont mountain.

LATER—As we go to press we learn that the number of men entombed is 165, with very little prospects of rescuing them.

A. O. F. COURT, FERNIE 9291

All ladies interested in the "newley nex" lodge of the Ancient Order of Foresters are most earnestly requested to be present at the meeting to be held in Abello's Hall, Victoria Avenue, at 8 p.m., Thursday, March 11th.

On February 25th a most enjoyable social evening was spent in the K. P. Hall under the auspices of the Court Fernie 9291.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST AGAINST THE HIGH PRICE OF FOOD

In Big Demonstration Demand Government Control of Carrying Ships and Other Measures

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A big Socialist-Labor demonstration was held in Trafalgar Square today to protest against the prevailing prices of food and coal. A resolution was adopted expressing indignation and disappointment at the government's refusal to take "effective measures to deal with the alarming increase in the cost of food and fuel."

The resolution demands government control of carrying ships, the commandeering of home grown supplies for sale at the lowest possible prices, and the fixing of maximum prices for the necessities of life.

The meeting called upon the government to purchase all available wheat for the use of the people of the country at prices ruling for thirty days prior to the beginning of the war, the loss incurred to be paid out of the national revenues.

A letter was read from James Keir Hardie, Socialist and independent Labor member of parliament, in which he said:

"For the first time in British history a body of striking trade union workmen on the Clyde have been commanded to commence work on Monday, when, if they refuse, the new martial law now in force will undoubtedly be brought into operation."

J. Keir Hardie's letter doubtless referred to the peremptory order of the government yesterday for the resumption of work on Monday by the shipyard engineers at the Clyde works at Glasgow, who went on strike for increased wages. Committees representing the strikers have advised the men to return to work.

The parents of Harold Minton have received the usual military post-card from him dated from France, Feb. 15, in which he states that he is quite well.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

At a meeting held in the Socialist Hall last Sunday, Feb. 28th, the unanimous choice of the party as candidate for the next election in this constituency was Tom O'Connor, formerly a miner at Michel, now living in Vancouver. He was organizer last Summer along the line of the Crow's Nest and in the Boundary Country for several months. There will be the usual propaganda meeting held Sunday, March 7th, when it is expected final reports will be received regarding the Hard Times Dance.

METHODIST CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, March 7th, 11 a.m., "A Worldly Wiseman"; 7.30 p.m., "Some Difficulties of Doubt"; 2.30 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Monday, 4 p.m., Junior League; 8 p.m., Epworth League. Wednesday, Social evening. Thursday, Prayer meeting. Friday, March 5, Ladies' Aid business meeting at 3.30 p.m.

HELPING THE MAN AT THE FRONT

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—The following cablegram has been received by Noel Marshall, chairman of the Canadian Red Cross Society, from Col. Hodgett, Canadian commissioner of the society in London:

"We desire a large supply of hospital suits, blue with red collars and cuffs; also bandages, lint gauze and red pocket handkerchiefs. Tobacco and cigarettes also needed. Discontinue making mufflers, helmets and mitts and do not send any more heavy underwear.

Mrs. Rogers donated a very handsome hand-knitted jacket, which was raffled this week, and $25.00 was realized on it. Mrs. J. Irvine held the lucky number. The money will be used to buy wool for knitting. The I. O. D. E. are very grateful to Mrs. Rogers for this donation.

Now that a fresh supply of wool is on hand there is an urgent demand for people who will knit it into socks.

Owing to Mrs. Rogers leaving town, Mrs. Moffatt will receive knitted goods pending the appointment of a new Convenor for this work.

Mrs. Lancaster has donated three pair of hand-made socks to the Red Cross.

The finals in the Patriotic Bonspiel were played off on Tuesday by Messrs. Carrie and Burland. Mr. Carrie's rink won first prize. The first and second prizes were just alike, each member of the two rinks receiving a set of half-dozen spoons.

HAROLD MINTON WRITES FROM ROUEN

Secrecy, despatch and efficient organization are splendidly demonstrated by the contents of a letter received last week by the parents of Harold Minton. This well-known Fernie youth was requisitioned by the transport authorities because of his ability as a motor cyclist. One hour after leaving the ranks of the Canadian [illegible] landers he was on a motor lorry with others of the mechanical department preparatory to the night ride across country to Avonmouth, the port of embarkation, and twelve hours after leaving Salisbury Plains everything and everybody was aboard the transports ready to weigh anchor from Bristol's maritime port of entry. The action of the authorities by following the course they did in the transportation of this arm of the service was evidently on account of their realization that the "longest way around is oft the shortest way home."

When the muddy state of the roads is taken into consideration, the rapidity with which the plans were executed speaks volumes for the thoroughness of organization in the wonderful dispatch of so large a body of men and equipment. They who took this sixty mile night ride, although having but a brief recollection of the rush through [illegible] ton St. Paul, Trorton, and on past Keynsham and Clifton, will recall the event in after years as a blurred study in mud and black. The distance covered on land was forty miles longer and the sea voyage several hundred miles farther than if the port of embarkation had been the direct one from Southampton to Havre. From Havre to Rouen is but 23 miles up the Seine, and here the Canadians have their advance base, most happily located because of the railroad facilities. It is expected further training will be undertaken before the great mass is moved up to firing line, which event, unless unexpected contingency arises, is not expected to take place for a month from arrival, so that we may look forward to the participation in actual warfare of the first contingent early in the month of March.

ESTIMATES BROUGHT DOWN AT VICTORIA

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 26.—The estimates brought down in the legislature today show that the revenue and receipts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, are expected to reach a total of $7,034,615.13, while the estimated expenditure will be $11,156,056.11. This leaves a balance of $4,000,000 which must be raised by other than revenue means. Chief among the appropriations of provincial interest are an advance of $350,000 to the minister of finance for administration purposes on account of the Dominion Trust Company (in liquidation); for public works $3,039,815; for education $1,594,600, and for hospitals and charities $374,100.

Under the head of the provincial secretary's department is an appropriation of $175,000 as a grant to the governors of the university of British Columbia. In appropriations for roads, streets, dredges and wharves the following appear, by ridings:

Cranbrook, $41,000; Fernie, $41,000; Grand Forks, $28,000; Greenwood, $19,800; Kaslo, $36,000; Revelstoke, $37,000; Slocan $36,000, and Ymir, $72,000.

The votes for subsidies and maintenance for steamboats, ferries and bridges contains the following:

Kootenay River reclamation farm $900; Shuswap Lake Sorrento, Scotch Creek, $1,580; West Arm Kootenay Lake at Nelson, $3,600, and Columbia River above Revelstoke, $3,000.

The provincial secretary's department has the following votes:

Grant to city of Greenwood, $2,500; to Phoenix, $4,000; to Rossland, $12,000.

DEATH OF ROBERT READING

Death came very suddenly to one of Fernie's highly respected citizens, when Robert Reading passed away in the Victoria Hall, Friday last. The deceased gentleman has been station agent here since, 1902, and before coming to Canada occupied a similar position in Sussex, England.

He leaves a widow and two daughters to mourn his loss.

Funeral

On Wednesday afternoon the remains were taken from Thomson's undertaking parlors, accompanied by a representative gathering of Fernie's citizens to Christ Church, where a full choral service was rendered and the service of the Burial of the Dead delivered by the Rev. D. M. Robertson.

Many floral wreaths were sent by the friends of the deceased.

The remains have been shipped to Vancouver for interment.

FERNIE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

Below we give the statement of the result of the concerts given for the purpose of obtaining funds to relieve the local distress, and too much credit cannot be accorded the promoters as well as the musicians for the efforts put forth. Unfortunately, however, the general public did not respond very enthusiastically, despite the quality of the entertainment furnished at prices which were exceptionally low considering the excellence of the programme. A mead of praise is due to the musicians who gave their services free and to Mr. Miller of the Isis for donating the use of his building.

Receipts

November 15th	$ 41.25
November 22nd	33.25
November 29th	16.05
December 6th	22.75
December 13th	17.50
	$120.80

Expenses

Ledger, printing	$ 15.00
Free Press, printing	11.00
Distributing programs	2.50
Isis Theatre—Light and heat: 5 nights at $2.00	10.00
Janitor	1.00
Moving Organ	2.00
Miscellaneous expenses	9.95
	$ 51.45
Check to Ladies Benevolent	69.35
	$120

A. Klauer, Treasurer

[illegible] the third contingent were given a hearty send off Sunday last upon their departure westbound for the training camp at Willows, Victoria.

Esther Lodge of Rebekahs presented each volunteer with a housewife, and the citizens donated other tokens both for outside and inside use which were greatly appreciated by the recipients.

Entertainment will be given in the Olivet Baptist Church next Tuesday, March 9th, proceeds for the benefit of the Choir Fund. Tickets, 25c. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

The Claims of Labor

How Trade Unionists Have Helped to Save the Nation—and Their Reward

It is not a pleasant thing to have to draw attention to class bickerings and consequent national weaknesses at such a time as the present; but it is the duty of someone to do it. We have been told so often—and we firmly believe, we of the working classes—that we are at present engaged in a war with Germany because of our belief in the cause of freedom and right against militarism and might, that it is somewhat disconcerting to find that might is busy in certain quarters in this country flouting and trampling upon right. A certain number of employers and merchants are using the present tragic circumstances in Europe to grind down still further the laboring classes, and it is surely time that some step was taken to check this. The working class has to do most of the work of producing wealth; and it has to do most of the fighting to protect it. And the working class has shown itself only too willing to do this. At the first call for more men for the Army, the men in the factories foundries, workshops and mines, threw down their tools and enlisted in hundreds of thousands, asking only—asking, not demanding or bargaining for it, mind—that the nation should keep their homes together and find their dependents food whilst they were away. And what was the result? The result was that more men enlisted in the early days of the war than could well be trained and equipped, and the nation did not jump to the succour of their wives and families. "Reynolds's" had to inaugurate a campaign for justice to the soldiers' wives before anything decent was done.

That is one aspect of the problem, but there are others. For some time before the war the trade unions had been strengthening their resources. But immediately they understood that there was danger threatening the nation they practically sacrificed their trade union strength and resources in their determination to help defend our national integrity. One would have thought that, under such circumstances, the most bitter opponent of trade unionism in the masters' camp would have refrained from trying to precipitate more strife between workers and masters. One would have thought that the owners of capital, considering how many of their workers have gone to fight for the country—and consequently capital—might even have been generous and advanced a little of what everyone will admit are the just claims of the men; but anyone holding such views must have already awakened to their mistake. In the coal mining district of West Yorkshire, for example, as Mr. J. Wadsworth, M.P., general secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, has pointed out, the masters are trying to shirk the payment of an extra 4d. a day per miner awarded by Judge Amphlett last July.

Remember what the merchants, the middlemen, and the owners are now making out of the coal trade; think of the exorbitant prices that are being charged; and then think of the miners' hard life, terrible risks, and always inadequate pay, and then say whether the West Yorkshiremen will or will not be justified in trying to force a decision in their favor. Turn now to another branch of industry, that of the railways. No one can impugn the patriotism of the railwaymen. And yet there was a mass meeting of a section of railwaymen at Cardiff the other day called to protest against the scandalously low rate of wages they are now receiving. Their case was that during the sixteen years preceding the war prices had risen about twenty-five per cent; since war was declared they have risen another twenty per cent., and the men's wages have remained practically stationary during that period. And not one step [illegible] was taken by the Government that is, the nation to safeguard labor against the employers (there is no need for me to point out what the trading classes are doing in the matter of food stuffs, that has been dealt with in "Reynolds's"), though the Government has spent fabulous sums in safeguarding the owners against war risks. At the commencement of hostilities the railways were guaranteed the dividends of last year's basis—a record dividend year, by the way. But though railway directors and shareholders were thus protected, the railwayman who is trying to keep a wife and family on $7 a week was not protected against war risks—or rather war certainties. The Government backed foreign securities and let the nation in for a loss of millions of pounds, so that our credit, or the credit of our financial magnates, should not suffer, but it did not back the Trade Unions. It gave them some purely fictitious help in the form of a grant so covered with qualifications that few Unions will receive a penny of it. In short, the [illegible] have been saved from any risks, and, in return, the worst of them, at any rate are robbing the nation and crushing their employees. Is it any wonder that many thinking Trade Unionists are calling for the declaration of war and to the knife between themselves and their masters?—Reynolds'.

Gang of Bold Thieves Broken Up

For several months a number of burglaries have been committed, clearly proving there was a gang with more than ordinary daring at work in the community. The peculations have ranged from the pilfering of small articles of but little value to thefts of silverware, jewelry and other merchandise, worth several hundred dollars.

From the numerous complaints made by chicken raisers about depredations made upon their feathered belongings, it was evident that somebody was often indulging in an illicit enjoyment of a toothsome meal. One of the most recent sufferers to report a decrease in his poultry yard to the police authorities was an Italian living a short distance west of the Brewery who, upon counting his brood one morning, made the discovery that there was a shortage of 18 chickens.

The members of the police force have been using every effort to locate the lawbreakers, but without avail, until Tuesday, when the proprietor of the shooting gallery in the Miners' Building informed Chief Brown that he had recently bought his first batch of chickens in Fernie, and upon the Chief and the Italian visiting the place, the latter recognized some in the pen as those he had lost. The Italian, accompanied by the proprietor of the shooting gallery, Walter Harwood, as interpreter, and Constable Dooley, went down to the shack of the seller of the birds at the end of Cox Street, in the Annex, near the Elk River, when Harwood entered into conversation with Gustave, whilst the Italian took a look at the contents of the chicken coop, where he descried some more of his feathered estrays. Constable Dooley placed the man under arrest, and having a search warrant, made an investigation, which satisfied him that this quest was of more importance than at first appeared, as some of the articles reported missing, viz., pictures, were conspicuously displayed on the wall, and recognized by the officer from the descriptions given by the losers. Constable Dooley, noticing the man was wearing a pair of house slippers, told him to put his boots on for which purpose he went into an adjoining room, but instead of coming out he opened the window and jumped to the ground. The Chief was immediately notified, and upon the way down to the Annex the escaped prisoner was observed hurrying on the G. N. track toward the bridge spanning the Elk River, but upon reaching the east end, instead of crossing the bridge, seeing that he was pursued, he dropped off into the snow, scampering off towards the Skating Rink. A messenger was despatched to the Police Station notifying Policeman Hughes that a prisoner was headed for the Park. This officer had proceeded to the vicinity of the Presbyterian Church when the runaway perceived him, and despite orders to halt, doubled back and was finally captured in the alley at the rear of the Orpheum Theatre.

Among the booty recovered was a trunk belonging to J. S. Macdonald, with the Western Canada, and the major portion of the contents consisting of valuable wedding presents which was taken November last from the sample room of the Fernie Hotel; some of the proceeds of the Haddad burglary; a part of the goods purloined from the Great Northern and the C. P. R.; a few small articles recognized as the property of the Pollock Wine Co.; a rug taken from a livery team whilst standing outside of How Foon's restaurant, and no less than five chicken owners have found some of their birds in the poultry yard at the end of Cox Street. There are three men at present implicated in these numerous burglaries, Louis Gustave, De Grey and another, who is held by the authorities under surveillance. All are Belgians and have been carrying on their nefarious practices since very shortly after their arrival in Fernie about four months ago. De Grey will be brought up for examination before the Provincial authorities Thursday, and Gustave probably the day after.

The police are justly elated at the capture of these individuals, as it has brought a culmination to their untiring efforts to run the thieves to earth, and the citizens may feel more secure now that the marauders are safely under lock and key in the City Bastille.

Thursday.—De Grey was brought up and remanded for eight days.

The Cokato School Question

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear, Sir,—We would ask that you give us a little space in the Ledger to call attention to the situation as it exists at the present time in Cokato so far as school facilities for our children are concerned. The majority of us are men of small means, and yet we do not see any reason because of this that the children should be deprived of an education, and so we wish to let the general public know how things stand and also to try to urge upon the Provincial Government to take some action towards remedying the shortage.

On Sunday last a delegation of 15 called upon Inspector H. P. Hope to see if he could give us any information on the subject, and we were told all the Government would do was to provide a teacher for an assisted school, and that the residents must either put up or rent a building, and that so far as school furnishing is concerned a special concession would be made by letting us have some of the desks formerly used in Hosmer. Now, as a matter of fact, the people living here are like the rest of the miners, in anything but a prosperous condition, and to ask us to go to the [illegible] expense which this would call for is out of the question, and it does seem strange that in a Province which sends its pamphlets to the Old Country, from which most of us come, stating that education is absolutely free, we don't see where it comes in if people themselves have to provide a portion of the necessary equipment and failing to do this our children are to go without any schooling.

We have gone very carefully into the number of children living in this community both of and under school age, and there are at least 25 of school age and a number of others who will soon reach the legal age. These figures have already been furnished and were taken into consideration by another inspector Miller, by name—but what is needed now is not any more information being obtained, but some definite action being taken looking to a remedy of the defect.

1. In order to reach the Fernie School some of the children have to walk nearly three miles, and this in the winter is out of question for all except the very sturdy ones, and even then there is the danger from travelling over the C. P. R. track.

2. In the summer time along the railway there is danger also from the mine automobiles that pass over it.

3. In order to go along the road it is necessary to pass the restricted district and have the children subject to be accosted by those frequenting these places. This has already happened, and is a decidedly disagreeable prospect for a parent, nor is it conducive to good morals.

4. Again, these children of Cokato should have a school and not be an infringement upon the taxpayers of the City of Fernie particularly as we understand that even now these schools are overcrowded.

Now we think it is the Government's [illegible] talk about what it is willing to do for [illegible] of those who have come to Canada to build up the country as to be made good, it is about time they were getting busy, unless they consider the tax question of more value than the making of good citizens.

Yours truly,

ROBERT DRAPER,
JOHN DREW

COAL MINES ACT (British 1911)

General Regulations as to the Installation and Use of Electricity

The following memorandum is intended to deal with some of the practical points which may arise in connection with certain of the regulations. No reference is made to regulations dealing with details other than constructional and technical details.

Regulation 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 it practicable, it shall be of such a character or so protected as fully to maintain is insulating properties under working conditions of temperature and moisture.

(c) Every part of a system shall be kept efficently insulated from earth, except that (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 (ii.) the outer conductor of a concentric system shall be earthed. Where any point of a system is earthed 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 defects in the insulation of a system.

Paragraphs (a) and (b). As apparatus is frequently placed in a confined space below ground and in charge of men without technical knowledge, all exposed live parts should be avoided. It is important that apparatus should be of mechanical strength sufficient to resist the rough usages liable to be received below ground by all machinery.

The choice of suitable switchgear and cables is referred to under Regulations 127 and 129 respectively.

The choice of a motor (as indeed that of apparatus in general) should not be made mainly from consideration of its price. The size of the bearings, the provision of ample clearance between the stator and the rotor, and the general mechanical construction of the apparatus should all be carefully considered. Preference should be given to well protected and well impregnated windings, and to conveniently arranged and properly constructed and enclosed terminals. Attention to these matters in the first instance and to the proper installation of the apparatus will result in lower maintenance costs, and at the same time promote safety by reducing the risk of breakdown.

If arc lamps are used below ground, they should be so guarded as to prevent pieces of ignited carbon from falling from them. Only lamps with hermetically sealed globes should be used in situations where there is risk of fire.

A pressure test to earth and between conductors equivalent to at least twice the maximum working pressure should be applied as far as practicable to all apparatus intended for use, below ground. The same test should be applied in the case of repaired apparatus before it is again put into service.

The most useful instrument in connection with the periodical examination [illegible] may be that may be necessary on low or medium pressure systems is an ohm-meter. It is essential that such an instrument should give a higher pressure than the working pressure, preferably double the working pressure. An ohm-meter should be available at every mine in which electricity is in use, and care should be taken to choose an instrument which will give accurate readings on all apparatus, including cables. There should also be available at every mine where alternating current is in use a portable testing transformer suitable for giving a number of voltages, the maximum to be not less than twice the highest working pressure in use at the mine. This apparatus can be used where on account of the high pressure an ohm-meter would be unsuitable.

Paragraph (c) If a system has one point intentionally connected to earth, the connection should be made to the earthing system and not to a separate [illegible] that is, the point of the system it is desired to earth should be connected to the earthing system to which the metallic sheathing (if any) of the cables is connected. In fact, it is better to connect together directly the earthed point of a system and the metallic sheath of the cables by a special conductor, in addition to the connections made to the common earthing system.

[illegible] phase system is equivalent in practice to earthing the mid-voltage point of a direct current system, and with properly constructed apparatus the effect of both is to ensure that a circuit shall be immediately made dead by automatic switchgear (or fuses) in the event of a leakage to earth from one pole of the system. If the neutral point of a system is insulated the circuit is not made dead by automatic switchgear except in the event of a short circuit, or in case of a leakage to earth from each of two poles of the system.

In an installation where transformers are used the neutral point may or may not be earthed on either the high tension or low tension circuits, as may be desired, as each of these circuits is by definition a separate system.

In a direct current system it is not desirable to earth the mid-voltage point unless cables provided with an efficient metallic covering are used. In a modern three-phase installation in which the apparatus and cables are carefully constructed and installed, it will usually be found desirable to earth the neutral point. In general it may be said that the advantage of earthing the neutral point is increased by the use of cables provided with an efficient metallic covering.

A cable system partly concentric and partly two-wire should not be used.

Paragraph (d) The most efficient means of indicating any defects in the insulation of a system is to arrange so that in the event of any leakage of current the faulty circuit shall be made dead automatically. This can be done immediately there is leakage to earth, provided one point of the system is connected to earth (the neutral point in the case of the three-phase system, and the mid-voltage point in the case of the single phase or direct-current systems), by one or other of the numerous automatic cut-out devices available, such as overload circuit breakers, efficient fuses, and leakage cut-out apparatus. In cases where no point of the system is connected to earth an electrostatic voltmeter connected between each line or phase and earth may be used to indicate any defect in the insulation of the system. If, however, such an instrument is relied upon it is most important that it should be carefully fixed and connected, and that it should be tested at intervals in situ so as to ensure that it is at all times in working order.

In the case of medium and low pressure systems where no point of the system is permanently and directly in connection with earth, a lamp or lamps, or resistances with an instrument or lamp, may be arranged so as to indicate immediately any defect in the insulation of the system. But the adoption of such means is equivalent to earthing the neutral or mid-voltage point of the system without obtaining all the advantages incidental to that arrangement.

Regulation 125

(a) All metallic sheaths, coverings, handles, joint-boxes, switchgear frames, instrument covers, switch 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 by 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.

Paragraph (a) covers the best safeguard against electric shock that exists in underground conditions. The [illegible] connection with earth of all metal parts other than live conductors that may conceivably become live, and the only completely satisfactory medium is a properly designed earthing system to which the main connection to earth (or, not necessarily the only one) is made at the surface of the mine. It should not be overlooked that a surface earth plate may not in itself be sufficient completely to provide for safety. It may also be necessary to install a number of earth plate connections to each other and to the surface earth plate and buried in well-chosen situations below ground in the mine. The matter is one which must be determined by careful consideration of the circumstances of each individual case.

In many installations it was formerly the custom to sink a separate small earth plate wherever there was any metal, such as the frame of a motor, which it was desired to earth, with no metallic connection between the different earth plates, but this method so often proved itself to be unreliable in working that it is not now admissible. The most satisfactory method is to use cables provided with an efficient metallic covering and to connect that covering to an earthing system such as is described in the last paragraph, using it for all underground earth connections. Failing this, it is necessary to run a special earth cable throughout the installation, designed to form part of and connected to an earthing system such as is described in the last paragraph, to which all underground earth connections should be made and which should itself be earthed wherever a satisfactory connection to earth can be made below ground in the mine.

In order to make good connection with earth, the earthing system should be of sufficient capacity, having regard (1) to the current which it may have to disperse, and (2) to the nature of the ground and its condition as regards moisture. As so much depends upon the earth connections being in order, and as earth plates are necessarily out of sight, it is advisable always to provide for the main connection to earth at the surface of the mine at least two plates placed at some distance apart but connected together in case of the failure or disconnection of one of them. Two earth plates properly placed 20 or 30 feet apart in good surroundings and connected to each other are nearly twice as efficient as a single earth plate in surface area to the two together.

Earth plates may be of copper, cast iron, galvanized iron. A cast iron plate with projecting forks to give a large contact surface, forms a good earth connection. Earth plates should be not less than 4 feet square, placed preferably in an upright position in the ground, packed hard on each side with about 12 inches of broken coke free from sulphur. The depth at which they are buried must depend upon the condition of the ground in regard to moisture. The place selected should be permanently wet or at least damp. The connection of the earth cable to each earth plate should be properly constructed so that it cannot work loose or corrode. The joint should be mechanically strong and electrically efficient, e.g., the cable may be efficiently jointed to a long strip of metal riveted firmly to the plate at several places, and afterwards soldered round the edges to preserve the contact surfaces from corrosion.

As regards individual pieces of apparatus, some special reference to the earthing of lampholders is perhaps desirable. Earthing is not required except in the case of portable lamps) where the pressure is less than 250 volts D.C. or 125 volts A.C. A pressure below 125 volts may be readily obtained on any alternating current system by using a small transformer for each lamp or group of lamps, and where such transformers are used it will be found advantageous to transform down to 50 volts or less. The use of what are called auto-transformers is not to be recommended for underground lighting. There are two objections to them, viz., (1) there is more danger of the lower pressure circuits becoming charged with a higher voltage than there is with the ordinary type of transformer, and (2) they are apt to be wrongly connected so that there is no reduction as regards pressure to earth at the lampholder, in which case their use does not introduce any diminution in the risks of a dangerous shock. In cases where voltages higher than those given above are used for lighting, and where pipes are used to convey the cables, there is, as a rule, no great difficulty in securing an earth connection for each lampholder, but where "open" wiring is adopted a special earth cable may be required, or alternatively, the lamp and holder may be enclosed in an outer globe provided with a porcelain top, the type of fitting known as a "battery" or "acid-proof" fitting. Such a fitting should provide complete security from shock if Regulation 131 (g), as to changing lamps, is complied with.

Apart from the necessity of protecting a lampholder so as to prevent accidental contact with it, the use of strong glass outer globes is recommended in order to prevent lamp bulbs from touching any readily ignitable material.

Paragraph (b) Earth cables are often bare, and where they are of proper size and kept clear of readily ignitable material and the earth connection is efficient there can be no objection to this. In many cases a stranded earth cable is to be preferred for use below ground to a solid wire of the same conductivity.

[illegible] to 50 per cent. of that of the largest conductor supplying the apparatus a part of which it is desired to earth. As an earth connection may have to carry, at any part of its length, a current sufficient to open the device protecting the conductors of that part or branch, and without excessive drop of pressure or overheating, its conductivity in its smallest branch must be sufficient, and it should be so heavy as not to be readily broken.

Paragraph (c) All joints and connections in the earth cable and its branches, as in the live conductors, should be electrically efficient and of ample mechanical strength. The connection with the metal which has to be earth should be by soldered lugs and bolted connections which cannot work loose. The contact surfaces should be of ample area and faced, and where their use can be avoided, no bolts of less than 5-8 inch diameter should be used. A loose or dirty connection is useless. A good earth connection should be regarded as of even greater importance than a good connection in the supply circuit.

Regulation 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 a 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.

Paragraph (a) Although motors of over 20 HP. may under this paragraph be supplied at higher pressure than medium pressure, it should be borne in mind that the higher the voltage the less satisfactory mechanically are the windings of small motors.

Unless very substantially and carefully constructed, it is not advisable to use motors with a great many small wires per slot, and it is advisable, and will probably pay for a maintenance standpoint, to transform down to lower voltages in many such cases. The voltage to be used in the smaller motors supplied from high and extra-high pressure systems should be low enough to ensure a thoroughly mechanical winding, with wires of a reasonable size and as few conductors per slot as possible. At pressures approaching 3000 volts it is better to transform down for 50 H.P. and under, and at pressures higher than 3,000 volts, it is probably better to transform down for motors of 100 H. P. and under.

Small transformers for lighting circuits may generally be treated like a joint box and run in solid with insulating compound or otherwise completely enclosed. Large transformers should be placed in substantial metal cases and they may be oil immersed.

Paragraph (b) Among the methods of avoiding danger or of preventing leakage of current from the high pressure side of a transformer to the low pressure side are the following:—(1) to earth permanently some point of the lower pressure system—in the case of a three-phase system preferably the neutral point; (2) a metallic earth shield between the primary and secondary windings of the transformer; (3) an electrostatic device arranged to earth the low pressure system if an abnormal rise of pressure should occur. Of the three methods, the first is the most certain, and it is to be preferred in most cases on other grounds. The second will be useful when it is desired not to earth the neutral point of the low pressure side of small transformers transforming down to 125 volts or less for local lighting circuits. A pressure test of double the primary working pressure should be applied between primary and secondary windings before transformers are put into service.

Regulation 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.

A great deal of the switchgear formerly used underground proved itself to be not sufficiently strong to resist rough usage, and as a decision on this point does not demand much electrical knowledge, there was little excuse for many of the defects which were common. Switchgear of the open type, in which type is included all forms of unenclosed slate and marble panels, was really designed for surface work, and is not suitable for underground use. It is, in fact, now becoming obsolete on the surface for general factory purposes. The type of switchgear which will best meet the conditions below ground as regards withstanding rough usage, and also as regards paragraph (iii.), (iv.), and (v.) [illegible] which all the conductors are enclosed in an outer covering of metal, may now be obtained from several manufacturers. To meet fully the requirements [illegible] apparatus should be dust-proof and moisture-proof, and to comply with paragraph (v.), so constructed as to prevent open sparking. The metal outer coverings should be of ample thickness, with well-fitted joints and glands where cables and spindles pass through, and all handles for operating the switches themselves should be safely and conveniently placed. In general the design should be such that any fault or failure is under all conditions confined to the inside of the metal covering so as to avoid all danger, and any risk even to the operator himself. Large open spaces inside switchgear casing should be avoided as otherwise there is room for the accumulation of dust and gas.

As regards the internal parts, it is again a safe rule to judge such parts largely by their mechanical strength and suitability to withstand rough usage. Apart from mechanical strength, the chief point is that all insulators, and all insulation, should be so constructed and protected as to prevent any diminution of insulation by the lodgment of coal dust, dirt or moisture. Where there are bare conductors, all insulators should be of ample surface so as to prevent any deposit upon them from causing arcs or short circuits.

Totally enclosed switchgear has advantages in many directions; if well designed it is not only safe in operation, but also capable of operation by the unskilled. Though such switchgear may be slightly more expensive than other forms of switchgear, it will require a minimum of inspection, cleaning and maintenance to keep it in good order, and it may thus in the end prove to be the cheapest to use.

Electrical measuring instruments should only be installed below ground where the conditions of working really require them.

The resistances for use in connection with motor controllers should be so designed and constructed as not to be a source of danger either from short circuits, over-heating, deterioration of resistance material, or accidental contact. Where the circumstances are such as to admit of their use, well-designed and well constructed liquid controllers are usually to be preferred.

It is important that switches should be so constructed as to make and maintain good contact, and that they should be so designed, constructed, and adjusted that they cannot be left in partial contact or accidentally moved into contact when left out of contact. These are matters which can be decided from observation, and by almost anyone. Unless the "on" and "off" positions are obvious from the positions of the switch handle, the two extra "on" and "off" positions should be clearly marked. Single pole switches should not be used except on a concentric system. In choosing an switch regard should be paid not only to its ability to carry the working current continuously without overheating, but also to its ability to open the circuit safely on any short circuit with which it may be called upon to deal.

Oil switches are now extensively used for alternating current work, and they are at present perhaps the most switches for use on high or extra-high pressure circuits and on circuits of large power. As in the case of all switchgear, it is important that oil switches should be a thoroughly good mechanical job throughout, and that the oil tanks should be substantially made and well fitted. An oil free from water and the flash-point of which is not less than 300 degrees F. should be used. It should be examined and renewed as often as is necessary to ensure at all times the absence of any deposit at the bottom of the tanks. It is essential that the oil tanks should be kept filled to the proper level. Where the parts are not so constructed as to resist any possible expansion of gases due to the opening of an oil switch or short circuit, suitable vent holes should be provided.

Where fuses are used, efficient enclosed fuses or fuses of the so-called "cartridge" type should be used, but in every case regard must paid to the position in which the fuses are placed, and to fulfil paragraph (v.) it is necessary to enclose them in properly constructed boxes.

Every fuse should in itself be of such construction or so protected by a switch that it may be renewed without danger. This involves the use of a fuse which can be safely handled without any possibility of the person getting a shock by contact with a live part, and the contacts in which the removable fuse handles fit should be arranged so that in pushing the fuse home it is not possible to come in contact with live metal. Unless switches are also provided in the near neighborhood for cutting off the pressure, it is essential that all adjacent metal parts should be properly shielded to prevent arcs, in case an attempt is made to replace the fuse before the fault which caused the blowing of the fuse has been investigated and remedied. Unless fuses are clearly proof against carelessness and improper use, as regards both open sparking and the possibility of shock, they should be protected on the live side by a switch breaking circuit on each pole. The fuse terminals can then be made dead and all danger in replacing the fuse removed. There is in general little excuse for removing or replacing fuses below ground with exposed live parts in the neighborhood of the fuses, and arrangements should be such as [illegible] danger from open sparking fuses should on no account be removed or replaced unless the pressure is cut off.

As regards terminals, cable ends, [illegible] closure is of almost equal importance. In fact, such apparatus should be so designed and constructed that the least skilled person in the mine may safely be left without supervision in its neighborhood, even when the pressure is switched "on." For example, the terminals of motors, transformers, switchgear, controllers, etc., should be made so that there is no risk of a short circuit or of accidental contact, and they should be so enclosed as to prevent the accumulation of moisture or of coal dust. This can be done in either of two ways: (1) by constructing round the terminals a terminal box which may be filled in solid with insulating compound, or alternatively so fitted as to be dust-proof, or (2) by efficiently jointing the supply cable to efficiently insulated and protected cables led out through properly constructed openings in the casing of the apparatus.

Regulation 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.

Paragraph (a) Lightning arresters, provided with properly constructed and properly connected reactance coils, are required where the supply of electricity is conveyed direct (that is to say, without transformation) to the shaft cables by an overhead line so placed that there is risk of its being struck by lightning. They should be fixed in some accessible place away from inflammable material, and as near as is practicable to the point where the overhead line ends. They should preferably be isolated from the main switchgear. If required by the conditions, lightning arresters should also be provided where underground telephone or signal wires are connected to surface telephone or signal wires. It is important that the earthing of lightning arresters should be efficient.

Paragraphs (b.), (c), and (d.) may be considered together. It is obviously desirable that all revolving apparatus should be capable of being stopped or started without difficulty, and the position of motor switches should be settled from this point of view. Subject to this consideration, and to their being sufficiently distant from the motor to avoid any possibility of interference with the live parts of the switch or switches when the motor is being examined or cleaned, they should be placed as near to the motor as possible. All pressure should be cut off from the apparatus, and in the

(Continued on Page Three)

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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.

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Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Michael Warren, Sec., Canore, Alta.

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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.

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

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BURMIS LOCAL
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Coal Mines Act

(Continued from Page Two)

case of motors, transformers, etc., from all apparatus in connection therewith. In the case of a motor this will include the controller or starting switch and any regulating resistances in connection with it.

There is no merit in duplicating unnecessarily either switches or instruments, as the simpler the apparatus in a mine the better, but every installation should be provided with circuit-opening devices fixed in well-chosen situations, designed and adjusted to open the circuit in the event of a fault or leakage of current. These may take the form of switches, arranged so as to cut off the current automatically under certain conditions, or of fuses. They should be so adjusted that they will act with certainty. On high pressure and on extra-high pressure systems and for controlling circuits of large power below ground, switches fitted with automatic circuit-opening devices are essential. The question of the number of automatic circuit-opening devices to be used for a particular installation must depend upon, firstly, the extent of the system and its general lay-out; secondly, the voltage of supply and the type of current in use, whether alternating or direct current, thirdly, the conditions underground as regards the risk of fire or explosion in the event of open sparking; and fourthly, the type of automatic device adopted. In connection with the latter point it may in general be said that it is better to have one or two thoroughly reliable devices conveniently placed and arranged to cut off the current as quickly as possible from the whole or part of the system, rather than have such gear attached to every switch in the mine. All relays, trip-coils, and similar apparatus should be of sound mechanical construction, and they should be so arranged that they cannot easily get out of adjustment. Any parts which may require adjustment should be fixed so that they are readily accessible for examination. All switches should be periodically opened by means of such devices, in order to make sure that all the mechanism and all the contacts, main and auxiliary, are in proper working order.

Simple automatic appliances working on various principles (overload, leakage current, etc.) are now obtainable which, while operating instantaneously in the event of a fault, do not operate on a mere temporary overload—a great practical convenience. Such appliances are a very material improvement upon the instantaneously operating type of circuit breakers, and coupled with a well-designed and well-constructed distribution system, they add greatly to safety in underground work.

Regulation 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 insulating material (except that the outer conductor of a concentric system may be bare). The lead sheath of lead-sheathed cables and the iron or steel armoring or armored cables shall be of not less thickness respectively than is recommended by the Engineering 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.

Paragraph (b) Cable suspenders of leather and other flexible material have been successfully used and flexible suspenders will no doubt continue to be used where the conditions require that form of support. The regulation is, however, drawn so as to allow the choice of that method of suspension or support which best suits the conditions in the mine.

Paragraph (d.) Where a number of insulated but unarmored cables are brought together their outer coverings should be fireproofed.

Paragraph (e) The nature and extent of the protection to be provided against the corrosion of cable armoring will depend upon the amount of moisture present and the analysis of the pit water.

In the case of a pit where gas may occur, the question of the most efficient metallic covering for the cables deserves the most careful consideration. What is required is a covering which will prevent open sparking in the event of an arc occurring inside the cable. With properly designed circuit opening devices, a fault should be cut off as soon as it occurs before a current of any great magnitude has passed for any length of time, and the absence of open sparking may in these circumstances be secured by using a cable provided with a substantial metallic covering. For this purpose a lead sheath as a part of such covering is from many points of view to be preferred. If cables provided with a lead sheath and iron or steel armoring are used, they will in general have a bedding of some material preferably non-inflammable between the lead and the armoring, and this also is desirable. Before the armoring is applied, the bedding should be put through a bath of some flexible water-proof and acid-proof composition so as to render it non-hygroscopic, and the outside of the armoring should in all cases be protected by a similar covering similarly treated. Though such points are well taken care of in standard cables made by most of the British cable makers, additional coverings expecially impregnated may be necessary for cables working in wet places where the water is such that lead and iron are liable to be attacked by corrosion.

Where it is not desired to use a lead sheath, double armoring with one or more layers of well water-proofed non-inflammable bedding between the two layers of armoring may be used. Where for any reason it is desired to use single armoring only, the conductivity and other requirements of an efficient metallic covering may be obtained by a copper sheath under the armoring, but well separated from it by moderately thick bedding. The important point is that in order effectively to avoid open sparking the metallic sheath nearest to the conductors should be air-tight, as is a lead sheath or armoring over a properly formed bedding, or a number of substantial and well impregnated non-inflammable wrappings, designed to prevent an arc from penetrating to the outside of the cable.

The requirements as regards conductivity of an efficient metallic covering and the thickness of armoring are inserted to ensure firstly that when a fault occurs there shall not be an excessive drop of voltage in the metallic covering, or overheating, and secondly that there shall be sufficient mechanical strength to resist rough usage. In special cases, where there is danger of very heavy falls, or of runaway tubs, or of severe mechanical damage, it may be desirable or essential to increase still further the thickness of armoring, or otherwise to protect the cables.

In general wire armoring is to be preferred for use below ground to tape armoring, and double armoring to single armoring.

If single-core cables are put into iron pipes all the cables in the circuit should be enclosed in the same pipe.

Iron pipes used to convey cables should fulfil the requirements of this paragraph as regards conductivity, etc.

Paragraph (f) Conductors below ground joining up to motors and switchgear were formerly in many cases hopelessly mixed up, rendering it impossible to trace them out readily, resulting in mistakes in remaking connections, apart from the more serious risk of fire. Such conductors should be carefully run and securely fixed.

Sub-paragraph (i.) provides for the mechanical protection of cables where they are joined up to apparatus. The ends of armored cables should be finished off by securing the armoring to a spigot, or to a gland screwed into the switch box or cable dividing box, the object being to provide mechanical protection for the insulation of the cable throughout its whole length. The common practice of simply cutting off the armoring of a cable one or two inches back from a motor case or a switch box, leaving a short length of unprotected cable, would not comply with the subsection.

Sub-paragraph (ii.) provides for the use of terminal boxes or sealing chambers to protect and seal off the ends of the insulation where cables are cut off for joining to apparatus—a precaution which has very commonly been neglected in underground work in the past. Proper protection is best effected by a sealing chamber dividing box. In many cases the sealing chamber may with advantage be combined with the terminals of the switchgear, motor, or transformer, thus tending to reduce and simplify apparatus. In the case of two-core or multi-core cables the cores are divided inside the box, which is filled with sealing compound, thus effectively sealing the insulation of the cable where the cores are separated.

Difficulty is sometimes experienced in supporting cables joint boxes. The necessity for effective support arises because otherwise the weight of the joint box is taken partly or wholly by the cable itself, work for which a cable is not designed. Cables have, in fact, been known to draw out in these circumstances. The best method of support is to place each joint box in a recess by the roadside supported on a substantial brickwork base or similar erection. In connection with the fixing of joint boxes, care should be taken to preserve the electrical conductivity of each part of the metallic covering of the cable at its full value at all points, wherever a joint is made or a joint box inserted. It is generally insufficient to rely upon the metal of a joint box, as grey cast iron has over fifty times the resistance of copper, and about nine times that of steel wire. The only safe method is to bond together the metallic sheaths of the two cables; the bond may cross either inside or outside the joint box, but each separate metallic sheath should be specially and separately bonded.

Regulation 130.

(a) Flexible cables for portable apparatus shall be two-core 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 shall be connected to the system and to the 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.

Portable apparatus may be made practically secure from the risk of dangerous shock on all alternating current systems by transforming down the pressure for use to a voltage such that the pressure between any conductor and earth is not greater than, say, 125 volts. It is recommended that this should be done where practicable.

Paragraph (a) Flexible cables for portable apparatus should be tested to four times the working pressure before being put into service. This applies both when the cable is new and after it has been repaired. An earth cable made up to form one of the cores of a flexible cable should not be less, but preferably more flexible, than the other cores or the cable. Metallic covering for flexible cables is not as a rule desirable.

Paragraph (b) provides for the use of a properly constructed connector for flexible cables. By properly constructed connector is meant one which may be used without danger. There should be no danger from exposed conductors whether the connector is in or out of use, or from overheating due to loose contacts, and there should be no danger to the user when plugging in or out. To obviate the latter the pressure should always be switched off the connector before the plug portion is either inserted or withdrawn. Short circuits and "earths" are very liable to occur in the use of portable apparatus, which together with the flexible cables in use with it is often subject to very rough usage with resulting damage, not only when in use, but when lying about and not in use. With portable apparatus the connector must provide for the earth connection in addition to the circuit connections. It should be so arranged (1) that in plugging in and out the earth connection is made before, and broken after, the circuit connections, and (2) that, in plugging in, the connections cannot be wrongly made. It should not be possible to put the earth contact of the plug portion into connection with a live contact of the socket portion, as the metal work of the portable apparatus would then be made live, very possibly bringing about just such an accident as the earthing is intended to prevent. Thus, in the "pin" type of plug, the earth pin should be so much thicker than the circuit pins, or so shaped or otherwise arranged that it cannot be put into or even made to touch either of the live socket contacts. As the safety of the person using the portable apparatus depends upon the earth connection being in order, it is important that the connections of the earth wires should be visible, otherwise they may be discon-

(Continued on Page Four)

THE BLOOD IS THE STREAM OF LIFE

Pure Blood Is Absolutely Necessary To Health

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" PURIFIES

These Wonderful Tablets, Made of Fruit Juices, Are The Best Of All Tonics To Purify And Enrich The Blood.

Pure, rich blood can flow only in a clean body. Now, a clean body is one in which the waste matter is regularly and naturally eliminated from the system. The blood cannot be pure when the skin action is weak, when the stomach does not digest the food properly, when the bowels do not move regularly, when the kidneys are strained or overworked.

Pure blood is the result of perfect health and harmony of stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin.

"Fruit-a-tives", by their wonderful action on all these organs, keeps the whole system as clean as Nature intended our bodies to be clean.

"Fruit-a-tives" tones up, invigorates, strengthens, purifies, cleans and gives pure, rich, clean blood that is, in truth, the stream of life.

"Fruit-a-tives" is 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 excellent advertising medium. Largest circulation in the District. Advertising rates on application. Up-to-date facilities for the execution of all kinds of book, job and color work. Mail orders receive special attention. Address all communications to the District Ledger.

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

WOULD LIKE THE CHANCE

The cry has been loudly trumpeted across the Dominion—"Produce! Produce!"

There are thousands of coal miners in the Provinces of B. C. and Alberta who would most willingly comply with this request insofar as coal is concerned. These men have the energy, they possess the knowledge necessary to win this useful commodity. Then why don't they?

Ha! There's the rub.

The coal is in the hills, lots of it, and yet the workers are unemployed more than they are employed. In order to exist many are compelled to accept the doles of charity.

This has been called the century of Progress. The query arises: Is it? All the elements of production are at hand, still poverty with its attendant evils flourish so there must be room for some more progress in order to correct such an evident bungle. What is the matter? As it effects the entire community we ought all to be interested to see what can be done to mend matters.

Before proceeding let us see what is the opinion of some of the intellectual residents in our midst and the replies will be varied, perhaps, in wording, still the consensus will be—"The market is overstocked with coal." What does this mean? It simply means so much has been produced that those whose only connection with the coal industry is the profit obtained from its sale cannot obtain this at the present time because the commodity (coal) is a glut on the market.

Probably some of those whose "sympathies" are with the worker will talk very earnestly about what the corporations ought to do in order to provide work, these self-same "sympathizers" would feel quite hurt if they were advised to engage two men to do the work for which they are to-day employing a boy, and might ask the question: "Do you think I'm crazy?" In like manner would the capitalist retort that he was not operating a philanthropic institution, neither was he in business for his health, if the suggestion were made to him that by giving work, when the stock of the product on hand could not be disposed of, he would be helping worthy workers.

To rant at the individual capitalist is the height of folly; as a man he is neither better nor worse than any other mortal. He, too, is governed by forces which he must recognize or perish. Personally he may regret the suffering that ensues in the ranks of those engaged in the industry from which he derives his profits (provided he ever hears about it) but that is as far as he can go to alleviate conditions.

The impelling force of industrial activity being the Profit to be made and not the use to which the articles may be put creates anomalies so evident everywhere, viz:—Poverty in the midst of plenty. This is so self-evident that it looks almost superfluous to call attention to it, and yet there are thousands of people well informed on most topics who, on the question of economics, are fully exemplifying the old saying, "There are none so blind as those who won't see." These same individuals, whilst talking about "visionaries," "impracticabilists," in the same voice express their belief there will soon be an improvement and times grow better, but when asked upon what foundation they base their statements are woefully lacking in furnishing any concrete reason. Pressed further on the subject, they assume the fatalistic attitude of "It's always been this way and always will be," ignoring altogether that the history of the past clearly demonstrates the fact that there has been, and still are, incessant changes in progress.

Fortunately the very force of circumstances is compelling many to look deeper into the vital questions of the day, and though they may flounder around without any apparent advance, any action, regardless of its seeming futility, which may be taken by individuals on their own initative, actuated by a desire to fathom, is conducive of far greater good than being merely the megaphone of somebodyelse. The solution lies, not in accepting the dictum of leaders, no matter how clever they may be, but rests in the individual probing into the causes himself or herself.

re COKATO SCHOOL

Elsewhere in these columns we reproduce a letter from two residents of Cokato which we understand voices the opinion of the many members of that community.

The need is most pressing, but unfortunately the red tapeism is particularly noticeable in dealing with this question, as not only have we already drawn attention to the lack of school at the place mentioned, but the educational department has also been duly appersed by representatives sent to investigate, consequently the dilatoriness displayed cannot be attributed to any lack of information.

The residents are practical exponents of the "Back-to-the-Land" theory as a means of solving the high cost of living problems, but the slowness of the educational department in furnishing the mental food is not particularly encouraging to those who contemplate adopting like measures with a view to obtaining the physical food if the acquirement of the latter has to be striven for at the expense of the former.

We are informed one of the excuses offered for the delay was the imposing of the necessary taxes upon the area involved. If this be correct then perhaps more investigation will be necessary and the services of an assessor required before a consumation is reached.

We consider the subjoined excerpt from Sec. 6 (n) of the School Act specifically covers cases like the one in question:

Powers of Council of Public Instruction

"To make any provisions, not inconsistent with this Act, that may be necessary to meet exigencies occurring under its operation; and generally from time to time to make and enforce all such general rules, orders and regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to all or any of the provisions of this Act."

Again, under "Duties of Inspectors," Sec. 9, we regard clause (f) as bearing likewise on the subject. This reads:

"As soon as possible after having received through the Education Office a petition from the parents of any isolated locality praying for the establishment of an assisted school, to visit such locality and transmit to the Superintendent his opinion regarding the establishment of such school."

Inspector Miller visited the district during the past Summer, and whilst we do not presume to know what recommendation he made, we are satisfied he must have realized the need for the early establishment of a school.

Provided these 35 children were all able to attend the Fernie City Schools it would make considerable difference in the Provincial per capita grant, and whilst only a very small portion of Cokato's school children are attending the City schools their addition sensibly increases the task upon the teaching staff which ought to be obviated.

Owing to the residents of the affected districts being in anything but affluent circumstances, consequent upon the dearth of employment, quite a number of them would be entitled to take advantage of Sec. 68:

"Persons unable to pay or persons residents on islands too sparsely populated to maintain a school and too distant from the mainland to permit children to attend school thereon, maybe by the annual meeting exempted either in whole or in part from the district rate, and the trustees shall return to the assessor a list of such exemptions."

So far as the text of the School Act goes we can see no just reason why there should be any difficulty in furnishing proper school facilities and trust the next item we write upon this subject will be to announce the date of the establishment of an assisted school at Cokato.

CLYDE WORKERS THREATENED WITH MARTIAL LAW

First it was those maughty, unpatriotic Yorkshire coal miners who threatened to drop tools if the 4d. a day was not forthcoming. The coal owners were very loath to pay the increase, but ultimately, out of pure kind-heartedness and true patriotism decided to concede these outrageous (?) demands which, had they not done, might have most disastrously effected their profits. These, since the beginning of the war, have become so huge that a serious strike would have spelt the slaughter of the goose that lays the golden eggs. To have been lacking in Patriotism and Profit both at the same time was too horrible a spectacle for serious contemplation.

This calamity averted, now the workers on the Clyde have decided they are not receiving just treatment, even though they have worked early and late with a zeal that is remarkable, considering the Scotchman's proverbial respect for the Sabbath and have not hesitated to break the Mosaic law in order that another of the Ten Commandments might be shattered to bits. Despite these evidences of their belief in the justice of the British cause, they have now been informed that unless they return to work they will be subject to martial law. It is expected they will submit, but by no means with good grace, as the question persistently hobs up in the minds of these malcontents (?): "How is it that this fight waged for freedom results in our cost of living going up by leaps and bounds, largely due to the exorbitant charges of the shipowners, who carry on their hold-up game without any interference from the Government, whilst we, when we are denied better conditions, are soon made to feel the mailed fist of authority."

Simply another instance of oft-told history repeating itself. When the worker objects to the skinning process he is dubbed unpatriotic by those responsible for his skinning, who never allow their patriotism to interfere with the insertion of "r" between "p" and "t" with their "Pa(y)triotism," whereby its synonym, "Profit," would be endangered.

Steal a pair of boots and you go to gaol; make a huge profit by furnishing worthless footgear and you will be honored with a government investigation.

The chattel slave was sold on the block; the wage slave sells himself on the instalment plan—i.e., when he has the chance.

Before election the old party politician shakes your hand, after election he shakes you altogether.

The Parable of The Water Tank

(Edward Bellamy is better known as the author of "Looking Backward" than of his later work, "Equality," from which "The Parable of the Water Tank" is taken.

The language is so simple and the presentation so lucid we do not think much difficulty will be experienced by the least learned in following the argument. It is not reproduced as an accurate solution in detail of the pressing economic problems, but for the purpose of showing up some of the existing absurdities so noticeable in present day "civilization.")

"That will do, George. We will close the session here. Our discussion, I find, has taken a broader range than I expected, and to complete the subject we shall need to have a brief session this afternoon—and now, by way of concluding the morning, I propose to offer a little contribution of my own. The other day, at the museum, I was delving among the relics of literature of the great Revolution, with a view to finding something that might illustrate our theme. I came across a little pamphlet of the period, yellow and almost undecipherable, which, on examination, I found to be a rather amusing skit or satirical take-off on the profit system. It struck me that probably our lesson might prepare us to appreciate it, and I made a copy. It is entitled "The Parable of the Water Tank," and runs this way:

"'There was a certain very dry land, the people whereof were in sore need of water. And they did nothing but to seek after water from morning until night, and many perished because they could not find it.

"'Howbeit, there were certain men in that land who were more crafty and diligent than the rest, and these had gathered stores of water where others could find none, and the names of these men were called capitalists. And it came to pass that the people of the land came unto the capitalists and prayed them that they would give them of the water they had gathered that they might drink, for their need was sore. But the capitalists answered them and said:

"'"Go to, ye silly people! why should we give you of the water we have gathered, for then we should come even as ye are, and perish with you? But behold what we will do unto you. Be our servants and ye shall have water."

"'And the people said, "Only give us to drink and we will be your servants, we and our children." And it was so.

"'Now, the capitalists were men of understanding, and wise in their generation. They ordered the people who were their servants in bands with captains and officers, and some they put at the springs to dip, and others they did make carry the water, and others they did cause to seek for new springs. And all the water was brought together in one place, and there did the capitalists make a great tank for to hold it, and the tank was called the Market, for it was there that the people, even the servants of the capitalists, came to get water. And the capitalists said unto the people:

"'"For every bucket of water that ye bring to us, that we may put it into the tank, which is the Market, behold! we will give you a penny, but for every bucket that we shall draw forth to give unto you that ye may drink of it, ye and your wives and your children, ye shall give to us two pennies, and the difference shall be our profit, seeing that if it were not for this profit we would not do this thing for you, but ye should all perish."

"'And it was good in the people's eyes, for they were dull of understanding, and they diligently brought water unto the tank for many days, and for every bucket which they did bring the capitalists gave them every man a penny; but for every bucket the capitalist drew forth from the tank to give again to the people, behold! the people rendered to the capitalists two pennies.

"'And after many days the water tank, which was the Market, overflowed at the top, seeing that for every bucket the people poured in they received only so much as would buy half a bucket. And because of the excess that was left of every bucket,

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COAL MINES ACT (BRITISH), 1911

(Continued from Page Three)

nected and the fact remain unknown until there is an accident. The plug should therefore be arranged so that the terminal for the end of the earth wire of the flexible cable is on the outside where it can be seen; and similarly the terminal for the earth wire to the socket portion of the connector should be on the outside. Connectors having the shell made of metal must themselves be earthed, and should be so arranged that in plugging in and out the plug, or removable portion, makes contact with the earth connection before, and breaks contact after, the connection with the circuit is made or broken. The plug should be locked in position when in use so that it cannot be accidentally or inadvertently withdrawn when live.

Paragraph (d) provides that the lampholder of a portable lamp shall not be in metallic connection with any other metal work of the lamp. This requirement is introduced because a lampholder in a portable lamp is very liable to become live in the course of ordinary usage of the lamp. Regulation 125 (a) calls for the metal work of all portable apparatus to be efficiently earthed, with the exception of lampholders protected by an earthed or insulating covering. Two distinct earth connections may therefore be required, one for the lampholder (if unprotected), the other for the metal work of the lamp, but a lampholder can be readily so protected by insulating material that a person handling the lamp is not liable to get a shock should the lampholder become charged, in which case it is not required that the lampholder shall be earthed at all, and further, attention to the design of the metal guard and its attachment to the portable lamp, and to the design of any other metal parts of the lamp, may remove the necessity for an earth wire of any kind.

Regulation 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:

(ii.) 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 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.

[illegible] efficient metallic coverings, and if the best type of modern switchgear is used the requirements of this regulation as regards cables and switchgear can hardly be considered "special" requirements for both armored cables and completely enclosed switchgear are in any case desirable. As has already been pointed out, to use the best type of switchgear may in the end save money on account of lower maintenance costs. Paragraph (ii.) provides that all rubbing contacts of motors shall be enclosed so as to prevent open sparking. It is preferable to do away with such rubbing contacts entirely, and on three-phase systems in most cases this can readily be done by using induction motors of the squirrel-[illegible] type.

TENDERS WANTED

For the Kalsomining of Coal Creek Public Schools, same to be done during the Easter recess (i.e., April 2nd to April 10th). Lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Address all tenders to—R. Billsborough, Secretary to Board of Trustees, Coal Creek Schools. Tenders must be received not later than March 20th, and should be marked plainly on the outside "Tender."

FERNIE LAND DISTRICT

District of Kootenay

Take notice that WILLIAM SCHAD, 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 tothe north-east corner of Lot1838; 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 40 acres more or less.

WILLIAM SCHAD,
Applicant.

February 10th, 1915.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

[illegible] Apply Ledger Office.

TO RENT—Two Furnished Rooms; reasonable. Apply 140 Hoxland Ave.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One red cow; 3-year-old; calved second calf on 15th January. Price $5.00. Apply F. M. Thompson Co., Blairmore, Alta.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two Roomed plastered House, with water and electric light; on half lot. Apply, No. 77, Lindsay Avenue, Annex.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Four-Roomed House and half lot; Toilet and electric light. 120, Macpherson Avenue.

Puts Strength into the arms that toil and tones the workers' system for more efficient work

Fernie Beer

is a proper drink for temperate people that do all things with judicious moderation.

Be good to Yourself Drink it!

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
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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.
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10 McCaul St., TORONTO

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

The Ladies' Aid in connection with the Methodist Church, held a "pound" social in the church on Wednesday evening last. Songs were rendered by Messrs. Davison and Luxmore, and Mrs. G. Lamont, and Misses McCourt and Joyce. Misses Joyce and Newbury rendered a dialogue entitled "Family Squabbles," in a very creditable manner. The chair was ably occupied by the Rev. J. Stoodley. After the vocal part of the programme had been completed the chairman called on R. Billsborough to sell the various parcels. The exchequer was considerably augumented as a result. The committee desire to thank the donors and all who took part.

Methodist Church—Sunday, 2.30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class; 3.30 p.m., Choir practice; 7 p.m., Prayer meeting; 7.30 Gospel service. Subject, "The Hard Way," Rev. J. Stoodley.

Presbyterian Church—Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Sunday School and Bible class; 7.30 p.m., Service, supply.

The usual monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid in connection with the Methodist Church was held on Tuesday evening. Several matters of great importance were dealt with satisfactorily.

That the present European situation has not affected the football enthusiasm of this camp was evidenced by the large attendance at the Club Hall on Sunday evening when a meeting of all interested in football was called George Smith occupied the chair. The balance sheet of last year's work was adopted and we are pleased to report that in this connection the club ended the year clear of debt. It was decided to run a football team this year, and the following officers were elected: Honorary President, Bernard Caufield; President, Dave Martin; Vice-President, George Smith; with all pit bosses honorary vice-presidents; Secretary-Treasurer, J. S. Wier. A strong working committee was also formed.

One of our residents on Riverside Avenue has been visited by some evil disposed person or persons, and is the loser of a large piece of mutton.

We congratulate Miss Marjory Michel, who is at school in Victoria, on her prowess on the running track, having successfully vanquished the champion lady runner of Victoria.

Strong representations are about to be made to the powers that be if something is not done in the mail service. The inconvenience caused to the people of this camp owing to the late arrival of mail is of no small nature.

Will local "Moose" endeavor to put in an appearance at lodge on Monday when nominations for officers will take place and other important business transacted.

The members of the Club turned up in full force on Friday evening to offer a parting cheer to their fellow members, who had volunteered with the 3rd contingent. Billy McFegan occupied the chair in his own inimitable style and after a few local turns had been staged, the chairman announced that in lieu of tobacco and pipes, the board deemed it advisable to make a monetary present, and each of the volunteers received a package containing $5. The recipients each responded in turn and our genial superintendent, in a very masterful speech touched upon the situation in general, expressing the hope, which was endorsed by all, that they would all safely return. The chorus of "Tipperary" and "Soldiers of the King" was sung lustily. The following well knowns contributed to the program: Bill Young, D. Horne, J. Millar, J. Hamer, Wm. Puckey, T. Wood, J. Paterson, H. McAdam, Fred Talbot, W. Morgan, J. Brennan and D. Gill. The proceedings terminated at about 11 o'clock.

Dr. and Mrs. Workman left camp on Monday morning for a short vacation in Seattle, Wash. As this is the first vacation the doctor has had since he came among us, we all join in the hope for a good time.

Dr. Moore, of Fernie, is acting for Dr. Workman during his visit to Seattle.

The bird with attenuated legs paid a visit to Riverside Avenue on Wednesday last leaving a son and heir to gladden the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ridyard. No one more pleased than grandad.

Our local depot presented the appearance of an excursion platform on Sunday morning, when Coal Creek and his wife turned out en masse to give the glad hand to the local volunteers.

Mr. and Mrs. Quail, of Michel, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Branch, Coyote St.

Mr. Hope, Provincial School Inspector, was in camp on Wednesday last.

THESE are times when every dollar of British Columbians is needed in British Columbia.

When you buy foreign-made shoes a very large percentage of the amount you pay leaves the Province permanently.

LECKIE SHOES

—the best the market affords—is made in British Columbia by British Columbians. When you buy LECKIE SHOES every penny of your dollar remains right here at home Remember That!

SOLD AT LEADING DEALERS

"Built for Wear, Style and Comfort"

Too many women struggle under pains and aches. They are not sick—but weak, nervous, irritable.

Such women need that blood-strength that comes by taking SCOTT'S EMULSION. It also strengthens the nerves, aids the appetite and checks the decline.

If wife or mother tire easily or look run down, SCOTT'S EMULSION will build her up.

SHUN SUBSTITUTES.

14-43

BELLEVUE

A special meeting of Local 431 convened on Saturday with President in the chair. The meeting was called for various reasons, the chief being to furnish the members of the Scale Committee for Sub-District 2 with sufficient data to enable him to present a logical reasons why the earth and the fullness thereof should be ours and not the operators.

A number of our soldier boys were home this week-end in their new uniforms.

The public meeting of the citizens of this town, held on Friday evening, to decide upon some suitable means of showing our appreciation of the boys who had enlisted, brought forth much discussion. Eventually it was decided to present each volunteer with a bracelet watch, and Mr. A. Kelly and Mr. Fred Padgett will hold up every body both inside and outside of this burg from whom they think they can collect a subscription to defray cost of presents. A committee comprising all the ladies present agreed to attend to the inner wants of the volunteers and their families. The arranging of a programme was left in the hands of Messrs. Hallworth and Evans.

A meeting to report progress and further plans will be held on Friday evening.

The mines worked three days last week. Work was shared up as mentioned in previous reports.

Many of us are anxiously awaiting the commencement of work on the new government road, and hope to be able to hitch on another "square" as the result of same.

President Barwick left on Saturday night for Calgary.

The Kynaston family are leaving this week for their ranch in the Peace River District.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry, who have been the guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. A. May, are leaving this week for Formost, where Mr. Perry has been appointed station master.

The regular meeting of Local 431 will be held next Sunday as usual.

COLEMAN

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed lately (at the street corner, principally) concerning the distribution of relief work, the contention being that the work was not fairly divided. But, as is always the case, when the opportunity was given those who thought they had a kick coming of stating same, only one of them turned up at the meeting of the Relief Society on Monday evening in the Council Chambers. No one likes a kicker, but when a man considers he has a grievance and is man enough to come to a meeting and state same, it shows that, in his own mind, at least, he is convinced that it exists, and is not afraid to air it in the right place. It suggests a moral, however, that applies in this case, "Let those make the balls fire them." We believe there have been mistakes made, but recognizing the difficulties that confront those investigating cases, it is a wonder that more have not been made. There are some who would tell lies enough to hang one if they thought by so doing they would get something to which they are not entitled.

Joe Mulsak underwent an operation for appendicitis in the Miners' Hospital, on Monday last.

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.

Work is still very irregular, and average of half time being worked, while No. 4 Seam International Coal and Coke Co. has been idle this last two weeks through caves in the Main entry.

The regular meeting of Local 2633 was held in the Opera House on Sunday, February 28th, President R. M. Morgan, presiding. It was regularly moved, seconded and passed that Bro. Gillespie, Recording Secretary, be appointed Secretary pro tem, while Bro. J. Johnston is acting on the Scale Committee in Calgary. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Correspondence read from Boiler Inspector re alterations to be made on boiler in Opera House. Agreed that it be handed to Hall Trustees. Correspondence read from Porcupine Local Union No. 145, W. F. of M., re loss of hall by fire and soliciting assistance to replace same, agreed that it be tabled. Bills received and handed to various committees. Bro. Wm. White was appointed to vacancy on Finance Committee. Agreed that the action of the Hospital Board in reference to the staffs' salaries be sustained. Meeting adjourned.

Billy Allan has severed his connection with the International Coal and Coke Co. and left on Monday for Twin City, near Edmonton, where he will assume the duties of fire boss.

Born

February 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, a daughter.

February 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Messyssiuk, a daughter.

February 27, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Carr, a daughter.

J. Ainsworth underwent a successful operation in the Miners' Hospital the latter end of last week.

Coleman and Frank played an exhibition hockey game on the Skating Rink Friday evening, when Coleman won by 6 goals to 2.

GEORGETOWN NOTES

Regular meeting of this local was held here Thursday night. After the usual business was transacted, Bro. R. Oakes, of Bankhead, addressed the meeting and discussed along with the miners here a scale of wages for a new agreement.

The mine here worked five days last week, idle Saturday.

"No English-speaking men need apply," seems to be the motto of certain officials at this camp. An English-speaking worker applied for a job and was told by the pit boss to come again the following day and he would get started on the afternoon shift. When this worker again interviewed the pit boss he was told that the afternoon shift fire boss didn't want any English speaking men on his shift, so there was no job for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Burbank, the storekeepers here, left for San Francisco last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogarth, from Exshaw, have taken control of the store.

The joint birthday party given by Messrs. Rawlings and De Voy was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests. The tit-bit of the evening was a Georgetown lady representing "Snookums" and making quite a hit.

HILLCREST NOTES

The mines worked two days last week and if reports are correct we will be working less before long. There are many cases of poverty in our midst. Some here are existing on bread and tea. The situation is becoming serious, indeed.

The weekly dance was held on Thursday night.

A pretty dance was held in the Masonic Hall on Saturday night, and a goodly number were present.

Mr. F. Drinnan arrived here on Tuesday to take up the duties of general manager of this colliery.

Mr. J. Brown is away from home, we presume at a meeting in Calgary of the operators and mineworkers.

COALHURST

The mines here only worked one day last week and future prospects look none too rosy.

The public meeting on the 25th of February, in the theatre, to discuss hospital facilities, was fairly well attended, about forty in all turning out to take part in the fun. This meeting was called by the Local Secretary to [illegible] and had been going on for some weeks through the columns of the Ledger and in which the Local Secretary was supposed to be standing in the way of the [illegible] hospital arrangements. By the way this meeting went it looks like "Hospital," "Union Man," and Union Man No. 1," had all died (maybe they have been frozen to death). Anyway, nothing was heard from them or their agents so it is to be hoped they will rest in peace hereafter seeing that they did not have spunk enough to stand on their own platform and spout the simple dope where everybody could see and hear it, about how to get an hospital, ambulance conveyance, etc. Needless to say nothing being suggested by anyone at the meeting to better present conditions, the meeting adjourned sine die.

Frank Barringham was a visitor to Lethbridge on Monday acting in the capacity of neutral scrutineer for the election of secretary of Local 574.

The Bridgend School Board held their annual meeting in the school on February 25th for the purpose of reading the annual report and electing trustees for the year. The board elected are as follows: Finlay McDonald, T. E. Percival and T. E. Skeith.

Donald McNab was a visitor to Calgary this week on business pertaining to the Miners' Union.

At last Sunday's meeting of local No. 1189 it was decided to change the day of meeting owing to the back shifts being now taken off, and meetings will now be held on Fridays at 7.30 p.m.

MINERS SPEAK OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

The B. C. Convention of Labor was held this year in the City of Nanaimo. There were no formalities in the form of "speeches of welcome" as the late strike had drawn the line of demarkation between Labor and Capital and those commonly called "the public" had to show where they allied themselves. Nanaimo Local No. 2155, United Mine Workers of America, soon made their presence felt by having, through their experience of the strike and the lessons learned therefrom, drafted several important resolutions and had them down for discussion. One of the most important was on the question of "picketing," and read as follows:

"Whereas in industrial conflicts between Capital and Labor it is becoming increasingly necessary for Labor to have access to all available weapons in fighting the powerful combinations of modern capital, and

"Whereas one of the most virile weapons of the worker during the time of a strike is the constitutional right to peaceful picketing, and whereas during the recent strike of the mine workers on Vancouver Island an "Order-in-Council" was supposed to have been issued denying the mine workers this traditional right, and as a result of the supposed Order-in-Council men were taken from the picket-line and put in prison, and

"Whereas during the time the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada were in session and were discussing a resolution on this subject it was proven that in other parts of Canada strikes were in operation and picketing resorted to, and

"Whereas the right to picket was fought by the British workers in the early part of the century and a law passed in the British House of Commons giving the unions the legal right to picket,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the B. C. Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, urge on the Congress of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to see that no other supposed Order-in-Council be put into operation to prevent picketing, thereby establishing a dangerous precedent in Canada, and be it further

"Resolved that the officers of the Trades and Labor Congress insist on the right to peaceful picketing and also insist on a law being passed in the Dominion Legislature on the same lines as the British Picketing law."

The reason this resolution was put on the agenda was because through some cause or another the right to picket had been denied the striking miners in the month of September, 1913, and the denial continued to apply till the end of the strike and was to a large extent responsible for the loss of the strike. The mine workers were of the opinion that if this was to be denied in the future then it was going to have its disastrous effect whether those affected be mine workers or other crafts. When the supposed Order-in-Council was spoken of prohibiting peaceful picketing, the miners were of the opinion that the order had been given direct from England. The local magistrate who tried the case said it was in existence; the defense lawyers said it was in existence; the officers of the union strongly believed it was in existence, yet [illegible] An undertaking was given by the mine union officials that there would be no more picketing and no more men would be supplied with legal defence who were arrested for picketing. Following this in England and in other places where the right to picket was called, then Nanaimo Local of the Mine workers had the foresight to persuade the Trades and Labor Congress to get busy and have the supposed Order-in-Council revoked. However, in the discussion brought out on the resolution it was proven that no such Order-in-Council had existed; that instructions had been issued from Mr. Bowser, the Attorney-General's office to local magistrates not given decisions without seeing it as a law; that the defense employed by the mine workers had taken the word of these men without investigation; that the officers of the Union were apparently indifferent as to the effects it would have on the strike situation or future strikes owing to it being claimed as a precedent. However, even though it did have its effect in the loss of the recent strike and the deplorable conditions left on the men as a result of such loss, we have reason to be glad to know it was only a "huge bluff" imposed upon us, and the workers of B. C. have the same liberties as the workers of England and elsewhere, and are confident the foregoing resolution will have the effect of educating the workers of B.C. that a similar bluff will not be so easily imposed on any section when they have reason to strike.

Other important resolutions will be dealt with in the next and other issues of this paper.

SHADES OF MAGNA CHARTA

They are passing a law over in Colorado that gives the governor of that state power to suspend any newspaper that publishes articles inciting riot. Certainly newspapers should not publish article that incite riot, but what is inciting riot? Say two articles are published, one in a newspaper opposed to the ideas of certain people who subsequently indulge in a riot, and another in a newspaper supporting them, the first violently abusive of the potential rioters, the second equally abusive of the other side, who shall say which of these incited the riot? Again, say a strike is in progress and a newspaper publishes an article maintaining the justice of the demands of the strikers and so pictures what it conceives to be the wrong done them that get worked up about it and a riot follows, can the newspaper be said to have incited the riot? It might well be that in no one of the three cases suggested was there the slightest intention of inciting riot, or it might be that such intention was present in the first case only—that in which, of them all, it is most certain that no suspension would take place. Our point is that anything in the shape of criticism—whether of one side or the other—uttered at a time of public excitement, might incite riot, or be among the causes thereof, and that the only safe course for a newspaper in a state under the disadvantage of such a law would be to maintain absolute silence, to abnegate, in fact, one of its supreme duties as a newspaper. For in Colorado a newspaper in such circumstances is to have no rights whatever. There will be no trial by jury. The governor may suspend at pleasure if in his view the newspaper has incited riot. The United States is usually regarded as a free country, but if such laws may be placed on the statute books of one or more states, if the great bulwark of the liberty of the community, the freedom of the press, the battle for which was won more than a hundred years ago by John Wilkes, is to be destroyed, the other rights of a free people will not long remain uninvaded.—Vancouver World.

"To assemble together in herds by hundreds of thousands; to march day and night without rest; without any time to think or to read or to study; without being the slightest use to any living creature; wallowing in filth; sleeping in mud; living as brute animals, in a continuous state of stupefaction; to pillage towns, to burn villages, to ruin populations; to meet other heaps of human flesh, and to fall upon them, and shed rivers of blood; to cover the fields with crushed and torn bodies stained with filth and bloody earth; to have one's brains blown out, or lose one's arms and legs, and die like a dog in some ditch without doing service to any human being, while your old mother and father, your wife and children, are dying of hunger—that is called "not sinking into grossest materialism." Soldiers are the greatest calamity of the world."

The above from the pen of the French writer Guy de Maupassant is not "nice," we'll admit, but it has the advantage over many of the stories we read in the daily press of being a true pourtrayal, glimpses of which we do, from time to time, glean from private communications sent by those now in [illegible] horrible scenes of carnage.

Today the power of the sovereign (spelt with a small "s") has for sign manual £.

Charity may cover a multitude of sins, but we do not think it can "put it over" war very much these days.

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Socialism and War

How the Socialists Met the War
By Morris Hillquit

During the critical diplomatic negotiations which preceded the Austro-Hungarian declaration of war on Servia, parliamentary government in Austria was practically suspended. The Reichsrath was not in session, and was neither consulted nor informed about the fateful move contemplated by the cabinet. When, on the 23rd of July, the government of the dual monarchy hurled the flaming torch into the exposed powder magazine of Europe by presenting its now historic ultimatum to the little Balkan neighbor, the people of Austria were placed before an accomplished fact.

The first protest against the uncompromising and provocative attitude of their government came from the German-speaking Socialist members of the Austrian parliament.

"We are convinced," proclaimed, in a memorable manifesto, "that all that Austria-Hungary demands for the protection of her state-integrity could be obtained, and still can be obtained, by peaceful methods, and that no necessity of state and no consideration for its prestige requires the Great Power to abandon the paths of peaceful adjustment. Therefore we declare in the name of the working class of Austria that we cannot stand sponsor for this war, but that we place the responsibility for it and for all the frightfully grave consequences that may arise from it, at the door of those who have planned, supported and carried out the fateful step which has led us into this war."

Two days later, when it became apparent that the Austro-Servian dispute was but a mild prelude to what threatened to become the world's most stupendous conflict; when the war clouds swiftly gathered on the horizon of all great European countries, black and heavy, presaging a storm of unparalleled violence, the Socialists of Germany raised their warning voices in a vigorous and eloquent proclamation, calling upon the workers of their country to organize numerous and powerful public demonstrations to voice "the determination of the German proletariat to maintain peace."

Not less emphatic in tone and determined in purpose were the official declarations of the Socialist parties of France, Belgium, England, Italy and all other countries threatened by the impending world-catastrophe.

"Against the policy of violence and methods of brutality about to be inflicted on Europe the workers of all countries must raise their protest. They must express their horror of war and their determination to prevent it," was the language of the French Socialist proclamation and the uniform key-note of the Socialist declarations in all countries of Europe. As late as the 29th of July, when all other champions of peace had surrendered in despair to the infuriated war gods, the members of the International Socialist Bureau convened in Brussels in a final and frantic effort to avert the imminent conflagration, and unanimously appealed to "the workers of all concerned nations not only to continue, but even to strengthen, their demonstrations against war, in favor of peace and of a settlement of the Austro-Servian conflict by arbitration."

This was the last agonized cry for peace of the Socialist proletariat of Europe. Two days later the war was practically on, and the Executive Committee of the German Social Democratic party issued its last pre-war statement. It was a pathetic document and reads like a heavy sigh of resignation, a sob of defeat and surrender.

"The state of war is declared. The next hour may witness the outbreak of the world-conflict. The severest trials will thus be forced not only on our entire nation, but on our whole part of the globe.

"The international proletariat has done its duty up to the last minute, and on our side of our frontier every nerve is being strained to maintain peace and to make war impossible. If our earnest protests and our repeated efforts have been fruitless, if the circumstances in which we live have once more proved themselves stronger than we and our will and the will of our fellow-workers, we must now face whatever may come with firmness.

"The gruesome self-destruction of the European nations is the cruel realization of the calamity of which we have vainly been warning the ruling classes for more than a generation. . . . Comrades, we call upon you to remain steadfast in the unshakeable confidence that in spite of all the future belongs to the universal brotherhood of Socialism, to justice and humanity!"

The voice of Socialist protest was silenced. "The weapons of criticism had yielded to the critique of weapons."

To us in the neutral countries the situation on first impression seemed monstrously incredible. Until the 31st day of July the Socialists of Europe were united by the strongest and most intimate bonds of international solidarity and brotherhood. In the first days of August they confronted one another in sanguinary conflict on the battle-field.

It is estimated that from two to three million Socialists have been drafted into active service in the ranks of the opposing armies, and it cannot even be truthfully maintained that the Socialist participation in the war is purely compulsory. The Social Democratic deputies in the German Reichstag voted in favor of the huge war loans. The Socialists of France and Belgium took the unprecedented step of allowing their authorized representatives to accept portfolios in the cabinets of their governments, which had practically resolved themselves into Councils of National Defense. The Socialist and labor press of all belligerent countries generally endorsed the stand of their parliamentary representatives. It is true that neither the German nor the English Socialists are entirely unanimous in their support of the military operations of their respective governments, but the opposition has so far not developed much strength in either country. The great bulk of the European Socialists are in this war, if not with love and enthusiasm, then at least with the conviction of their duty to fight. The undeniable fact is that this most monstrous and seemingly most causeless of all wars in history is a popular war in each of the belligerent countries. How can this paradox be explained?

The stand of the Belgian Socialists requires no justification. The most extreme pacifists admit that the only honorable and consistent course left to them was to defend the neutrality and independence of their country against the threatening forces of the German invasion. It is true that Belgium was offered a doubtful guaranty of independence and ample monetary indemnity in return for a passive submission to the contemplated German invasion, but the Socialists were among the last of the Belgians to encourage or sanction such a surrender of their country's rights and honor.

As soon as it became apparent that Germany would attack the neutral kingdom, the Belgian Socialists issued a call to the workers of their country to direct all their efforts to checking the threatened invasion of their territory.

"We do so with all the more ardent hearts," they proclaimed, "because we are conscious that in defending the neutrality, aye, the very existence, of our country against militarist barbarism we shall serve the cause of democracy and political liberty in Europe."

The Socialists of France saw the situation of their country and their duty toward it in the same light as their Belgian comrades. Like the latter, they found their territory threatened by the armed forces of Germany, and, like the latter, they hurried to the defense of their imperiled national integrity. The sentiments of the French Socialists are eloquently expressed in the official manifesto of their party issued immediately after the formal declaration of war.

"It is the future of the nation, it is the life of France that is in question today. The party has not hesitated.

"Spontaneously, without awaiting a manifestation of the will of the people, the chief of the Government has appealed to our party. Our party has answered: Present!

"Today, as yesterday after the first trials, as in the enthusiasm of the mobilization, we know that we are fighting not only for the existence of the country, not only for the greatness of France, but for liberty, for the republic, for civilization.

"We are fighting that the world, freed from the stifling oppression of imperialism and from the atrocities of war, should finally enjoy peace and respect the rights of all."

While the situation of England was not in all points similar to that of Belgium or France, the world has by tacit accord extended great leniency of judgment to those English Socialists who unqualifiedly support the war policy of their government, and to the British Labor Party, which overwhelmingly favors the war. The great British Empire presents itself in this war as the chivalrous champion of weak nations and as the stern defender of international rights and liberties against the brutal force of oppression and militarism, and the world at large seems inclined to acquiesce in this somewhat romantic interpretation of the English motives of armed interference.

As to Russia, Servia, Montenegro, Turkey and Japan, the Socialist movements in these countries are of so little weight and influence that they never were considered serious factors for the prevention of wars in their respective countries.

The brunt of the Socialist reproaches and anti-Socialist taunts are directed against the Social Democrats of Austria and Germany, particularly the latter. The German Socialists represent a very strong contingent—about one-third—of the population of the empire, and it was generally expected that even after the outbreak of the war they would continue making active opposition to their government. The fact that the German and Austrian Social Democrats have disappointed this general expectation has earned for them very severe strictures in Socialist and non-Socialist camps alike. Can we be sure that these strictures are clearly merited?

Of the one hundred and eleven Socialist deputies in the German Reichstag only about eighty-five, we are informed, were present at the historic meeting which decided the attitude of the Socialist Party of Germany toward the war. Of these about fifteen were opposed to granting the war loan, while the remaining seventy-five favored it.

In conformity with the unit rule prevailing in the parliamentary group of the German Socialists, the chairman of the party, Hugo Haase, was authorized to cast the unanimous vote of his colleagues in favor of the loan. The minority submitted. Upon the vote on the second war loan, on December 2nd, one solitary Socialist representative, Karl Liebknecht, broke away from his party, voting in the negative.

The vote of the Social Democratic deputies in favor of the war loans has been characterized as a case of Socialist apostasy induced by cowardice or a short-sighted desire to preserve the physical existence of their party at the expense of its spiritual substance and moral force. To those who are familiar with the character and history of the Socialist movement in Germany the indictment does not sound convincing. During the fifty years of their political history, and particularly during the twelve years reign of terror under the anti-Socialist laws, the German Socialists have given ample proof of unwavering loyalty to the cause of international Socialism and of undaunted physical and moral courage of the masses as well as the leaders. The Socialist representatives in the German Reichstag include every type of Socialist leader; old warhorses who have stood at the cradle of the movement and young men of a new generation, political opportunists and uncompromising revolutionists, men of experience and careful deliberation and men of action and impulse. It is hardly credible that they should all have lost their heads or turned cowards or traitors in this crisis.

On the other hand, the vote of the Socialist deputies is sought to be excused on the ground that they had been misinformed by their government as to the actual situation, and had been led to believe that the Russian forces had actually crossed the German frontier on the day of the first vote. The excuse of ignorance is quite as weak as the charge of cowardice. The Socialists of Germany were not warranted in giving credence to any unsupported assertions of their government, particularly in connection with military operations. The brazen forgery by Bismarck of the historic Ems despatch which precipitated the war of 1870, was still fresh in their minds. Besides the actual position of the Russian troops was a factor of slight importance in determining the stand of the German Socialists. On the 4th of August Germany and Russia were at war; it was to be expected that the Russian troops would attempt to invade German territory, and whether such attempt had then already been made, or whether it would be made a few days later, could not materially alter the situation.

Neither the theory of treason or cowardice, nor that of credulity and ignorance, offer an adequate explanation for the conduct of the German Socialist deputies. The truth seems to lie much deeper and to require a more thorough and dispassionate analysis of the situation.

Had the action of the deputies represented no more than the expression of the seventy or eighty-five men, their wisdom or courage might be legitimately questioned. But these men spoke not for themselves alone, but for the majority of their constituents. The great bulk of the five and a half million Socialists and Socialist voters of Germany and Austria spontaneously and simultaneously rallied to the support of their countries as soon as war had been declared. They had no opportunity for mutual consultation. They acted on impulse, which broke through with elemental force. It was not a decision, not a policy—it was history, and history cannot be scolded or praised; it must be understood.

It is asserted on the part of certain critics that the German Social Democrats have missed a grand historic opportunity by failing to rise against their governments. In a way they undoubtedly have. And so have the French and English Socialists and the workers, and peace advocates and humanitarians and Christians of all the nations now at war. Human imagination can hardly conceive of a more sublime spectacle than a universal rising of all that is best in the nations, the men of brawn and brain and hearts against the savage atrocities of war; an imperative defi hurled by the peace-loving people of the world into the teeth of the mischievous war-makers of the nations—"Thou Shalt Not!"—But alas! history is not made of iridescent romance, but of gray and stern reality. Large masses of human beings are moved not by remote and abstract ideals, but by their immediate compelling interests. When they scent danger they act on the instinct of self-preservation.

The conduct of the Socialists of France in Belgium in this war meets with general approval on the ground that their countries are engaged in a defensive war against the aggressive German forces. The Socialists of Germany profess to believe that their country is under a similar necessity to fight against a threatening invasion of the Russian troops.

Whether the German Socialists are right or wrong in their estimate of the situation is neither provable nor very material. If they believe in good faith and on plausible grounds that this war presents to them a case of national self-defense, they did not consciously or deliberately leave the path of international Socialist solidarity. In point of naked fact the German Socialists are doing precisely as the Socialists of the other belligerent nations—they are fighting for their country. If they are singled out for condemnation it is merely on the assumption that their country is clearly the aggressor in this war. Can we accept this charge as an indisputable fact?

The critical and unbiased reader of the multi-colored official documents of the belligerent governments will search in vain for a convincing answer in the diplomatic correspondence and negotiations preceding the war. Every country makes out a plausible case of compulsory self-defense and furnishes proof of bellicose aggression on the part of its opponent.

Austria was forced to deliver its stern ultimatum by the open and violent Great-Servian agitation aimed at the disintegration of the monarchy. Servia clearly demonstrated its pacific disposition by the acceptance of the main points of Austria's onerous conditions and by the offer of arbitration of the remaining disputes. Russia, in the language of Lloyd George, "could not stand aside with crossed arms while Austria strangled her little brother," and for political reasons she obviously could not tolerate Austria to become the predominant power in the Balkans. Germany could not remain inactive in the face of the mobilization of Russian troops, nor could she forsake her ally who, according to the German conceptions as expressed in the Kaiser's proclamation of August 6th, was "fighting for her position as a great power and with whose humiliation our power and honor would be equally lost." Belgium and France were almost physically forced into this war. Great Britain could not passively permit Germany to violate its international treaty obligations, crush France and Russia, gain the undisputed hegemony of Europe and military and commercial superiority over England.

Each of the warring nations had vital interests to defend and each seemed to be anxious to preserve those interest with a sanguinary conflict. The earnest peace efforts of the governments in the Triple Entente are attested by every page of the English White Paper and the French Yellow Book and the Russian Orange Book, while the pacific policy of Germany is shown as strongly in the White Book of that country.—The Metropolitan.

Reichsrath, the parliament of Austria consisting of an upper and lower house.

The Dual Monarchy embraces the empire of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary.

How Pest To Protect Workmen

Friendly Debate In Legislature Over Parker Williams' Bill

VICTORIA, Feb. 26.—Contrary to expectations there was no night sitting of the House last night, though the Premier moved that two separate sittings each day be held until the session ended—unless otherwise ordered. Moving the adjournment, Sir Richard made it until 2 o'clock this afternoon. At the rate of progress the House will be another week in session before prorogation.

A friendly debate was conducted on Mr. P. Williams' bill to provide for the protection of workmen engaged in industrial operations. The Premier said he had nothing but words of commendation for the member for Newcastle for bringing this bill to the House. It was certainly in the direction of humane and proper care of men engaged in industries. At the same time it was necessary to be careful how any legislation was passed which might be a serious handicap to the smaller and struggling industries.

When last up for discussion the bill had been laid over at the suggestion of the member for Slocan (Mr. Hunter) because the provision requiring a competent first aid assistant wherever twenty men were employed might work a hardship on small mines and sawmills, such as were to be found in that member's district. Without destroying the principle of the bill, Sir Richard thought it possible to arrive at a basis on which they could agree.

Men Qualified Themselves

Mr. Williams said it might have a tendency at first to be hard on smaller industries. But he instanced the effect of similar provisions in the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Before they were put in operation it was rare to find a man qualified in first aid principles. Now he ventured that it was hardly possible to get twenty ordinary coal miners together without two or three of them being qualified. As soon as it became known that skill was necessary, the men set about qualifying. The same would be found to hold true with the quartz miners. They could be relied on to provide the means as soon as they found it was for their own benefit. Against the difficulty of getting trained men he would offset the danger from not having such men. The doctors retained for these places took on classes for two or three months, examinations were held, and certificates issued; then another lot would begin to take the course. The men are willing to go to the trouble of studying to get certificates.

Mr. Hunter (Slocan), said he thought the limit of the number of men at one place should be, say forty, as it would often be difficult in small mines to get one qualified to do the work, without paying a premium. If a man had to be hired specially because of his qualifications, and he was not qualified for ordinary work round the mill or mine, it would be an unfair handicap. Even without certificated men, he found it was usually possible to get enough men to take care of ordinary cases.

Mr. Hayward (Cowichan) had at first been inclined to agree with the member for Slocan, but having had a closer look into the provisions of the proposed measure, he agreed with the member for Newcastle. He cited a case in his own district recently, where a man was badly injured in a logging camp, thirty miles from the nearest doctor. He thought that the three-mile limit from the nearest resident doctor might be easily made five miles. In the past few months great general interest had been taken in first aid movement.

Sir Richard McBride said he saw no difficulty in the way of arriving at a conclusion in the matter. They were agreed that it was but right to delay the time of putting the act in operation. Men would have to be given time in which to qualify themselves. He was prepared to agree with making the act operative five miles from the nearest resident doctor intsead of three. The number of men at each institution was suggested at forty by the member for Slocan, while the member for Newcastle had held for twenty. Logging camps and sawmills were mostly affected by the bill, and in most of these it would be found that forty men or more were employed.

Public Interest in It.

He was very much taken with the suggestion of the member for Cowichan of the interest taken by the public in first aid training. He understood too that in Vancouver doctors and qualified health inspectors had given their services free in courses of lectures and in training. The same was true in other large centres. He also mentioned the good work of the St. John's Ambulance Corps, which had for some years past been active. He might also mention, he said, that the mines department had a man engaged especially to give instruction in first aid to miners. He had been doing very effective work and they had been fortunate in getting a thoroughly competent man. It was but right to take care of the welfare of the men engaged in metalliferous and coal mines, in the mills and other manufactories, where with much machinery there was a certain amount of risk in the employment. He would suggest standing the bill over to draft amendments acceptable to all, covering the point of putting it in operation Jan. 1, 1916, instead of May 1, next, increasing the zone in which was not to be enforced at five miles from the nearest resident doctor and in making the limit of number of men, say 30, instead of 20.

Mr. Place did not agree with making the number of men greater than twenty before the act was made operative. He had known of men being badly injured, with broken limbs or other serious injuries, and at times they had to lie over night before aid was given simply because no man had the necessary training. In many logging camps, where a donkey engine was used, it cut down the number of men to twenty or even less. He thought the bill as submitted meets the situation and would remove some of the difficulties under which men now worked. He quite agreed with postponing putting it into force until aJnuary, 1916.

Sir Richard read from a report of Mr. Mitchell, in his department, on the number of classes held during the past year in mining camps in different parts of the province. In all upwards of 450 men had received training. Since the war some classes had closed, as some mines were not working. A very lively interest was taken in the work by the men themselves. The bill will be taken up again.

WIGAN IS IN LANCASHIRE

We have this week received sample copy from the editor of "Science and Art of Mining," Wigan, Lancs., a pamphlet dealing with the installation and use of electricity (extract from which appears in the present issue) and would call attention to those interested that this well-known English periodical sells for the modest sum of 1½d. (post paid) each bulletins dealing with the various occupations incidental to the coal mining industry.

The only leader of the people who is worth a whoop is the one who leads them to think for themselves.

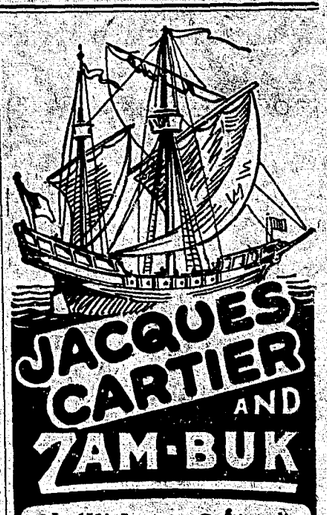
The interests of the capitalists and the laborer are identically opposite when it comes to making a division of their joint product—Capitalism wants more profit, Labor more wages, then comes the tug of war.

"A fair day's wage for a fair day's work" varies according to the yardstick used for measuring—if the laborer's, it's all he can get and then some; if the employer's, the lowest the market offers.

As a suggestion to those whose favorite topic is the struggle in Europe, placards in prominent U. S. business houses are displayed with the following inscribed on them:

"If you want to fight, go to—Europe!

"If you want to talk war, go to——"



In 1534 Jacques Cartier, discoverer of Canada, and his crew, were saved from a terrible and fatal skin disease by an herbal remedy composed of the juices and saps of certain herbs. Mr. J. Cartier, of 2192 Clarke St., Montreal, a descendant of the illustrious discoverer, has just been cured of eczema by Zam-Buk. Mr. Cartier is a Justice of the Peace and Assistant Clerk of the Circuit Court. He is a member of the family of the late Sir George Cartier, one of the Fathers of Confederation.

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481	Beaver Creek	J. Longmuir, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	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.
1309	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2933	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.
1059	Hillcrest	Mack Stigler, Hillcrest, Alta
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Barn avenue, N. Lethbridge
1143	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Darlington, Coalhurst, Alta.
2329	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	Richard Beard, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2325	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hacker, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1087	Drumm Mines	Jas. Bowther, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

Prevention of Accidents

Some American Suggestions

In the report of the Department of Mines, Pennsylvania, the problem of accidents in and about anthracite mines is discussed by the Hon. James E. Roderick, Chief of Department of Mines.

He recalls that the most prolific causes of accidents inside the mines are falls, cars, blasts, gas, falling into shafts and slopes, suffocation and explosives.

If accidents inside the mines are to be reduced, and they should be reduced by one-half, special care and attention must be given to the causes above enumerated. In all mines, but especially in mines where the pitch of the seam is less than 35 degrees, accidents from falls must be given the greatest consideration.

He asks managers in the interest of the safety of the mine workers to put in practice the following suggestions:

1. To Reduce Accidents by Falls

(a) That in addition to the work of fire bosses or assistant foremen before the employes enter the mine, as provided by law, you will order that two daily inspections of every working place (except in mines where breasts are being worked full) be made by the mine foreman or an assistant mine foreman, one between 7 a.m. and 12 noon, and one between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m., while the men are or ought to be at work.

(b) That each mine shall be divided into districts of suitable size and each district shall be placed in charge of an assistant mine foreman.

(c) That the mine foreman shall each day enter plainly and sign with ink, in a book provided for that purpose, a brief report, stating the general conditions as to safety of the portion of the mine examined by him, describing briefly but clearly any dangerous conditions that may have come under his observation and the methods adopted to remove them.

(d) That each assistant mine foreman shall each day enter plainly and sign with ink, in a book provided for that purpose, a report stating the general conditions as to safety of the working places visited in the portion of the mine allotted to him, describing briefly but clearly any dangerous conditions that may have come under his observation and the methods adopted to remove them.

(e) That the mine foreman shall read carefully the daily report of each assistant mine foreman not later than the following day, and shall countersign the report with ink.

(f) That the mine foreman and assistant mine foreman on their daily inspection tours shall see that General Rule 12 is being complied with, and in addition see that props are properly placed and fastened securely at top and bottom, so they cannot be displaced by flying coal unless broken, but if displaced or broken, they shall be replaced before any other work is done.

(g) That miners be provided with a sufficient number of sawed cap pieces of suitable length, width, and thickness.

(h) That the mine foreman and assistant mine foreman in their daily examinations shall insist that the miner shall remain at work with his laborers in every place where, in their opinion, danger is to be apprehended from falls of roof or coal, and at all times where pillars are being removed.

2 To Reduce Accidents By Mine Cars

(a) That all gangways and main haulage roads driven after January 1, 1914, where employes travel and coal is hauled thereon, shall have a clear space of two and one-half feet from the top rail of the car to the rib, and also to the timber, which shall be made and continued throughout on the same side of the passageway, if, in the judgment of the inspector, the conditions will permit; and all such space shall be kept free from obstructions. However, if it is found impracticable by the inspector to provide such spaces, then safety holes of ample dimensions shall be made on the same side, and not more than 100 feet apart, which shall be kept clear of obstructions and whitewashed.

(b) That the distance between props and top rails of cars used in breasts shall not be less than two feet, and said space shall be kept free from obstructions.

(c) That the height of gangways and traveling ways wherein employes have to travel into and out of the mines, shall not be less than five feet six inches from the top of sill to roof.

(d) That no person under the age of 17 years shall be employed as runner or driver in any mine.

(e) That no person except the driver shall ride on the front end of the car, and no person shall ride between cars, and upon the request of the inspector a seat shall be provided for the driver.

(f) That in slopes where persons are lowered or hoisted special cars shall be provided for that purpose, the cars to be approved by the inspector of the district.

(g) That in gangways where platforms are used, platforms shall not extend over the top rail of the car.

(h) That where chutes are used they shall not extend more than 12 inches over the top rail of the car, unless they are at least 16 inches above the top rail.

(i) That when a breast is finished or abandoned for over 30 days all chutes and platforms that may extend over the top rail of the car shall be removed.

3. To Reduce Accidents by Blasts

(a) That wherever practicable, all blasts inside the mines shall be exploded by an electric battery.

(b) That all such batteries used shall be approved by the mine foreman and he shall instruct the miners as to their use, so that blasts can be exploded with greater safety.

(c) That only one kind of explosive shall be used in the same hole.

(d) That all shot holes in coal shall be tamped to the mouth.

(e) That a charge of high explosives in coal that has missed fire shall not be withdrawn, nor shall the hole be re-opened.

4. To Reduce Accidents from Explosions of Gas.

(a) That the superintendent shall, as far as practicable, see that the provisions of General Rules 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are complied with.

(b) That cross-headings between inlet and outlet airways in each split of air when closed permanently shall be substantially closed with walls of concrete or of stone or brick laid in cement or lime mortar. Provided, however, that the inspector may give written approval of other suitable material in mines with heavy pitches.

(c) That cross-headings between breasts, except those nearest the face, shall be closed, and a brattice from the last cross-heading shall be erected so as to conduct the air to the face. Provided, however, that the closing of such cross-heading and the erection of a brattice may be omitted on the written consent of the inspector.

(d) That every permanent overcast or undercast built hereafter shall be substantially built of incombustible material.

(f) That in each mine there shall be telephone connections bteween the surface and all important parts of the mine, and an attendant shall be on duty at all times at the telephone on the surface.

5. To Reduce Accidents In Shafts

(a) That every shaft and also every slope with an angle of over 35 degrees, wherein men are lowered and hoisted, shall have safety gates at the top and also at each intermediate lift thereof, which shall be controlled by cage, gunboat, or car.

(b) That where men are lowered or hoisted in such shafts and slopes, a safety device that will prevent overwinding and also control the speed of cage, gunboat, or cars at all times, shall be attached to the engine.

6. To Reduce Accidents by Explosives

(a) That not more than five pounds of high explosives shall be taken into a mine at any one time by any one person, unless more is required for use in the shaft.

(b) That high or permissible explosives shall not be sold for use in mines unless the names of the manufacturer and name and grade of explosives are stamped on each stick.

(c) That detonators shall at all times be kept separate and apart from other explosives until required for use.

(d) That no frozen explosives shall be sold or given to any employe.

(e) That no person shall thaw explosives inside or outside the mines, except by the method recommended by the manufacturer.

(f) That black powder shall not be sold loose in kegs, cases or packages, but shall be sold in cartridges, and shall not be taken into the mine, except in non-conductive receptacles.

(g) That detonators shall be sold in boxes of ten in a box, and not more than one box shall be sold to any one person at one time unless more are necessary for a day's work.

7. To Reduce Accidents from Explosions of Gas.

(a) That when electric power is used in and about the mines, it shall be cared for in accordance with Article XI. of the Bituminous Mine Act of June, 1911, as far as it can be applied to anthracite mines.

8. Gasoline and Oil

(a) That six months after January 1, 1914, locomotives using coal, gasoline or oil shall not be used inside of any mine, and the use of gasoline or oil for generating power for any other purpose shall also be prohibited.

9. To Reduce Accidents by Cars on Surface

(a) That railroad cars and other cars shall be handled with care.

(b) That safety switches shall be placed above all breakers, so as to safeguard the loaders, and at any other place when requested by the inspector.

10. To Reduce Accidents From Suffocation in Chutes

(a) That no person shall shovel coal in any pocket until the loader is notified.

(b) That the loader shall not load from any pocket until he is informed that the person or persons are out of the pocket.

11. Rescue and First Aid Corps Shall be Established

(a) That rescue corps and first aid corps shall be established at each colliery or at each group of collieries, as agreed upon between the superintendent and the inspector.—Science and Art of Mining.

Beyond The Battlefields

By William Anderson, Member of British Parliament

One of the illusions of which we have to rid ourselves is that the war in which Europe is now plunged is in some strange fashion going automatically to bring about freedom and deliverance. Russia democratized, Poland and Finland free, militarism destroyed, permanent peace proclaimed, etc. That, and much more, may be flattering unction to men troubled in conscience about this nightmare of suffering and sacrifice and slaughter or anxious to fire the flagging zeal of their fellows, but it flies in the face of all the teaching of history. The illusion is all the more mischevous and dangerous since it may induce an intellectual sluggishness which not only refuses to think about the future, but treats all proposals with impatient disdain.

Let us not fool ourselves into believing that wars forced upon us by racial, dynastic, commercial and military ambitions will, of themselves, apart from the volition and driving power of peoples, open the door to a new and better Europe.

Surrounding the problem of peace there is what we may call an outer and an inner belt of questions, and in large measure the war of the pacifists will begin when the war of the militarists is at an end. We must think out clearly a possible basis of permanent peace. In this direction it is my hope that the workers of Great Britain may give a lead to the world.

The issue before the international democracy will presently be plain enough: Are the people to control their relations with other countries or have them settled behind their backs in the chancelleries of Europe? Will the people assert their right to shape and guide national destinies, or will they be led like sheep to the slaughter in defense of policies of which they were kept in complete ignorance?

The roar of cannon in Europe has shaken a good many things not least all the arguments of the militarists. They told us we could keep the peace by constantly preparing for war. They told us that safety for each nation lay in being armed to the teeth. They told us we should find security by [illegible] trying to maintain that impossible equipoise, the balance of power. Their advice was followed, and the result is a terrible lurch back into barbarism. They have perfected their alliances and ententes—and a murder in a remote part of Europe can embroil in war Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Japan, Turkey, Servia, Montenegro. Kaiserism and junkerdom (with their hateful equivalents in other lands) have asked the people to put their faith in the law of force, and we get a reversion to paganism.

And in this country there are those who would fain stampede the workers into a conscription as despotic and dangerous as the Prussian militarism which is universally condemned. To add to the difficulties of the militarists of all countries, the old-time glamour and glory and chivalry of war have departed. War has become mainly a thing of brutal mechanism—murder by mathematics. If a census could be taken of the brave, strong men who are fighting and bleeding in the trenches, does any one doubt what the reply would be? And where is the chivalry of the submarine and the mine that deal out hidden and treacherous death to the men of fine courage who man the ships? The whole thing is too senseless and cruel for words.

When the war is over, are the old methods to remain, or shall we find a better way? It must either be the law of force between nations, or the law of co-operation. Either the nations will construct bigger and yet bigger guns from the mouth of which civilization itself will be fired, or they will turn to international law for the adjustment of their differences.

Many urge changes in what may be called the mechanism of diplomacy; they would abolish, for instance, the secrecy which can commit a people to the gravest obligations without their knowledge or consent. That we shall see big developments in this direction is certain, unless democracy is to be made a farce, but the essential change from which many others will flow is one of outlook, of ideas, and involves a direct challenge to the theory of states and their relation to one another held by emperors, rulers, foreign secretaries, military advisers. They think and speak of France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Great Britain, as if these countries were moral entities, as if abstractions between which exists a natural antagonism keeping them ever far removed from the brink of war. True, these states form alliances with one another, but that is done only that they may become [illegible] between allies and the allies of yesterday were the enemies of yesterday, and may be the enemies of tomorrow. In this state of things, there is no security [illegible] accept these antagonisms as part of the natural order of the universe. It is assumed that the progress of one country, trade expansion and the like, can only be obtained at the expense of the others, that each country, or group of countries, must work to overreach the development of the others, and that force is the final arbiter. Accept that theory and the world will never be rid of war or the menace of war.

Left to themselves the democracies of Europe would be essentially [illegible], but there reveal only part of the truth and play upon the fears of a people. Left to themselves the workers of the various lands, the craftsmen, the laborers, the musicians, the dramatists, the physicians, the scientists, the educationalists, would toil and strive together for the advancement of true civilization, for widening the bounds of social justice and human welfare. Therefore the interests of enduring peace will be strengthened just in proportion as democracy (a genuine democracy of men and women) tightens its hold on national affairs, extends its control over international affairs, and rids itself of class domination and race domination.

We must base our hopes of future peace not on this or that change in machinery, important as that may be, but on the education and growth of international democracy with its wider faith and vision. Hence, although the racial passions roused and the heritage of hate left by the war may subside slowly, the international Socialist movement must nevertheless be reorganized at the earliest possible moment. At the end of the war I believe the workers of each country (especially the men who have endured these many months the sweat and agony of the trenches) will be equally ready to cry: Never again! The international movement must be consolidated; had the masses of European workers possessed sufficient knowledge, sufficient organization, and sufficient political power to be able to control their own destinies, apart from kaisers, diplomats, and militarists, the war would never have come at all. With the loss and suffering entailed by this war fresh in our minds, we must work for a Europe that will be a people's Europe, not a diplomats' Europe; and our international movement must point and lead the way.

It will be necessary, equally in the interests of justice and peace, that there should be autonomous life for the smaller states. A heavy trampling by some big power on the claims of nationality has led to more wars and international revolutions than any other cause. National frontiers should bear some relation to national sentiment, and we are sowing the seed of future conflicts if we consent to the transfer of territory and people against their own desire. Though there should be studious regard for federating the nations and securing the settlement of differences without recourse to bloodshed. There must be certain international laws common to Europe, with an international court whose authority is accepted and guaranteed by the states, and an international police force for the enforcement of decisions upon any nation prepared to play the hooligan and outlaw. To the international courts, comprising the best international jurists, all disputes between nations would be submitted for impartial and rational settlement. This would mark the starting point of the united states of Europe with its acceptance of the idea of public right. "It means," said the Prime Minister a few months ago at Dublin, "perhaps by a slow and gradual process, the substitution for force, for the chaos of competition, for grouping and alliances and a precarious equipoise, the substitution for all these things of a real European partnership, based on the recognition of equal right and established and enforced by a common will." It will be seen that the Prime Minister here throws overboard the very things that European statesmanship has hitherto pursued and put faith in, waging to uphold these things one disastrous war after another. Mr. Asquith professes himself ready to abandon the old catchwords and illusions of diplomacy and to substitute a partnership of states based on the public will, the public conscience of Europe.

An international federal system applied to Europe would require not only an international court but a supreme legislative Parliament made up of representatives from the different states. In the lifetime of some now living such a Parliament would probably solve many of the problems which now darken Europe and threaten it with destruction. Relieved of the curse and cost of militarism, free from the web of endless suspicion and misfeasance, quit of the universal fear that holds in thrall, the nations would begin to enjoy an altogether nobler and more abundant life, making vast strides in industry, science, literature, art, in the conquest of disease and pain, in the happiness and emancipation of labor, in all that makes for higher civilization.

In the new Europe there should be no room for heel-clanging, saber-rattling, peace-disturbing autocrats; nor for men who think that to their secret keeping should be intrusted the lives and destinies of millions of their fellow men; nor for militarists with their big flag of force and their crude notions that nations are exalted by enormous armies and navies; nor for cosmopolitan financiers whose exploiting operations usually described as "peaceful penetration" have frequently brought countries to the brink of war or involved them in war.

To banish war forever from the world, to battle more fiercely against poverty and oppression, to use social wealth for social purposes that will be the task of the new international. We do not disguise from ourselves the practical difficulties of some of our own proposals; we do not pretend that they will be accomplished next year or the year after; but the alternatives is that the workers will never attain freedom; that for all time they will be broken and crushed under the Juggernaut of war; that if they climb up some little way it will only be to be flung again with crashing violence into the abyss. Let men without faith rejoice in the presenter welter and darkness; we for our part wait confidently to greet the dawn. Our hearts are weary and heavy with the thought of so much misery, pain, death and mourning; but we are saved from despair because we can say with Thomas Hardy:

"The pine prophetic peoples still
Plied on
From hoodwinking to light."

—N. Y. Call.

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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 Alello'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.
W. ORR, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGEMEN

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

R. CRICHTON, W. M.
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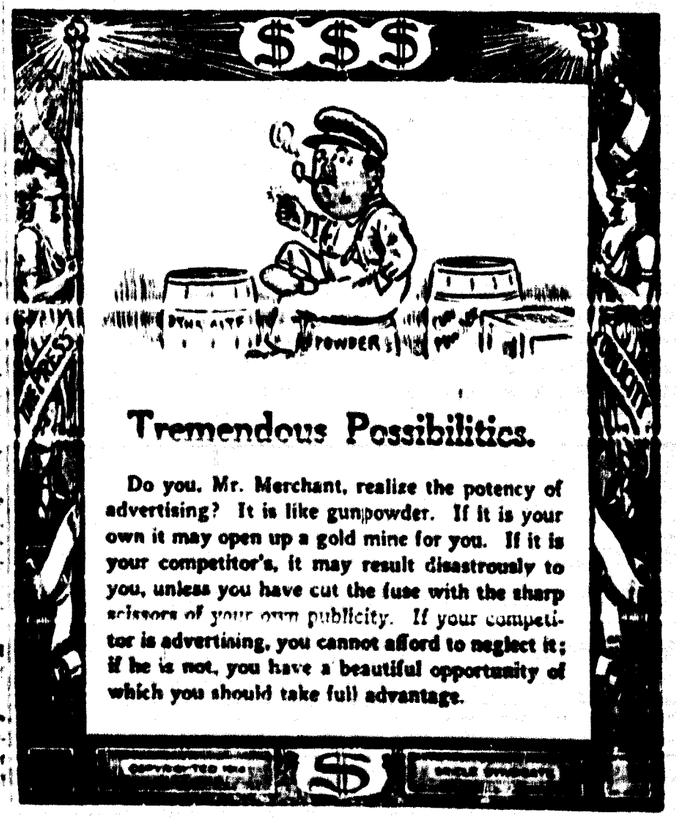

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Attention Everybody! - Super Values

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

WHITE BLOUSES

A new shipment of white wash Blouses, made in the very latest styles, the materials being voile, floral design, pique and vesting. Splendid values. Sizes, 34 to 44. Prices from ..... **$1 to $2.50**

WHITEWEAR SAVINGS

Ladies' White Petticoats made of good cotton, neatly trimmed with embroidery and lace. Regular values, $1.50 to $2.00.
Saturday Special **$1.00**

CORSET COVERS

Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine materials, all over embroidered, and others trimmed with lace and embroidery. Regular values $1.10 to $1.75.
Saturday Special ..... **.95**

Ideal

Ladies' Drawers, made of good strong cotton, neatly finished. Both styles, open and closed. Out size only. **Saturday Special** ..... **.50**

Ladies Drawers, made of fine cambric neatly trimmed with embroidery. **Special value** **$1.00**

LADIES' SKIRTS

A good assortment of styles and materials; plain tailored styles and others fancy. They come in serge, tweed, corduroy, velvet. Regular, $5.00 to $7.50. **Saturday Special** **$3.75**

HATS

Never before have Hats been so reasonable as this season. Come in and see our line of trimmed hats that sell from ..... **$2.75 to $4.50**

DRY GOODS DEPT.

We are now showing our new Spring Wash Goods and have the biggest and best range ever shown in this city. Amongst the latest are Rice Cloth, Organdies, Lace Cloth, Voiles, etc. These come in a big range of floral effects and stripes.

NEW WASH GOODS, 7 Yards for $1.00

These come in Crepes, Gingham and Prints. The colors are absolutely fast and the designs are pretty and exclusive.
Pay Day Specials ..... **7 yds. for $1.00**

NEW WASH GOODS, 8 Yards for $1.00

These are exceptionally good value and fast washing colors. A big selection for you to choose from. **Pay Day Special, 8 yds for $1.00**

SATURDAY SPECIALS

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Skinned Hams, per lb.	.17
Pic nic Hams, per lb.	.14
Picnic Hams, boned, per lb.	.16
Sliced Bacon, per lb.	.30
Fresh Killed Chicken, per lb.	.22
Fresh Killed Ducks, per lb	.23
Fresh Killed Turkey, per lb.	.25
Smoked Bloaters, per lb.	.10
Smoked Kippers, lb.	.12½
Smoked Halibut, per lb.	.15
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	.12½
Good Cooking Eggs, per dozen	.25
Swiss Cheese, per lb.	.35
Nanaimo Salt Herring, per lb.	.08

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Rolled Oats, 8 lb. Sack	.40
Corn Meal, 10 lb. sack	.40
Cowan's Chocolate Emblems, per lb.	.40
Robertson's Royal Mixed Candy, 2 lbs.	.25
Cowan's Cocoa, 1 lb. tin	.45
Sterling Flavoring Extract, 4 oz.	.20
Oranges, per half case	$1.90
Oranges, per dozen	.15 to .50
Wagstaff's Pear and Peach Jam, per pail	.75
Swift's Pure Lard, 5 lb. pail	.75
Clark's Pork and Beans, 2's, 2 tins	.25
Siam Rice, 4 lbs.	.25
Toilet Soap, Swift's Assorte	.20

BARGAINS

A few specials from our Bargain Department on the 2nd Floor.

Pin Sheet, reg. 5c. ..... 2 for	.05	Turkish Towels, reg. 45 pr.	.30
Safety Pins reg 5c card, 2 for	.05	Linen Huck Towels, reg. 50c. pair	.40
Shoe Laces, reg. 20c doz.,	.10	Brown Teapots, reg. 45c.	.30
Lead Pencils, reg. 20c doz.	.10	Enamel Teapots, reg. 50.	.35
Scribblers, reg. 25c. doz.	.15	Scrub Brushes, reg. 15c.	.10
Note Paper, reg. 25c. lb.	.20	14 qt. Dish Pan, reg. 65c.	.40
Envelopes, reg. 5c pkg, 3 pkg	.10		

NEW NECKWEAR

We have just received our new Spring Neckwear, featuring amongst the latest is the new military collar. These come in Organdie and are trimmed with velvet on satin and fasten with small flower.
Prices from ..... **35c. up**

27 Inch Embroidery Flouncing

Made on an extra fine quality muslin. These are splendid value. Very suitable for skirts, dresses, pinafores, etc. **Pay Day ..25c. yard**

Our Men's Department

THINK!

How much it means to you to have good-fitting Stylish, good-wearing cloths.

You take no chances when you insist on

20th Century Brand

For years they have been recognized as the standard by which all others may be judged. The new Spring styles, just to hand, are the best this big concern has ever produced. They are made for men who positively will not wear ill-fitting, badly-tailored clothes. They are the clothes for you. Ready or to-your-measure.

We Are Exclusive Agents

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

PARABLE of the WATER TANK

(Continued from Page Four)

did the tank overflow, for the people were many, but the capitalists were few, and could drink no more than the others. Therefore did the tank overflow.

"'And when the capitalists saw the water overflowing they said to the people:

"'"See ye not the tank, which is the Market, doth overflow? Sit ye down, therefore, and be patient, for ye shall bring us no more water until the tank be empty."

"'But when the people received no more the penniez of the capitalists for the water they brought, they could buy no more water from the capitalists, having naught wherewith to buy. And when the capitalists saw that they had no more profit because no man bought water of them, they were troubled. And they sent forth men to the highways, the byways, and the hedges, crying, "If any thirst let him come to the tank and buy water of us, for it doth overflow." For they said among themselves, "Behold, the times are dull; we must advertise."

"'But the people answered, saying: "How can we buy unless ye hire us, for else shall we have wherewithal to buy? Hire ye us, therefore, as before, and we will gladly buy water, for we thirst, and ye will have no need to advertise." But the capitalists said to the people: "Shall we hire you to bring water when the tank, which is the market, doth already overflow? Buy ye, therefore, first water, and when the tank is empty, through your buying, we will hire you again." And so it was because the capitalists hired them no more to bring water that the people could not buy the water they had brought already, the capitalists no more hired them to bring water. And the saying went abroad, "It is a crisis."

"'And the thirst of the people was great, for it was not now as it had been in the days of their fathers, when the land was open before them, for everyone to seek water for himself, seeing that the capitalists had taken all the springs, and the wells, and the water wheels, and the vessels, and the buckets, so that no man might come by water save from the tank, which was the Market. And the people murmured against the capitalists and said: "Behold, the tank runneth over, and we die of thirst. Give us, therefore, of water, that we perish not."

"'But the capitalists answered: "Not so. The water is ours. Ye shall not drink thereof unless ye buy it of us with pennies." And they confirmed it with an oath, saying after this manner, "Business is business."

"'But the capitalists were disquieted that the people bought no more water, whereby they had no more profits, and they spake one unto another, saying, "It seemeth that our profits have stopped our profits, and by reason of the profits we have made, we can make no more profits. How is it that our profits are become unprofitable to us, and our gains do make us poor? Let us, therefore, send for the soothsayers, that they may interpret this thing unto us," and they sent for them.

"'Now, the soothsayers were men learned in dark sayings, who joined themselves to the capitalists by reason of the water of the capitalists, that they might have thereof and live, they and their children. And they spake for the capitalists unto the people, and did their embassies for them, seeing that the capitalists were not a folk quick of understanding, neither ready of speech.

"'And the capitalists demanded of the soothsayers that they should interpret this thing unto them, wherefore it was the people bought no more water of them, although the tank was full. And certain of the soothsayers answered and said, "It is by reason of over-production," and some said, "It is glut"; but the signification is the same. And others said, "Nay, but this thing is by reason of spots on the sun." And yet others answered saying, "It is neither by glut nor yet spots on the sun that this evil hath come to pass, but because of lack of confidence."

"'And while the soothsayers contended among themselves, according to their manner, the men of profit did slumber and sleep, and when they awoke they said to the soothsayers: "It is enough. Ye have spoken comfortably unto us. Now go ye forth and speak comfortably likewise unto this people, so that they be at rest and leave us also in peace."

"'But the soothsayers, even the men of the dismal science—for so they were named of some—were loath to go forth to the people lest they should be stoned, for the people loved them not. And they said to the capitalists:

"'"Masters, it is a mystery of our craft that if men be full and thirst not but be at rest, then they shall find comfort in our speech even as ye. Yet if they thirst and be empty, find they no comfort therein. Wherefore rather mock us, for it seemeth that unless a man be full our wisdom appeareth unto him vet emptiness." But the capitalists said: "Go ye forth. Are ye not our men to do our embassies?"

"'And the soothsayers went forth to the people, and expounded to them the mystery of over-production, and how it was that they needs must perish of thirst because there was overmuch water, and how there could not be enough because there was too much. And likewise spake they unto the people concerning the sun spots, and also wherefore these things had come upon them by reason of lack of confidence. And it was even as the soothsayers had said, for to the people their wisdom seemed emptiness. And the people reviled them, saying: "Go up, ye bald-heads! Will ye mock us? Doth plenty breed famine? Doth nothing come out of much?" And they took up stones to stone them.

"'And when the capitalists saw the people still murmured and would not give ear to the soothsayers, and because also they feared lest they should come upon the tank and take of the water by force, they brought forth to them certain holy men (but they were false priests), who spake unto the people that they should be quiet and trouble not the capitalists, because they thirsted. And these holy men, who were false priests, testified to the people that this affliction was sent to them by God for the healing of their souls, and that if they should bear it with patience and lust not after water, neither trouble the capitalists, it would come to pass after they had given up the ghost they would come to a country where there should be no capitalists but an abundance of water. Howbeit, there were certain true prophets of God also, and these had compassion upon the people and would not prophesy for the capitalists, but rather spake constantly against them.

"'Now, when the capitalists saw that the people still murmured and would not be still, neither for the words of the soothsayers nor the false priests, they came forth themselves unto them and put the ends of their fingers in the water that overflowed in the tank and wet the tips thereof and they scattered the drops from the tips of their fingers abroad upon the people who thronged the tank, and the name of the drops of water was charity, and they were exceeding bitter.

"'And when the capitalists saw yet again that neither for the words of the soothsayers, nor the holy men who were false priests, nor yet for the drops that were called charity, would the people be still, but raged the more, and crowded upon the tank as if they would take it by force, then took they [illegible] forth among the people. And then men sought out the mightiest among the people and all who had skill in war, and took them apart and spake craftily with them saying:

"'Come, now, why cast ye not your lot in with the capitalists? If ye will be their men and serve them against the people, that they break not in upon the tank, then shall ye have abundance of water, that ye perish not, ye and your children."

"'And the mighty men and they who were skilled in war hearkened unto this speech and suffered themselves to be persuaded, for their thirst constrained them, and they went within unto the capitalists and became their men, and staves and swords were put in their hands and they became a defense unto the capitalists and smote the people when they thronged the tank.

"'And after many days the water was low in the tank, for the capitalists did make fountains and fish ponds of the water thereof, and did bathe therein, they and their wives and their children, and did waste the water for their pleasure.

"'And when the capitalists saw that the tank was empty, they said: "The crisis is ended"; and they sent forth and hired the people that they should bring water to fill it again. And for the water that the people brought to the tank they received for every bucket a penny, but the water which the capitalists drew forth from the tank to give again to the people they received two pennies, that they might have their profit. And after a time did the tank again overflow even as before.

"'And now, when many times the people had filled the tank until it overflowed and had thirsted till the water therein had been wasted by the capitalists, it came to pass that there arose in the land certain men who were called agitators, for that they did stir up the people. And they spake to the people, saying that they should associate, and then they would have no need to be servants of the capitalists and should thirst no more for water. And in the eyes of the capitalists were the agitators pestilent fellows, and they fain would have crucified them, but durst not for fear of the people.

"'And the words of the agitators which they spake to the people were on this wise:

"'"Ye foolish people, how long will ye be deceived by a lie and believe to your hurt that which is not? For, behold, all these things that have been said unto you by the capitalists and by the soothsayers are cunningly devised fables. And likewise the holy men, who say it is the will of God that ye should be always poor and miserable and athirst, behold! they do blaspheme God and are liars, whom he will bitterly judge though he forgive all others. How cometh it that ye may not come by the water in the tank? Is it not because ye have no money? And why have ye no money? Is it not because ye receive but one penny for every bucket that ye bring to the tank, which is the Market, but must render two pennies for every bucket ye take out, so that the capitalists may have their profit? See ye not by this means the tank must overflow, being filled by that ye lack and made to abound out of your emptiness? See ye not also the harder ye toil and the more diligently ye seek and bring the water, the worse and not the better it shall be for you by reason of the profit and that forever?"

"'After this manner spake the agitators for many days unto the people, and none heeded them, but it was so that after a time the people hearkened. And they answered and said unto the agitators:

"'"Ye say truth. It is because of the capitalists and of their profits that we want, seeing that by reason of them and their profits we may by no means come by the fruit of our labor, so that our labor is in vain, and the more we toil to fill the tank the sooner doth it overflow, and we may receive nothing because there is too much, according to the words of the soothsayers. But behold, the capitalists are hard men and their tender mercies are cruel. Tell us if you know any way whereby we may deliver ourselves out of our bondage unto them. But if you know of no certain way of deliverance, we beseech you to hold your peace and let us alone, that we may forget our misery."

"'And the agitators answered and said, "We know a way."

"'And the people said: "Deceive us not, for this thing hath been from the beginning, and none hath found a way of deliverance until now, though many have sought it carefully with tears. But if you know a way, speak unto us quickly."

"'Then the agitators spake unto the people of the way. And they said:

"'"Behold, what need have ye at all of these capitalists, that ye should yield them profits upon your labor? What great things do they wherefore ye render them this tribute. Lo! it is only because they do order you in bands and lead you out and in and set your tasks and afterwards give you a little of the water you yourselves have brought and not they. Now, behold the way out of this bondage! Do ye for yourselves that which is done by the capitalists—namely, the ordering of your labor, and the marshalling of your bands, and the dividing of your tasks. So shall ye have no need at all of the capitalists and no more yield to them any profit but all the fruit of your labor shall ye share as brethren, everyone having the same; and so shall the tank never overflow until every man is full, and would not wag the tongue for more, and afterwards shall ye with the overflow make pleasant fountains and fish ponds to delight yourselves withal even as did the capitalists; but these shall be for the delight of all."

"'And the people answered: "How shall we go about to do this thing, for it seemeth good to us?"

"'And the agitators answered: "Choose ye discreet men to go in and out before you and to marshal your bands and order your labor, and these men shall be as the capitalists were but, behold, they shall not be your masters as the capitalists are, but your brethren and officers who do your will, and they shall not take any profits, but every man his share like the others, that there may be no more masters and servants among you but brethren only. And from time to time, as ye see fit, ye shall choose other discreet men in place of the first to order the labor."

"'And the people hearkened, and the thing was very good to them. Likewise seemed it not a hard thing. And with one voice they cried out: "So let it be as ye have said, for we will do it!"

"'And the capitalists heard the noise of the shouting and what the people said, and the soothsayers heard it also, likewise the false priests and the mighty men of war, who were a defence unto the capitalists, and when they heard they trembled exceedingly, so that their knees smote together, and they said one to another, "It is the end of us!"

"'Howbe it there were certain true priests of the living God who would not prophesy for the capitalists, but had compassion on the people, and when they heard the shouting of the people and what they said, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy, and gave thanks to God because of the deliverance.

"'And the people went and did all the things that were told them by the agitators to do. And it came to pass as the agitators had said, even according to all their words. And there was no more any thirst in that land, none was ahungered, nor naked nor cold, nor in any manner of want; and every man said unto his fellow, "My brother," and every woman said unto her companion, "My sister," for so were they with one another as brethren and sisters which do dwell together in unity. And the blessing of God rested upon the land forever.'"

Every man willing to work, able to work and unable to obtain work, is an exhibit in the suit of Society v. Capitalism.

If the present struggle in Europe puts an end to militarism what useful purpose will armories serve when the war is over?

"Twice bitten fights shy" doesn't apply to politics or the Liberal and Conservatives would be like the dodo.

If war is hell, what is business these days?

The problems of today need a sober judgment for their study. Keep sober.

Mental, like physical dyspepsia, is caused by swallowing without first thoroughly masticating.

The people don't need rescuing so much as they need enlightenment.

The extremity of the poor is the opportunity of the rich—to reduce wages.

Tossed on the Isle of Abandoned Hope, your arch enemy pursuing you—surrounded by cut-throats.
What would you do?

THE TREY O' HEARTS will tell you all

Appearing Serial AT THE

ISIS

Every Friday

Episode No. 4, Dead Reckoning

FRIDAY 5th

Increasing Attendance Attests its Popularity

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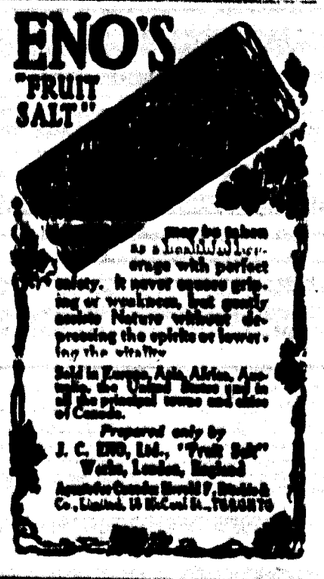

may be taken as a laxative by everyone with perfect safety. It never causes griping or weakness, but gently assists Nature without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality.

Sold in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, &c. United States and in all the principal towns and cities of Canada.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

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

The chattel slave never had to worry about the unemployed problem, the ever-present bugaboo of the "free" (?) workingman.