The District Ledger

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

No. 12, Vol. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B.C., NOVEMBER 21, 1914

Provincial Library Jun 30.14

Judge Carpenter's Report on Hillcrest Explosion

The following is the report of His Honor Judge Carpenter, who was appointed special commissioner to enquire into the cause of the Hillcrest Explosion, which occurred on June 19, of this year and resulted in the death of 189 men. The commission was appointed by the Provincial authorities.

The explosion in the mine of the Hillcrest Collieries Limited occurred according to the evidence taken at the enquiry, at about 9.30 o'clock in the morning of the 19th of June this year. At the time of the explosion there were 235 employees of the company in the mine. Of these, 189 perished, the only ones saved being those in the Northerly portion of the mine, in the workings of what is referred to as No. 1 North Level, where the effect of the explosion was but slightly felt.

The scope of this enquiry was by the terms of the Commission, to determine as far as possible the cause and effect of this disaster. To follow out the objects of the enquiry, the possible causes of an explosion in a mine of this kind have first to be considered. It is then necessary to arrive as far as possible at the actual condition of the mine immediately prior to the explosion both in regard to the ventilation of the mine, the presence of gas, the condition of the mine in regard to dust, and the character of that dust as regards explosiveness, and any other conditions that might give rise to or contribute to the cause of the explosion. It is also necessary to consider what care the officials of the mine had exercised prior to the explosion, both in the supervision of their employees and generally in the operation and working of the mine. Finally the nature and seat of the explosion, if possible, must be determined.

In general it may be said that with the exception of what is known as a blown-out shot, all mine explosions must originate with the ignition of gas. In the case of a blown-out shot, however, dust may be ignited directly, and given dust in sufficient quantities and of a sufficiently explosive character, an explosion may result, and a blown-out shot, may of course, result in ignition of the gas. Apart from this the ignition of gas may be caused in a number of ways. An open flame such as from a match or a naked lamp, a defective safety lamp, the spark from a pick or tool, or the sparking of electric wires or motors may be said to be the most common causes of the ignition of gas in a mine. A fall of rock of such a character as will give off a spark upon falling, and which draws down with it a pocket of gas may also cause this ignition. The mere ignition of gas, however, doesn't necessarily lead to a mine explosion. A great deal will depend on the explosive character of the firedamp, and the condition of the mine air and working in respect of gas, dust and moisture.

As regards the possibility of the Hillcrest explosion being originated by a blow-out shot, it is agreed by all the witnesses that that cause may be eliminated in the present enquiry. All shots in the mine are fired by the examiner by means of an electric battery and cable, and the examiner who alone would have fired the shots in that portion of the mine where the explosion did occur was found with the firing cable wound around his body and the battery key in his pocket. The other examiner on duty in the mine was among those in the workings of No. 1 North Level, all of whom were saved.

In this mine no naked lights are allowed, the lamp in use being the Wolff safety Lamp, and these lamps are examined by the examiner before being given out to the men, and were on the morning of the explosion examined by the two examiners on duty at that time. At the same time a safety lamp may become defective through improper handling, as for instance if it isn't held erect and comes in contact with the flame, the glass may break, or it may be broken by [illegible] fall of rock. The probabilities are against a defective safety lamp being the origin of this explosion, but that possibility cannot be eliminated.

The lighting of a match is a cause which also cannot be altogether [illegible] is a contravention of the Mines Act for men to take matches, pipes or tobacco into a mine of this character, and the management of the mine have the right to search the men for such articles before they go down into the mine, but whether such a search was made or not in this case there is no evidence. Both in this case and in the case of a defective safety lamp the personal equation must largely come in, and it must be remembered that a case of carelessness or foolishness on the part of anyone employed in such a mine may result in so appalling disaster.

With regard to a fall of rock such as has been mentioned, obviously no conclusion can be arrived at. The rock formation in this mine is the same as in Bellevue, where some four years ago a number of explosions, the origin of which was attributed to the sparking emitted upon such a fall, occurred. Evidence was given by two witnesses, (pages 57, 58 and 199 in the evidence) that they had seen a fall of rock cause sparks, some four years ago, in the old workings of this mine.

There is also evidence given as to the striking of sparks by a pick. Given a proper mixture of gas and air an ignition might follow from such a cause.

As to the sparking of electric wires or motors, there were three electric pumps in No. 2 slope, placed respectively one hundred and thirty feet, nine hundred feet, and fifteen hundred feet down the slope, and the cables for driving these pumps ran down this slope. The report of the electrician shows that the wires were properly insulated, and whatever the effect might be from the danger of these cables and pumps, with the system of ventilation that apparently prevailed in this instance, there is no suggestion that the explosion originated in No. 2 slope and that cause of ignition may, I think, be eliminated.

The question of the ventilation of the mine is manifestly one of great importance to be considered in connection with this investigation. There is always a certain amount of gas being generated from the coal in a mine of this description, particularly from the working faces, and it is through the proper ventilation of the mine and the proper direction of the air currents, that this gas is carried off, freeing those working places from the undue presence of gas which otherwise would constitute a constant menace to the safety of the mine.

The exact details of the ventilation system of this mine were known only to the Mine Manager, Mr. Quigley, and the Overman, Mr. Taylor, and both of these officials were among the victims of the disaster. Under the provisions of the Alberta Mines Act the mine operators are not required to keep in their office a plan of the ventilation system of the mine, our Act therein differing from the Coal Mines Act of Great Britain which makes it obligatory upon the company to keep such a plan in its office. Consequently there was no plan kept of this ventilation system, and as a consequence of the death of these officials, the only evidence that was available in this regard was that of the surviving examiners. At the enquiry a plan of the mine was produced and upon it the examiners traced as nearly as they could the direction of the air currents in their respective districts. While the production of a plan of the ventilation system, as is required to be kept under the provisions of the British Act would have beyond doubt been more satisfactory, I think on the whole, the evidence of the Examiners presents a fairly accurate idea of the ventilation system of this mine.

By way of explanation, it may be said that there are two entrances to the Hillcrest Mine, one called the Rock Tunnel, leading to No. 1 slant or slope, and to the new slant, and the other, which is designated as No. 2 slope or slant. All the coal from the workings above, or rather east and south of No. 1 slant, is taken up through the Rock Tunnel and this part of the mine for the sake of conven-

(Continued on Page Two)

Jean Baptiste Goulet was found dead on the river edge at Sparwood on Wednesday. Deceased, who has been in the employ of A. L. Fortier, in the lumber business, was engaged on this particular occasion in slaughtering pigs, and requiring water, he proceeded to the river bank with a pail for this purpose, and never returned. He was found some fifteen minutes later, face downwards, in about twelve inches of water, dead. Mr. Goulet for the past year has been subject to epilepsy, and it is presumed that he had a seizure while in the act of obtaining water and was drowned. Deceased was fifty-nine years of age and was well-known in the vicinity, having resided in the district for over fourteen years. He was a carpenter by trade. Coroner Wilkie was called out on the case but did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest, as it was considered that the cause of death was self-evident.

A number of Fernie's second contingent, which left here two week's ago for the concentration camps at Victoria, have returned to their homes here. They have been rejected by the headquarters medical examiners for minor defects.

S. P. OF C.

Regular meeting Sunday 8 p.m., when W. B. Phillips will speak.

FERNIE-COAL CREEK BAND

The above band visited the Annex Sunday Nov. 1st and played a number of delightful airs, which were greatly appreciated by the residents. Weather permitting, we understand they intend to make a tour of the whole city. The members of the band wish to thank the donor of $5.00 and also "my lady bountiful" for the hot coffee. It is such recognitions as these that inspire the players to greater efforts, and it is their intention to work hard during the winter months and produce a musical aggregation for next year that will command the attention of the citizens and those who handle the city finances. Their present headquarters is the Socialist Hall, where they practice Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evening. All are welcome to attend.—Communicated.

COMMUNICATED

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—I notice by the Ledger that the question of unemployment is to be discussed by the various locals, and I would like to know what our members think about the members only working two days a week, and sometimes two days in two weeks, and who still have to pay their full dues to the doctor and hospital. There does not seem to be any dimunition in the doctors' salaries. I would like to have other members' views on this matter. To my mind it does not seem quite fair.

Yours truly,
FATHER OF FIVE

North Ward, Lethbridge.
Nov. 16, 1914.

The skating season opened on Wednesday afternoon when a large crowd of skating enthusiasts took advantage of the fine sheet of ice on the mill pond of the Elk Lumber Company.

The Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands was in town for a few hours this week. William had many callers but did not stay long.

The funeral of the late Bert White took place on Tuesday afternoon from Thomson's undertaking parlors, thence to the Church of England, where Rev. Robertson officiated at the burial service.

HELPING THE TROOPS

The Daughters of the Empire note with especial pleasure the generous contributions of Messrs. Kefoury, Rahal, Haddad, Aeillo, Sedawie, Ameer, K. E. Saad, Leo Ping, Sing Ching, "Ooe," Wong Ying and some others. It is extremely gratifying to find that every nationality represented in our cosmopolitan population is willing and anxious to make a sacrifice to help the empire in her hour of need. This is another tribute to British laws and British liberty.

The following donations are acknowledged:

Mary Dolstra—54 gauze bandages.
Knox Church Thoughtful Workers—2 doz. bandages.
Mrs. Lane—2 belts, 1 pr. wristlets.
Mrs. R. W. Wood—2 pair wristlets.
Mrs. Herchmer—2 pair wristlets.
Mrs. Duthie—3 belts.
Mrs. J. J. Wood—1 belt.
Mrs. Rogers—3 caps.
K. E. Saad—8 dozen socks.
Mrs. Fred Johnson—1 belt.
Mrs. Liphardt—1 belt.
Nurses—4 pair wristlets.
Mrs. McCosh—1 pair socks.
Mrs. McBean—1 pair socks.
Mrs. Carlile—1 muffler
Mildred McBean—1 pair wristlets.
Lulu Giddings—1 pair wristlets.
Nellie Murphy—1 pair wristlets.
Edith Kennedy—1 pair wristlets.

The following donated wool:

A Friend, $10; Miss West, Messrs. Verhaest, P. R. Landy, Morrison, Skinner, Carosella, Canadian Dairy.

The Daughters of the Empire provided each of the men who went in the second contingent from Fernie and Michel with knitted cap, belt, wristlets and socks.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Herchmer the I. O. D. E. will spend ten dollars in tobacco for the soldiers. This was thought the best form of Christmas cheer to send to the men in the trenches.

ESTHER REBEKAH No. 26, I.O.O.F.

The sisters of the above lodge are forwarding housewives to the first contingent that left Fernie and is now in Salisbury Plains, England.

WORK CHURCH SERVICE

Sunday, Nov. 22—11 a.m., "A Great Epitaph Within Reach of All"; 7.30 p.m., "Causes and Cures of War"; 2.30 p.m., Sunday School. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., Prayer meeting. Thursday, 7.45 p.m., "Thoughtful Workers' Class. Friday, 7.30 p.m., Choir practice.

METHODIST CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, Nov. 22—11 a.m., "New Light on the Old Story"; 7.30 p.m., "The Church's Charter"; 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible class. Monday, 8 p.m., Epworth League. A paper will be contributed by Mr. Colclough. Thursday evening practice for Christmas cantata, 7.30. Prayer service 8.15. Friday, 8 p.m., choir practice.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—"German cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers bombarded the naval harbor here, Tuesday, for more than four hours," says a newspaper correspondent. Five people were killed and over thirty injured by shells.

FERNIE ITEMS

Monday and Tuesday, "Million Dollar Mystery" nights at the Orpheum.

"Between Savage and Tiger," Geo. Kleines mammoth wild animal subject at the Orpheum Friday and Saturday, matinee and night.

On account of showing "Between Savage and Tiger" on Friday and Saturday, reel No. 11 of "Our Mutual Girl" series will be shown on Monday and Tuesday of next week at the Orpheum.

The revision of the City Voters' List takes place on Tuesday, December 10th, at 7.30 in the evening, and if your name has been objected to you must be present to answer objection or lose your vote.

The Anniversary Dinner given by the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will be held in the Church basement Tuesday, December 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

All persons who hold agreements of sale must call at the City Office before the end of the month and sign a declaration that they hold the last agreement for sale and have paid this year's taxes before their names can be placed on the Voters' List.

Con Reece, Taxidermist, West Fernie. If you wish your trophies mounted well, finished well, and really realistic, give us a call. You can see samples of our work in every home and public place in Fernie and the district. Charges moderate; work the best.

Through an omission on our part we neglected to state last week that International Board Member D. Rees was called to attend an International Board meeting in Philadelphia, consequently he was unable to take any part in the meetings in connection with the relief for unemployed.

President Phillips and Vice-President Graham were in the Lethbridge and Taber Districts last week-end, and Secretary A. J. Carter attended Michel on Sunday evening.

New apparatus, known as a "cellar pipe," has been recently added to the equipment of the Fernie Fire Department. This will be used for fires occuring in basements and cellars where the ordinary hose is invariably found ineffective.

Sunday evening, after the church services, the first of the philharmonic concerts in aid of the distressed of the town was held in the Isis Theatre. The program consisted of over a dozen musical selections, which were rendered by a ten-piece orchestra. Mr. Geo. H. Stevenson, who journeyed from Cranbrook for the occasion, rendered two solos which were heartily encored. The orchestra was also repeatedly encored and cheerfully accepted this appreciation of their efforts by the large audience by giving additional numbers. At the conclusion of the concert, Mr. J. J. Martin, on behalf of the Relief Committee, thanked the Philharmonic Society and Mr. Stevenson for their generous contribution of talent for the occasion, also Mr. G. M. Miller for the use of the Isis Theatre, and last, but not least, the Fernie citizens who had attended in such large numbers. There will be another concert on Sunday evening at 8.45, in the Isis Theatre for the same object.

The Boy Scouts' Dance, which was held in the Victoria Hall Monday evening was well patronized and a grand success. The lads proved themselves royal entertainers and the music was furnished by Carries' Orchestra. After refreshments were served the bugler sounded "fall in," and a squad of some twenty lads answered the call, and under the able direction of Scout Master Hooper they were drilled for fifteen minutes. It was remarkable to see these young lads respond to the commands as quickly and gracefully as a company of trained soldiers, and their efforts were heartily appreciated by those present. This spectacle was all the more pleasing as the boys were clad in their new uniforms, and great credit is due to all those in connection with the organization of the movement in this city.

At the preliminary investigation of J. Mulicki before Magistrate Stalker Wednesday morning, who was arrested earlier in the week in connection with a supposed stabbing affray in the Russian quarter on the complaint of Nick Hamorosik, who posed as the victim of the knife, it developed from the evidence, however, that Hamorosik had not been stabbed at all, but that he had been the aggressor and had started the quarrel, and during the conflict had fallen, hitting his head on a pail and cutting it. Subsequently, upon getting the worst of the fistic argument, Hamorosik appealed to the police on the trumped up charge against Mulicki having stabbed him. The result of the investigation was that Mulicki was discharged and Hamorosik was charged with creating a disturbance, and was sentenced to thirty days hard labor.

[illegible] will animate has been the source of many a tale of stirring adventure, but none are half so thrilling or interesting as Mr George Kleine's latest photo drama production, "Between Savage and Tiger," which comes to the Orpheum Friday and Saturday, matinee and night. In this modern product the marvelous Cines Company have outdone themselves. They have united a tale of romance, faith and heroism with a series of adventures with savages, tigers and wild animals that are so thrilling and realistic that the spectators can hardly sit in their seats with excitement and follow one situation after another with suspended breath. No animal or jungle picture that has ever been produced has carried with it such marvelous and sustained interest as this, Mr. George Kleine's biggest success.

Gen. von Winterfeldt Dead

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Gen. von Winterfeldt, the governor of Metz, died at Wiesbaden after a short illness, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's.

HARD TIMES BALL

Every member of the seven fraternal orders organizing the hard times dance for Monday next, in the Victoria Hall, should make it a point to sell a ticket to a friend—the price is $1.00. The money collected from this dance will go to a general fund which will be distributed among the needy brothers and sisters of the various orders. The dance promises to be the greatest success of the season and every purchaser of a ticket will get his moneys worth in fun. A sumptuous repast will be provided by the ladies which alone will be worth $1.00

A prize for the best characterization of "Tired Tim" and "Weary Sue" will be given, while all those transgressing the rules as to respectability will be fined. If you desire to aid the fund, however, you will come in your best attire. This is the correct thing for a hard times dance—if you wish to assist.

JUNIOR HOCKEY

The Fernie Junior Hockey Team, who last year defeated the Junior and Intermediate Champions of Southern Alberta, decided at a recent meeting to devote half their earnings this season to the Benevolent Fund. Much praise was last year given these youngsters and it certainly seemed that the support of the city was forthcoming for this season. Therefore let us hope that the citizens will not be stinting in their support of the youngsters.

The line up is as follows:

Ray Giddings, point, manager; Max Mutz, centre, captain; J. Dunlop, goal; H. McLachlan, cover; M. Giddings, rover; Ab. Dicken, right wing; R. McKay, left wing; mascot, Wilfred Biggs.

Out of a total of thirty games in three years the boys have lost but one and tied three; a record that is surely hard to beat.

BELLEVUE NOTES

The Bellevue School Board appointed Mr. C. Stubbs as assessor for this term.

Mr. J. Raynor, of Medicine Hat, was visiting his brother recently in this town.

Wm. Creighton, teller at the Union Bank, has been transferred to Claresholm.

Many of the difficulties of the School Board have vanished since the gazetting of this district as a village school district.

The mines worked five days last week.

Dr. Miller, of the Alberta Education Department was in town last week, and a meeting was held in the Eagles' Hall for the purpose of hearing the doctor outline the government's policy on technical education. About two dozen were present, chiefly officials of the different companies operating around here. Mr. Cole occupied the chair and with a few remarks introduced the doctor, who admitted that the government had been somewhat tardy in their recognition of the need of technical education, but that they had at last awakened to their responsibilities, and were prepared to do their part. He regretted, however, that owing to the present financial conditions the scheme had had to be somewhat modified, but with the lifting of the cloud, and with the experience gained this session, they would be able to put their house in better shape for next year. Mining centres would contribute some 50 per cent of the necessary finance up to the amount of $250.

After certain questions had been satisfactorily answered, a motion to the effect that we have a technical school here for the purpose of aiding those whose education has been neglected, and of giving an opportunity to those of other tongues to get a working knowledge of the English language, was passed. On the advice of Dr. Miller, an advisory board consisting of someone familiar with local needs will be selected by the school board at some future meeting of the board.

A large number of men have been laid off here owing to the C. P. R. refusing to take wet coal. The whole of No. 1 mine and part of No. 2 have been laid off. Further particulars next week.

The school board held a meeting on Sunday and selected the following to assist them in their labors on the technical school: Mr. D. Davidson, Mr. A. Hamilton, and Mr. R. Levitt. Students may enroll now. There will be a nominal charge. Foreign-speaking workers should avail themselves of these classes and secure a working knowledge of English. Following are the instructors: English, Mr. A. Kelly, principal of Normal School; Mr. A. Hamilton, for pit boss exams, and Mr. McCulloch, Maple Leaf, for mine managers' exams.

The management of the Hockey Club here found from last years' experience that it would be too expensive to run a professional club this year, and desire it to be known that only amateur hockey will be staged here.

Skating commenced here on Sunday.

Patriotic Concert

The Patriotic Concert which took place here Wednesday of last week was an epoch making event in the history of Bellevue. Every citizen did his or her part, and the audience that packed the hall and listened to the artists showed their appreciation in an enthusiastic and hearty manner.

Following is an accounting of the funds:

Proceeds from concert	$130.00
Expenses	20.00
Balance	110.00
Collections by—	
Mrs. Hallworth and Sheldon	4.00
Mrs. Williams and Evans	6.25
Mrs J. D. McDonald and Cook	7.00
Mrs. J. Cousins and Brucey	10.50
Mrs McKenzie and G Cousins	3.50
Total	$141.25
Disbursements—	
To Red Cross Soc	$50.00
Belgian Relief Fund	$50.00 100.00
Balance in Bank	41.25

The committee have on hand a supply of clothing at headquarters awaiting orders for shipping. They also wish it to be understood that patriotism does not consist solely in sending relief out of town, and they will, on application endeavor, to the best of their ability to relieve those who are in need in our own town.

Local Union Notes

A special meeting was held of Local Union 431 on Sunday to discuss the circular re unemployment sent out by the District, and to hear the committee's report on their trip to Blairmore. The circular was endorsed in its entirety by this local after a good deal of comment, which is very common when finance is the subject. Had we been fortunate enough to have one of the Executive Board with us, no doubt a good deal of comment would have been saved. We, as a local wish to commend our executive Board for at least something tangible to work upon.

The Pit Committee reported that the general manager regarded our proposal to give the single men 50 per cent of the work very favorably, but was afraid that if the C. P. R. took the same stand as on previous occasions regarding wet coal, a good number more of our men would have to be laid off. (This actually occurred on Monday, as reported.) The powder question still lies in abeyance for the time being. The question of better provision for [illegible] was again discussed, but we have to leave time to tell whether this request will be granted or not.

Regular meeting of Local 431 will take place Sunday next, Nov 22. Business important.

HILLCREST NOTES

At our regular meeting held Sunday last, before a good attendance, the secretary read special correspondence from the District Board re scheme submitted to relieve distress. The matter was discussed from every standpoint, and then again discussed at a special meeting on Monday afternoon, when it was finally turned down as impracticable.

We are sorry to report the death of Miss M Bradshaw, which took place Sunday evening at her home. Her father was killed in the explosion on June 19th. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon, service being held in the English Church.

On Thursday, Nov 12th, Thomas Bradshaw was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss Hilda Moorhouse, both of Hillcrest. We wish them long life and prosperity.

Turks Recent Treatment

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The incipient plot in Turkey against the Young Turks and the German domination of the army and navy has reached such a state that Dr. afine von Stigel, the German ambassador at Constantinople is in constant fear of his life, according to a Rome dispatch to the Standard. The ambassador, who was formerly stationed at Petrograd, daily receives threatening letters.

Brakesman Fatally Injured on M. F. & M. Railway

A serious accident occurred shortly before ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, when Roland B. Goode, a brakesman in the employ of the Morrissey Fernie and Michel Railway, while he was engaged uncoupling an empty car which was attached to a string of cars that were being switched in the Fernie yard, received injuries which terminated fatally on Thursday morning.

It appears that the deceased was engaged in removing the coupling pin to cut loose a car, when for some reason or other the mechanism refused to work. Deceased was then seen to step between the cars, which were moving slowly, and succeeded in releasing the coupling, but in some manner, at present not clear, in endeavoring to get from between the cars he slipped and fell, and one of the trucks passed over him, crushing him seriously and derailing the car.

Conductor Dolan, who was a short distance from the deceased, and an eye witness of the accident, immediately ran to the engineer and instructed the latter to hold the train stationary, and avoid a recoil by releasing brakes, which he feared might further injure the unfortunate fellow. Upon returning to assist the injured man, Conductor Dolan found that he had extracted himself and had managed to crawl out from under the car to the side of the track. Up to this time deceased had remain conscious of all that transpired.

The ambulance arrived very promptly in answer to the call, and the unfortunate man was removed to the hospital, where his injuries, which were found to consist of the left arm badly crushed and broken, and hip and left leg also crushed, were dressed, and indications were favorable for his recovery. However, shortly after seven o'clock on Thursday morning the patient began to sink, and he expired at 8.15 a.m.

The deceased leaves a wife and an infant daughter who resides here, also his father, who resides at Pincher, and a brother, Ernest, in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A particularly sad feature about the accident was the fact that D. Cavanaugh, the engineer handling the train at the time of the accident, was the father-in-law of deceased.

Mr. Goode had been in the employ of the M. F. and M. for some two and a half years, and was considered to be one of the most efficient trainmen in the service. He was always exceedingly careful and thorough in the performance of his duties, and was held in very high esteem both by his superior officers and by his co-workers.

The Coroner held an inquiry on Thursday evening into the cause of death, and a verdict was returned to the effect that deceased had taken chances which were not required of him and accordingly met with the fatality.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT AS TO CONDITIONS AT NANAIMO

A Warning to Workingmen

We have received the following from District No. 28, U. M. W. of A., Nanaimo, Vancouver Island:

Warning to Workingmen Relative to the Actual Conditions existing in the Mining Industry on Vancouver Island.

On the 19th of August, 1914, the miners of Vancouver Island called off their strike by accepting a proposition which came through the good offices of Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, clauses in said proposition, which has been published in the labor press, stated specifically that all former employees who desired work shall be reinstated before any new men would be employed. Said proposition being submitted by Sir Richard McBride, we were under the impression that the operators would at least make an honest effort to carry same into effect. Now, as to the actual conditions existing and the methods used by the operators with no interference from the McBride government, although we had the solemn promise from that Honorable Government's Premier, that all the power and influence possible that they could command would be used to compel the operators to enforce said clauses of said proposition. There is at present over one hundred men working here who have come in since the settlement and have been employed contrary to the agreement, fifty Japs and Chinamen, making a total of one hundred and fifty At present the Canadian Collieries and the Western Fuel Company's have only reinstated about two hundred of their former employes leaving about fifteen hundred miners with their families still out of employment who are actually facing starvation The Pacific Coast Co., at South Wellington, is the only company that is carrying out the agreement without discrimination, but there is still seventy of their former employes not yet reinstated, and while we have continually protested against the Austrian and Germans who were shipped in during the strike that are still working under said companies and, as far as we can learn there is nothing being done by the authorities to remove them. The facts in this case will bear out some of the statements made at the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at St. John, N.B., to the effect that Governments were only the pliant tools of Corporations and compelled to do their bidding. Another feature that our miners have to contend with is a taunt emanating from petty bosses of some of the companies to the effect that there is lots of work at the front. This method may appeal to some erratic fanatics as a means of serving their country, but God help the country that has to rely upon these methods.

Taking these facts into consideration as representatives of the Vancouver Island miners, we appeal to the organized labor movement and other workingmen to stay away from Vancouver Island this coming winter unless they wish to come into a locality where there is starvation existing.

ROBT. FOSTER, President.
JOHN McALLISTER, Sec.
District No. 28, U. M. W. of A.

Judge Carpenter's Report on Hillcrest Explosion

(Continued from Page One)

ience is referred to as No. 1 Mine, while the coal from all the other portions of the mine is taken up the No. 2 slant or slope, and these portions of the mine are, for the same reason, referred to as No. 2 Mine. In reality however, all the workings are connected and comprise but one mine.

There were two fans employed in the ventilation of the mine. One an electrically driven fan of the Sheldon-Sirocco type, placed a little to the south of the Rock Tunnel, acted as an exhaust fan, while the other, a steam driven fan, located a little to the north of the entrance to No. 2 slope, was used as a forcing fan. This latter fan, at the time of the accident, was forcing the air into the workings of that part of the mine known as No. 1 North Level. The return air from No. 1 North Level, apparently joined the intake air going down No. 2 slope. These combined currents travelled down this slope to No. 2 South Level, along the level to the face, returning back along the working faces of No. 2 South, to Room 31, and thence to the exhaust fan through an overcast over the new slant, after ventilating the working places of No. 1 South Level. Another current passed down No. 1 slant, returning along the counter, after having ventilated the places in the level off this slant, and the places above the slant where the pillars were being extracted. The current going through the Rock Tunnel to some extent split at the junction of this tunnel with No. 1 slant, and the new slant, a portion travelling down the new slant as far as a stopping at about the second cross-cut in Room 31. That this current, however, did not play any important part in the ventilation of the mine may be judged by the fact that no measurement apparently was ever taken of the air passing down the new slant. The evidence was that a certain amount of this current leaked through this stopping into Room 31, and from these joined the air current ventilating the workings of No. 1 South Level.

The workings below No. 2 slope as far down as No. 3 South Level, according to the plan marked by the examiners appear to have been ventilated, at least to some extent, by a split of the air current down No. 2 slope, but below No. 3 South Level, the workings were ventilated by means of compressed air and it was almost universally agreed, I think, that the use of compressed air for ventilation purposes in a mine of this character, was objectionable.

The turning of the return air current from No. 1 North Level, in with the intake current travelling down No. 2 slope and used to ventilate the balance of the workings of No. 2 mine, was severely criticized by Mr. Fraser, the expert witness for the miners and by others, owing to the fact that this would mean that air already vitiated through the ventilation of one portion of the mine, would be turned in to mix with the fresh current of air used to ventilate another part of the mine. It is true that there was an overcast crossing No. 2 slope, a little above the junction of this slope and No. 1 South Level, and had the return air from No. 1 North Level been carried through this overcast to the surface no objection in regard to this part of the ventilation system could have been raised, and it was at least suggested by counsel for the Company, that this overcast was probably in use at the time of the explosion. The evidence, however, I think, is clear, that this overcast was not being used at that time, and it seems to have been a fact that this return current from No. 1 North Level, did travel down No. 2 slope and from there along with the intake current down the slope through the other portion of the workings of No. 2 mine.

Measurements of the quantity of air taken into the mine at the different intakes are made once a week by the overman, and the last of these measurements before the disaster, was taken on the 16th of June. On that day, these measurements show that 44,[illegible]00 cubic feet of air per minute were being forced into the workings of No. 1 North Level, 24,000 cubic feet were being taken in down the No. 2 slope and 54,000 cubic feet were being drawn down No. 1 slant. The conclusion Mr. Fraser arrived at, [illegible] of air coming down No. 2 slope at 24,000 cubic feet, the overman had included the return air from No. 1 North Level. I cannot come to this conclusion myself. To do so would I think [illegible] official and a manifest attempt on his part to give a false idea of the ventilation of the mine. I do not think there is anything to warrant the adoption of such a view. It is apparent from the measurements that there was a sufficient quantity of air passing through the mine, to insure proper [illegible] ventilation, provided the air was properly distributed.

By the Mines Act it is provided that every mine shall be divided into districts or splits of not more than seventy men in each district and each district shall be supplied with a separate current of fresh air. There was a very considerable difference of opinion as to the definition of the word "split." Mr. Fraser adopted the view that the term as used has the same meaning as the term "ventilation district" used in the British Coal Mines Act, and, as to No. 2 mine, it was suggested by him that No. 1 North Level, and No. 2 South Level, were both on the same split. On the other hand, Mr. Drinnan, the company's expert, was inclined to give a much wider, or at least a more vague, interpretation of the term, and, in his opinion, No. 1 North Level and No. 2 South Level, comprised two district splits. Mr. Brown, the company's manager, was of much the same opinion, and I might say here that if the return current from No. 1 North Level, travelled through the overcast, over No. 2 slope, there would be no possible doubt but that there were two distinct districts or splits in No. 2 mine. I am distinctly under the impression, however, that at least the intention of the Alberta Act was that the term "district" or "split" should receive the same meaning as the term "ventilation district" in the British Coal Mines Act.

Assuming for the moment that there were two distinct splits in No. 2 mine, it still seems that there were considerably more men employed in these workings than the Act sanctions. It is to be regretted that the reports kept by the company do not give very definite information as to the number of men employed in the various parts of the mine. The explanation given was that the men, with the exception of the miners, are often moved from one part of the mine to another. This is quite conceivable, and is indeed undoubtedly the case, but without more definite track being kept of the whereabouts of the men than was apparently done here, it is difficult to see how the section of the Mines Act limiting the number of men in each district or split, can be observed.

The estimate of Mr. Fraser, as to the number of men employed in No. 2 mine, exclusive of No. 1 North Level, in view of the evidence is, I think, excessive. It is impossible to fix exactly the number of men employed in No. 2 mine at the time of the disaster. The rescue parties, as may be readily conceived, paid little attention to the location where the bodies of the victims were found, and even the location of the bodies would not be conclusive in this regard, as there is little doubt but that many of the men, after the explosion, left their working places in an attempt to escape, before they succumbed to the effect of the after-damp.

According to the figures submitted by the company as showing the number of men checked into the mine, on the morning of the disaster, there were fifty-nine men in No. 1 mine and one hundred and seventy-six in No. 2 mine. All of the men in No. 1 North Level, forty-six in number, were saved so that in the remaining portion of No. 2 mine the company's figures would show that there were one hundred and thirty men. The evidence bears out, however, the company's explanation that the men were moved about the mine after being sent into it, as while the figures show that there were three tracklayers in No. 2 mine, and none in No. 1 mine, the evidence is that one of these men was killed in No. 1 mine. Again while there is no strict evidence on the point, it appears that the number of buckers found in No. 1 mine was very considerably greater than the company's figures show. I think that possibly an extreme estimate of the men employed in No. 2 mine apart from No. 1 North Level, would be 120, and it was probably less. Assuming that there were 130 men there at the time of the disaster, it will be seen that the quantity of air coming down No. 2 slope would be at least sufficient to allow the required two hundred cubic feet per man that is required by the Act. It is true that this does not take into consideration the fact that there were some horses in the mine at the time, but neither, however, does it take into account the compressed air below No. 3 South Level, nor the air going down the new slant. On the other hand, if No. 2 mine was all in one district or split, there would be considerably over the required 200 cubic feet per man. Upon the whole it appears that while the Act appears to have been violated so far as employing more than seventy men in a split or district, it is probable that there was a sufficient volume of air in this portion of the mine to allow the requisite amount per man as is required by the Act and the evidence does not warrant any finding that the non-compliance of the Act in this regard contributed to the explosion.

It may be taken for granted, I think, that both the ventilating fans were properly working up to the time of the accident. Any stoppage of the electrically driven fan would have been at once noticed by the man in charge of the switchboard at the power house. So far as the evidence goes it doesn't seem that any notice had been given to the steam driven fan for about half an hour before the occurrence of the explosion. The working of this fan could be heard by the hoistman in the engine house, provided the window of the engine house was open, but the fan itself could not be seen from here. While there is nothing to suggest that this fan was not working at the time of the disaster, and the evidence all goes to show that it was, it does seem that closer oversight should have been kept upon this fan, when its stoppage might cut off the entire ventilation of one portion of the mine. The attachment of an automatic indicator to the fan would avoid any such danger.

In regard to the turning of the return air from No. 1 North Level down No. 2 slope, the weight of evidence I think, goes to show that the system of ventilation in this regard, if not absolutely objectionable, was at least not to be commended, but while this is so, there is nothing to show that this practice contributed any to the cause of the explosion. Neither can it be said that the use of compressed air in the workings of No. 2 slope below No. 3 South Level, is accountable in any way for the disaster. It was practically admitted, I think, that the explosion did not originate in this portion of the mine.

With regard to the operation of a hand fan in No. 1 North Level, and in No. 2 South Level opposite the raises, the evidence shows that the mine had not been working during the two days immediately prior to the day of the disaster, and the evidence of the examiner, William Adlam, is to the effect that these raises were full of gas. The fan boys who operated the hand fan went into the mine at the same time as the miners, and consequently it is to be presumed that after the miners had begun work, if there were men working at the face of the entries, the gas from the raises would be driven over them and that such a practice is bad is admitted by a number of expert witnesses. So far as the question concerns No. 1 North Level, it is of no importance as there was no explosion in that part of the mine, and in regard to No. 2 South Level, it must be remembered the fan would start to expel the gas from the raise when the morning shift went on, that is at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the explosion did not occur until two and a half hours afterwards. There is again nothing, I think, to show that the explosion originated at this point, nor, I think, did any of the witnesses so contend. And as to the general practice of using these fans, under such conditions, it must be said that Mr. Hudson, representative of the Dominion Department of Mines, and a man of wide experience in mining matters, was unwilling to criticize their use.

It appears, from the evidence, that while the system of ventilation in some details has, and, I think, with some reason been criticized by some of the witnesses giving evidence at the enquiry, so far as the men of the mine were concerned, there seems to have been only one opinion in regard to the ventilation, and that was, that the ventilation was good so far as their own particular working places were concerned. There was apparently no complaint whatever by the men in that regard.

It is true that a month or more before the disaster the conditions were not so good. Evidence was given that travelling caps, that is the existence of such an amount of gas in the ventilating current as would show a flame in a test with a safety lamp, were found. But this condition was before the driving through of Room 31, and upon the completion of that work, this condition was remedied. Since that time, and up to the time of the disaster, there had been no complaints on the part of the men, nor had there been anything that would indicate any unsatisfactory condition in the ventilation of the mine. The report of the Pit Committee, representing the miners, made on the 18th of May, just a month before the disaster, sets out that they found the ventilation good and general conditions good, and the evidence is to the effect that between that time and the time of the disaster, there were no circumstances that would lead any one to believe that the condition of the mine had, in the meantime undergone any change. Notwithstanding the fact therefore that the system of ventilation is, as I have said, before, in a number of details open to criticism, the evidence does not warrant me, I think, in attributing the cause of the explosion to any faulty ventilation of the mine.

The question of gas in the mine must be intimately connected with the question of ventilation. At the same [illegible] consequently an indication of an inefficient system of ventilation. The accumulation of gas may arise from the fact that the brattices have not been led up sufficiently to the faces of the workings and consequently the air current is not conducted sufficiently near the faces so as to carry away the gas. And in a mine of this nature it may be said that generally there is always more or less gas.

In any mine where inflammable gas has been found within three months, an inspection of the roadways leading through the mine, and the working places must, under the provisions of the Mines Act be made within three hours before each shift goes to work in the mine. During this inspection a test is made for gas, and the examiner makes a report as to the condition of the mine, such report being recorded in a book kept for that purpose and a copy of this report is posted up immediately in a conspicuous place at the mine. The last inspection of this nature, made before the explosion, was by the examiner, William Adlam, who went into the mine about ten minutes to four and came out at twenty minutes past six o'clock on the morning that the disaster occurred. His report showed the presence of gas in working places, 2, 5, 12, 17, 7, 8 and 43. Of these places, 2, 12 and 17 are in the workings of No. 1 North Level, 7 and 8 in No. 3 South Level, and 5 and 43 No. 2 South Level. The examiner swears that in accordance with his duties in that regard, he fenced off these places so that the miners would not go into them until the gas had been cleared out.

It is the custom for the brattice men, who attend to the placing of the brattices, so as to conduct the air current up to the working face and so clear those places of gas, to go into the mine a half hour or so before the shift goes in. The examiner or examiners on duty at that hour gives or give the orders based upon the report of the examiner who has just made his inspection. The lamps of the brattice men are examined by the examiners who have gone on duty, and in this case John Ironmonger swears that he examined the lamps of the brattice men when going into the mine. It is, I think, only fair to assume that the brattice men on this morning, went in as customary to attend to the fixing of the brattices so as to rid the mine of the gas indicated in the examiner's report. If the brattice men attended to their duties, and it is only fair to assume they would do so, the mine with the exception of the raises, should have been speedily freed of gas.

I confess that the evidence of Adlam somewhat bewildered me in regard to the quantities of gas referred to in his report. My impression from his evidence given in the first instance was that there were comparatively only small quantities of gas in the places indicated in his report. Upon his being recalled his evidence gave me the impression that the quantities of gas were much greater than his evidence led me to believe in the first instance, and I am somewhat at a loss to reconcile his different statements in this regard. Adopting his later statement, it is evident that the raise in No. 1 North Level, and the raise in No. 2 South Level, were, as he says, full of gas. With these raises full of gas it does seem that it would have been advisable that these places should have been cleared before the miners entered the mine. Such a course at least would have avoided an element of danger that had to exist if the raises were being cleared after the miners had gone to work. Notwithstanding, however, that the gas was in the quantities I have mentioned, Adlam says that he did not consider that there was an unusual amount of gas in the mine that morning, and Mr Hudson, who heard all the evidence, expressed his opinion that nothing indicated an undue amount of gas at that time.

The theory of Mr. Fraser was that the explosion originated in the workings of No. 2 South Level. If such were the case, except so far as it would tend to vitiate the air current going through No. 2 South, the gas in all the working places but 5 and 43 may be eliminated so far as this phase of the investigation is concerned. The mine had been idle on the 17th and 18th of June, the two days immediately before the day of the disaster, but the ventilation system with the exception of the working of the hand fans, was in full operation and a perusal of the examiners' reports for those days, shows the mine to have been more than ordinarily free of gas during that time. There does not seem to be anything in the evidence in regard to the presence of gas in the mine that assists in leading to any conclusion as to the cause of the disaster nor to lead to condemnation of the general system of ventilation then in use in the mine.

One of the grat sources of danger in a mine lies in the presence of dust provided that dust is of a sufficiently explosive or inflammable nature. The really dangerous dust is the fine impalpable dust that clings to the roof and walls and timbers used throughout the mine. This may, if of a sufficiently explosive character, be ignited by a blown-out shot or by contact with a flame of sufficiently high temperature. In the course of an explosion it generates its own gas and will rapidly spread through a mine where there is sufficient dust to feed the explosion, but the dust, if sufficiently wet loses for the time being its explosive character.

In regard to the character of the dust in the Hillcrest mine, both counsel for the mine owners and the miners at the enquiry agreed that I should [illegible] made by the United State Bureau of Mines as to the explosibility of samples of dust taken from the Hillcrest mine. Without adopting any technical language it may be said that these [illegible] is of a fairly highly explosive character and the dust would ignite by a blown-out shot or by an ignited pocket of gas. It may be said that the general supposition of practically all of the witnesses at the enquiry was that the dust was of this character, so that the evidence has all been given based upon this supposition, which has now been confirmed by these tests.

As to the quantity of dust in the mine the evidence is to some extent conflicting. Mr. Aspinall, who was the Government Inspector of Mines for the district in which the Hillcrest mine is situated, a year or so prior to the disaster, stated that he would consider this a fairly dusty mine, and in his report of the 4th of July last year calls attention to the fact that there was considerable dust in certain places in the mine, but apparently the only immediate danger that was anticipated from the presence of this dust was from shot-firing and it seems that shot-firing was discontinued in the places complained of. On the other hand the evidence of nearly all of the men working in the mine who gave evidence was to the effect that prior to the explosion they would not consider this a dusty mine.

With the exception of No. 1 slant the main roadways are more or less wet. No. 1 North Level, may be said to be distinctly wet, and so with No. 2 slope below No. 2 South Level, and this may also be said to apply to the northern part of No. 2 South Level. One of the means adopted to prevent the spreading of the dust explosions in a mine is by the watering of and keeping damp the main roadways in a mine although this system is not universally approved of, as nothing but the thorough soaking of the dust eliminates the danger. This system of dealing with the dust, however, has not been adopted in any of the Western Provinces and it cannot be said, therefore, that the company failed in their duty in not adopting such a course. The main roadways, as I have just said, were with some exceptions, wet, and it seems to have been the general opinion that the watering of the rooms and the working face would be impracticable.

I do not think that the evidence is such as to show that the company had any reason to believe that there was a dangerous quantity of dust in this mine. At the same time it must be remembered that an explosion such as occurred on the 19th of June, would undoubtedly increase this dust and undoubtedly means should be adopted now by the company to eliminate as far as possible the danger from this dust by removing it as far as practicable from the mine or adopting any precautions that can be adopted to prevent the spreading of a dust explosion should it occur. It is needless I think, to say that the greatest care should now be exercised in regard to shot-firing in the mine. A blown-out shot, as has been pointed out, is the one means of igniting dust directly, and blown-out shots are by no means uncommon in a mine. It is very questionable whether shot-firing should not be eliminated from this mine until the conditions in regard to dust are very much improved from what they were at the time of this enquiry.

Some criticism was made by Mr. Fraser in regard to the kind of stoppings that were adopted by the management of this mine. It was suggested that had the stoppings been of a more permanent nature the explosion would not have spread to the extent that it did. This, however, seems to be a debatable question, and the evidence shows that the stoppings in his mine were of the same character as are used in the mines throughout the Western Provinces. There is nothing in the evidence to lead me to the conclusion that if the stoppings had been of a different character the extent of the explosion would have been curtailed. There is evidence indeed to the effect that substantial stoppings by first confining the forces developed by the explosion might have eventually rendered the disaster greater even than it was.

Apart from the matters I have already dealt with, there does not appear to be anything in connection with the management of the mine, nor in the care taken by the company in its operations that could have led to contributed in any way to the disaster.

The initial cause of the explosion does not appear to be ascertainable. I have, almost at the outset of this report, mentioned the ordinary causes of ignition of gas in a mine. Shot-firing having been eliminated, the explosion must, of course, have originated from the ignition of gas, but by what means there has been absolutely no suggestion. Certain of the ordinary causes of ignition have been or may be eliminated here, but there is no means whatever of fixing upon which of the remaining causes it was that started the explosion.

As to its character, Mr. Drinnan was of the opinion that it was almost entirely a gas explosion and that dust contributed very little, if any, to it. With this exception, however, the expert witnesses all were of the opinion that it was a gas explosion augumented by the ignition of dust and that dust played a considerable part if not the greatest part in the explosion. The finding of a very considerable amount of coked coal dust was one of the facts that was relied upon by those who advanced this latter theory and in view of the result of the last of the dust, I think this view is the most [illegible] to adopt.

It is impossible also to determine the seat or place of origin of the explosion. Mr. Fraser expressed the opinion that it occurred in the workings above No. 2 South Level, but he is unable to point out any exact locality. The other experts were unable to come to any conclusion in this regard. In certain parts of the mine it can be said that the explosion did not originate, but apparently the place where it did originate cannot be determined.

It will be seen from the foregoing portions of this report, that the course adopted by the management of the mine in relation to the ventilation thereof, and other matters closely related to the question of ventilation, was apparently either objectionable or at least open to criticism, but the evidence does not go so far as to show that this was responsible for the disaster. And it must be said that Mr. Hudson stated that he would not attempt to criticize the ventilation of any mine from the plan without having the advice of the men who are conducting the ventilation from day to day. As one of the witnesses states it, so far as the explosion is concerned, something must have happened in the mine of which we have no evidence.

The only conclusion, therefore, that I can arrive at, as a result of the whole evidence adduced at the enquiry is that the disaster was caused by an explosion of gas, the origin and seat of which is unascertainable, this explosion being augumented by the ignition of dust throughout the mine.

Although the cause of the explosion cannot be determined, a consideration of the facts and circumstances brought out by the evidence at the enquiry suggests certain recommendations which it is submitted, may lessen the extent of the danger that was shown to be attendant upon the operation of this mine. Most of these have already been suggested in this report.

Attention has been called to the fact that the Number 2 fan was without direct supervision, for about half an hour before the occurrence of the explosion, and it has been pointed out that the stopping of the fan for any considerable length of time might be attended with serious consequences. It is suggested that such a fan should be either under the constant supervision of some one or should have an automatic indicator attached thereto in lieu of such personal supervision.

The question of shot-firing in the mine has also been already discussed. It is suggested that, until the danger from dust in this mine is considerably reduced, shot-firing should be either discontinued entirely or that the men be withdrawn from the mine during such firing.

A recommendation in regard to the search of the employees, at stated intervals for matches, pipes and tobacco, has I understand, already been made by the coroner's jury, in connection with this disaster. It can be only added that where the personal equation must be so largely a factor in the safety of a mine, too great care cannot be exercised in such a matter as this.

Two further recommendations which do not immediately deal with the safety of the men employed in the mine are suggested. The difficulty arising from the absence of a plan of the ventilation system of a mine, at the enquiry, has already been referred to. And it has been pointed out that under the British Coal Mines Act the operators are required to keep such a plan in their office. It is suggested that a similar provision be inserted in our act. The difference of opinion existing in regard to the definition of a district or split has also been referred to. I have already indicated my own view in regard to the question, but it is suggested that a definition of the term be inserted in our Act, so that no difference of opinion can possibly, or at least reasonably, arise.

(Signed) A. A. CARPENTER,
Commissioner.

Calgary, Oct. 20th, 1914.

Are your hands chapped, cracked or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, chilblains, or a "raw" place, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your household duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin. Anoint the sore places at night. Zam-Buk's rich healing essences will sink into the wounds, end the smarting, and will heal quickly.

Mrs. Yellen, of Portland, says: "My hands were so sore and cracked that it was agony to put them near water. When I did so they would smart and burn as if I had scalded them. I seemed quite unable to get relief from anything I put on them until I tried Zam-Buk, and it succeeded when all else had failed. It closed the big cracks, gave me ease, soothed the inflammation, and in a very short time healed my hands."

Zam-Buk also cures chafing, rashes, winter eczema, piles, ulcers, festering sores, sore heads and backs, abscesses, pimples, ring-worm, etc., cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, sprains. Of all druggists and stores, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Price 50c a box.

Zam-Buk

THE WALDORF

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

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

European Plan Room Rates 50c. and Upwards

American Plan Rates $2.00 per Day

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

FERNIE BRANCH A. M. OWEN Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HAS INSTALLED

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

LODGE YOUR

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

P. B. Fowler, Manager Fernie Branch

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent) PER ANNUM upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 30th of November, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st of December, 1914. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, October 31st, 1914.

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

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; Increases "gray matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Mansfield's Drug Store, Fernie, B. C.

182

WINTER

Will Soon Be Here

ARE YOU READY? WE ARE

We can supply your needs in either coal or wood heaters. Call in and look over our stock of ranges and heaters before the cold weather arrives.

J. D. QUAIL

Hardware and Furniture

'Phone 37

FERNIE - B. C.

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

Beef, Pork, Mutton Poultry, Butter and Eggs

Try our Cambridge Sausages for tomorrow's breakfast.

CALL OR PHONE

Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56 Wood Street

FERNIE, B. C.

Central Hotel

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross Brothers Props.

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

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

BAKER AVENUE

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard s Liniment

A. Macneil S. Banwell

MACNEIL & BANWELL

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.

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

C. C. Lawe Alex. I. Fisher

LAWE & FISHER

ATTORNEYS

Fernie, B. C.

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

This Lumber Business

When you want spruce we do not send you hemlock. When you buy first-class lumber we don't slip in a lot of culls. Those who buy once from us always come again. Those who have not yet made our acquaintance are taking chances they wouldn't encounter if they bought their lumber here.

KENNEDY & MANGAN

— Dealers in —

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

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

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W MILLS, Prop

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Specialty

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
87	White Ash Mine	Wm. March, Taber, Alta.
39	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
461	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burns, Box 30, Bellevue, Alta.
9163	Blairmore	Wm. Archer, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Pasburg, Alta.
2327	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Garbutt, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	J. Evans, Chinook Mines Commerce, Alta.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1053	Hillcrest	Mack Stigler, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Seven avenue, N. Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Darringham, Coalhurst Alta.
2329	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Pasburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	Richard Beard, Michel, B. C.
2363	Pasburg	T. G. Harries, Pasburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2496	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1667	Brazeau Mines	Harry McKenna, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

Labor Commission In Calgary

Continued From Last Week

L. T. English: Mr. Chairman, this meeting was really to discuss and devise ways and means of alleviating the unemployed. As far as I can see we are all unanimous as to the employment itself. I would suggest we should divide our program into measures of temporary relief and permament economic betterment. Now, what measures of temporary expedient can be brought forward here, and can we not get our committee together and formulate something that looks forward to a permanent and settled policy? This meeting will probably be looked to from all centers in this province, and if the gentlemen here can go away without saying something can be done—and it is foolish to say nothing can be done—then the situation is absolutely hopeless. Now, I would suggest that we go along the line of what measures of temporary expedients can be adopted for providing work for the unemployed, and also a permanent policy that may be worked upon looking to improved economic conditions generally.

There is a question I would like to ask the Edmonton delegation. I have heard that considerable gold has been taken out of the Saskatchewan River. In fact, I have been shown samples of the gold they have recovered there. I talked to the man who recovered that gold, who said that if it were possible to provide instruction to men who were working on benches—to show them how to work—that good wages could be made. I am not sure that his assertions were not based on extravagance or optimism, but if this is true Edmonton is overlooking one of the best opportunities to employ labor and open up an era of prosperity for their city. If there is possibilities along that line, I would like to hear about it.

Mayor Hardie: Mr. Chairman, every member present should be allowed to express his opinion, and then we might formulate something that would be worth while afterwards.

Mr. H. Byde, representing the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, was given the privilege of the floor, and said: Mr. Chairman, I have a little scheme here. According to Mr. Mitchell, the road construction work is practically completed for this year owing to climatic conditions. First of all I think Canada should make the farms inviting, where people could go to them—that is the first point, and the investigation I have been making for the last two and a half or three months of the unemployment question. It has come to me from members of the Co-operative Farmers Co. of Alberta, or co-operative elevator men, that there was enough men employed in the villages of Alberta to cope with the demand, and that there would be a good many left over. A Dominion highway stretching throughout Canada—a highway that would be made a permanent road just as the old Roman roads in England used to be—made from Montreal or Port Arthur to Banff—which would give employment to nearly every kind of mechanic and would distribute employment practically all over Western Canada—it would give employment to quarrymen and all men in the stone trade of cutting up stone; it would give employment to engineers to crush that stone, and to the farmers it would give better facilities for transportation. They take their grain some times ten miles, and it takes a tremendous lot of time, because if they take two or three tons, it will stick in the road if roads are in bad condition, so that a better highway throughout all Western Canada would not only afford employment for all the unemployed, but would be beneficial to the better class, as well, in this way, that they would have good automobile roads to run over. I am not versed in high finances, but our Dominion Government should bear half the cost of within a radius of say 30 miles of any city—over 10,000 or 15,000 people— that should take half the province. That is the only suggestion that came to my mind.

Mayor Smith, Edmonton: Mr. Chairman, we have gold in the Saskatchewan. For many years it has been a known fact, and men have been [illegible] high as $5.00 a day by taking gold out of that river. It is rather an uncertain occupation: men are never sure of their salary in the winter time. We can readily understand how difficult [illegible] dition of the ground. This fall there have been a number of men engaged in it. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether or not it would be possible to utilize the nine million cubic feet of gas that we have at Viking to blow this gold out of the ground in the winter time. No doubt those who have this matter in hand will look into it.

In Edmonton district we have an abundance of food. A short time ago, arising from the work that was done for the Patriotic Fund, quite a number of men went out through the surrounding country and interviewed the farmers regarding sending in supplies to the needy of Edmonton. One district—the Stony Plain District—in which there is a population of German settlers, got busy and loaded up a car with vegetables and provisions of different kinds and sent them in. We have an abundance of food in the country, the men who are hungry are in the cities. We have work in the country, and if we could get work in the country for those in the city we would have the solution. Still, at the present time, this suggestion of the international highway may have something in it. Personally, I feel like commending the administration of the Provincial Government for the amount of work done on their roads. I must say, Mr. Chairman, that they supply work for the farmer in this regard. The farmer can only haul to market as large a load as he can haul over the poorest part of the road.

Miss Mushkat, of Unemployed League, was present and spoke as follows: The employment situation is more serious at the present moment than at any other time, and it is the duty of the Dominion Government, as well as the Provincial Government, to come to the aid of those that are meantime suffering, and the children who are barefooted and are going to school half-fed, which I have had from my experience as school teacher. I am not going to draw pictures for you, or get your sympathy, but I am going to talk to you as representatives of the various cities to do your duty as you all have admitted that not only the laboring class are suffering, but skilled mechanics and business people. Now, there is a serious war going on. You are raising all sorts of patriotic funds. The Dominion Government has a right to levy taxes for war purposes. If the Dominion Government has a right to levy taxes for the purpose of war to destroy one another, I think the Dominion Government can preserve an equal right to levy a certain tax to support one another. It is mutual assistance and mutual aid, if cities exist at all, and you will find out now is the time. There is a war going on; Lord Kitchener needs so many millions of men; where are you going to get them from if you are going to starve them? Where will your beautiful patriotism come in that you can raise millions of dollars for ammunition and other things and you shirk from your duty? You can do nothing definite as Dominion and Provincial Governments; you have called a meeting to discuss the question of employment for men and women and have nothing definite to state. It is an insult to the working class. I have a few practical suggestions to make. I would like to make one suggestion that the Dominion Government levy a tax and that tax be used for the suffering humanity of Canad. I might state right here that we have in this city hundreds of property owners who have property in this town, who have not paid their taxes, and most of the houses are empty. There are thousands of men and women seeking for shelter—why cannot the city, by making an allowance to these business men, for a certain rental, allow the unemployed to occupy these places, and in that way be provided with shelter.

Another practical suggestion I would like to make, is as follows: Their intention is good, but intentions and knowledge and enthusiasm are sometimes two separate things, and that is true of the representatives of the Women's Council. They are trying to do something for the women, which I think it is their duty to do. There are hundreds and thousands of girls in this city at the present time, women who have been working in the various offices at various occupations, who are not used to housework. There are thousands of women who have been doing housework and getting as high as $15.00 to $25.00 per month; this is the only thing these domestics can do. Now, if these ladies who are so generous in the name of humanity would assist by taking in a domestic servant and take in a girl to help her, it would be all right. Now, it is up to you gentlemen, as well as the Women's Council, to realize this situation and do what you can for humanity.

An amendment to the motion to adjourn was made and carried, to the effect that the convention adjourn until 2.30 in the afternoon ,and that a committee of the whole be formed and the unemployment problem discussed.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Convention reassembled at 2 p.m. and immediately formed itself into a committee of the whole.

Chairman Ross: As we have with us this afternoon Senator Lougheed, I think it would be well before we proceed with the discussion of the resolutions to have the Senator address us for a short while, as it would help us to understand the attitude of the Dominion Government and might aid us in drafting the resolutions. We do not thing this great question of the unemployed should have the whole burden cast upon the city authorities, but we do feel that the Provincial Government and the Dominion Government should share the responsibility, and this morning's talk was to get the three together to formulate some plan to help the unemployed for the coming winter.

This afternoon is to be devoted to the discussion of resolutions and we expect that by four or fourthirty o'clock we will get somewhere. If there is nothing else I will ask Senator Lougheed to give us a short address.

Senator Lougheed: Mr. President, and gentlemen, I regret that I was not present this morning when you entered upon the discussion of the very serious subject which is now before us. It was intimated to me by Mr. McNiven that it was desirable that someone representing the Government should be present, if nothing more than to show the sympathy the Government has in dealing with this serious and important question. I may say that the Dominion Government had discussed this subject and discussed it at length. They are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation and of the destitution which must necessarily follow upon the unemployment which faces us practically wherever we go. But in dealing with the subject, I may say candidly and frankly to you at the outset that the Dominion Government did not see its way to relieving the present situation so far as unemployment is found in the cities and towns in the Dominion. The Government took this up with all the Provinces, pointing out the desirability of their taking immediate steps to relieve the condition of so many men unemployed in our towns. It was, I think, pointed out very logically that this is a local or municipal matter. In the first place it is municipal. Under ordinary circumstances the municipality would feel bound to relieve or alleviate the situation found within its borders. If the condition which existed should prove too great an undertaking for them municipality then the Provincial authorities necessarily should intervene and assume some responsibility for that unfortunate situation. In England that has been the course of procedure. The Central Government does not take responsibility, but the duty is cast upon municipal authorities. However, we are facing today in Canada a very exceptional state of affairs that certainly has had no parallel in our history.

The Government in taking this up with the Provinces was assured by the Province of Ontario, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, that they would assume these responsibilities. A letter has been received from the premier of this province, Mr. Sifton, in which he states that the Province of Alberta, in the event of the failure of municipalities to cope with this, that he would regard it as his duty to intervene. My friend, Mayor Simpott, may be familiar with this. Up to that point the Dominion Government feel reasonably satisfied that this would be handled by the Provinces of the Dominion.

Now, let me point out the difficulty, if not impossibility of the Dominion Government assuming responsibility of this kind. The matter is particularly a local one. I would like to point out for your consideration the responsibility that is now being born by the Dominion in dealing with the war situation and the financial situation. In the first place the revenue of the Dominion has fallen off over one-third, while the expenditure has arisen, and there is a fixed expenditure that the Dominion will have to meet in carrying out public works entered upon, and with this we are confronted with a loss of one-third in revenue, which I need not point out to you is due to war causes, and it is only through the assistance given us by the banks that we have been able to finance things as we have. Not only has the Government been called upon to face the war situation, but the Government has been called upon to face financial problems incurred by the former government for the construction of two transcontinental railways. This expense has been enormous, but it had to be carried through as the integrity of Canada had to be upheld or her credit would be destroyed. Now, these are some of the financial problems that face the Government.

During the last session of parliament the War Measure Act gave extraordinary powers to the Government, to relieve, so far as possible, the financial situation consequent upon the conditions with which we are confronted. I might suggest to my friend, Mr. Mitchell, that if the Province took advantage of the War Measure Act they might get a satisfactory loan and thus solve the situation. Some of the Provinces of Canada have represented to the Government their desirability of taking advantage of the War Act and of obtaining a large loan so as to tide those provinces over present conditions.

I am fully aware that the organizations of labor have done their utmost to meet the obligations, but I might add at the same time that if the Provincial Government had not deprived you from your revenue arising from the issuing of licenses, the city of Calgary might be in a position to tide over, but it practically is a time when all institutions are strained to their utmost to meet their obligations, and I feel justified in saying that the Central Government has its great share.

I am really at a loss to make any suggestion to you. I should like very much indeed if I could hold out any hope of the Central Government coming to your assistance, but I may mention that one of the most important of the Dominion's obligations is that of feeding the alien population. In the city of Montreal alone there are from eight to ten thousand of those individuals held by the Central Government—Germans and Austrians, that is those who are held on suspicion, or those who if allowed to leave the country would join the enemy, and it would cost us more to send soldiers against them in battle than to keep them as prisoners of war. I have no doubt when this measure is carried out to its fullest extent the Dominion Government will have on its hands some forty thousand people to feed, but this is a matter that is peculiarly a war measure, and has been thrown on the Dominion.

The Dominion Government is very sympathetic. This matter was discussed more sympathetically and more seriously than any question before Parliament, but the Dominion Government took this stand: The municipalities, as far as they can, should do this work. The municipalities failing should certainly enlist the co-operation of the Provincial Governments. Now, under the present war conditions they have not been called upon to any exceptional responsibilities, and the responsibility of the unemployed should be handled by the municipalities and the Provincial Governments, and they should avail themselves of that very important measure passed by the Dominion Parliament giving assistance in connection with their notes and bonds.

Charles Russell: Has not the Imperial Government established a precedent when the British Board of Trade appointed a member to go through the various parts of the country to look into the matters of the unemployed there? Is it a fact that the Province during the last few days have redeemed debentures?

Mr. Mitchell: Yes.

Mr. Russell: To the extent of three hundred thousand dollars?

Mr. Mitchell: To three and one-half millions. This was money loaned for that purpose by the banks, and we were bound not to use the money for any other purpose.

Mr. Russell: Has the Province good standing in a financial way?

Mr. Mitchell: Yes, I think we have.

The Chairman: Is it the intention of the Dominion Government to line up the aliens?

Senator Lougheed: What has been done has been done at the insistence Orders. Regulations have already been passed requiring all aliens to appear before certain registrars in each province and give an account of themselves, register and if necessary to appear from time to time before the authorities. Certain of these aliens will not be able to give satisfactory account of themselves, and such cases will mean that they will have to be interned.

Mr. Kenny: I would like to ask Senator Lougheed how we get this assistance from the Dominion Government.

Senator Lougheed: By the issuing of Treasury Notes through the bank upon such security as may be approved of by the Dominion Government. Let us assume that the Government of Alberta go to the Imperial Bank and deposit with that bank five million of its debentures or bonds; the Imperial Bank could take this down to the Dominion Government, and the Dominion could issue up to whatever amount the Minister of Finance decided. I think the practice has been upon a margin of about 20 per cent. In extraordinary works, or relief work, I venture to say that sufficient money could be raised this way.

Mr. Kenney: Could a city or municipality avail itself of this?

Senator Lougheed: Yes, if it could co-operate with its bank, and the bank would have to assume the responsibility with the Dominion Government. It is a matter for the Department of Finance, and should be done through the bank.

(Continued on Page Four)

"Between Savage and Tiger" at the Orpheum, Friday and Saturday

Worn out with Coughing?

Nothing is more exhausting than a persistent cough. Old folks and very young folks alike, find a bad cough most distressing. No need to go on suffering!

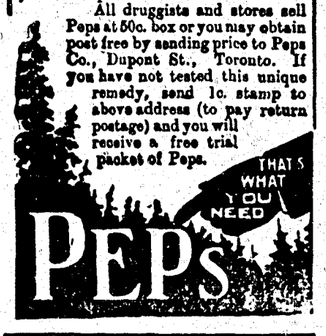
Peps will end the worst cough or cold. Peps contain the balsamic essences and fumes of the Pine tree, with other medicinal ingredients, so prepared, that as soon as a Pep is put into the mouth it dissolves and these medicinal fumes are liberated. They are then *breathed* down the throat, and direct to the lungs.

Ordinary cough mixtures go to the stomach. Peps go to the lungs—there's the great fundamental difference between the old-fashioned forms of treatment, and the Peps treatment.

Most cough mixtures contain opium and other poisons. Peps don't. Better for children!

The most stubborn cases of asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, tightness across the chest, cold, or winter cough, will yield to Peps treatment.

All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. box or you may obtain post free by sending price to Peps Co., Dupont St., Toronto. If you have not tested this unique remedy, send 1c. stamp to above address (to pay return postage) and you will receive a free trial packet of Peps.



STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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

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

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Very Low Fares

In connection with

EXCURSIONS TO THE OLD COUNTRY

Daily Nov. 7th to Dec. 31st incl.

Limit five months. Stop-over and extension privileges.

FULL INFORMATION re rail and steamship tickets from all Ticket Agents, or write—

R. Dawson

District Passenger Agent,

Calgary -:- Alberta

A few weeks' rest from Business at

Glacier Park or the Coast

will give you a new lease of life, or to those whose time is limited, take quickest route east or west, via the Great Northern Railway Co.

22 Hours Fernie to Seattle

26 Hours to Victoria

29 Hours to Vancouver

Direct connections at Rexford for East & West

You will enjoy all the comfort of most modern railroad equipment. Courteous and efficient employes will make your trip pleasant.

Before purchasing steamship tickets, let us talk it over.

For further information apply to

J.A. MANN, Agent

Box 461 FERNIE, B.C. Phone 161

See America First

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Glacier National Park

The District Ledger

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

F. H. NEWNHAM, Editor-Manager.

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

OURSELVES

We have this week reduced the number of our pages and we feel sure that little apology or explanation to our readers is needed for this economy. Advertising and job printing has suffered considerably during the recent depression, and the Ledger has, with other concerns, suffered. We shall endeavor to give our readers as much reading matter as heretofore by reducing size of type, but would ask correspondents to submit their news in language brief and to the point. This paper has paid out many hundreds of dollars during the past year for news, and we feel that while it is not our desire to cut down items of camp news, nevertheless we are compelled to delete many of the little personal paragraphs that have hitherto been given publicity.

With a return of better trade we shall revert to our old size, but for the present the paper must suffer the same economy that has been inflicted on the staff. The members of District 18 will, we feel sure, appreciate the position of the Ledger and the necessity of trying to make this paper self-supporting.

THE REPORT ON HILLCREST DISASTER

In this issue will be found a complete report of the Commissioner's finding in connection with the Hillcrest Disaster Enquiry.

We do not care to criticize this report, and, to be candid, do not know whether we should not incur the severe displeasure of the Commissioner (who is a judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta) if we attempted same.

There are two points that we cannot pass by, however, without comment, and the first is—that the Commissioner admits that the initial cause of the explosion was gas. Now, that gas must have been in the mine; it could not have been anywhere else. Every person with the most elementary knowledge of mining knows that in the coal mines of this Pass there is more or less explosive gas which is constantly exuding from the coal. Every person also knows, who has any knowledge of mining, that the ventilation of a mine serves the double purpose of supplying the miner with fresh air and neutralizing the dangers of the gas.

In the mine at Hillcrest, according to the examiner's report, there was gas in seven places on the morning of the explosion. Thus it is evident that not only was there a quantity of gas in the mine, but further, the management were acquainted with the fact. Nothing unusual in this, granted. But if the ventilation had done its part how long should this gas have remained in the mine? Provided there was no further outburst, it should have been "cleared very rapidly." Evidently it did not clear—why?

Mr. Norman Fraser concluded his report on the Hillcrest Explosion as follows:

"I am firmly convinced that had there been a current of fresh air supplied to the faces of No. 2 South so as dilute and render harmless noxious gases as required by Section 58 of the Mines Act, this accident would never have happened."

The other point that attracted our attention was the condemnation of shot-firing, and the suggestion that this should be discontinued until the danger from dust in this mine is considerably reduced.

The miner here sees a possibility of his earning capacity being reduced, and regardless of the danger he runs, is always ready—as he must be—"to take a chance." The company might, by mechanical means, and at some outlay, minimize this danger (we do not say eliminate), but no! the worker is penalized to preserve his own person and the company's property. So far as we read, the commissioner did not suggest that the company install mechanical sprinklers, nor any other means of abating the dust, but it is the worker who must, as usual bear the burden of the "safety first" suggestion.

We have to admit that the Commissioner seems to have concerned himself more in answering the contentions of Mr. Norman Fraser than he does those of the coal company's expert.

"ONE TOUCH OF SYMPATHY MAKES THE WHOLE WORLD AKIN.

In this hour of distress, and that it is an hour of distress even the nitra optimist cannot gainsay, difference of creed, color or nationality should be laid aside and all work harmoniously together for the common good; the dominant thought should be how best can we minister to the well-being of suffering humanity. Not merely by the giving of alms, although of these we do not speak deprecatingly as they are sorely needed and correspondingly appreciated, but likewise let us display a spirit toward those who, because of unavoidable accident of birth, first saw the light of day in one of the countries now at war with Great Britain and her allies.

In this district, where there are so many different nationalities represented, care should be taken not to hurt the susceptibilities of those to whom the Government applies the term "alien enemy," and there is one body of public servants whose position peculiarly fits them to act as mentors, provided they themselves are not afflicted with jingo obsession—the school teachers—to whose care and guidance are committed the coming citizens of Canada. Instead of painting all the glories of the battlefield, eulogizing the bravery shown by those on our (!) side, whilst denouncing the enemy, they should stop to consider the effect upon the youthful mind of some of their pupils who may be of German or Austrian birth.

We are being repeatedly informed by the press that this is not a war against the German people as Germans, but against the militristic system, therefore do not let any word or act of ours wound the tender feelings of a child by vaingloriously boasting of the British prowess and speaking in terms of condemnation of the foe.

The following excerpts from an article by Dr. Brady in the American Boy Scout official magazine are worthy of more than a passing thought. Instead of so much talk about the glories of empire, a description of what war really means ought to be taught to the children—

"Let us consider for a moment a country over which contending armies have already marched and fought, and where they are to fight again. It will be a land of waste, cities will be burned, towns depopulated, villages razed, forests cut down, crops destroyed, industries wrecked. Every boy lives in a house; let him think of the results of the explosion of a shell in the centre of it. The house is torn to pieces, the furniture smashed to bits. The garden is uprooted, the dog, the cat and the pet canary have all been killed. Broken wagons, smashed implements, shattered cars, abandoned cannon abound on all sides. The once smiling land is a desert. There is death everywhere—dead cattle, dead horses, dead women, dead children.

"Before the battle, highways are crowded with people; old men and women, mothers carrying little babies, children clinging to grand pa's hands, all fleeing from the army of the enemy. No bands play; there are no brilliant uniforms to be seen; there is nothing to eat, no water to drink. Shells aimed across the valley at the defenders fall short and explode among the fugitives. They make great gaps in the flying crowds. The dead are thrust aside, the wounded are left to suffer; the weak fall by the way. Babies are born by the wayside; their wailing mingles with the groaning of the dying while the great mass struggle manfully on.

"These are all innocent people. Who are driving them from their homes; who are killing them? The SOLDIERS! Truly a pleasant trade! It is the business of the soldier to kill and destroy; that really is his only business; that is what all his training is for—just that and nothing else. Dress parading is a side issue.

"Most of my Boy Scout readers go to church. It is a large congregation that numbers 500. Every regiment has lost that many persons killed and wounded on an average. I am talking of the seriously wounded now. There are always hundreds and even thousands who are cut, bruised, grazed, scratched, wrenched and otherwise hurt who are not counted. When a boy gets hurt in work or play he knows how helpful is the sympathy and aid of his fellow scouts, how sweet the care of his mother. Nobody is helping the wounded between the lines. The valley is still swept with fire; it is impossible to go there. The wounded envy the dead. The groans or shrieks or appeals of the wounded are heard above the awful din—and, most horrible of sounds, the screams of wounded horses; poor unwitting victims of the savagery of man.

"Back home, mothers, wives, sisters, sons and daughters, in heartbroken anxiety wait for news from the field. Suppose your father or brother were there?"

The above is no overdrawn picture, but might be a pen description of what has already taken place in Belgium, France, Austria and more recently in East Prussia.

Let us tells the boys and girls what war really means. Teach them the horrors of it. Instead of glorifying the men who die in the battlefield point out how much more important it is that they should grow up to be builders in the world's broad field of life. Cease inculcating into their impressionable minds hatred for the people of another country and strive to engender in the youthful mind love and respect for human beings, no matter whence they come. This is the sort of teaching which should appeal to those moulding the future generation rather than the recital of bloody deeds that have characterized every battle field since history began.

Winston Churchill announced in the British House of Commons the other day that the total casualties in the navy were over 8,000, nearly all of whom are dead—not wounded. One can understand why all governments have deprecated race suicide! Of this 8,000 it may be confidently asserted 7,500 were of the working class. Evidently the man who rears a large family is the greatest patriot of the day. Possibly the benevolent, when dispersing doles to the needy will remember this and not look with such contemptious pity on the woman who has raised, or is raising, a large family.

The two million dollars that it is claimed is being spent by the Federal Government to "relieve" the farmers would have placed 200,000 men on the land and given them a working capital of $2,000! Just think of it! And this two million dollars is only to "relieve" them! And still there are ivory headed individuals who claim that the ruling classes have a monopoly of executive ability—that is why they are the ruling class! In twenty years time people, when they wish to be amused will, instead of purchasing a humorous periodical, read a little Canadian "history," and if they do not get "tickled to death" it most certainly will be no fault of the "administrative authorities" of this period.

Labor Commission In Calgary

(Continued from Page Three)

Mr. English: I would like to ask the Senator, if in the event of any contemplated work being opened up that would necessitate the utilizing of Crown Lands held by the Government, for say, the cutting of ties, would you anticipate any difficulty from the Dominion Government.

Senator Lougheed: I am not sure if the timber limits are not owned by private individuals. However, I am quite satisfied that the Dominion Government would only be too glad to cooperate in any plan that is feasible or practicable.

The Chairman: They would give their moral support?

Senator Leougheed: I think they would give more.

Mr. Wheatley: In the case of an alien being interned, who had a family, would the Government look after his family?

Senator Lougheed: I think they would have to.

Mr. English: Some of us have considered the question of utilizing labor in the cultivation of land on a scheme not hitherto practised in Canada. We think there are large resources in the uncultivated or waste lands here.

Senator Lougheed: This same scheme has come up before the conference of the Grain Growers Association held at Winnipeg, and the President and managers of the Associations seemed to think it could be worked. Of course, I cannot say if the Dominion Government would do anything in such a scheme—it would depend upon its practicability. It would be a difficult matter to find large tracts of land, and make the land more productive.

Mr. Wheatley: The Southern and Eastern parts of Alberta seem to have suffered extremely on account of drought. Now, this is something that is most liable to happen again. Could not some scheme be put forth whereby an irrigation system be started, and this would give employment to those in need just now, make the land more productive and give relief for the future.

The Chairman: There is a resolution that will be submitted covering this. We are here to discuss immediate relief.

Resolution No. 1

Moved by G. R. Marnoch, President Lethbridge Board of Trade; seconded by Mr. F. Wheatley:

That this conference respectfully suggests to the Dominion Government that immediate steps be taken to proceed with the proposed Old Man River Division Irrigation Project, which contemplates the application of irrigation water to an area of some 100,000 acres in the district bounded by the Old Man River on the west, the C. P. R. Crow's Nest Line on the South, and the Little Bow River on the East. This irrigation water is wanted by the farmers in that district, who met at Iron Spring, near Lethbridge, on October 28th, and passed a resolution to that effect. An expenditure of approximately two million dollars is involved.

"In asking that the work be gone on with immediately, the conference has in view the fact that—

"(1) This would be a productive work;

"(2) That it would provide immediate employment on the opening of spring for some skilled labor, and for a large amount of unskilled labor, that might be supplied in part by farmers and teamsters, and in part by unemployed from cities, and

"(3) That it is urgently wanted by the farmers concerned, and would greatly increase the production of foodstuffs and of live stocks, and this conference directs that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Premier, Sir. R. L. Borden, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Labor.

"The conference points out that this project is one upon which when more normal financial conditions assert themselves, a loan for this specific purpose could be raised."

Mr. English: This would practically cost about two million dollars. At $18 or $20 per acre some 100,000 acres would be affected. Is this land held in 160 acre divisions.

Mr. Marnoch: A large number with small acreage. Some 200 farmers signed the petition asking to proceed with this work.

Mr. English: That would mean for next summer.

Mr. Marnoch: Next spring. Practically the whole of this two million [illegible] would only be a loan.

Mr. Hardy: I think this might be a case for the Government to guarantee the bonds.

Mr. Marnoch: I would like to hear [illegible] as to what he thinks of this as a feasible and practical scheme.

Senator Lougheed: This Province would pledge itself for $2,000,000, and some six or seven months would lapse before you could get the necessary legislation passed, as the Government could not guarantee any such bonds without the sanction of Parliament.

Miss Mushkat: This would mean that the two million dollars would go to a few individuals; a number of people would get temporary work, the people would be subject to heavy tax and when finished would mean only a certain section of the country benefited.

Mr. Marnoch: This scheme is something for the southern part of the province to cope with, but if this Convention would advise ways and means it would help them. The British Government contemplates making a loan of one hundred million dollars at 3 per cent, but until this loan is put through there will be very little money to be had.

I came before this conference with this resolution to help out the unemployed situation, that being so, I think that if the Government were really wishful to proceed with this scheme there would be no difficulty as the farmers are willing to bond their lands for this loan of two millions, and immediate relief would be given the unemployed.

Mr. Hardy: Municipalities must take immediate steps to relieve the situation that is in each community. I am going to speak for Lethbridge. In the early part of the year we tried to get employment for our citizens. We had to pass this by-law to the purchasers, and the purchasers turned it down. In the case of Edmonton the purchasers turned down the working capital.

Mr. English: The money, should it be recovered by a tax?

Mr. Marnoch: The farmers undertake to pay $18.00 per acre.

Mr. Wheatley: Just one section benefitted; so much good done. Others come up and they too must be looked after.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

Resolution 2.

Moved by Mr. L. W. Wheatley, seconded by Mr. English:

"That we request the Federal and Provincial Governments to investigate the importation of coal to this country with a view to directing the trade to the mines of Western Canada."

Mr. Talantine: It is quite true that that the present methods of transporting and the tariffs militate much against the larger use of our own coal. There must be something requiring adjustment when coal purchased is brought in some thousand miles and duty paid and still sold in competition with our own coals.

The Chairman: Over 50 per cent of the coal used in Alberta is imported, or at least 50 per cent of the coal used in Western Canada is imported.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

Resolution 3

Moved by L. T. English, seconded by Mr. Wheatley:

"That in the opinion of this meeting such public work as the piling of the North side of the Bow River, under the civic and Dominion auspices, be immediately proceeded with, and further that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Premier R. L. Borden, Hon. A. Sifton, and to the Minister of Labor.

There being very little discussion on this resolution, it was put to a vote and carried.

Resolution No. 4

Moved by Mr. English, seconded by Mr. Farmilo:

That this committee recognizes the urgent need of providing to a larger extent than heretofore, food and shelter for the great number of workers who during the coming months will be unable to find employment of any kind. Further, that this committee recognizes that the various charity organizations of the different cities of this province are entirely inadequate to cope with present situation, and therefore recommend to the Provincial and Dominion authorities the providing of a fund to be placed in the hands of the Executive of the various cities of the Province to be used for the specific purpose of relief during the coming winter. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion and Provincial premiers, and also to the different municipalities of Alberta

Mr. Talantine: The completion of a good many works or the shutting down for winter has thrown many men out of employment, and many emigrants from the United States and other places who have no work have come to the cities, and it does not seem fair that these cities should be asked to bear all the burden. Now, it seems as if the credit system of municipalities like Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge, and other places, is busted, and it is hard for them to place their bonds. There will be a number of skilled and unskilled workers who will be out of work, and I myself can speak for a tradesman, as I am a carpenter and have worked only two months this year, but I have worked whenever I got the chance. I think the municipalities and provinces ought to come to their aid and alleviate distress. What we want is no sympathy, but real help; otherwise there is bound to be trouble and that will have to be looked after.

Mr. Pride: I think that a municipal lodging house is practically a degredation.

Miss Mushkat: Why cannot we follow the example of the British Government. When the British Government needed transportation and the C. P. R. could not give it, what did they do? The city of Calgary is facing a financial stringency. The banks of this city are taking people's money and paying them 3 per cent for it, and loaning it out at 8 per cent. Why does the city not take over the banks?

Mr. Hardy: If this lady can guarantee that I can take over Molson's Bank in Lethbridge, I would like to know how.

Miss Mushkat: You could not yourself but the City of Lethbridge could.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Resolution No. 5

Moved by Mr. Farmilo, seconded by Mr. English:

"That this conference request Dominion and Provincial Governments to take up the matter of employing men for the purpose of cutting trees on Crown lands and further that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, R. L. Borden, to the Hon. A. L. Sifton and the Minister of Labor.

Mr. Farmilo: As the railroad needs ties, if it were possible to obtain the timber from the Crown lands for this purpose, a great number of men could be taken from the cities to do this work, and thus be relieved, and their work would be useful. I would like to hear Senator Lougheed on this subject.

Senator Lougheed: It would depend entirely upon the practicability carried out.

Mr. Wheatley: I would like to ask Senator Lougheed if he does not think the cutting of ties from the Crown lands is practicable?

Senator Lougheed: I think it might be in this case.

Mr. Mitchell: I think something like this is going on just now. It 's possible we might have these ties cut and have them on our hands for years, as any railroad would be sure to have definite contracts for this class of material. And then again there is the danger of loss from fire.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

Resolution No. 6

Moved by J. A. Kenney, and seconded by L. T. English:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Dominion Government should take such steps as will result in the acquiring of lands in sufficient area with the object of applying labor in the production of food stuffs, the same to be at the disposal of the Government in dealing with a situation that may become more acute in the near future.

Mr. Kenney: As it is now a large number of men go out on homesteads with purely the speculative idea and as soon as they prove up on the land, mortgage same or sell it, and not for the production of food stuffs. I think it is high time that the government reserved the use of land for the production of food stuffs. I think the Government of necessity will have to take such steps.

Mr. English: Mr. Kenney has touched upon a point that brings in review our whole property owning, and points to one of the greatest evils by which wealth is produced. It is all speculative and this policy spreads to our institutions which is all more or less on a gambling basis, and the entering of the Government on a productive enterprise is the entering wedge of an improved order. It would answer the necessity that the nation is facing and help in the solution of the unemployed situation.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

Resolution No. 7

Moved by Mr. Wheatley, seconded by Mr. English:

"That as the high price of food is also a serious question at this time we recommend the Dominion Government taking steps to determine and control the prices of food stuffs."

Mr. Pryde: Has the Dominion Government power to regulate these prices?

Senator Lougheed: I think the extraordinary powers, due to the war measure, will be sufficiently wide to permit them dealing with this matter.

Mr. English: Could not the Government arbitrarily fix prices on certain food stuffs, and thus deprive the provision rings taking advantage of people's necessities in this straits?

Mr. Wheatley: I think it very necessary that the Government should control food prices as most of the employed are now working for less wages and time considerably shortened.

The Chairman: It simply means that we would like to see the Government exercise its power in regard to provisions and food stuffs.

Mr. English: On the American side we see that the people there are breaking up the trusts and combines, and there is no reason why we should not have some recourse of any undue manipulation of food stuffs.

Mayor Hardie: I think we are running to resolutions. I came up here to endeavor to help the unemployed. We are not doing anything; we are simply wasting time. If we cannot get any help from municipalities, provinces or Dominion, there is no use of us being here. What we want is something concrete that will produce money and help the unemployed.

The Chairman: I agree we are not accomplishing much. Evidently it is the intention of the Dominion Government not to assume any responsibility, but to try and pass it on to the provincial, while the Provincial Government say it is a case for municipalities. We are not accomplishing anything at all. It is useless to sit here and discuss. If we want assistance we will have to change our nationality and become aliens, as they are the only unemployed at the present time who are receiving assistance. As it is, we are simply wasting time.

Mr. Farmilo: I think we have accomplished something. We will go back to the other cities and get their different schemes; the cities can go to the Provinces, and the Provinces can go to the Dominion for financing. I do not think the matter of passing resolutions was absolutely useless. It is as important as the irrigation in the south, and that matter has been discussed and resolution passed; we are accomplishing something. This is an epoch marking meeting. I think if the delegates to this Labor Conference get busy and the cities get busy, and the Governments do their part, the situation can be relieved. We do not want charity, but some useful, productive labor that can be found in the different districts and communities.

Mr. English: I am entirely in harmony with Brother Farmilo. If this meeting has accomplished nothing else than to show that the Dominion Government are prepared to go in on any of the schemes presented to them by the banks from the provinces and the municipalities, it has shown us how we can arrange for the provision of funds. The road has been opened up to us. In the cities buildings have come to completion; other works have

(Continued on Page Five)

TORTURED BY CONSTIPATION

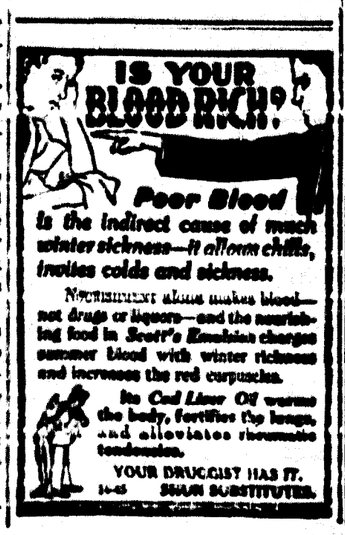
"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Paralyzed Bowels and Digestion

ST. BONIFACE DE SHAWINIGAN, QUE. Feb. 3rd. 1914.

"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after suffering from Chronic Constipation for 2½ years, I have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives". While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill I was forced to leave the the college. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stoop down at all, and my Digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take "Fruit-a-tives" and at once I felt a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realized that I was completely cured and what made me glad, also, was that they were acting gently, causing no pain whatever to the bowels. All those who suffer with Chronic Constipation should follow my example and take "Fruit-a-tives" for they are the medicine that cures".

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN

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



No Matter How Well You Feel

Your appetite is bound to feel the need of something exceptionally tasty and good at this particular season, and being careful about the meat you fancy is an important factor.

Government Inspected Meats

Kept fresh and clean until served on the table is something you should insist on. Don't think that because we give you high grade meat that our prices are high.

"QUALITY OUR HOBBY"

The 41 Market Co.

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

The mines were idle from 3 p.m. Saturday until 7 a.m. Tuesday.

Saturday was pay day up here. Some very lean envelopes were seen.

The following ladies were elected as an investigation committee for the distribution of relief up here: Mrs. D. Martin, Mrs. E. Coughlan, Mrs. Workman, Mrs. J. T. Dixon, Mrs. T. Worthington, Mrs. H. Miard, Mrs. Stoodley, Mrs. Hugall, Mrs. S. Poxton and Mrs. T. Reid.

Subscriptions towards the children's Christmas tree should be sent to W. R. Puckey or Robt. Johnstone.

Tom Michell, with No. 31, was the winner of the hand-pegged rug drawn for on Monday.

A number of friends assembled to give Mrs. Jones a hearty send-off upon her departure for Pennsylvania.

The system of working, as practised at present, seems to meet with general approval.

Sam Proctor met with injuries to his hand while following his employment in the mines which necessitated him laying off work for a time.

Owing to the Hard Times Dance being held in Fernie on Monday next the L. O. O. M. will not hold their usual weekly meeting Monday next. The next meeting will be Nov. 30.

Mrs. J. Biggrigg arrived back in camp after a few months spent in England.

Jack O'Brien left camp to seek fame and fortune in sunny Alberta.

Several residents have left to try their fortunes in the Brazeau country.

The local relief committee met on Thursday last and dealt with several cases of relief.

The first of a series of monthly concerts held under the auspices of the Ladies Aid in conection with the Coal Creek Methodist Church was held on Tuesday evening before a very large attendance, Mr. Stoodley occupying the chair. The program was long and varied, while the feature of the evening was the debut of the Brownite Glee Party, composed of several members of the choir. Recitals were given by Misses Joyce, Millburn, Marchant and Young. Songs were rendered by Messrs. Horne, Davidson, Joyce, Billsborough, Luxmore, and J. Gibson, who obliged with a selection on the mouth organ, viz., "Tipperary," in which the audience joined. The National Anthem brought the evening to a close.

Don't forget the Hard Times Dance on Monday, Nov. 23rd. Tickets can be had from R. Billsborough or W. R. Puckey. Do it now!

The householders of this burg are indulging in their usual winter pursuit —viz., packing water as a result of frozen pipes.

The liquid refreshments at the club were served out in chunks during the week-end owing to the heating arrangements being out of order.

COALHURST

The recent cold snap brought prosperity into camp in the shape of steady work for over a week.

A box social was held in the church Thursday evening and a good time time was enjoyed by those present. Bidding, although only in small amounts, was quite lively and interesting. One party assumed a monopoly on the boxes and secured four in jig time.

The bachelor's friend left camp in a hurry on the night of November 9th. He didn't even wait to bid good-bye to his many friends. Maybe there was a lecture somewhere on matrimony, or is there some new pastures want attending to?

Joe Plassman quit this week, and with others went south.

Horace Barringham, better known as "Joe," blew in from the north a week or so ago, and is visiting his brother in Coalhurst for a few days. Joe has been up the Yukon for the past two years on a prospect, and reports good results up the Crooked River.

Fred Phillips quit the Chinook last week and is taking a chance at the recruiting office, Lethbridge.

George Olshaski got into a scrap last Monday with his heating stove. He might have done considerable damage because George was mad, but seeing that the other party was somewhat heated also, George was satisfied to call off the fight until things cooled down. Damage: a broken elbow.

George Taylor came back to camp Tuesday and was lucky enough to get a job right away working in a room.

Tommy Gordon started to work on Monday with the boiler gang on top.

Joe Boscariol, an Italian, got fired last week for sending out dirty coal, and not being too well fixed financially, he ventured to perform certain caligraphic stunts on his time check, which if not noticed by the pay clerk would have secured the amount needed. But the result of the clerk's scrutiny was disastrous for George, and Corpl. McCarthy, of the R.N.W.M.P., here, arrested Joe on a charge of forgery. He is now awaiting trial at Lethbridge.

An irrigation convention is billed for the farmers in this district to be held in the Coalhurst Theatre, Friday, Nov. 20th.

Mr. McNeil, commissioner for the Western Coal Operators' Association, and District President W. L. Phillips, were in Coalhurst Thursday in an endeavor to settle a dispute which arose some time ago over a new system of room and pillar work, which the company introduced. The parties named, along with local officials of the company and union, inspected the places in dispute and the local union are now awaiting a satisfactory settlement.

Local Union Notes

District President Phillips was present at the union meeting on Friday last and gave the membership quite a talk on many matters of importance affecting us locally and the district generally. The circular relating to the unemployed and assessing of the membership who are working on a per centage basis to assist those who are not working was explained, and after some discussion it was decided to hold a special meeting Sunday to put it to a vote. The special meeting on Sunday was well attended, the hall being packed, and the matter receiving consideration and criticism from all nationalities. A motion to condemn the matter without a ballot was seconded and carried unanimously carried. The members voiced their sentiments along the lines that we had been practically idle at this end of the district for many months, in fact for a whole year, without relief, and that now we were getting a little steadier work assessments were mentioned to take care of the unemployed. Also that the farmer's were getting relief from the government, why shouldn't the miners get it. Further that we are not responsible for the unemployed all over the District, and neither was our Executive Board, and we should not entertain such a program at all.

It was decided at the same meeting to hold our union meetings on Sunday afternoon during the winter.

CORBIN NOTES
By "Rambler

The smoker held in the Club Hall Saturday evening was, thanks to an energetic committee, a decided success. A most interesting programme had been arranged and this, backed by a liberal supply of the necessary "ammunition" made the evening a most enjoyable one. Such affairs in Corbin are always far from being of the "dry" order.

The program included songs by several locals of much merit, and one finds it impossible to pass over the affair without commenting on the individual performances of the various artists, and each are to be congratulated on their showing, if Saturday evening's performances are any criterion of what is to follow then Corbin's population need not worry in anticipation of a dull winter. Songs were forthcoming from the following: Billie Bell gave an excellent rendering of "Blackie, where art thou"; "Gill," who has a voice of splendid quality when operating on the lower half of the "scale," but which has a decided dislike for "climbing," sang in a touching manner "As I stood on the Doctor's doorstep, weary and ill at ease," and on being called back gave as an encore "Put your arms around me, Brownie." "Gil" was visibly affected as he gave the latter and the majority of the audience were not sorry when he struck the last note, for "scenes" at such times have a tendency to mar the proceedings. "Missouri Bill," who has not sung in public for some considerable time, but who, in the course of his daily toil in the woods recently has been trying out his rich baritone with a view to getting into shape for this event, gave in a most pleasing manner that old favorite, and at the same time appropriate, item, "Why was I born so beautiful?" Bill was in his best form and his voice and pronunciation were perfect. Several other artists contributed songs and acrobatic stunts to the evenings enjoyment, which concluded with the singing of the National Anthem. Those capable of doing so rose to their feet during the singing of the latter, but under the circumstances their failure to accomplish that was not considered any breach of etiquette.

Mr. George Pellam, who always held the fair sex in high esteem, vacated his position at the counter of the Flathead Trading Co.'s Store in order to make room for Miss Hunter.

Mrs. T. Biggs, of Fernie, who has been visiting Mrs. J. Macdonald and family for a few days, left for her home on Wednesday last.

Mr. Murphy, of Coal Creek, and Mr. M. D. McLean, of Michel, were in town Tuesday last.

The mines worked the usual four days last week. Work on the new incline is just about finished, and as a matter of course, quite a number of laborers will be laid off.

Ralph Simpson, who has obtained employment here, is being joined by his wife and kiddies this week. At present they are residing at Michel.

COLEMAN NOTES

Born—Thursday, Nov 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bowman, a son. Mother and child doing well.

Mrs. Penn and daughter were in town this week from Hillcrest saying good-bye to friends before setting out on a holiday in the old country.

J. Hopkins left on Saturday for a visit to his old home in Wales.

J. Hilling and son (Vincent) left on Monday for Oklahoma.

Fred Coty has severed his connections with Goodeve's Hardware Co., where he has been employed for a number of years, and started in business for himself.

Charlie Campbell, blacksmith to the coal company here, has severed his connection with them and started in businessf or himself.

Miss McCormack, of the Hospital staff, dislocated her shoulder by slipping on the ice while skating Tuesday afternoon.

There are only some sixty men working at the International Coal Co.'s mines. About seventy men were laid off this week at Carbondale mines, while the rest are working half time.

A special meeting of Local 2633 was held in the Opera House Sunday last. The recommendation from the District Executive whereby funds could be raised to help the unemployed was defeated by 84 votes to 7. Although no alternative scheme was suggested, it was the opinion of the membership that the recommendation from the District was no good, seeing that it went outside the scope of the union.

At a special meeting of Carbondale Local held in the Opera House, Sunday last, the recommendation from the District Executive was defeated by 52 votes to nil. While considering the Executive's scheme unworkable, it was thought that the matter should not be dropped, and a committee was appointed to draw up an alternative scheme and report to another meeting.

Frank Leary and Louis Satori went out hunting the latter end of last week and returned with a fine big deer. The head is considered the best that has been brought into this camp.

Early Saturday morning fire was discovered in the premises occupied by Maletta and Colisima, Italian warehousemen. The fire brigade was early on the scene and soon had the fire under control. Some damage was done to the stock by water.

A few of the boys who have volunteered for the front left Tuesday for Pincher Creek to get medically examined.

The pupils of Wm. Beddington, gave an exhibition of the dumb bells and Indian clubs in the Rex Theatre on Monday evening, which was creditable to both teacher and pupils.

Technical Classes at Coleman

The following classes will be offered by the Coleman School Board during the winter months. Registration meeting to be held on Monday evening at 8 p.m., at the Council Chamber.

1. English (for non-English). Registration fee $2.00. Teacher, Miss Vogland.
2. Elementary English and mathematics. Registration fee $2.00. Teacher, Miss Watt.
3. Preparator class in applied mathematics and mechanics. Registration fee, $2.00.
4. Mining class for miners, leading to 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class certificates. Registration fee $3, $4 and $5 respectively. Teachers, Messrs. W. A. Davidson and Peter Allan, who will teach classes 3 and 4.

Classes 1 and 2 are open to male and female adults.

The registration fee represents total charges for tuition during the session.

A hearty invitation is extended to all.

Labor Commission

(Continued from Page Four)

had to stop for lack of funds: we have had suggestions as to how these might be gone on with.

Senator Lougheed: May I be permitted to say that in my judgment the Federation of Labor are to be congratulated upon the public service they have rendered. The matter is of deepest interest to all, and the Dominion Government is not seeking to evade responsibility. The Municipal, Provincial and central authorities, and the Governments must each assume responsibility. The only way that anything concrete could be accomplished was through the co-operation of these three bodies. You gentlemen can readily see how impossible it would be for the Dominion Government to handle this alone. It must be through co-operation of all interested bodies. I will venture to say that if each municipality takes up the subject, with the Province and those two bodies submit the scheme to the Dominion Government, that under the War Measures Act something could then be accomplished. I would not like you gentlemen to think that the Dominion Government is seeking to evade its responsibilities. The Dominion Government, as far as it can, has carried out public works. The Dominion Government finds it impossible to carry out public works; they cannot divert money issued under the War Act; that money must be used for war measures and not for contracts. The Dominion Government has carried out such public works where contracts had been let before the declaration of of war, but they cannot enter into new contracts. It is very desirable that all bodies get together for some sort of concrete proposition.

Mr. Wheatley: Has any work in Calgary—public work—been held up?

Senator Lougheed: The Drill Hall and plans for the Post Office must be tied up till the financial situation is somewhat relieved.

Mr. Wheatley: There are a lot of men looking to this Convention for assistance, and I trust that something will come out of it. I am here to represent the miners. They are in a very acute and impoverished condition, some of them only working five days a month in Michel. In Fernie two seams are being worked half time. I was asked to call here to see if there was any way to deal with this specific problem. It is better to look into the faces of well-fed men than into the hungry and expectant faces of those who are asking for help. I want to see if there is a way of solving this. Coal is needed, and as much coal is being used this winter as last winter. Why is it not coming from our mines?

Mr. Hardy: I am a practical man; I want something concrete. Senator Lougheed has told us to get together to bring about results. How can this be done, Senator?

Senator Lougheed: The only way is to get together. I cannot lay down a general scheme. The question of the unempolyed is always with us; it is not only during hard times, but during prosperous times. It is like the poor whom we have always with us. This question of unempolyed must be dealt with by each civic group. For instance, the City of Calgary finds that its problem can be solved; let it go to the Province, and the Province, through the bank, to the Dominion Government, and by taking advantage of the War Measure Act, notes can be issued.

Resolution No. 8

Moved by Mr. English, seconded by Mr. Farmilo:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the plan adopted by the British Government in utilizing labor organizations for the distribution of public funds to destitute members is one that can be safely adopted by civic, Dominion and Provincial authorities. And further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, R. L. Borden, to the Hon. A. L. Sifton and the Minister of Labor.

Mr. English: Senator Lougheed showed where the Province can get money and where the cities can get money; now comes the question whereby I think we can safely follow the British plan of distributing relief through labor unions.

Mr. Kenney: I would like to ask Mr. Mitchell if it is not possible for the government to appoint one man to find out the number of the unemployed and then, if possible, to place as many as can be on these farms. The Province would not be at a very great expense in paying the salary of this one man.

Mr. Mitchell: I can see no objection to such a scheme. Many farmers are in a position to take one man for the winter for nominal wages or maybe for simply board and shelter. And in some cases a man and his wife.

Mr. Kenney: First find out the number of unemployed as a man may be working today and not to-morrow. Rather the labor unions, civic authorities should keep a line on the unemployed to help out the Government officers.

Mr. Smith: Mr. Chairman, there is enough work in this province this winter to keep every man going, providing he is strong enough to do it. There are a number of well-to-do farmers in this country, as well-to-do as any farmers you will find, who would be glad to feed and house and clothe, with perhaps a minimum wage, someone to help on the farms, and I think if each municipality would establish a labor bureau, say at Calgary, Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, etc., to get the names of the [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] might work a hardship on those employed at fair wages? Might not the farmers take advantage of this to reduce or fire their present help?

[illegible] lish that many farmers might take advantage of this.

The Chairman: If we have nothing definite we have no use sitting here.

Mr. Hardy: I am here with a concrete proposition. Edmonton has a concrete proposition and so has Calgary.

Mr. Mitchell: Personally, I would say that I am here on invitation. I have not learned anything today. What I have heard was represented to the Government before. We are here as guests to help if possible, but I am not authorized to bind the Government to anything. When I go back I will place before the Government these different propositions.

Mr. English: As an individual officer of the Alberta Federation of Labor I would like to convey to Mayor Hardie that my scheme which they put forth in which the labor men assembled could help I am sure they will render every assistance. This Federation will do all in its power to relieve distress, to help along any contemplated work, plans for the future, permanent bearing or in any permanent work the organized labor bodies will not forget, and the things urged here will get the support of the labor bodies.

Chairman: Gentlemen, on behalf of the Alberta Federation of Labor, I wish to thank you for your attendance at this meeting.

The meeting then closed.

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.

T. W. DAVIES
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Headstones Supplied and Set up
COLEMAN RESIDENCE PHONE 143 BOX 146 ALBERTA

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

Stephen T. Humble
Furniture, Hardware, China, Stationery, etc.
OLD COUNTRY PERIODICALS
BELLEVUE -- Alberta

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

No Extra Cost
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not a contributor to the increased cost of living.
Its price has not advanced, although there has been a great increase in the cost of cream of tartar, from which it is made.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder makes the finest and most wholesome food and is most economical in practical use.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
Made from Pure, Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM

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

F. M. THOMPSON CO.
"The Quality Store"
Phone 25 Blairmore, Alta.
Leckie Mine Shoes, Invictus, Regal and K Make Fine Shoes.
Call and inspect our complete line of Felt, Leather and Carpet Slippers for men, women and children.
Child's heavy Felt, leather sole, ankle strap Slippers from .35 pair
Here is your chance to get a bargain We are offering a large shipment of Travellers' Samples at Factory cost These include
Ladies' Waists from .60 to $3.00
Ladies' and Children's Coats and Sweaters, Aviation Caps, and other wool goods
Our Grocery Department is complete with the choicest quality goods
APPLES IN BOXES $1.25 and $1.75
Choice Ontario Apples, $6.50 per barrel
Try a sack of our GOLD SEAL FLOUR, $3.65.
Call on us for Feed Stuffs, Wheat, Shorts, Bran, Oats and Crushed Barley.
REMEMBER OUR 5 p. c. DISCOUNT FOR CASH
The Store That SAVES You Money

OUR CHRISTMAS GOODS HAVE ARRIVED

TOYLAND

Santa Claus is here again and invites all the young people of Fernie and district to pay him a visit. We have a special department set off for him, and he has brought a specially selected assortment of Toys, Book, Games, Dolls and everything that delights the young people at Xmas

OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Is ready with the new Christmas Neckwear, also the newest styles in Curlers' Coats, Tams, Gloves, etc.

Our new Neckwear is without doubt the finest range of high-class silks ever shown, and the shapes are UP-TO-THE-MINUTE.

See Our Window Display of Ties and Sweaters

We have a great range of styles and colors in Men's Sweater Coats from the light weave, without collars to the heavy "Jumbo knit" with large shawl collars.

See Us if You Want Sweater Satisfaction

Don't forget we stock the celebrated Carss Mackinaw Clothing for men and boys.

Buy a pair of long Mackinaw Pants for your boy, he will be warm and dry in all weather.

Our Curlers' Coats in red and black, brown and black, greys, blues, greens and black, will be found the correct thing for curling.

See Us for Toques, Tams and Wool Gloves.

Children's Coats

We have in stock a good line of Children's Coats in good warm material and well lined; all colors. Sizes, 6 to 14 years. Prices range from **$4.75 to $10.50.**

SHOE DEPARTMENT

The Price Question

The leather used in Invictus Shoes represents the choicest selections of high grade imported stock.

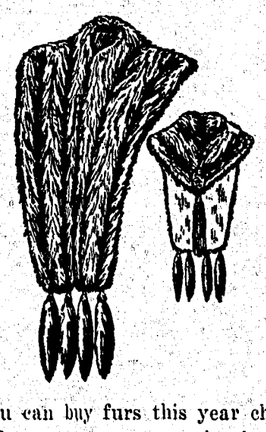
Consider—statistics from the main source of supply show that while the population has increased 37 per cent in the last two decades, the supply of cattle has decreased 20 per cent. Naturally, leather is becoming dearer every day.

Naturally, you have to pay more for Invictus Shoes, but you can rest absolutely assured that if a shoe is stamped "Invictus," it is, always will be, in every sense of the phrase—**The Best Good Shoe.**

Furs

25 Per Cent Off All Furs

The cold weather reminds us that winter is with us again, and it is now that we begin to think about



Furs. You can buy furs this year cheaper than you could for many seasons previously.

We have some of the finest Furs in stock—the best skins obtainable.

Beautiful Mink long straight Stole, with Pillow Muff with heads, regular price $190.00, for **$142.50.**

Moleskin set, with long Stole and large pillow Muff, regular price $100.00, for **$75.00**

Hudson Bay Sable, with large Stole and Muff, regular price $145.00, for **$116.00**

Hudson Seal, with long straight Stole and large pillow Muff.

There are many other handsome sets that it will pay you to come in and inspect.

Grocery Specials

Gold Standard Baking Powder, 16 oz	.20
Gold Standard Baking Powder, 12 oz.....	.15
Molasses Snaps, 2 lb.....	.25
Slab Fruit Cake, per lb.	.30
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	.20
Lombard Plums, 2's, 2 for	.25
Tiger Pineapples, 2's, 2 for	.35
Silver Prunes, 2 lb.....	.35
Evaporated Apricots, 2 lbs.	.35
Canada First Jam, 5 lb tin	.60
C. & B.'s Jam, 4 lb. tin	.60
Sherriff's Jelly Powders, 4 for	.25
Brazil Nuts, 2 lbs.	.35
Heinz Tomato Soup ,small size.....	.10
Heinz Pork and Beans, med., 2 for	.35
Lyles' English Syrup, 2 tins	.35
Tomatoes, 2 lb tins	.10
White Swan Washing Powder, pkg.	.20
Gold Standard Coffee, 2 lb. tins	.40

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Flannelette Sheets, full size, in an extra heavy quality and soft fleecy finish. Comes in white and grey, with both pink and blue borders. Regular $2.25. **Saturday Special ..... $2.00 pair**

Blanket Special

A 7 lb. full-length, grey blanket, very warm and serviceable. Regular, $3.25. **Saturday.... $2.75**

Ten pair only in this lot. Comes in a good, heavy quality; size 50 x 72, and is certainly a bargain at ..... **$1.10 pair**

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

BEAVER MINES

The mines here worked three days last week, but there is no apparent sign of work this week. However, the men will have no pay coming next Saturday but they will have four days to pick up the following pay.

J. Newhouse, manager Beaver Hotel, left for Edmonton on a business trip Monday. Jake Catlik, who returned from a hunting trip in the vicinity of Beaver Lake, resumed his former duties as bartender. Jake reports having left Archie McDonald in the neighborhood of Castle Mountain, where he is having a good time. Jake's bag contained over a score of partridges, some grouse and a young deer.

Sabina Slapnick returned to camp yesterday with a fine three-year-old buck.

Mrs. Cole, of the Home Bakery, and her daughter (Bessy) who was lately employed as waitress at the Beaver Hotel, left today for Billings, Mont. They will return to Beaver in April. Mrs and Jenny White are taking over the business premises in the meantime.

Frank Briacco obtained a job some time ago at the Beaver Creek Saw Mills, but while celebrating the occasion, not wisely but well, got into the clutches of Constable Byrne, and for being drunk and disorderly was sent to Macleod for 30 days. On completing the term last week he returned to Beaver, but as he repeated the offence that same evening he was again gathered in and sent back next day for a further period of 30 days in durance vile.

The following letter was given the scribe by Pete in reply to his friend Mike:

"Dear Mike,—I was so pleased to hear from you, and your letter reminded me of the long talks we used to have in the entry when we were gettin our "eyes," and in the headway when we were on company work—just like the fire bosses do. Well, Mike's baby is sure a cute little chap, and gets more like his dad every day. Ed. Joice and Elsey Crosbie left Beaver, at the week-end and have not returned yet. A rumor has been circulated that a knot was tied yesterday that neither could loose with their teeth, but the rumor is not confirmed officially. You are quite right about the other Ed, and from what we can learn the Ledger Office will get the order to print the wedding cards. I will let you know when there are any prospects of work in Beaver. I want you to write a nice letter next week and tell me what you know about the war in the old country and your private opinion concerning it, and oblige, yours truly—PETE."

Four men, namely Sergeant Hugh Williams, Bert Beasley, Tom Shea and Wm. Brown, left Beaver today to join the colors. They form part of the contingent of 25 which will be sent from Pincher Creek. W. Brown served six years with the colors and spent some years with the Bedfordshire regiment in India. We wish the boys a safe return.

FERNIE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY CONCERTS

At the ISIS THEATRE, Sunday Evening, November 22, at 8.45 p.m.

F. DESTABELLE .....Conductor

1. "Panama Exposition" .....March..... Wm. I. Pierson
2. "Beautiful Spring" .....Waltz..... Paul Linke
3. "The Calif of Bagdad" ....Overture..... A. Boieldieu
4. "The Skaters" .....Waltz..... E. Waldteuffel
5. "La Sonnambula" .....Piano Solo..... Leybach

Mrs. A. Fleming-Mack

6. "Regiment de Sambre et Meuse"—French National Defile..A. Turiet
7. "Devil's Portion" .....Overture..... Meyerbeer

8. VOCAL SOLO

9. "The Whistler and His Dog"..Novelette..... Arthur Pryor
10. "High School Cadets".....March..... J. P. Sousa

GOD SAVE THE KING

PERSONNEL OF ORCHESTRA

1st Violins, F. Destabelle and R. Tolley; 2nd violin, J. Gaskell; 'cello, Aaron Yates; piano, Mrs. A. Fleming-Mack; clarinet, R. J. Brown; cornet, James Pasha; trombone, Paolo Solzano; flute and piccolo, G. M. Miller; drums, A. D. Carrie.

Finest Musical Treat Ever Given to the Fernie Public

PROCEEDS IN AID OF LOCAL DISTRESS

Beaver Local Union Notes

A special meeting of the above local was held in the Lyric Hall Sunday last, when about 30 members lined up. Owing to Bro. Hughes, president, removing to his ranch, which is about 6 miles from this camp, Bro. Ed. Pickard was voted to the chair. The first business was the appointment of tellers and the arrangement of other details in conenction with the election of District and International Officers at the forthcoming election December 8. The secretary then read a bunch of circulars and official correspondence in connection with the unemployed question, and after the scheme had been elaborately explained by the secretary, and several questions answered, the following resolution was regularly moved, seconded and voted on by ballot:

"That we, the members of Beaver Mines Local Union endorse the scheme recommended by our District Executive Board re the Unemployed Question, and that we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to carry out the spirit and policy of the scheme while the present depression exists."

In favor of the scheme, 29; against, nil.

Needless to say that the tone of the meeting showed the members appreciated the policy of the District officials, especially their offer to donate 30 per cent of their salaries to the unemployed fund if inaugurated, although one member naively remarked that he hoped our District Officials were not learning pointers from politicians and members of parliament, who only concern themselves about the welfare of their constituents when an election is pending and votes are wanted

The following committee was then appointed to act in conjunction with the secretary in order to collect the necessary data regarding the condition of members and their dependants requiring relief: Ed. Pickard, Louis Angelos and John Mikelejik. The meeting then adjourned.

PASSBURG AND VICINITY

At a special meeting of Passburg Local on Friday evening it was unanimously decided to favor the scheme outlined by the District Executive Board. The meeting was not very representative, only seventeen members being present. Possibly, a severe snow storm which followed the advertising of the meeting, may have been responsible for lack of enthusiasm. The meeting also decided that work shall be divided as far as possible.

Bro. Tom Johns was elected neutral scrutineer for the forthcoming election. Passburg scrutineers proceed to Hillcrest on the 8th December, election day.

A special meeting of Local 2839 was called for Friday last, but none of the members showed up. However, we succeeded, with the assistance of several energetic ones, in getting a gathering for Sunday which was fairly representative. The unemployed question was discussed, and the local adopted the proposition of the District Executive unanimously. Regret was expressed, however, that this scheme was not presented two months earlier so that it might now be in operation—instead of consideration. Many questions were asked as to whether the District could relieve the sufferings of some of the members, but nothing definite could be given. While the majority of the members of our organization are thoroughly acquainted with our constitution and the limitations placed upon the disposal of its funds, nevertheless, there was a feeling that conditions called for an over-riding of same.

In answer to our appeal from Maple Leaf for assistance, we have received the following from the government at Edmonton:

"Edmonton, Nov. 9th, 1914.

"Thos. G. Harries, Secretary Miners' Union, Maple Leaf, Alta.

"Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 31st ultimo, addressed to the Honorable the Premier, has been turned over to me in his absence, for reply.

"I may say that this matter has been under consideration by our Government. The Honorable Mr. Mitchell attended a convention held in Calgary on Friday last, at which there was in attendance the mayors of the different cities, and delegates from the Trades and Labor Councils of the Province of Alberta. I have not seen Mr. Mitchell since that date, but as soon as I learn what was done at that time will be glad to inform you.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. STEWART,

Minister of Public Works.

COMING

GEORGE KLEINE'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

A PHOTO DRAMA IN 3 ACTS & 6 PARTS

Orpheum

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

COURT OF REVISION

Public notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision for the purpose of correcting and revising the Municipal Voters' List of the City of Fernie, B. C., for the year 1915, will be held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Fernie, on Thursday, the Tenth day of December, 1914, at the hour of 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

ARTHUR J. MOFFATT,
City Clerk.

Dated at Fernie, B.C., this Nineteenth day of November, A.D., 1914.

AT THE ISIS

In accordance with the recognized policy of this, Fernie's leading motion picture theatre, we announce that we have secured at great cost the magnificent cinematographic production, "The British Army: How it is made and used." At this particular time in our national history too much cannot be claimed for these pictures, whether viewed as an incentive to patriotism for the mother land and the empire, or from an educational standpoint. In either respect this will take rank as the outstanding film of the time.

We shall show "The British Army" two days only, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 25 and 26.

The first exhibition of this film was by Royal Command at Sandringham House, Dec. 1, 1913, on the occasion of the birthday of Queen Alexandra; their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the King and Queen of Norway, H.R.H. Princess Victoria, T.R.H. Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, and other members of the Royal Family being present. Two days later the manufacturers received the following:

"York Cottage, Sandringham, Norfolk, 3rd December, 1913.

"Dear Sir,—I am glad to inform you that their Majesties were greatly pleased with the Cinematographic display of the British Army exhibited at Sandringham on Monday evening, and with the excellent manner with which it was arranged.

"The subjects depicted on the film were well chosen and full of interest, while the absence of vibration in the pictures was much appreciated by the audience. (Signed)

STAMFORDHAM.

"F. Keith-Jones, Esq."

From first to last upwards of 25,000 Officers and men assisted in the production of the British Army film. It is the only one in existence authorized and approved by the British Army Council.

Col. Sir Edward Ward, Bart., Permanent Secretary for War, after Army Council had seen film, wrote to Messrs. Keith, Prowse & Co.:

"The Council appreciates the enterprise and skill shown by your firm in obtaining so excellent a collection of moving pictures of the many phases of life in the Army, and are of opinion that their exhibition will prove of great interest to all who see them, and will also benefit the Army by educating the public to a proper understanding of the true life of a soldier."

LOST—On Sept 7th, Labor Day, a Gold Watch, chain and seal. Any person giving information or returning same to Box 48, Coal Creek, will be reasonably rewarded.

Established April 1899

W. A. INGRAM

Wholesale and Retail *Tobacconist*

BARBER SHOP

Baths and Shoe Shine

BILLIARD ROOM

and LUNCH COUNTER

Our Coffee is Good

ISIS THEATRE

Fernie's Leading Picture Theatre

FIRST IN EVERYTHING WORTH WHILE

FRIDAY, November 20th

LUCILLE LOVE The Girl of Mystery

SERIES No. 4.

SATURDAY, Matinee and Evening, Wm. Shay and Leah Baird in

When the World was Silent

3 REEL IMP DRAMA

Featuring "Little Matty." He meets ex-President Roosevelt, Oscar Hammerstein, Lincoln, Beacon and Harry Oulford, and dreams into wonderland with some wonderful fantasms. Follow up this series and get acquainted with Famous People and Places.

NESTOR COMEDY

with Victoria Forde, Eddie Lyons and Lee Moran—famous "Nestor Comedy Trio."

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, November 25th and 26th

The British Army and How it is Made and Used

Authorized and approved by the British Army Council and shown by Royal Command. Exhibited before the King and Queen and the Royal Family at Sandringham House on the Queen's Birthday, and highly approved by them.

25,000 Officers and men assisted in the production of the British Army Film.

The only film in existence authorized and approved by the British Army Council. Shown in 6 Reels.

NEW and OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY PICTURES AT THE ISIS.