

The District Ledger

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MAKING LAWS TO FIT

When we were about to go to press last Thursday afternoon a telegram was received stating that the internment of the Germans and Austrians who are held in the detention camp at the Skating Rink had been legalized, although it was not originally so.

This is an acknowledgment in plain every-day English of the truth of our contention that these men were deprived of their freedom without due process, and when an attempt was made under the Habeas Corpus Act instituted by two of the interns as a test act, postponement of hearing was asked for and obtained. In the interim the authorities realizing that a blunder had been made, rushed through an Order-in-Council, June 28th, thereby nullifying any rights the detained men might possess under the Habeas Corpus Act.

This procedure is indeed remarkable if these men were innocent of any breach of the law in the first place, and that they were tacitly conceded, then the attitude of the powers that be with its retroactive consequences upset all preconceived notions of what constitutes the difference between the jurisprudence of Great Britain and that of other countries. Instead of being regarded as innocent until proven guilty of a breach of the law they are treated as guilty, although admittedly innocent, until legislation has been enacted making their incarceration legal.

So far as the individuals most affected regard this action, we must confess that whilst there are some who regard their detention as irksome, there are many who, because of the existing depression, are unable to obtain steady employment, are well pleased with the assurance of having food and shelter provided, and there are several cases of individuals who have voluntarily requested that they be interned.

Such instances, however, do not affect the moral principle involved in the internment of these "alien enemies," but it should so emphasize the bankruptcy of the present administration of society's needs so forcefully that even the most public apologist for the existing regime ought to be convinced that there must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark" when men willing and able to perform useful functions are compelled to forego their "freedom" rather than be subject to privation.

THE DOUGHNUT AND THE HOLE

A parallel has been drawn between the optimist and the pessimist in which the former sees the doughnut whilst the latter only observes the hole. As a further explanation of the difference between these two it may be remarked that the optimist possesses the doughnut and the pessimist has only the hole to look at.

Recently the press throughout Canada reported Vice-President Bury of the C.P.R. as sending out a most inspiring and optimistic message because of the anticipated phenomenal crop to be harvested this year. Naturally, in view of the need for furnishing transportation facilities, and the company, by whom Mr. Bury is employed, possessing the same, bespeaks for the corporation an opportunity by reason of the traffic to be carried of joyfulness at the future outlook. This marvellous crop should under a sane system gladden the hearts of every individual, and yet we are confronted with a state of affairs clearly demonstrating that regardless of Nature's bounteous handiwork, that throughout the length and breadth of the land there are now, and probably after this harvest is garnered, during the coming winter, the numbers of hungry men, women and children will be increased.

We do not blame men of the type of Vice-President Bury, because of the optimism they display, but in their case they see "the doughnut" whilst the thousands of unfortunates, willing to do useful labor, are precluded from so doing, hence can only see "the hole."

WHERE THE REAL BLAME LIES

From time to time there are investigations, committees and other agencies searching for light, appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of accidents, and usually the net result is the discharge of some individual upon whom the blame may be fastened. Whilst we do not deny that the human equation must always be a factor, nevertheless a searching analysis into the real cause of accidents is very seldom made. Experience has taught us that in all large industrial undertakings there is an ever present intense competition, actuated by a desire to produce profit or dividends, with the protection of life and limb a secondary consideration.

Practically every community which considers itself numerous enough to possess a fire department engages a certain number of men whose duty it is

to be ready to meet the emergency when it arises. It is as a result of a lengthy period without any conflagration taking place a suggestion were made that the staff be decreased, the probabilities are the majority of the citizens in that community would consider the person suggesting a reduction as lacking in business acumen.

The above illustration may be termed taking an ounce of prevention to prevent a pound of cure, and yet that which is conceded to be a wise policy, when community interests are involved, is deemed otherwise when it is an individual or a corporation looking to a reduction of expense to the lowest figure, with its corresponding influence upon profits.

There is an old saying, "A pitcher goes many times to the well, but is broken at last," particularly applicable to the administration of many gigantic undertakings. With so many incidents transpiring from time to time, one would naturally think that these many lessons would teach those most interested the disadvantages resulting from the private ownership upon which the collectivity depends for its existence. We have read of disasters in shirtwaist factories where the victims were burned to death as a result of the non-compliance with laws on the Statute Books. We have read of fearful railroad accidents, where the casualty lists have been largely increased because of the frail material used in the construction of the coaches. In fact, wherever we look throughout the whole industrial world, calamities have happened, either because of the breach of statutory legislation, or the ignoring of precaution for the safe-guarding of humanity.

This week we have attended an inquiry clearly demonstrative of the methods that obtain when a so-called economy is deemed of more importance than the protection of human beings. During this investigation the feature staring us in the face, whilst listening to the evidence given by the various witnesses, was that whilst the blame may be shouldered upon individuals, they were creatures rather than creators of unfortunate circumstances. Practically all of those who took the witness stand acknowledged that had the number of employees necessary to keep up the proper ventilation been employed, the probabilities are the disaster would have been averted.

Our object in calling attention to this matter is not to censure any individual, but rather to point out that so long as production is carried on for profit, and the well-being of individuals made subordinate thereto, so long must we expect to have these recurring catastrophes, with their board of inquiry, whose only effect is to make the contributing factor suffer whilst the real cause—the Profit System, with all its attendant evils continues.

"NOT SOCIALISM."

"European governments are doing many things they never did before—in England, for example, running the railroads, insuring vessels, taking power, to assume control of all factories; in Germany taking over the grain trade, fixing prices on some commodities, prescribing what sort of bread shall be baked; in France, commandeering certain industrial works. But these things are not socialistic.

"There is nothing necessarily in the least socialistic, for instance, in government ownership of railroads. The government owns the railroads; but who owns the government? In Russia the bureaucracy owns it; and the twenty-odd thousand miles of railroad, title to which the Russian government holds, are no more instruments of socialism than the Czar's bodyguard is. The Prussian Government owns all the railroads in the state and various other utilities; but—under the mere sham of a popular franchise that renders the votes of the masses largely nugatory—there is no taint of socialism in that ownership.

"Socialism without democracy is a contradiction in terms; and in France and England, we know, war has made government less democratic than it was before."

The above cutting from the Saturday Evening Post should serve as an enlightenment for many who confuse Government ownership with Socialism, and the whole story is contained in the one sentence, "The government owns the railroads; but who owns the government?" It matters not if every industry were placed under government ownership with the wage system as it now obtains, still in vogue, there would be nothing of a real Socialistic nature about it, but in its stead a state capitalism, with the working class simple helots.

In the minds of many who have never given the subject more than the merest cursory study, there is a confusion of interpretation between the words, "government ownership" and "collective ownership." In the former case it stands for a small group deriving benefits, in return for little effort put forth, with the mass engaged in production and distribution whilst receiving only sufficient remuneration to enable them to obtain the wherewithal to make them efficient commodity producers, whilst in the latter case, "collective ownership," the whole of human society, speaking generally, would receive from society remuneration or reward commensurate with the services rendered, and in this manner completely abolish parasitism. In short, as the "Post" so clearly puts it, "Socialism without democracy is a contradiction in terms."

The present war caused many of the Socialist and Trade Unionist leaders in the belligerent countries to lose their "balance of mind." Most of them will discover when the world's most horrible tragedy is at an end.

The plain truth is that war is brutal business, and that if man is to continue to afflict the world whenever a few men want it, the world must steel itself to such degrees of brutality as it has not yet dared to contemplate.

BRASS OR "MIXED" BANDS

From "Wright and Round's Brass Band News."

The Fernie Coal Creek Band, in British Columbia, are in hot water, and they appeal to the B. B. N. for justification of their wisdom in insisting upon being a good brass band on British lines rather than a "mixed" band of the type which is neither read nor brass—which is only a burlesque of the real read band—or what is known in this country as a military band.

The local paper hankers for a "mixed" band, and the cutting sent to us does not indicate in what proportion they propose to mix or how many reads are available for admixture with the brass, and that is an all-important consideration.

We have travelled by easy stages from New York to San Francisco, up the coast to Vancouver, and thence across Canada so far as we have heard scores of so-called military bands and a few real ones. The latter were all professional bands, such as Ames' Band and similar bands, engaged in regular concert work. But this instrumentation of most of the bands we met would have amused us had we not known that in this country the same stage ourselves—and not so very long ago. Thirty years ago we had hundreds of bands in this country who aped the military band with a couple of clarinets and a piccolo.

We have now passed out of that stage. The development of the brass band and the examples of brass band playing given all over the kingdom by such bands as Besse's, Kingston, Wyke, Meltham, Dike, Yntwaite, and scores of other contesting brass bands (we now speak of 30 years ago), and many other bands later, shamed the imitation military band out of existence. In many cases those so-called military bands always played for themselves. They existed mainly because the people who supported them affected to have a taste above brass, and their superior, artistic souls pined for a military band. The local band could not furnish a military band, but, trying to satisfy influential patrons, they arranged with discretion to do expediency and played up to the idiosyncrasies of influential patrons. They satisfied neither these nor themselves. That was the case with hundreds of bands here 30 years ago.

But when Besse's, etc., "spread the light" over Britain people began to say, "We never thought a brass band could play like that," and the local bands in the north of the kingdom set out to emulate the great brass bands of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Besse's and Dike have been to Canada—we saw plentiful traces of their influence there—but we conclude, from the tone of the remarks in the local paper, that they were not heard in Fernie.

We have many readers in Canada, and we have seen the letters to brass band in other places where a highly trained brass band had not been heard. One militia bandmaster in Canada told us: "I went to hear Besse's because I had argued with an English friend that a brass band could not possibly play the music they program, and I went with him in order to rub in my contention. But the first piece was a revelation to me. I would have stayed there all night if they had kept on playing."

Here, now, we have ceased to be astonished, because we have hundreds of bands playing similarly in all parts of the country, with slight variations in degree of cleverness. But when Besse's and Dike and the rest first went to Scotland, to South Wales, to the Midlands, the South, and the West of England, they were up against the same prejudice, and they conquered in the same way.

We are not arguing that a brass band is superior to a properly constituted and equally capable military band, but it is not equal. It would be folly to maintain that a part is greater than the whole.

But what is a whole? It is a band in which the read family is complete and in numbers sufficient to balance against the brass. We have comparatively few such bands in this country. The best authorities maintain that in a properly constituted band the reads should approximate to the proportion of two reads to one brass. As the brass family must be complete, and proportioned, the brass cannot well be fewer than about 15, assuming that each individual is a fully competent player. If they are not, then a few more are needed. The balance that brass section, and to play music properly arranged for a military band, we should need twice as many reads—to stretch the point as far as we can we'll reduce them to 20. There are few such bands in this country outside of the Army bands, and even these do not all live up to that standard of instrumentation. If we except a few professional season bands—a very few—there are none to speak of in civilian circles.

When brass and military bands are being compared we have often heard comparisons made between such bands as Foden's, Besse's, Dike, Wingate, Springs, etc., and the Grenadier or Coldstream Guards bands. To take the latter as representative of Army bands is ridiculous; to compare them with the bands we have named is even more so. On the basis of 21 men and a sergeant to each battalion the Grenadier Bands Band (which is probably our finest Army band) will number 66 performers—the brass will number 22 performers; in each every man gains his place by special merit. But, man for man, we would assert that the cleverer performers would be found in the brass band. Two reasons suffice to account for this: the brass player in a first class brass band is up against

keener competition to hold his place, and the demands made on his capacity are proportionately greater. There are some other very fine Army bands, but they rarely number less than 40. They take engagements for 20 or 25 men, but in that case they are only a skeleton of the real band, and would not be tolerated except for their regimental prestige.

But outside of the Army bands there are comparatively few proper read bands in this country. The brass bands must outnumber the "mixed" bands, even such as they are, by 50 to 1.

The Fernie writer was misled when he said that they are not eight to one. The Fernie Band were over-moderate when they said the proportion of brass bands to "mixed" bands here is 8 to 1. Probably they looked back a long way, and only at the southern countries, and do not know of the great changes which have taken place in the few districts where "mixed" bands were once fairly numerous, possibly in a majority.

Take the South of England (the "mixed" band naturally flourished most in districts containing garrison towns, through which Army clarinetists got into touch with civilian bands). Scores of "mixed" bands have been converted into brass. The proportion of brass to read bands enrolled in the two Southern Band Associations is evidence of the greater preponderance of the brass band today.

What brought this about? Discovery of the fact that the purely brass band, treated as a brass band, playing music arranged for a purely brass band, is infinitely more effective, musically, than a combination of brass and read in which the latter are hopelessly outnumbered and over-weighted. But a brass band can only be effectively playing brass band arrangements. The brass band may well in that case utilize any clarinet players who are available; most brass band arrangements make provision for them by adding ad lib. clarinet parts. But unless there are sufficient clarinets to divide into parts, say seven or eight clarinets, they will do well to play from the cornet parts, with such slight modifications as the bandmaster may mark on their copies, such as octaving an occasional passage or resting them in cornet solo sections.

But for such a band, whose reads are quite disproportionate to the brass, to play arrangements (however excellent) which have been prepared for a complete and numerous family of read instruments is very unsatisfactory. As an illustration we may quote from a letter just received from another British Columbia band. It is dated May 8th last: "The people are surprised at the progress made by our band, but the band members know the credit really belongs to your music." We apologize for quoting the last words literally. What happened was that this band turned from a military arrangement to a brass band arrangement, which was far more effective for their instrumentation.

The Fernie paper refers to a "blaring brass band." That is why we feel sure that when Besse's and Dike toured Canada neither of them got out to Fernie. There are brass bands that do blare; we hope the Fernie Band does not, but, if it does, adding reads to it will not cancel the blare. There are also "mixed" bands that blare. We have heard them both here and in Canada. The ones do not blare because it is a brass band, or the other because it is a mixed band. The reason in both cases is that they are not well trained; that is a state open to amendment in either case.

(The completion of this interesting article will appear in next week's District Ledger.)

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94

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LEDGER ADS CATCH ON

BELLEVUE

The regular meeting of Local 431 convened as usual, with a good crowd in attendance.

Correspondence.—From Local 1058 giving the reasons (asked for) why the office of vice-president should be abolished. The reasons given briefly are: Tightness of money and seeing that all other business institutions had made curtailment of expenses, it was up to us to fall in line. Further, that it would leave three salaried officials to run the sub-District Board. Member in the field to run our business. Whilst appreciating the curtailment suggested and the absolute necessity for retrenchment, we could not altogether fall in line with their idea, but selected a committee consisting of the local officers and Board Member Christie to meet a committee from Local 1058 to present something tangible to the membership.

A circular from the District Officers advising the suspension of the District Ledger for an indefinite period or until that properly wave strikes us, etc. not meet with the approval of this local, as we are of the opinion that there has been enough destruction caused already to our organization, and as that is the only paper we have to lay our ideas before the general public from time to time, and when it is easier to destroy those benefits that we already possess than to reconstruct them after a prolonged suspension, and moreover, we are of the opinion that if a more energetic policy is pursued there is no need of the District Ledger being dragged on our District Treasury. Further, we are prepared to contribute our mites to meet any deficiency that might occur even with the strictest attention to business, and we trust that each Local's views on the matter will be listened to, or better still, a referendum vote will be taken on the subject of District Ledger.

We were also in receipt of a circular from Messrs. Bennett and Co. who, under certain conditions, would undertake to publish the Ledger for twelve months, but as stated above we are of the opinion that we cannot afford to make a change of that nature. Vice-President Graham, through a circular intimated his failure to make one of our dispirited group when he met our general manager. The result is that the dispute has gone a little higher on our arbitration tree.

Reports of Committees.—The Relief Committee reported that on Tuesday next they will be able to make an issue of relief to our idle members on the basis of \$5.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00 which will again empty our treasury and will in no wise relieve the outcast situation as it is felt here. Secretary Durke was again instructed to draw the government's attention to our deplorable plight.

The Pit Committee reported having done considerable business with the officials of the company, the chief item being a change in the method of work which was inaugurated last week for the purpose of getting the cleaner coal as the district which is troubled with a bad roof. That area has been stopped, which affects some thirty men.

New business brought forth a strong protest against President Phillips and Board Member Rees for the length of time that has elapsed without any settlement being arrived at relative to the new conditions. The new agreement governing gangways. One or both of the above-mentioned officers' presence at our next regular of special meeting will be appreciated.

Brother Cobbart was elected to the office of vice-president, Brother Layvitt filling the duties of secretary owing to Brother Burke being indisposed.

The Prohibition battle wages fast and furious in these parts just now. The Worker's Hall was on Monday night packed to its capacity to hold the crowd interested in the proposed measure. Mr. Fisher being the first speaker, dealt at some length with the causes that led up to the present prohibition controversy, and the effect it would have on the wages of the workers if it became law owing to the swelling of the already overstocked labor market, which means a larger supply than demand with the natural fall in wages. With these, among other reasons, 100 delegates in attendance in these columns, Mr. Fisher advised the workers to vote in the negative.

Miss Muehlat followed Fisher with a similar line of argument on the cause of drink but differed entirely on the effect it would have if it became law. She then commenced to inform the audience that whatever Fisher had said he had said on his own responsibility, as he had been expelled from that assembly, the S. P. of C. Things at this stage commenced to hum. Nuff said.

John Barteyerson at this juncture made his appearance and soothed those who were susceptible to his charms.

The Bellevue mines were closed on election day and the bars were closed during polling hours.

Born.—To the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cook, a daughter, on July 15th. The father says it is a strenuous job raising a family.

The Lindsay and Newton families are on a ten day fishing trip at the North Fork.

COLEMAN NOTES

The death of Joseph Derbyshire, Sr., took place on Tuesday last. Deceased had been in poor health for the past two years. The funeral took place from Davis Undertaking parlors to the public cemetery on Friday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Clay officiating. He leaves

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a grown up family to mourn his loss. Pte. Alex. Derbyshire of the 13th C. M. R., attended the funeral of his father last Friday.

The debate on the Liquor Act in the Opera House last Thursday evening was well attended, but the arguments used on both sides have been turned over times without number by the average man on the street corner.

A meeting of the Angling Club was held in the Grand Union Hotel on Wednesday evening, G. Clare presiding. When the following donated prizes: Mr. Goodeve, for the heaviest speckled trout; Mr. Hill, for the heaviest bull trout; Mr. Clare for the best six speckled trout, and Mr. Eastwood for the twelve best speckled trout. Lake fish barred.

The competitions are only open to members and close on the 16th August. Competitors must have their fish weighed at Goodeve's Hardware Store, who record of same will be made.

Miss Muehlat addressed a meeting held under the auspices of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League in the Opera House on Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. Murray presiding. Her subject was "Drunkenness and Poverty." Some of her remarks did not seem to please to quite a number of those present showed their disapproval by leaving the meeting.

Thomas Burns and Mabel Jan were united in marriage on Saturday evening in the Institutional Church, Rev. Mr. Murray officiating. Congratulations.

Albert Golusek met with a slight accident whilst employed driving a motor in the No. 2 seam of the International Coal and Coke Co.'s Mines on Saturday morning. He was at once conveyed to the Miners' Hospital and attended to by Dr. Ross.

A smoker was held in the Eagles' Hall on Saturday evening. Judging by the crowd present the "drys" are hopelessly outnumbered in this camp. The International Coal Co.'s mines worked four days last week, while the McGillivray Co.'s mines worked three days.

Coleman Local held a meeting on Sunday last when the doctor question is under discussion. Nothing definite is settled as yet, however.

TABER

A farewell smoker was held in the Miners' Hall on Wednesday last in honor of Capt. Wright who has been spending a few days at his home here.

At the Space Camp, the doctor returned on Thursday, and was accompanied to Calgary by Mrs. Wright and son, and his mother, who has been staying with Mrs. Wright. The miners' band again went to the station and sent him off to the strains of music. The Captain thinks it will be his last trip to Taber before leaving for the front.

Pte. James Bateman is also a visitor from the camp at the home of his parents here for a few days.

News has been received from Victor Brown, who left Taber with the first contingent of volunteers to go to the front, that he has been wounded and is in hospital. The news was in the form of a post card, and does not state whether serious or not.

The boy scouts returned from camp near the river on Saturday.

Rex Walton from the Canada West office staff, with his wife and child, left Taber for Salt Lake City, where they will reside in future.

Thomas and Mrs. T. E. Henderson returned to Taber on Thursday last from Saskatchewan, where they have spent the last few months.

About 50 people from Taber took in the excursion to the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, on Thursday, where they were entertained by the superintendent, Mr. Fairfield.

The gardens here are looking fine just now. New potatoes, turnips, etc., are now in order. By the way, there are also some fine crops of mustard around town.

John DeWyn and J. J. Walton are appointed deputy returning officers to take charge of the polling booth in town, when the plebiscite on the Liquor Act is taken this week.

We hear all kinds of debates these days, everyone on the streets seems to be discussing the merit or demerit of the new Act.

Mr. C. A. Windle, of Chicago, editor of the Iconoclast, spoke against the act to a crowded audience in the Rex Theatre on Saturday evening. When Mr. Windle was challenged to a debate by the Prohibition party, he secured Mr. Ben Spence, of Toronto, as their champion. When the speakers arrived on the afternoon train a meeting of a committee of both parties was held in the Council Chambers under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. Malo, to arrange details for the evening meeting. No debate could be arranged, however, but Mr. Spence was allowed 35 minutes to address the meeting to present the temperance side of the question. In the theatre Mr. Malo took the chair at a little after 8 and introduced the speakers, after which Mr. Windle spoke for the first 35 minutes. Before going on with the subject under discussion he gave an explanation regarding the reports which had been circulated about the province charging him with profane sentiment, and which charges had prevented him from getting a hearing in some places. The explanation was satisfactory, and there was no disturbance throughout the meeting, an example which might have been copied with advantage by some other towns, which lay claim to more intelligence than the mining community. Mr. Spence followed him in a 35 minute

RESCUE APPLIANCES

At the recent meeting of the Mining Institute of Scotland papers on the subject of equipment and maintenance of rescue brigades were submitted by Mr. Henry Briggs and Mr. Michael McCormack. The latter said it was not practicable to assume that a team of rescuers were always capable of carrying separate emergency apparatus with them for the purpose of assisting men who may be imprisoned in, or of guarding against the possibility of a breakdown in the self-contained apparatus which the rescuers were wearing. It was only necessary to consider what equipment was essential for the members of the brigade—namely: to see that a stretcher, saw, hammer, axe, nails, and cords were provided. These, with the apparatus that they were wearing, the electric lamps and, if possible, safety lamps, were sufficient for any brigade to carry under the conditions prevalent at an explosion. At the same time it was necessary in the interests of safety to have some means whereby it was possible to bring out any man who might be alive, and also of guarding against the failure of the wearer of the self-contained apparatus, or of his machine in an irrespirable atmosphere. As a result of some experiments it had been found possible to affix to the modified Meco apparatus an attachment which enabled a man to be brought out and at the same time gave a member of a rescue party a chance in the event of the breakdown of his instrument. The weight of the apparatus in final working form would be 2 1/2 lbs., and it could be fixed to any instrument which provided a constant supply of two litres of oxygen per minute. The attachment worked in parallel with the apparatus proper. This was by no means the first time that tubes had been attached to rescue apparatus in order to succour a second person, but Mr. McCormack believed that this parallel working was new. As was well known, the Meco apparatus gave an oxygen supply of at least two litres of pure oxygen per minute, and it had an air circulation of 50 to 60 litres per minute. To prove the practicability of the attachment reference might be made to Dr. Haldane's first report to the Doncaster Coal-owners' Gob-fire Research Committee, where he stated that the amount of oxygen required for a man to walk at the rate of two miles per hour was 0.78 litre per minute, and the air circulation was 13.6 litres per minute. If it were assumed, then, that two men were wearing an apparatus and an attachment, and the speed was not more than two miles per hour, the oxygen required would be 1.56 litres per minute, the carbon dioxide given off would be 1.324 litres per minute, and the circulation of air 37.2 litres per minute. It would seem from these figures that there was a fair margin of safety.—Science and Art of Mining.

FRUIT-A-TIVES

THE MARVELLOUS FRUIT MEDICINE

Has Relieved More Cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Trouble Than Any Other Medicine

THOUSANDS OWE THEIR GOOD HEALTH TO IT

Made From The Juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes Combined With Tonics and Antiseptics.

"Fruit-a-tives" means health. In years to come, people will look back to the discovery of "Fruit-a-tives" and wonder how they ever managed to get along without these wonderful tablets, made from fruit juices.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is excellent for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only certain remedy that will correct chronic Constipation and Liver trouble.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world and many people have testified to its value in severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Headaches, Neuralgia, Pimples, Blistches and other Skin Troubles.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" has been one of the great successes of the century and the sales are enormous, both in Canada and the United States. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

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

ESTHER REBEKAH LODGE No. 20 Meet first and third Thursday in month, at 8 p.m., in K. P. Hall. Noble Grand—A. BIGGS. R. Secretary—SISTER PRICE.

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

LOYAL TRIBE BLUE ASSOCIATION Lady Terrace Lodge, No. 234, meets in the K. P. Hall second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 p.m. W. M.—Mrs. J. BROOKS. Secretary—Mrs. JANE TIMMINGS.

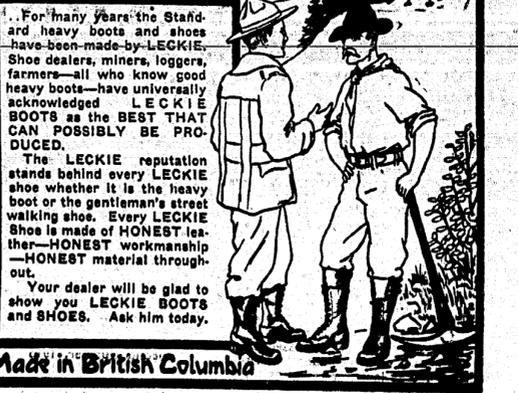
LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE Meets every Monday at 7.30 p.m., in K. P. Hall. Dictator—J. SWBENEY. Secretary—G. MOSES. 140 Howland Ave.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS Meet at Aello's Hall second and third Mondays in each month. Secretary—J. M. WOODS. Box 657, Fernie.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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

Leckie Miners' Boots



For many years the Standard heavy boots and shoes have been made by LECKIE. Shoe dealers, miners, loggers, farmers—all who know good heavy boots—have universally acknowledged LECKIE BOOTS as the BEST THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE PRODUCED. The LECKIE reputation stands behind every LECKIE shoe whether it is the heavy boot or the gentleman's street walking shoe. Every LECKIE Shoe is made of HONEST leather—HONEST workmanship—HONEST material throughout. Your dealer will be glad to show you LECKIE BOOTS and SHOES. Ask him today.

Made in British Columbia

FERNIE'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED SECONDHAND STORE

BEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

GUS RADLAND, Proprietor VICTORIA AVE. (Next Bk from Central School) FERNIE, B.C.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY HOW?

BY BUYING A SUIT, A HAT, A Pair of Shoes

F. M. Thompson Co.

Telephone 25 BLAIRMORE, Alta. Telephone 25

You have the whole of our Select and Up-to-date Stock to choose from at COST PRICE for the next 14 days.

COME AND BE CONVINCED



Spring Cummings in the "Fruit A" Photography "THE DIAMOND FROM THE BK" At the Orpheum, beginning Aug. 2nd.

The argument of the whiskey advocates is that the per capita consumption of Booze in Canada is only \$11.30, or 5c. each per day. But in that estimate the hundreds of thousands who do not drink at all—the women and children—lost, leaving a much greater consumption for those who do drink. And out of that 4 cents about 3 cents goes into the pocket of the bar owner, and the other cent to the workman. (Calgary News-Telegram.)

(There you have it—3 cents profit out of 4. The ardent prohibitionist loses sight of the fact that this rule applies with equal force to other industries, hence we have the evils of unemployment, child labor, sweat shops, slums, preventable accidents, prostitution, white slavery, strikes, lockouts, militarism and all the other scourges of humanity.)

In view of the fact that certain improvements have been recently made in the Draeger Mine Rescue Apparatus, a cordial invitation is extended to all persons previously trained in the Draeger to take a short supplementary course whereby they may become thoroughly informed regarding the use of the latest type. All desirous of taking this course are respectfully requested to leave their names at the superintendent's offices at Coal Creek and Mitchell. Classes will commence Monday, August 2nd at the above station, 9 a.m. Chas. O'Brien, instructor.

The Drawing for the better and main will take place at the Orpheum on Friday night for all who have ticked their names.

Latest reports from Alberta give the Liquor Act, therefore the "Drys" are jubilating.

WHY YOU ARE NERVOUS

The nervous system is the alarm system of the human body. In perfect health we hardly realize that we have a network of nerves, but when health is failing, when strength is declining, when the nervous system gives the alarm in heart, tiredness, dizziness, sleep, irritability and unless corrected, leads straight to a breakdown.

To correct nervousness, Scott's Emulsion is exactly what you should take. Its rich nutriment gets into the blood and each blood level the tiny nerve cells while the whole system responds by its renewed vigor. Free from harmful drugs. Scott & Bower, Toronto, Ont.



Shiloh is a purely natural preparation, which, as soon as applied to cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, etc., sets up a highly beneficial reaction. First, an antiseptic preparation, which would free from all danger from blood poisoning. Next, the soothing properties relieve and ease the pain. Then its rich, herbal balsam penetrates the tissue, and set up the wonderful process of healing. Buried with scorpion, insect stings, skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, babies' heat, sunburn, etc., Zan-Bux is all quickly cured by Zan-Bux. It also cures and cures. All druggists and stores. Use Zan-Bux Soap also. 25c per tablet.

COOL WEAR FOR THE WARM WEATHER

Dry Goods Department

New Gingham
Just arrived a nice assortment of Anderson's famous Gingham. These come in neat checks and stripes. Fast washing colors.

Special 20c. yard

Silk Special

20-inch Chiffon Taffeta, very soft and durable, will not cut. Suitable for ladies' waists and undershirts. A big selection of pretty pastel shades to select from.

Extra Special 35c. yard

Pretty Organdies

These come in a nice even weave and pretty floral effects. Make dainty cool waists and dresses for the hot weather. Regular 20c. yard.

Special 15c. yard

Ladies' Gloves

Extra well finished and have two dome fasteners. These come in silk lisle, cashmere and chamoisette, in all shades of grey, tan, beaver, also black, white and chamois.

Special 25c. pair

Boot & Shoe Department

Seasonal Footwear

Ladies white and Tan Canvas Oxfords and pumps, leather sole and heel. Regular values \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Special for Saturday 95c. pair

Ladies' Patent Colt Button or lace style, high shoes, with sand or khaki colored cloth tops, new shaped heels. Regular value \$4.50.

Special for Saturday \$3.75 pair

Men's Footwear

Men's white Canvas, high or low cut, shoes, good easy comfortable shoes for warm weather. Regular values \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Special while they last \$1.00 pair

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Hats \$1.95

Our full range of Hats up as high as \$8.50 for \$1.95. In the lot are medium and large shapes in light and dark colors.

Special \$1.95

Children's Dresses \$1.00

Children's Wash Dresses at a great reduction. Dresses selling regular for \$1.75 to \$2.50; sizes 4 to 14.

Special Sale \$1.00

Corset Covers, 75c.

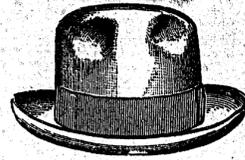
Corset Covers, made of fine muslin, neatly trimmed with embroidery and lace; others in all-over embroidery. Values as high as \$1.75, for 75 cents.

Middies

We have a full range of new styles in white duck and drill, trimmed with contrasting colors or plain white. Also the new Norfolk styles, with the military cut. Prices from \$1.00 to \$1.85.

Men's Ready-to-Wear Department

A Real Hat Bargain



Men's Felt Hats, comprising well-known makes in high-grade fur felt, in up-to-date blocks, will be on sale in our Men's Department at half price. Be sure you see these.

CHILDREN'S SWEATER COATS

While they last, children's Knitted Sweater Coats for ages 2, 4 and 6 years, will be on sale Saturday at 25c. each

See these in the Men's Clothing Department

BOYS' AND MEN'S BATHING SUITS

Boy's one piece Bathing Suit at 50c. each.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suit, at 65c. each.

All sizes in stock.

ALL STRAW HATS AT HALF PRICE IN OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT



SATURDAY SPECIALS

Bulk Coconut, per lb.	25
Lowney's Cream Chocolates, per lb.	30
Chase & Sanborn Coffee, 1 lb. tin	40
New Ontario Cheese, per lb.	25
Kootenay Gooseberry Jam, 5 lb. tin	75
Kootenay Jam, 5 lb. tin	75
Sherriff's Jelly Powder, 4 for	25
Lard, pure, 5 lb. pail	80
Heinz Pork and Beans, medium size, 2 for	35
Heinz Tomato Soup, small	10
Siam Rice, 4 lbs.	25
White Rose Toilet Soap, 6 for	25
H. P. Sauce, per bottle	20
Table Salt, per sack	05
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 2 lbs.	75
Early June Peas, 6 tins	55
Prospector Tomatoes, 3's, 2 for	25
Okanagan Cabbage, per lb.	02 1/2
Slab Fruit Cake, per lb.	30

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Do not fail to visit our Provision Department on the Grocery Floor. It is well stocked with Cooked Meats, there is no need sweltering over a fire preparing your Sunday dinner, let us supply it for you.

Cold Roast Shoulder Pork, per lb.	35
Cold Roast Ham, per lb.	40
Cold Premium Boiled Ham, per lb.	40
Cold Empire Boiled Ham, per lb.	35
Cold Tongue, per lb.	40
Pork Pies, 3 for	25
Sliced Pea Meal Bacon, per lb.	25
Sliced Premium Bacon, per lb.	35
Sliced Premium Ham, per lb.	28
Selected Eggs, per dozen	35

A Full Supply of Fresh Salt Fish Daily

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

ALIEN ENEMY CASE NOW DISPOSED OF

New Order-in-Council Made Public in Supreme Court Chambers—Counsel for the Crown Springs Big Surprise—Order Provides for Detention of Enemy Aliens in Detention Camps.

An order-in-council was passed by the Dominion executive council at Ottawa on June 26 last providing for the detention of all Austrians, Germans and subjects of any other enemy nation in detention camps in Canada. The order-in-council had not been published in the Gazette, and apparently was done as a formality to offset the application made to the supreme court of British Columbia for the release from custody in the detention camp at Fernie of two Austrians who thought they were unfairly held.

Mr. Justice Macdonald in supreme court chambers this morning intimated it seemed possible that the application started on behalf of the Austrians had been the reason for the passage of the new order, and was really the result of the initiative of Clarence Darling, who by the court proceedings brought the matter before the governmental notice.

The fact that there is such an order-in-council in existence same as a surprise to the court and the lawyers. It was produced after the hearing on behalf of the Austrians and proceeded at some length, by A. P. Laxton, K.C., who represented the minister of justice. Various authorities which Mr. Darling held were exactly to the point in favor of the clients had been admitted, and the salient facts read. The proclamation of the Dominion government giving protection to the alien enemies residing in the Dominion had been offered as the very reason for their detention at Fernie should be considered illegal, when Mr. Laxton, having listened to it all, informed the court that there was a later order-in-council. This surprised Mr. Darling, who said it had not been published in the Gazette, nor had he been advised of it by the department. He said he would very much like to see it.

Mr. Laxton then took the order from his inside pocket, and passed it across to Mr. Darling, who read it to the court. In effect it provides, that because of the possibility of danger among enemy aliens and the British subjects who might be at work together in mines and other occupations in Canada, it is hereby ordered that the alien enemies shall be taken care of at the public expense. It recognizes that by reason of possible hostility and animosity, rioting might occur, life be endangered and property destroyed. It also provides for the necessity of separating or detaining the alien enemies to maintain peace, and the minister therefore recommends that he may be authorized to control or detain at will.

With this fact in its possession the court considered there was no use in proceeding with the application further, as the new proclamation overruled the proclamation on which Mr. Darling principally relied. It was recognized by Mr. Darling before he became aware of the new order that even should he get a release for the two men he represented, they might be again arrested by the authority of a new proclamation.

The application then became a question of costs. Mr. Darling claiming costs for three appearances and trips to Victoria from Vancouver. He asked \$24 for each. His Lordship remarked that possibly it was through Mr. Dar-

ing's instrumentality that the government had become aware of the necessity for a new proclamation, and thought him entitled to \$100 costs, and so ordered.—Victoria Times, July 15.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF COAL AND METAL MINE FATALITIES IN B. C.

Second Quarter, 1915

Compiled by Thomas Graham, Chief Inspector of Mines

The reports received from the District Inspectors of Mines and from the operating companies show that there were twenty-three persons killed in and about the coal mines of the Province during the second quarter of the year.

The total number of men killed in and about the coal mines of British Columbia for the second quarter of the calendar year 1915, was 23; for the corresponding period of 1914, 1.

Number of men killed in and about the coal mines of British Columbia for the first six months of the year 1915, 45; for the corresponding period of 1914, 8.

Number of men killed for the first six months in and about coal mines in B. C. and colliery where accident occurred: Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. (Coal Creek), 1; Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., South Wellington, 19; Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., Cumberland, 3; Western Fuel Co., Nanaimo, 22.

Number of men killed in and about the coal mines of British Columbia for the first six months of 1915, with the fatalities classified according to cause:

1. By mine cars and haulage, 1; by asphyxiation in mine gases, 1; by drowning, 19; by gas explosion, 22. Total, 44.

Killed on surface—By mine cars and haulage, 1. Total, 1.

Metal Mine Fatalities in B. C.
The reports received from the District Inspectors of Mines and from the operating companies show that there were six persons killed in and about the metal mines of the Province during the second quarter of the year.

Total number of men killed in and about the metal mines of British Columbia for the second quarter of 1915, 6; corresponding period of 1914, 9.

Statistics in and about the metal mines of British Columbia for the first six months of 1915, 8; corresponding period of 1914, 14.

Number of men killed in and about the metal mines of British Columbia for the first six months of 1915 and the District and mines where the accident occurred: Osoyoos, Nickie Plate, Boundary, Granby, 2; W. Kootenay, War Eagle, 1; West Kootenay, Queen Mine, 1; Vancouver, Britannia, 1; W. Kootenay, Le Rol, 1; Boundary, Gold Drop, 1.

Number of men killed in and about the metal mines of British Columbia for the first six months of 1915, with fatalities classified according to cause:

1. Killed underground—By fall of ground, 2; by picking or drilling into unexploded powder, 2; by falling into chutes, raises, shafts, etc., 3. Total, 7.

Killed on surface: By being hit with a flying rock from a shot, 1.

Do not forget that on Friday, July 23rd, there will be a mothers' meeting in the basement of the Knox Church at 2.30. It will be the last meeting until September. Everybody come and share in the enjoyment.

CITY HAS DEBENTURES FOR SALE

The regular meeting of the city council took place last Thursday evening, all the members being present.

Aldermen Graham, Brooks, Jackson, Marsham and the Mayor will be a court of revision for the purpose of hearing complaints against the special sidewalk assessments as made by the Assessor and Engineer pursuant to the conditions of By-law No. 165. The court will meet on Tuesday, August 3, at 8 p.m. in the council chamber.

The city engineer reported that Island Road was in good condition, hard and dry on account of 50 loads of ashes being put there last winter.

The rates by-law and the discount by-law were finally passed. The tax rate is 24 mills. The last day for discount will be Nov. 1.

The city has \$4643 debentures to sell. These will be offered to local people who may desire to purchase, in \$100 debentures at 92, interest at 5 1/2 per cent.

A court of revision will be held on Aug. 3, for the purpose of hearing complaints against the special assessments made for sidewalks in the Annex. The City Clerk desires to call attention to the following figures: The sidewalk was constructed at a cost of 57c. per foot in the case of lots abutting directly on the work. Owners of inside lots who receive a certain amount of benefit where the sidewalk runs across the lot will pay at the rate of 16.5c. per foot frontage, and owners of inside lots who receive a certain amount of benefit where the sidewalk runs across both ends of the block will pay at the rate of 33 1/2-100c. per foot frontage.

Notices who desire to pay the whole amount of their assessment will pay the above amounts only if paid before the end of the year. That is for a 60 foot lot in the first case \$34.20; in the second case \$9.94, and in the third case \$19.87, in full settlement. If the payments are spread over six years the annual amounts under the installment plan are: 1st case \$7.04 per year; 2nd case, \$2.04 per year; 3rd case, \$4.09 per year.

Notices are being mailed today to all parties concerned and the special assessment roll is ready for inspection. Anyone who desires more information is invited to call at the city office.

In connection with the above sidewalk assessment we are authorized to state that debentures to the amount of \$6,000.00 are for sale. These debentures are \$100 each and are redeemable in six years, and will be issued in \$100 denominations with the exception of one for \$125. The opinion has been expressed that this might be taken up in the city and that an opportunity be given to citizens to take advantage of a perfectly safe investment. The Council has decided to advertise these debentures at \$92 per \$100. At this price the interest earned over the six year period will be more than 7 per cent. Any person having money to invest in this way is advised to write at once to the City Clerk stating how many debentures they are prepared to take.

LOST
At Natal on the 18th June, sorrel horse with white face and three white feet, about 15 hands high and weighs about 1,000 pounds; nine years old; brand "S" on left fore shoulder. Was found looking and in excellent condition. When last seen was accompanied by another sorrel horse, dark bay with white on its shoulder. Reward for information leading to its recovery by C. W. Reade, Natal, B.C.

REPORT OF S. P. OF C. CAMPAIGN IN FERNIE, 1915

Receipts

From Fernie Local 17, S.P. of C.	25.00
Dave Rees	10.00
Collection at C. Creek meeting	5.45
Collection at Michel meeting	4.10
Georgetown Local, Max Hunter	5.55
Proceeds of May 1st dance	34.25
Collection at Fernie meetings	7.70
S. P. of C. of Fernie	6.00
J. E. Smith	10.00
Otto Anderson	4.00
Wm. Dickenson	1.00
Martin Peterson	1.00
Pat Broatin	1.00
A. Friend	5.00
A. Friend, B.	1.00
A. Friend, C.	1.00
A. Friend, D.	1.00
A. Friend, E.	1.00
Mrs. G.	5.00
A. Friend, M.	5.00
W. Watkin	1.00
Leo Werta	5.00
A. Rocks	2.25
Carl Olson	2.25
Victor Stappin	2.25
W. Shephard	2.25
Interested	2.25
T. Halle	1.00
H. Parson	2.25
A. Frezar	2.25
F. Molak	1.00
P. Verduo	2.25
M. A.	2.25
J. Hatgham	2.25
A. Coupe	2.25
John Fredrikson	2.25
W. A. Edlund	2.25
Joe Smitzer	2.25
Carl Constantino	2.25
G. Jacobs	2.25
H. Silwato	2.25
Nik Bourstongnon	2.25
J. Wager	2.25
Mick Pilon	2.25
Joe Mogilka	2.25
John Mogilka	2.25
Carl Carlson	2.25
Angelo Gazzola	2.25
Mourice Constantino	2.25
Tom Berostta	2.25
H. Houttinger	2.25
Victor Post	2.25
W. Milk	1.00
G. H.	2.25
M. Nappady	2.25
Joe Wosicka	2.25
M. Comma	2.25
M. Hunty	2.25
Total income	\$124.25
Expenditure	60.00
Transportation and expenses at Michel	12.00
Transportation to Roseland	10.00
Expenses in Fernie	16.00
Transportation East	5.00
Vancover	27.00
Postage stamps	1.19
Minute Book	35
Total	\$100.45
Turned over to Fernie Local No. 17, S. P. of C.	23.80
Certified correct.	O. ERICKSON T. BIGGS W. ALLEN Comrade T. Connor held 23 meetings.

Tom Graves of the Mechanical Dept. of the Crow's Nest Coal Co. had the misfortune to crush the index finger of his left hand whilst at work with the chaper in the smelting shop last week. Fortunately no bones were broken, and unless complications arise he will soon be back to work.

COAL CREEK NOTES

Saturday last was pay day up here. The local flyer was filled to its utmost capacity by residents taking in the sights that Fernie offers.

Dave Shanks, Billy McFegan and Alex McFegan were visitors up here during the week-end, having been summoned on the B. North explosion inquiry.

Owing to the motor car belonging to Mr. Buckless of Greenwood, being in Fernie undergoing repairs, the kiddies were disappointed of their motor trip to Fernie on Sunday last.

Dr. Moore, of Fernie, was officiating up here on Tuesday in place of Dr. Burnett, who was away from camp on business.

One of our residents is in receipt of an "Iron Cross," received from his son who is "somewhere in France." Truly it is some souvenir of the present conflict in Europe.

The work paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Booth, leaving a fine daughter to gladden the hearts of the parents.

D. F. Markland and R. Johnston were elected trustee and auditor respectively for Coal Creek schools at the ratepayers' meeting held her this week.

The local "pierrois" are putting in some strenuous practice for the forthcoming display on August 4th.

The local Dramatic Society are rehearsing for a grand entertainment to be held in the near future.

An ice cream social was held at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, which was well attended. The exchange was enhanced considerably thereby. The Ladies' Aid desire to thank all who assisted.

As matters of vital importance will be discussed at the next session of the L.O.O.M., all "Moose" are requested to attend K. of P. Hall on Monday next.

The vegetable plots around here are showing the results of the summer weather prevailing the last few days. The exterior of the Boyer House is undergoing a renovating process.

Quite a large number of new arrivals are seen daily in this camp seeking work.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

By Chas. G. Percival, M.D.

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, head of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Avenue and 19th Street, of whom Superintendent Charles H. Grimshaw of the Roosevelt Hospital, says Dr. Bulkley is one of the best skin and cancer specialists in the country, claims that cancer is usually caused by improper eating and drinking. It can be treated by eliminating meat, alcohol, coffee and tea from the diet, and probably would disappear as a disease in a generation or so if a vegetarian diet and the simple life were the rule among civilized people. Surgery can only remove the results of the disease, and does not touch the cause.

The excessive consumption of meat is without doubt to blame for much of America's disease. Many leading medical authorities blame an excessive meat diet for the great prevalence of cancer in the United States where each person consumes of 172 pounds of meat a year.

In Italy, where the per capita consumption of meat is smallest, the death rate from cancer is also the lowest. The consumption of meat per capita in this country has reached the enormous rate of 172 pounds, and in the last five years cancer deaths have been increased seven or eight per cent. Practically the same conclusions can be drawn from the use of coffee, tea and alcohol.

"Cancer is a disease of civilization," says Dr. Bulkley. "It was unknown among primitive people. It is increasing the world over with a mortality of 80 per cent. of those affected. In the United States the mortality is at the rate of 10,000 a year. In New York City alone there are twelve deaths daily from this 'great red plague.' Hitherto cancer has been regarded almost wholly from its surgical aspects, but relatively little importance has been paid to the medical aspects. Now growths have been removed by the knife, X-ray and radium, but there has been no attempt to regulate the living conditions of the patient and his diet in order to prevent a recurrent malignant growth.

"Cancer mortality is lowest where conditions of life are hardest and greatest where wealth and leisure exist. This was proved by statistics gathered by the Kaiser Wilhelm Foundation and more abundant the food the more liable is one to cancer. Abundance and gluttony, which frequently come with wealth, are contributory causes to the metabolic changes or disturbances in the constitution. Complex living makes for a nervous condition. The various organs are thus disturbed.

"The aim of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital in treating patients is to secure the most perfect blood stream possible. This is accomplished by simple living, frequent bathing, internal and external purgatives, elimination, fresh air and perfect masturbation, the avoidance of excesses, and in addition to proper medication, to secure the healthy action of a strict vegetarian diet. There are, of course, times when the knife should be used. Our treatment is, of course, a long one, and requires much patience."

Dr. Bulkley's conclusions that the hope of cancer patients lies in changing their diet is the result of forty years' experience.

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WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN 58" WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Farmers, market gardeners and others who cultivate the soil will be pleased to know that the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a 31 page bulletin (No. 10) on "Cutworms and Control," prepared by Mr. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist. The introduction to it is stated that cutworms as a class rank in importance with such well known pests as the European spruce sawfly, the codling moth and the Hessian fly, all of which are among our most destructive insect enemies. There are certainly few insects which year after year, inflict such widespread damage as the various caterpillars known commonly as cutworms. The annual loss occasioned by these insects in Canada amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the bulletin the methods of controlling cutworms are discussed fully. "Preventative Measures" the value of clean cultivation is referred to as well as the placing of bands of tin or paper around plants which are set out. "Remedial Measures" include description of various poisoned baits to destroy the cutworms, directions for the making of proper furrows or ditches to prevent the advance of armies of cutworms, etc. Fifteen common kinds of cutworms are described in popular detail and much information given on the habits and life-history of the various species.

The bulletin is fully illustrated, the figures being clear and well drawn. Altogether there are 26 illustrations of cutworms, cutworm moths, injury to plants, etc. Copies of this new publication may be had free of charge on application to the Chief of the Public Insect Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Enquiries regarding these bulletins or other kinds which are found to be injuring crops, should be addressed to the Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Charity as a covering for multitude of sins is now superseded by war. Like the boy in the song—

"No matter what's done— To my mamma they run— That boy's been at it again." The war is blamed for everything.

We recommend all poultry fanciers to request the King's Printer at Victoria to send them Bulletin No. 47 "Poultry House Construction," as it is full of valuable suggestions regarding the best plans for building accommodations for fowls.

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