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The District Ledger

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

No. 49, Vol. VIII. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JUNE 5

Developments in Crow's Nest Coal

Will Have Modern Plant for By-Product

An Economy of $1,000 to $1,500 Per Day Will Be Effected—New Plant Will Involve Outlay of $500,000, and the Necessary Money Will Be Forthcoming — Company's Indebtedness Being Reduced.

The erection of a complete modern plant for the reduction of by-products of their mines is contemplated by the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co., Elias Rogers, the president, has been in England securing plans and specifications from the Simon-Carves Co., Limited, of Manchester, the great Anglo-French builders of by-product coke ovens, for an up-to-date plant for the Crow's Nest property, and in the course of a week will leave for the West to go over them with the superintendent of the mines. As proposed, this development will cost between half a million and a million dollars, but Mr. Rogers states that the necessary capital will be forthcoming. It is expected that the foundations for the ovens will be put in this fall, and the plant be under operation next year.

The by-products which will be turned out will be sulphate of ammonia, ammonical liquor, benzol and tar. For the last mentioned it is probable that an additional plant for its further reduction may be required, in order to make the output marketable. On present estimates it is expected that the net result of these operations will mean a saving of from $1,000 to $1,500 a day on the normal daily output of the mines. The utilization of all this waste material should have an important bearing on the profits of the company when once the plant is running.

Mr. Rogers stated to The Post that the company's indebtedness in New York had been reduced from $300,000, as shown in the annual statement, to $150,000. One-third of this amount was paid off between the publication of the statement and the annual meeting, and the balance more recently.—The Financial Post of Canada.

At a conference on the unemployed situation in Vancouver the other day Mr. Bowser announced that all the aliens employed in the mines in the Nanaimo district were being interned and their places filled by British miners, giving preference to those out of work since the recent strike. The aliens would be kept, he said, in local prison until arrangements could be completed for their transfer to the general internment camp at Vernon.—Nanaimo Free Press.

COMPENSATION TO THE DEPENDENTS OF HILLCREST DISASTER WILL BE PAID

The cases of the partial dependents in connection with the compensation claims growing out of the disaster which took place at Hillcrest June 19, 1914, is being taken up at Hillcrest this week.

Mr. Colin McLeod and the officials of the Coal Company will look after the interests of the coal company, whilst the miners' side of the case will be attended to by the officers of the Local Union and Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter of the U. M. W. of A.

K. P.s

All members of Fernie Lodge No. 31, K. P., are urgently requested to attend at the Castle Hall, Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Nomination of officers and other important business. Sojourning knights courteously invited.

MOUNT FERNIE I. O. O. F.

Mount Fernie No. 47, I. O. O. F. will hold Decoration Day services on Sunday, June 6th. Odd Fellows and Rebekahs are requested to assemble at Hall not later than 2.30. Visiting members cordially invited.

JAS. McNICHOLAS,
Recording Secretary.

Some time between a late hour on Saturday night and an early hour on Monday morning the Calgary Cattle Company was burglarized and meat to the approximate value of $25.00 was taken. The entrance was effected through a rear office window. The store of the Co-Operative Society was also entered and a quantity of provisions taken during the same period. The City Police got busy on the case with the result that Thomas Harden, a resident of this city, was placed under arrest on Monday evening and charged with the crime. On Wednesday the accused was given a preliminary hearing, but in the absence of sufficient evidence to send him up for trial, the magistrate dismissed the case.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

J. B. Osborne, the blind Socialist Crows Nest Pass Coal Co., Elias Rogerator will deliver an address on Sunday evening, June 6th, subject, "The Way to Power." Discussion Invited.

Private James Blakemore, of the 54th battalion, and Mrs. A. Van Mechelin, were united in marriage at the Cranbrook registrar's office on Tuesday.

FERNIE FIRST AID AND AMBULANCE CLASS

The examination in First Aid work in connection with the above class was conducted by Dr. Bonnell, of Fernie, B.C., on Thursday and Friday evening, May 27th and 28th. The following candidates were examined and received 1st year certificate:

J. Atkinson	J. Biggs
W. Bailey	W. Commons
W. A. Brown	J. Charnock
A. Becks	R. Commons
W. W. Clarkstone	W. G. Clarke
A. T. Dick	A. Duff
G. Dunn	C. Edgar
H. Foster	C. Gillett
A. Fawcett	J. T. Hebb
A. W. Fearson	C. Hague
P. Green	W. Lancaster
D. Gash	P. Lancaster
H. Haydock	A. Lane
W. Hilton	N. Misissco
W. Hunter	C. McNay
J. Leyland	J. Mills
J. Monks	T. A. Paton
R. S. Phillips	G. Pollitt
H. Quince	J. P. Quigley
T. Quince	E. Rees
R. Stephens	H. Rees
R. Sampson	P. Rawson
C. Stockwell	J. Sweeney
J. Taylor	E. Sherwin
E. Taylor	H. Whitehouse
J. Yates	J. White, sr.
T. H. Williams	J. White, jr.
T. Wiltshire	R. D. Winstanley
F. Worsley	W. McConnell
A. Woodhouse	

The Following have been granted second year or voucher certificates:

J. Hamer
A. Bunch

Third year or medallion:

A. Hancock.

Fourth year or Label:

W. Walley

The following has been received from the B. C. Council of the St. John's Ambulance Association:

"May 10th, 1915.

"We think it advisable that every centre should establish a St. John's Ambulance Brigade division. That will give you an opportunity of keeping the members together and training them and instructing them in voluntary aid work to enable them to be of service in any contingency. We should like secretaries to keep a list of men ready and willing for active service. They must be physically fit and it is advisable that they know something about military and orderly duties.

(Signed) "F. C. McTAVISH."

NOTICE

A grand smoker will be held on Saturday, June 5th, in the basement of Miners' Hall, under the auspices of Fernie Coal Creek Excelsior Band. To commence at 8 p.m. Admission, 50 cents. A good time assured.

H. HAIGH, Sec.

FIELD OPERATIONS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY IN WESTERN CANADA, 1915

Among the operations which will take place during the summer we note Dr. Bruce Rose will study the geology of the Fathead and Crow's Nest coal areas. An examination will be made by Mr. F. H. McLearn of sections of the Benton, Kootenay, Fernie and Blairmore formations of these areas, and fossils will be collected.

Mr. J. S. Stewart will also have charge of a party under Dr. Rose's supervision studying the structure of the disturbed belt of the foothills south of the Old Man River.

The only changes in the C. P. R. services are as follows: No. 514, the Eastbound passenger leaves ten minutes earlier, that is, instead of 18.20. it now pulls out at 18.10, or 6.10 p.m. Prospective passengers please make careful note or "too late, too late," will be the cry. The Calgary-Spokane Flyer, officially numbered as 63, when Westbound leaves Fernie at 1.43, and as No. 64 when Eastbound, with its departing time marked up as 4.18. Bear in mind that the C. P. R. employs the 24 hour system, hence both 63 and 64 are early morning "flyers."

ITALY SUMMONS SOLDIERS HOME FROM DOMINION

Vice-Consul in Winnipeg Notified of Order—Government Pays Way

WINNIPEG, June 1.—The Italian vice-consul here has been notified by his government that all Italians on the list of reserve officers must return immediately and report in Italy at their particular military district. The government pays all expenses. Italians in Canada born between 1876 and 1895, inclusive who are liable to military service, are to hold themselves ready to return to Italy at the first call. When the news became known at Port Arthur, one Italian exclaimed: "When we fight for Italy we fight with the Canadians."

COURTS CAN'T INTERFERE

Labor Unions Immune in Their Own Actions, Says Judge

SEATTLE, May 31.—A court of law can not interfere with or review the action of a labor union which disciplines or expels a member for violating union rules, according to a decision rendered yesterday by Superior Judge Ronald in non-suiting the plaintiff in the case of Schultheiss vs. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Local Union No. 99. C. A. Schultheiss filed charges that a fellow member was working in an unfair shop. The union tried and acquitted the member then expelled Schultheiss from the union for bringing unfounded charges. Counsel for the union raised the point that Schultheiss could not go into court until he had appealed to the International Union. The court went further and sustained the union's right to expel.

KNOX CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, June 6.—11 a.m., Union service in the Baptist Church; 7.30 p.m., Union service in the Presbyterian Church. Monday 7.45 Thoughtful workers. You are cordially invited to attend these services. W. J. MacQuarrie, B.A., minister.

The Fernie members of the 54th Kootenay will attend divine worship at 7.30, when Pastor Foster will preach on "A Soldier's Advice to a Soldier."

ENTERTAINING THE 54th

During the past week the men of the 54th have been entertained individually and collectively.

On Tuesday evening the store clerks and Fort Steele Brewery workers decided to entertain those members who had been employed as workmen with them. The result was a smoking concert and supper was arranged and took place on Tuesday night in the supper room of the Victoria Hall.

Mr. Bert Black was the programmed chairman, but business prevented his attendance in the early part of the entertainment and Mr. A. I. Fisher proved an able deputy. The evening passed quickly with songs, speeches and toasts.

The principal speakers were Col. Mackay, Lieutenant H. E. Barnes, Mr. Alexander Macneil, Captain Moffatt (who made an earnest appeal to all who could not join the contingent to get in with the 107th, and as a result secured several recruits), Mr. Collins, Mr. A. I. Fisher, and F. H. Newnham. Mr. Fisher made a stirring speech, pointing out the absolute necessity for the Allies making a supreme effort to end once and for all this terrible war. He suggested that Great Britain and her colonies must make the same sacrifices that Germany was making if we desired to win; if we were not prepared to make these sacrifies then we should most surely suffer defeat; we were fighting a country who was united as never a nation was before, and if we could not be as united it would be better to quit before we sacrificed the lives of those near and dear. He had confidence, however that these sacrifices would be made, and that it would be upon German soil and around the flag of the Allies that some little drummer or bugler would become famous when he sounded the "Cock o' the North."

During the course of the evening Mr. Bert Black presented Mr. Kenneth Corsan with a handsome pair of pipes in a case, and Messrs. C. Hunnable, D. Cody and F. Collins with handsome goldcase wrist watches. "Bert" addressed to each recipient a few remarks, expressing that the little presents he was handing them would serve as mementoes to them on the field of battle of the anxious friends who awaited their safe and victorious return. Each of the recipients replied with a few remarks in which they expressed their appreciation and thanks.

During the course of the evening Mr. Tom Prentice made a collection and secured $15.00 to purchase tobacco which was distributed to the contingent on Friday morning.

Mr. A. Graham, Mr. A. Prentice, Mr. J. Quinney, Mr. Jimmy Johnson, Mr. Collins and several others contributed items to the programme and a real grand evening was brought to a close by all joining hands and singing "For Aul Lang Syne."

On Wednesday evening the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church entertained the whole contingent of the 54th to supper in the basement of the church, when the men were regaled with eatables, toasts and speeches.

Mr. A. I. Fisher occupied the chair and supporting him were Col. J. MacKay, Capt. Moffatt, Lieut H. E. Barnes, Hon. W. R. Ross, M.P.P., Rev. Robertson of English Church, Dr. Corsan and several others.

Supper and the usual toasts disposed of music and the weighty speeches of the evening were the next items, and for nearly four hours the men had an opportunity of not only listening to good instrumental and vocal selections, but also to the words of advice and encouragement that the speakers had to offer. The Rev. D. Robertson proposed the health of the 54th, to which Capt. Moffatt responded. While Mr. J. J. Martin toasted the 107th and Col. Mackay responded.

The Hon. W. R. Ross addressed the gathering and spoke words of praise and encouragement to the men, and Lieut. Barnes proposed "The Press," to which Mr. D. V. Mott responded.

The artistes included Miss Bennett, Mr. J. Quinney, the Anderson Brothers and others.

Mr. A. I. Fisher, as chairman, reserved his address for the last, but the fire and vim he put into his remarks caused his hearers to burst forth several times with rousing cheers. At the conclusion of his remarks cheers were called for the ladies, the chairman, the 54th, and Hon. W. R. Ross, and those present were unstinting in hurrahs.

COAL CREEK NOTES

George Harrison, formerly of this camp, and one of the survivors of the ill-fated Lusitania, is reported by the Durham Daily Echo to have made a most effective speech describing his experiences at a recruiting gathering in Seaham, Co. Durham. He informed his hearers that he had only two brothers, both had enlisted, and only two sisters, and both their husbands were with the colors, and it was now his intention, if acceptable, to do his little "bit."

The mines were idle on Wednesday resuming work at 7 a.m. Thursday.

A special train of two Great Northern coaches arrived in camp on Tuesday morning, conveying a party of Great Northern officials on a tour of inspection of the camp.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. P. Mulgrew, a daughter [illegible] wall.

The local leather chasers are billed to appear in Fernie on Saturday evening next.

We are requested by the football committee to thank the following Fernie business men for support:

Mutz Brewery	$20.00
Wm. Mills	10.00
Napanee Hotel	10.00
Northern Hotel	5.00
Waldorf Hotel	2.00
A Friend	2.00

The concluding events of the sports took place on Thursday evening last with the following result. Heavyweight wrestling: 1, J. Worthington; 2, J. Simmons. Light weight: 1, D. Nee; 2, Corrigan.

The following is a summary of expenditure in connection with the recent children's sports:

Receipts	
Collected in the camp	$137.40
Expenditure	
Boys' events	$ 56.15
Girls' events	40.40
10c. given to every child under 5 years (123)	12.30
Refreshments for band	11.70
Blank Cartridges for starter	1.60
Total expenses	$121 55
Balance	15 85

W. R. Puckey, sec.

After a nineteen-hour search the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Corlett, who had strayed away from home on Tuesday afternoon was found by young Joe Brown, but being unable to rescue the tot alone from the dangerous position, he called for assistance, which was readily given by an Italian (name unknown). The poor little kiddie must have had a harrowing experience tumbling over banks and wending his way through the bushes, as the torn clothing plainly indicated.

With the exception of scratches and bruises the child is all O. K., and we believe will soon be playing around as if nothing had happened. Mr. and Mrs. Corlett express themselves as deeply grateful to all who participated in the search, including the 64 men of the 54th Battalion, who were detailed to assist.

COKATO SCHOOL

The amount awarded by the Educational Department to the Cokato School trustees, three hundred dollars ($300.00) has now been entirely disbursed, and further progress is suspended until more funds are forthcoming and the children furnished with the necessary educational facilities therefore the trustees respectfully solicit subscriptions from the public, and any amounts subscribed will be duly acknowledged through the press.

The residents of Cokato are all members of the working class, and as a result of the conditions under which they have been laboring for months past they are unable to give any cash donations, but have done the requisite manual work.

Whilst we know there have been many calls upon the purses of our fellow citizens yet we trust that so worthy an object as the one in question will be given assistance even though the sums contributed by each individual be small.

Please make all donations payable to the Home Bank.

The regular monthly tea of the Ladies Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Pearson, Baker Avenue, Prior St., on Wednesday, 9th June, at 3.30 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday, June 6.—10.15 a.m., morning prayer; 11 a.m., Union service, "The Meekness of a Holy Life"; 2.30 p.m., Sunday Schol and Bible class; 7.30 p.m., Union service, Presbyterian Church. Come and bring a friend. Monday, 8 p.m., B. Y. P. U. meeting. Thursday, 8 p.m., Prayer and Bible study. Friday, 8 p.m., choir practice. A. L. Foster, pastor.

Monday's casualty list contains the name of John Grimshaw, 16th Batallion (wounded)—of Hillcrest Mines.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—I would ask you to allow me a small space in our valuable paper to say a few words in reply to an article which appeared in your contemporary—The Fernie Free Press—of its last issue, re the band question.

From start to finish it has not been any of our seeking; we were content to "gang our ain gait," but just as soon as we were making a little headway a certain clique cast longing eyes—or may be it was jealous eyes—upon our progress. I am inclined to think the latter.

Now, to let the "people" of Fernie know our views on this matter. Please make special note on "People," because it embraces the whole population of Fernie, and not a certain element of the "people." Therefore to let them know the truth, I wish to take this opportunity of bringing it to their notice.

Since commencing this band two years ago we have had various conditions to combat. One, and not the least, has been the lack of work for our players. Another condition: the present war has taken eleven of our players to shoulder the rifle instead of blowing a musical instrument.

Now, I think the Free Press should give us a little credit for that anyway. "Free" means a little liberty, but they have even taken that from us. They take their hats off to us, for which we wish to extend all our thanks.

We wish to let the people know that we, as an English-speaking band (of course it is not our fault we are English-speaking, it is only an accident of birth over which we have no control) and have not got anything against the Italians or their band, [illegible] join our ranks provided it is a brass band. This, in our opinion is equivalent to amalgamation, and we can see no objection. We will not allow any clique to exploit us in this town in a matter which is outside of their province. Further, we are perfectly [illegible] and feel sure that he is second to none in Fernie. When a better man comes along we shall all know it, but so long as this controversy continues they will give this city a wide berth.

All we ask is to be left alone, for we intend either to sink or swim according to our original intentions. Trusting this is self-explanatory.

What I should like to know however, Mr. Editor, is, can the Free Press or any individual in Fernie explain to the people what instruments would be needed to balance a mixed band? If they can it will prove that we are at least justified in sticking to a brass band in Fernie.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours respectfully,
HY. MARTIN,
Member Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Band

Explosion at Nanaimo, B. C.

The mighty roster of the dead who go down into the bowels of earth to get access to the means of a livelihood received twenty-two additions shortly after 4 o'clock last Thursday afternoon just after the change of shifts at the Reserve Mine of the Western Fuel Company. The shock of the explosion was quite distinctly felt on the service.

There were 36 men in the mine at the time of the disaster and of these 13 were rescued uninjured, whilst one, Fioretti, is in the hospital in a very serious condition. The mine is in the earlier stages of development. There are two main levels being driven east and West, and it was in the latter where practically all the unfortunate men were working when death overtook them.

Four of the survivors, Arthur Gould, Fred Cook, A. Cook and John Graham, owe their lives to the display of the highest and noblest type of bravery, and which, by no means common, is not infrequently found among those whose daily avocations are classed as extra hazardous. The name of this man is Thompson, plain Bill Thompson. He was with the four men mentioned when the explosion took place, but they decided to take refuge in the rock tunnel because of the thickening and suffocating fumes practicaly overcoming them, whilst he decided that as a second explosion often follows, that he might reach safety by groping his way to the bottom of the shaft 150 yards away. Success crowned his efforts. No sooner had he reached the surface that anxiety for the four comrades prompted him to request a Draeger helmet. He had never worn one before and as there was nobody to instruct him he had to give up that method. But nothing daunted, he persisted in returning to those in distress despite three ineffectual attempts, he managed to get through on his fourth journey and lead his four almost exhausted companions out to safety. Such moral and physical courage under circumstances of so trying a nature, and but imperceptibly realized by those outside of the mining industry, calls for the loudest approbation. There are two other men, Clark and Marz, who are entitled to a mead of praise. They were on their way out and could easily have obtained safety for themselves, but on the way they found Fioretti, an Italian driver, injured, whom they were found assisting when the rescue party came up to them.

The dead are: W. Ball, Ed. Beck, T. Bewley, F. Crew, John Davis, W. Guffogg, R. Haddow, T. Harker, R. Kirkbride, J. Leach, Nick Lelek, J. L. Masz, James McEwen, Wm. McEwan, R. McMillan, L. Shaw, J. Sutter, F. Texchek, Paul Vitta, E. Walishvil, Alf (Slim) Williams.

Seriously injured: J. Floretti.

Survivors: H. Clark, A. Cook, F. Cook, J. Davis, A. Gould, J. Graham, J. S. Jones, A. L. Masz, J. T. Neen, J. Vukosic, W. Thompson, R. Wilson.

In Wednesday's Canadian casualty list, J. Lenzo, place of birth Italy, but who has been serving with the third Field Company, Canadian Engineers, is reported wounded. Lenzo was a member of the first contingent from this city, and bore the distinction of being the only member of that contingent who was Italian, but being a naturalized British subject, was allowed to enter the British ranks. Another casualty in the Fernie contingent is unofficially reported by T. Mitchinson in a letter to a friend here, wherein he states that Andrew Cameron has been killed in action.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday when John Pollard and Muriel Bonnell were united for life.

Born—On Tuesday, June 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Oakley, a son and a daughter.

Further casualties of Fernie volunteers reported:

W. Worr, believed to be Wm. W. Orr—wounded.

J. A. Osborne—wounded, 2nd time.

Missing: Robert Snowden, Robert Crichton, Ferd Mitchell (believed to be Fred Mitchard.

LOCALS, PLEASE NOTE

Copies of the Constitution and new Agreement will be sent out from this office to all locals in District 18 during the coming week.

STAY AWAY!

All mineworkers are requested to STAY AWAY FROM BELLEVUE, Alta., as there is not near enough work for those already there. The men in this camp have been practically idle for the last five months and there are no immediate prospects of improvement, despite the "newspaper prosperity" that threatens us every day. STAY AWAY!

Clarkstone and Price Write From Front

Dave Rees, Fernie.

Dear Old Friend,—Your most welcome letter received and pleased to hear the folks are all well. I am not going to write much just now as it is not my long suit, but will let you know that I am "right side up with care," even if I have had a hard time of it lately, that's nothing to wonder at in this neck of the woods. Anyway, I feel tickled to be able to tell you in my own tinpot way that I have won the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Well, there were some engineers working in a mine in the trenches where we were, and they were going to blow it up, but while they were below they got gassed. One of them managed to crawl to the top and tell us what had happened, so when they called for volunteers, your humble was one, making three of us in all. We had just got an officer out, and whilst helping to bring him around the two who went down with me got gassed, so you can bet your life we were busy. I was the only one to go down twice, but we managed to save five out of the six alive, and for this I got the medal.

Give my regards to all the boys and tell them I shall be glad to have a line from any of them, and if I don't write right back they'll know the reason is because I can't; but this I will do, I'll drop a line as soon as I can. So long, Dave, and with best respects to the wife and kiddies, and hoping you'll write soon.

Your friend,
F. CLARKSTONE.

5625 Comp. 3, Batt. 3,
Coldstream Guards,
4th Guard's Brigade,
British Expeditionary Force.

Belgium, April 21st, 1915.

Dear Tom,—I received your letter and was glad to hear that you and the family are well. As for me, After a very wet winter, spring and fine weather are here. Our battery has been in action for a month in France, and now we are moved into Belgium. So far we have had no casualities, which is lucky. By the reports we have done well but then we were not in the hot part of the firing line, but expect we'll get it much better before very long. Any way the boys are in good spirits, and ready to take what comes. There's lots of excitement in front of us, and we can hear one continual roar of guns and flashing bursts of shells whilst around and above us, like huge birds, the aeroplanes are flying here and there—it sure is a great sight.

The infantry has more exciting work than we do, as they are close up to the trenches, in some places they are not more than 30 yards from the enemy. I have not met many of the boys from Fernie since coming here, and some I haven't seen since we left Valcartier.

I see George quite often; he is in 1st Brigade Ammunition Column, which supplies us with ammunition. He's doing well, and has got his stripe (bombardier).

May 4th, 1915

Dear Tom,—I've a very different tale to tell you since I wrote the first part of this letter. We have been in real war; the bloodiest war that ever was fought. Our infantry lost heavily, but they made a name for themselves. The Germans don't fight fair, they half poisoned our troops with poisonous gases, but they'll repent for this before the war is over. The artillery did some fine work. The Germans nearly broke through our lines; we turned our guns on them with open sights, and the slaughter was simply awful. Our artillery casualities are not so heavy considering the shell fire we underwent, but we lost quite a lot of horses.

With best wishes to you and yours, I'll close.

Your Old Friend,
WILL PRICE

(Enclosed with the above letter to Mr. Uphill was a picture post card of a French heavy artillery piece of 150 worked by gunners from the Creusot factory.)

HELPING THE MAN AT THE FRONT

The Red Cross shipment which was forwarded this week contained the following articles:

1271 pairs socks, 52 sheets, 120 pillow slips, 41 night shirts, 600 cheesecloth handkerchiefs, 465 bandages, 77 flannel fomentations, 528 cup covers, 3188 mouth wipes, 38 towels, 2 pair wristlets.

Of the socks collected on Sock Day 10 dozen pairs were sent to the recruiting office here for the use of the soldiers. Thirty dollars of the amount collected was used to buy wool for hand-knit socks. Below is the list of this week's donations.

Mrs. White, Hosmer—4 prs. socks.
Mrs. Carbill—1 pr. kneecaps.
Mrs. Lancaster—1 pr. socks.
Mrs. N. E. Suddaby—4 quilts.
Mrs. J. S. Irvine—10 pillow cases.
A Friend, from Coal Creek—$1.00 for socks.
Mrs. J. J. Martin—1 pr. socks.
Mrs. Gould—1 pr. socks.
Mrs. S. Graham—1 bolt cheese-cloth.
Miss Murray's school children—1000 mouth wipes.
Mrs. C. F. Wallace—Parcel of old linen.
Mrs. F. White—Towels.
Mrs. Mills—3 prs. socks.
Miss J. Andre—Bandages.
Mr. Gregory of Dorr—12 pr. socks.

VETERAN'S ATTENTION!

A meeting of the Veterans' Association is called for Sunday night, June 6th, at 7 p.m. Basement of Christ Church. Full attendance requested.

Geo. O'Brien, Sec.

South Wellington Mine Disaster

Miners Urge Discharge of Inspectors

Disclosures relative to the causes of nineteen men who lost their lives in the South Wellington mines should be watched very carefully by the general public. For these reasons the miners' organization has contended all through their strike and previous to said strike the Government Inspectors did not compel the Coal Companies to comply with the mining laws and on different occasions I have informed Sir Richard McBride that I knew this to be true, but that it was impossible to get a direct charge against them on account of the system of victimization which exists through the coal mining companies in this Island.

Any miner who would give evidence against these companies or inspectors would be indirectly discriminated against and have to seek work elsewhere.

His answers were always that if we brought a direct charge against any of the inspectors he would prosecute same. Watch the proceedings of the government with regard to disclosures that have been brought out at this coroner's inquest.

Four of the miners who gave evidence are now working. Some of them at the Reserve Shaft under the management of Thomas R. Stockett and some at South Wellington. Parfish, Corley, Wilson and Ray, swore that there was a seepage of water through the coal with a stagnant smell, and in my opinion they will be indirectly discriminated against in the very near future and victimized and forced from the mines on Vancouver Island.

It is my intention as each of these men are victimized to call upon the general public and to show them definitely what the miners on Vancouver [illegible]

Now I want to call the attention of the general public to the fact that at the time of the said disaster every paper was expressing sympathy for the relatives of the unfortunate victims. Will that same sentiment of sympathy prevail in assisting to have a fair and impartial enquiry into these matters and compel the Provincial Government to pass a law making it compulsory to have mine inspectors elected by the miners and not appointed by the government. If so it will be a humanitarian act and will result in the saving of money, many lives of the men who follow the mining industry for a livelihood.

At the present time there is not a mine inspector in the employ of the Provincial Government who has not been taken from the position of superintendent, or mine manager from the various coal companies, while there are numerous miners in the Province who have the necessary qualifications to fill these positions.

In conclusion, permit me to ask the organized labor movement and the general public to endorse the following resolution and forward same to Sir Richard McBride, Minister of Mines at Victoria, B.C.:

"Whereas it has been proved by the coroner's inquest at Nanaimo, re the South Wellington Disaster in which nineteen men were drowned, that Chief Inspector of Mines, Thomas Graham and Inspector John Newton wilfully and wrongfully allowed the jury to be misled relative to the scale on the blue prints in which one scale was one hundred feet to the inch and the other one hundred and thirty-two feet to the inch, and by doing so are guilty of criminal negligence to the general public, in their capacity of mine inspectors.

"Therefore be it resolved that we insist upon the immediate dismissal of these two men for the benefit of humanity and the saving of lives of men in the mining industry."

The plan of the old Southfield workings has been in the government office for many years and all inspectors have free access to same, and according to the Coal Mines Regulation Act it was their duty to know what scale the South Wellington Company were operating under.

Yours truly,
ROBT. FOSTER.

THE FOLLIES AT THE GRAND THEATRE

The 1915 Follies who are so well known to the coast cities will make their first appearance in this city at the Grand Theatre tonight (Thursday).

Their programme will consist of the usual Folly Half in which each member is given an opportunity to score in his or her individual number. The second half of the programme is, however, [illegible] sketch "The Follies in France." This sketch was written by Mr. Hilliam on information given him by a gentleman who actually interviewed Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terris after their concert tour through the war zone in France. The Follies [illegible] have played in Vancouver and in Victoria, and in numerous places on Vancouver Island, and has been pronounced one of the best productions of the Follies.

The cast includes Mr. B. C. Hilliam the well-known author and musician. Miss Anne Lochead, the soprano of the Pacific Coast, Norah Hayden, Eleanor Harrison, Miss Millicent Wood of the E. P. Benson Company, Victor Dyer of the Norman V. Norman Company and Henry Anstie of the Criterion, London. Playgoers who fail to see this company will indeed be missing a treat.

Fernie's complement of 160 men for the 54th Battalion has now been secured.

FURNITURE FOR SALE at J. J. Macdonald's, 95 Howland Ave.

The District Ledger

Published every Thursday evening at its office, Pellatt Avenue, Fernie, B.C. Subscription: $1.00 per year, for Dominion of Canada; $1.50 per year elsewhere (in advance). An excellent advertising medium. Largest circulation in the District. Advertising rates on application. Up-to-date facilities for the execution of all kinds of book, job and color work. Mail orders receive special attention. Address all communications to the District Ledger.

J. W. BENNETT,
Editor-Manager

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UNION LABEL FERNIE B.C.

UHLICH IS ACQUITTED

TRINIDAD, Colo., May 24.—A verdict of not guilty was returned tonight by the jury in the case of Robert Uhlich, a union leader, charged with the murder of Mack Powell, a cowboy, October 9, 1913. Powell was killed in a fight between mine guards and striking coal miners near Ludlow during the Colorado coal strike. The verdict was reached on the first ballot.—U. M. W. A. Journal.

This man was held incommunicado (shut up in gaol and not allowed to communicate with anybody) for 25 days. He managed to smuggle a letter outside telling of the brutal treatment by the military, this incensed Captain E. Smith, who promised Uhlich a release if he would retract, this he refused to do. He was kept in goal until September, 1914, during which time he contracted tuberculosis. After 18 months incarceration it only took the jury three hours to decide his innocence. Incidents like his have become common-place. This man's real crime was that he was an agitator, dangerous to the coal corporations because he was trying to arouse his fellow-workers to a realization of the necessity of taking the proper measures to escape from their thraldom. Here's a man who is faithful to the class of which he is a member, and his guerden and reward is close confinment in a foul cell where he contracts an incurable disease. The working class can do but little for him as an individual, but by their actions they can, at the ballot box, do far more effectual work than all "resolutings" and "whereases" that were ever published. It was not at Uhlich as a man that this blow was aimed alone, but at the working class as a class, and it should be the aim and object of every member thereof to prove by his conduct that "An injury to one is the concern of all," thus making "solidarity" a fact and not merely a figure of speech.

PREPARING FOR CONSCRIPTION

MONTREAL, May 29.—The Gazette's London correspondent, cabling last night said that the announcement that conscription will be introduced next month is made by the weekly paper, Town Topics, which says that the Government will propose legislation empowering the military authorities to call up men in four classes, namely: 1st class, unmarried men, 18 to 35 years; 2nd class, married men, 18 to 25 years; 3rd class, married men, 25 to 35 years; 4th class, unmarried men, 35 to 45 years. Town Topics states, the Gazette correspondent adds, that the pay and separation allowance will be lower than those given to voluntary recruits.

The above item has been given the widest publicity throughout Canada and is, we believe, the source of the rumors current around town that conscription was soon to be enforced in Great Britain.

We may state for the benefit of our readers that the weekly "Town Topics" quoted as an authority has not heretofore been regarded as a Government mouthpiece, and we feel confident that if this measure had been decided upon some daily newspaper with more recognized connection with the powers that be would have been selected as the harbinger of so important a piece of news.

It would be the height of folly to state that conscription in Great Britain will never take place in view of what has already happened since the inception of the war, and probably ere peace is declared many "cherished liberties" will be conveniently side-tracked in order to meet what may be regarded as military exigencies.

The Defense of the Realm Act places unrestricted power in the hands of the military authorities, and they could put conscription immediately into effect without consulting Parliament at all.

We do not expect that compulsory military service will be initiated in the near future, because the consensus of opinion on the subject is not dearth of men but of munitions of war are retarding operations.

Recently a dignitary of the Church of England who had paid a visit to the front gave as a reason why more advances were not being made was the lack of shot and shell compelled men to remain in their trenches for several days on a state of inactivity.

The suggestive remark that the pay and separation allowance of pressed men will be less than those given to voluntary recruits is worthy of consideration in the light of the rewards bestowed upon those who have fought for their (?) country as did the soldier whose case we cite hereunder, taken from an old country paper received this week:

"William Goodlad, pensioned from the army with 1s. 1d. (26 cents) a day, stated to have five medals, one with four clasps, was charged at Westminster with stealing meat, etc. Mr. Warburton, with Mr. T. Dutton, for the prosecu-

er, said it was a sad and remarkable case for the accused had had a long and remarkable career in the army. He was the wearer of five decorations including medals for long service and god character. His discharge was marked "A good, reliable, trustworthy and hardworking soldier.' The magistrate, Mr. Horace Smith said he had received a letter of high character for accused from the Colonel commanding the Coldstream Guards. He bound defendant over to come up when called upon."

Repeatedly we have read about what grand rewards will be given to those who have defended their country's (?) honor and integrity. The above shows how they are rewarded after putting in the best years of their life in army service. This instance could be repeated many times over throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. One shilling and one penny, or twenty-six cents a day.

We do not know whether Sundays are included, but granted that they are, then the sum of 7s. 7d., approximately $1.90 is the amount upon which a full grown man is expected to sustain life each week.

From the evidence produced this man was given a discharge bearing testimony to his excellent character so that on that score no fault could be bound.

The wonder is not that so few have enlisted but that so large a number have volunteered, although in many cases the most potent recruiting sergeant has been the actual or threatened waist-line vacuum.

To those who entertain any notions of what is the fate of pensioned soldiers, we recommend them to study the case of William Goodlad and profit thereby.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MILITARISM AND MILITARISM?

Discipline, system, organization are necessary to the consummation of any plan but militarism not only connotes these essentials, it likewise engenders autocraticism, another word for superlative despotism.

Here's a case in proof:

A youth now serving with the Canadian forces whilst on the way to make his report is met by a member of the kitchen brigade, holding up his bleeding hand, which he has had the misfortune to gash accidentally whilst at work. The humanitarian impulse prompts the young man to render first aid, he looks among his belongings for bandages and antiseptics, and having rendered first-aid continues on his interrupted journey. He is two minutes late and despite the fact that his explanation is given and it's accuracy easily demonstrated for this his first crime (?) he was docked one month's pay.

This did not happen in the Second Prussian Guards, but to a member of the first Canadian contingent. "Militarism" is not only "Made in Germany."

THE WAR

The war has now entered on the tenth month of its existence, and with all the curtailments of individual liberies that have taken place since its inception the iteration and reiteration that it as a battle for freedom still continues, although now and then there is a refreshing outburst of candor from some well-known writer laying bare the real purpose of this gigantic struggle.

It is a fight for freedom, but not for "freedom" as usually regarded. It is a conflict between divergent commercial interests for "freedom" of one faction to exploit more extensively than another the markets of the world and, of course, with them the workers of the world market.

As is customary when the material interests of the ruling class are jeopardized, "honor," "justice," and a host of other useful abstractions are loudly and insistently asseverated. The protection of small countries is advanced as an argument, whereas the history of what has taken place in the past, and of which there are many instances known to the student, conclusively prove the shallowness of these pretences. Instead of appealing to sentiment and resorting to subterfuge, the more straightforward even though it may be termed "callous" by the super sensitive, would be for the bourgeois rulers of Great Britain to state they were parties to the neutrality of Belgium because they recognized with Napoleon that the possession of Antwerp by a first-rate power was in verity a dagger pointing at the commercial heart of Britain, and that Germany's rupture of the pact simply meant as a plain business proposition for the protection of business interests every available material and method should be used to frustrate her intentions. The realization that so far as land forces are concerned Britain was sorely handicapped, but with France as an ally, likewise determined to resist German encroachment upon her preserves, and Russia holding Austria in check, not to speak of a number of smaller nations, she might not only thwart Prussia's arrogant attitude of being the World Power, but likewise [illegible] stemming that she will be compelled to be so long binding up her wounds that, in the meantime, as a competitor in the world market her effectiveness would be considerably depreciated, and Great Britain a secure dominion power correspondingly.

Stripped of masquerading verbiage, the above is Britain's real position, and a few of her leading economists have candidly admitted it.

That she (Great Britain) would have preferred to follow the even tenor of her way without this bloody struggle may be conceded, but that she did not, sooner or later, expect the outburst, is plainly refuted by her entente or understanding with those other powers who are her allies today; allies that in previous periods have been her bitter foes, and against whom a [illegible] animosity has been displayed as is felt for her present antagonists.

It is not beyond the realm of possibility in the whirlwig of world polities that there may be a completely reversed line-up within the next 25 years.

Those whose memory goes back to the days of Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli) will easily recall with what solicitude "the sick man of Europe" (Turkey) was coddled and used as a buffer against the encroachment of the Russian Bear, but now a shuffle of the checkerboard has made the whilom friend a foe, and the erstwhile antagonist an ally.

So far as Germany was concerned, her commercial interests were confronted on the East by her rapidly developing Slavic competitor, hence as a like fear was entertained by her neighbor, Austria, then their dual alliance was an imperative necessity.

Again, her ever-increasing population with its insistent demands for, more democratic treatment, did not suit her hidebound Junkers who feeling that industrial expansion was cramped by the inadequacy of shipping facilities in the western zone, deemed the time was ripe to stifle the incessantly rising tide of unrest and, by throwing down the gauntlet decide the question of whether she would burst from internal pressure or take a chance of world expansion, even at the risk of being crushed by her commercial rivals.

The die is cast and much as we desire peace, because the longer the fight continues the more frightful will be the slaughter, we are convinced it will not be attained so long as the one group of workers, now transformed into soldiers, can be obtained who will submit to being pitted against the other, and there is but little indication of this happening in the near future, so far as our limited observations go.

The Workmen's Compensation Act.

We have received a very interesting article from the pen of A. S. Wells, secretary of the B. C. Federation of Labor which our limited space compels us to shorten, however, we give the more salient features of his critique and recommend their careful study to our readers so that when the question is being discussed by the Attorney-General, should he come as is expected to Fernie, they will have a clearer understanding of its merits and demerits.

After commenting upon the care that is taken of machinery and the slight consideration shown to the human element when it is deemed time to throw it upon the industrial scrap-heap; the difficulties with which the injured worker or his dependents have to contend when litigation results; the lack of safeguards for workers because of the expense entailed, he points out the importance of compelling the master class to reach a realization that it is cheaper to exercise reasonable care of the lives and limbs of the workers than it is to pay the compensation, just as they take care of their horses or machinery.

In alluding to the effect of the introduction of the compensation act in England, Mr. Wells says: "The Compensation Act brought about, to a large degree, the discrimination against old men, or men who were showing any signs of the infirmities of old age, and in this respect we should learn from experience, and on examination we find in Bowser's draft act things that will give rise to unpleasant complications.

Then again, Mr. Wells points out the effect of the interpretation of the word "outworker" shall mean a person to whom articles are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, or repaired, or adapted for sale in his own home or other premises, not under the control or management of the person who gave out the articles or materials "must have a disadvantageous influence, inasmuch as it opens the possibility for the establishment of a great force of outworkers with the attendant evils of the sweatshop and the piece-work system.

As the act is not applicable to casual labor it means the shutting out of compensatory benefits of a very appreciable percentage of workers, or to put the position of the case clearly, the writer says:

"The act is so limited in its scope that it is to all intents and purpose useless, and seems to be rather an act to define who shall not be paid compensation, than one to provide for the payment of it."

Regarding the waiting period of two weeks, after quoting Mr. Bowser as follows, "That there are two sides to every question, the employer has to be heard as well as the employe, because it is the employer that has to pay the bill, so to speak, and he must be used in such a way that he does not think this bill will be prohibitive, and that he will have to close down his works, for if the works close down there will not be any employment for the workman, and we want to be fair," Mr. Wells asks where is the element of fairness when the employee must shoulder the loss entailed for minor accidents as well as lose wages during the two weeks' incapacitation, and as the majority of accidents come under this category how does this reconcile the assertion that the cost of injury is to be placed on those who profit from the operation of industry with the irrefutable fact of the preponderance of the injuries being limited to the two week period.

The division of the burden is—

Worker: Two weeks' loss of wages if the injury is not of longer duration, all the pain and suffering consequent upon the injury, the expenses of the medical treatment, the loss of 45 per cent of his wages during the time incapacitated and, if over two weeks, also the burden of going through life maimed and disfigured.

Employer: If less than two week—0; if over two weeks the payment of 55 per cent of the wages that would otherwise be lost to the worker.

The above is decidedly a very one-sided division.,

Further Exemptions

Besides the exemptions of outworkers and casual laborers, from the provisions of the act, there are further exemptions, the men and women engaged in the distribution of commodities, outside of railroad workers, are practically shut out, and it is doubtful if women workers are included in the act at all, as in the interpretation of the term "Workman" there is no mention of female labor.

Another large section of the workers, the Longshoremen, are also evidently unprovided for, as they are not mentioned in Schedule No. 1 or Schedule No. 2.

Evidently recoghizing that the majority of those injured in the following of industrial occupations were excluded from part one of the act, the framer of the act inserted what is known as Part Two, this is supposed to deal with the old practice of the Common Law in compensation cases, and deals with contributory negligence as regarding accidents that are not provided for in part one of the act, presumably the exemptions that have been already mentioned. And Mr. Bowser, speaking at Victoria, said, contributory negligence on the part of the workman, will not hereafter bar his recovery of damages, but will, however, be taken into consideration in the assessment of damages.

Anyone being at all conversant with the contributory negligence clause will, however, know how this works. It is an easy matter for the employer to find some hook to hang the fault upon, and in this case it would be upon the injured, as it would be cheaper for the employer, and this is the clause that practically all compensation cases have been fought upon in this province under the old act, and should be eliminated in any act that is supposed to provide compensation.

The Saskatchewan Act passed in the year 1910, provides that compensation shall be paid whether or not the injured workman was a party to the accident by his contributory negligence or not. And whilst this clause in Part II. may seem to be a forward step, it will only make for more litigation in cases where the accident does not come under Part I. of the act, as lawyers will have some show of getting something for their trouble, even though the fact is proved that there was contributory negligence.

After careful study of the different clauses of the act introduced at the last session of the House by Mr. Bowser, the following are the conclusions that I have arrived at, and while taking into consideration all acts that are in operation in this and other countries, and seeing their many good and bad points, I do not think that we should be guided in our opinion of the act by deciding that it may be better or worse than some other act which may have been passed, say in Ontario, but rather on the merits of the act itself, and as to whether it will do that which we have the desire to see accomplished, and taking this view there can be no doubt that the act will not do away with the many evils arising from industrial accidents for the reason that it does not contain that principle. That the State should provide for those who are deprived of their means of support, and that this shall be accomplished by the taxation of those who profit by industry. That it does not penalize those who profit by industry that have been found to

(Continued on Page Three)

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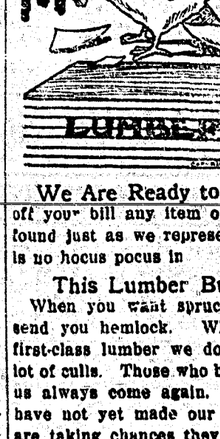

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List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Post and P. O. Address
[illegible]	[illegible]	P. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta
181	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
1163	Blairmore	Wm. Archer, Blairmore, Alta
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Pasburg, Alta
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2533	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2377	Corbin	R. Garbitt, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Swanston, Chinook Mines, Commerce, Alt.
2214	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1658	Hillcrest	Mack Sigler, Hillcrest, Alta
174	Lethbridge	R. Peacock, Box 24, Lethbridge, Alta.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst Alta.
2339	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Pasburg, Alta.
2324	Michel	Richard Beard, Michel, B. C.
2352	Pasburg	T. G. Harries, Pasburg, Alta
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
1378	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hecter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1997	Drumheller Mines	Jas Brewster, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

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MICHEL NOTES
By "Square Deal."

Glad to report the water in the creek is clearer than it has been for some time past to the relief of both water drinkers and anglers. We hope Prohibitionists will please take note and if pollution of our water supply is repeated they will help us to "prohibit" and prosecute the culprits.

Tom Connor, the Socialist standard bearer for this constituency at the next Provincial Election, delivered open-air addresses at Natal and Michel. The indifference of the working class was clearly shown by the small percentage of that class present to hear the subject of how the evils of which they are continuously grumbling about can be uprooted. The speaker reviewed the legislation that had been enacted for the past 12 years in this Province supposedly of benefit to the working class, pointing out that as they had experimented long enough and seen the result it was up to them to study the real causes, and having done so then cast their ballot for the ending of this system of exploitation. There is no shortage of applicants for jobs at the different mines every day, but the demand for the worker's commodity is by no means brisk. The mines were operative five days last week. We hope it may continue, but who knows? The news of improved conditions has been circulated broadcast, with the result that many are coming in here from outside points only to be sadly disappointed, so think all workers would be well advised to stay away from this camp for some time.

The Italian Co-Operative store has opened for business and we are pleased to note is being well patronized by the workers of Michel and Natal.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Brandeis took place from Natal last Wednesday. Quite a large following of sympathising friends followed the deceased to her last resting place in the Michel cemetery. Mr. Brandeis desires to express his heartfelt thanks to all those who showed him such kindly sympathy in his recent bereavement.

A fine baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Owen. Mother and daughter doing well.

Anglers who were up the river last week-end report very poor catches, despite the use of their most tempting baits.

The former employees of the Grain Belt Construction Company, many of whom are in Michel, are still wondering when additional payment due them long ago for services rendered will be forthcoming. So far they have received but 25 per cent of the total, with the assurance given that the remainder would soon follow, but although several months have now elapsed there is no date fixed when a further payment will be made. In the meantime board bills are mounting up.

It is with pleasure we announce that our old friend Dan Fowler, who met with a very nasty accident a short time ago in new No. 3 mine, is now on the highway to recovery, and sincerely trust that in the near future we may be able to announce that he is as well as can be expected to be for one who has suffered the loss of three toes.

The Natal Opera House of Natal has resumed its bi-weekly service, and is showing some very good pictures, and we trust that the manager, Mr. Almond, may be successful in his enterprise, and thus enable the residents of Natal to enjoy the movies without the necessity of walking to Old Town.

BELLEVUE

The people of this town were thrown into a state of excitement on Tuesday midnight by the blowing of the mine whistle. Upon investigation it proved to be a fire in the No. 1 washhouse, discovered by a driver coming off the afternoon shift. Very little damage was done to the building, but a number of men were unfortunate enough to lose their working outfits.

Mr. Connor, the Socialist candidate for the Fernie Riding in the coming election, addressed a meeting in the Workers' Hall.

Jack and George Hutton have returned from their trip to Bonnie Scotland and report Dass O.K.

One of our citizens, who was committed for perjury some time ago, has resumed his freedom.

A grand cricket match was played here on Saturday between Bellevue v. Hillcrest, before a good crowd. The game put up was of a high order and resulted as follows. Bellevue, 64; Hillcrest, 50. Hamilton and Kelly contributed over 5 per cent of the score, for Bellevue, while the former and Patterson bowled unchanged for the victors. Dudley was the most effective of many bowlers for Hillcrest, and also top scorer with the bat for that team.

The sporting element of this burg have at last come out of their shell, with the result that football, baseball and cricket abound galore. If there are any teams in other camps who would like to pit themselves against our aggregations, communicate with that live wire Harry Fisher, and accommodation will be found.

[illegible] team threw down the gauntlet to it [illegible] a hungry nine for a game of baseball. The game was well advertised and a good crowd was present who witnessed a most exciting game ending as follows: Windsor, nine; Patterson, 6.

The regular meeting of Local 431 will be held next Sunday at the usual time and place; business very important, including nomination of officers.

Jack Shone and Dave Roberts have built themselves a fine looking two-roomed house on the Conley Townsite.

James Holmes met with an accident last week in No. 1 mine whilst following his occupation of timber packer.

Mr. Taylor, of Calgary, the travelling optician, is again doing business in this burg.

Some of our soldier boys, now resident at Calgary, are expected home for a few days in early June.

Mr. James Burke is again plagued in a similar manner to what Job was but is bearing up with remarkable patience, that has the said Job skinned miles.

ZAM-BUK AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

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

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

Ed. Christie was holding forth in the Methodist pulpit on Sunday last to a large congregation. His subject was "Who is my neighbor?"

Mr. Black, of Blairmore, will occupy the Methodist pulpit on Sunday next.

From time to time we have seen Coal Creek described as the Garden City of the West, but from visitor's comments on the results obtained by some of our horticultural artists, we are of the opinion that the aforesaid title belongs to Bellevue.

COMMERCE

Coalhurst baseball team paid a visit to this camp with the expectations of having a easy mark, but they found out that the Diamond was too much for them. Score: Diamond, 16; Coalhurst, 5.

Work around the mine proves much about the same as last report—very quiet.

Mr. A. Kealey, manager of the Muirhead store here, has returned after a trip to the States.

Pte. A. Green, of the 20th Battery, which is to leave Lethbridge soon, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Lizzie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver of this camp.

Mrs. A. Reid left here last week on a visit to her parents at the coast.

Vice-President W. Graham, and A. J. Carter, traveling auditor, visited this camp last week.

Victoria Day was a day of sports for the school children of this camp, and Diamond City also. However, the rain came on and they all adjourned to the old boarding house, where they were served with tea and coffee and cake which was supplied by the ladies of the two places, also ice cream, which was supplied by Mr. Muirhead. When the rain cleared a splendid program of sports was gone through and the children thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Conditions around here at present are very dull. The mine worked one day and a half last week and nothing this week to date.

Mr. W. Jefferies, the coal company checkweighman, has returned home after a three weeks' trip on business in Oklahoma.

The boys of this camp and Diamond had a good time the other night o'er the installation of a new surgeon by the name of Dr. Inkorte, who is taking over the practice of Dr. A'Arc, who has gone to the States.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

The mines here are working bad as usual. No. 3 Mine worked two days last week and No. 6 mine was idle.

James Vair of Stafford Village reports his crop looking fine.

The miners' band held their usual picnic on Stafford Bottoms on Sunday 30th, everybody enjoying themselves.

Jack Foster and William Thomas, both of Taber, were in attendance at the funeral of Harry Aspey, held on Friday last.

A sad fatality took place at Warner, Alta., on Monday, May 24th, when Hy. Aspey, a "Wigganer," better known as "Soi" Aspey, was killed by a fall of roof in the above-mentioned mine. The Lethbridge Local Union handled the funeral, which was held on the 28th ult. from the undertaking parlors of A. T. Hurst, at 2 p.m. The miners' band was in attendance, and a large number of his friends who accompanied the remains to the Methodist Church where a very impressive service was preached by the Rev. G. H. Cobbledick, M.A., B.D., pastor of Wesley Methodist Church. He took his text from the first book of Samuel, chap. 20, v 3: "There is but a step between me and death," which had a touching effect on those present. That well known hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," was sung, and the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." On behalf of the local union we wish to thank the many friends for their tokens of sympathy and the following floral tributes: Miners' Local, cross; Family (father, brothers and sisters), anchor; Mr. and Mrs. C. Peacock, [illegible] and sisters, wreath; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] ton, spray; Miss D. Bell, spray; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Foster, spray; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] spray; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Riley, harp with broken chord; Mr. Robert Wolstencroft, [illegible] A large number of miners in attendance.

OLDER BUT STRONGER

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at forty, is sound advice, because in the strength of middle life we too often forget that neglected colds, or careless treatment of slight aches and pains, simply undermine strength and bring chronic weakness for later years.

To be stronger when older, keep your blood pure and rich and active with the strength-building and blood-nourishing properties of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription which is a blood, tonic and a medicine to keep your bowels right, alleviate rheumatism and avoid sickness. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

COLORADO CONSISTENCY

By Ellis O Jones

The case of John R. Lawson, leader of the mine workers in Colorado, presents a phase upon which perhaps the public should be reassured. He has just been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. The crime in question was the killing of a mine guard during a wrangle between strikers and mine guards.

Now, it is not claimed that Mr. Lawson actually did the deed, or even that he was anywhere in the vicinity at the time. On the contrary, he was many miles away. But he was the head of the strikers' organization and that was all that the court required. This is the point on which the public should be warned not to draw hasty conclusions. It might look like a dangerous precedent. If the court can convict a strike leader of murder in the first degree because of an act that one of his followers may or may not have committed, it might be argued that the head of a detective bureau could be sent up for life if one of his mine guards should thoughtlessly kill a miner. Or it might be argued that the owners of mines could be incarcerated for long terms for deaths due to mine explosions and other accidents caused by a lack of safety devices. Or a political leader might be punished by imprisonment if a member of his party should take another's life. Or a railroad president might be sent up for life in case of a wreck due to faulty equipment or the carelessness of one of his employes. Or it might be argued that the bishop of a diocese could be strung up if one of his communicants should kill a fellow creature. And so throughout all the multitudinous varieties of organizations that we know of or have heard about.

But all such fears are based upon the assumption that the Colorado courts are not perfectly able to handle emergencies as they arise. It is easy to be seen that Colorado justice does not propose to hamper itself by any undue consistency, but that it will be fully able to find its own reasons for doing anything it wants to do. We may, therefore, breathe easy, knowing that hereafter as heretofore, the courts not only of Colorado, but of everywhere else, will be on our side, provided we have enough money and enough political influence.—Appeal to Reason.

THE SCAB

By Reginald Wright Kauffman.

I claim the Right to Work—
For whatever the Boss will pay!
If the wage is low, why, out you go
And in I come to stay!
I've not your skill,
But I've got the will—
To do as my masters say.

I claim the Right to Work—
Till my very soul is raw;
I claim the Right for day and night
So long as a cent I draw;
For when you quit
I earn your bit;
So I'm for a twelve-hour law.

I claim the Right to Work—
In a shop where few may thrive;
In dust and smell, or a fire-trap's hell,
From five o'clock till five;
Though every breath
Is thick with death,
What matter if I'm alive?

I force the wages down?
Or the many to slave and shirk?
Although I quicken, the hundreds sicken
Amid the muck and murk?
Well, what care I
If the workers die?
I claim the Right to Work!

War is an irrational formula employed to determine an insoluble problem: Solgas.

IS YOUR CONSCIENCE CLEAR?

By Mila Tupper Maynard

This ghastly nightmare in Europe among our brothers and comrades should set us all searching our inmost hearts to see if each has done his part in efforts to make this kind of abomination forever impossible.

What can we do? The most sure and effective way is to strengthen the Socialist organization in your particular locality.

Does this seem an anti-climax? A prosey way to meet heroic issues? Perhaps, but it is the true way, none the less. Just so long as the people do not know better than to tolerate war in industry (competition) they will have to endure or always be in danger of meeting that other murderous warfare with machine guns.

Do you want this deadly nightmare, this unbelievable horror called war to vanish? Then work the harder to overthrow that more cruel, long drawn out torture, Capitalism.

Going to business meetings when your back aches and you would prefer to go to bed; distributing bills, getting subscriptions, collecting and pestering for the making of new converts, selling books promptly and meeting all the expenses of the party as surely as you do the grocery bill. These are some of the prosey, but very real and sure ways in which you can help make war forever impossible.

PROPOSED WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

(Continued from Page Two)

have contributed to the injury, by the neglect of proper precautions and care [illegible] costly to have any more accidents than are absolutely unavoidable, by compelling the employer found to have been neglectful, to pay the compensation direct, without it being taken from the revenue, provided for that purpose by the state.

The act only [illegible] the old one now in force, but if it is any benefit to the workers it is many times more so than the old one is to the employing class, and as Mr. Bowser says that the Government have a desire to have something that is likely to be somewhat of a permanent measure, then we must at least demand that the act be amended in accordance with the principle that industry or those profiting thereby, shall bear the cost of industrial accidents and diseases without any exception.

ANY DYSPEPTIC CAN GET WELL

By Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Says Capt. Swan

Life is very miserable to those who suffer with Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Biliousness. This letter from Captain Swan (one of the best known skippers on the Great Lakes) tells how to get quick relief from Stomach Trouble.

PORT BURWELL, ONT., May 8th, 1913.

"A man has a poor chance of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was what was wrong with me. Loss of appetite and indigestion was brought on by Constipation. I have had trouble with these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years, I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them on many occasions to friends and acquaintances. I am sure that "Fruit-a-tives" have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking "Fruit-a-tives" according to directions, any person with Dyspepsia will get benefit".

H. SWAN

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

Shiloh 25¢

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds Shiloh costs so little and does so much!

TAKE MY ADVICE

Don't waste time on inferior salves because they're a few cents cheaper.

I have proved Zam-Buk best for Eczema, Piles, Skin Diseases, and Injuries.

As a mother, you owe it to your family to use the best, that's Zam-Buk!

50c box. All Druggists and Stores.

TRY ZAM-BUK THE HERBAL HEALER

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

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

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

BAKER AVENUE

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W MILLS, - Pro

THE Bellevue Hotel

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Best Accommodation in the Pass.—
Up-to-Date — Every Convenience.—
Excellent Cuisine.

SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

J. A. CALLAN, Prop. BELLEVUE, Alta.

H. G. GOODEVE CO. Ltd.

The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass

Hardware Furniture

We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. All orders given prompt attention.

If you are satisfied, tell others. If not satisfied, tell us.

Coleman - Alberta

F. M. THOMPSON

Company - "The Quality Store"

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery and Everything in Shoes

See us for the best in

Men's Suits, Shirts & Shoes

Our Spring Shipments of these Goods are all to hand and the assortment is complete with the smartest goods and best possible values

We have unloaded this week a Car of Flour and Feed

Purity Flour 98lbs $4.00 nett

Gold Seal 98lbs $3.60 nett

Also Bran, Shorts Crushed Corn, Whole Corn and Feed Oats

Phone 25 Blairmore, Alta.

The Store That SAVES You Money

Penny Saved-Penny Earned

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department

Dress Special $3.95

Dresses made of fine serge, in plain tailored styles, trimmed with silk collars and cuffs; colors, navy, Copenhagen, tan, brown and black. Sizes, 16 to 44.

Saturday Special $3.95

White Lingerie Blouses, $1.50

Blouses made of fine muslin and voile, both lace and embroidery trimmed; some with low neck and others have high neck and long sleeves. In the lot are blouses valued as high as $2.50, for..... **$1.50.**

White Petticoats

Petticoats made of fine cotton, both lace and embroidery trimmed.

Special value $1.00

Dry Goods Dept.

Hosiery Special

Ladies' and Children's ribbed Stockings; extra strong wear and fast black; all sizes.

Pay Day Special, 2 pair for ..... 25c.

Pillow Cases

Made from a good quality cotton. Very durable Size, 21 by 31.

Pay Day Special ..... 12½c. each

Turkish Towels

Extra heavy quality and a big size. Splendid drier and washer. Comes in both red and white stripes.

Pay Day Special ..... 15c. each

Embroideries

Made on a fine quality muslin. A big selection of pretty designs to select from. Comes in Edgings, insertions and beadings.

Pay Day Special ..... 3 yards for 25c.

Corset Cover Embroideries

In a big range of dainty and effective designs. Extra fine quality; regular, 25c.

Pay Day Special .....2 yards for 35c.

Ribbon Remnants

All lengths, widths and colors. Very suitable for Hats, children's hair ties, etc. Come early and get your pick.

$5.00 HATS FOR $3.75

One table of Hats at $3.75 each. In all the latest styles. Black, burnt and white straws.

Saturday Special $3.75

MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS

Will be a special feature of this week's money saving opportunities. They will all be made in the collar-attached style, and from materials that we guarantee fast colors. Size: 14 to 18.

All lines at $1.25, on sale at ..... .85
All lines at $1.50, on sale at $1.00
All lines at $1.50, on sale at $1.25
All lines at $2.00, on sale at $1.50

Men's Straw Hats

Men's fine split Straw-boaters and dip-front shapes; regular values up to $3.50, all sizes, will be on sale Saturday at .....each **$1.00**

See these in Our Windows.

Children's Straw Plug Hats at ..... .15
Children's Soft Straw Hats, at ..... .25
All better grades on sale Saturday at HALF PRICE

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

Japanese Straw Mats, 3 ft. by 6 ft, large variety of patterns and coloring .....each **45c.**

Linoleums

Linoleums, both Scotch and Canadian qualities, large range of patterns and colorings; regular, $1.10

Special Saturday and Monday ..95c. per lin. yard.

Straw mattings, yard wide; regular 20c.

Pay Day Special ..... 10c. yard

Children's Sulkies

Children's Sulkies; good strong body and gear; finished in natural wood; regular $2.50.

Pay Day Special $1.90

Screen Windows

Screen Windows, 14 inches high, extend from 20 inches to 34 inches. Regular 30c.

Pay Day Special ..... 2 for 45c.

Japanese four-fold Screens **$3.50, $4.50 and $6.50.**

Refrigerators

Now that summer is here a Refrigerator is needed in every home. You will find our stock complete in all sizes, oak cases and galvanized lined and enameled; fitted with sliding adjustable shelves from ..... **$12.00 to $28.00**

Shoe Department

Pay Day Specials in Footwear

Girls' and misses' Slippers and Oxfords, in patent, viei kid and chocolate leathers; made on good foot-form lasts. Regular values to $2.25.

Special Pay Day Prices $1.50

Sizes 8 to 10½ and 11 to 2.

Men's Tan Boots at $3.90 pair

These are a few odd lines and broken sizes in our best makes, made on different lasts, high or medium style toe and heel. Regular values to $6.50.

Special Pay Day Price ..... $3.90 pair

Our Grocery Specials

House Brooms, Elgin	.40
Butter "Saskatchewan Creamery," per lb.	.35
Corn Meal, 10 lb. sack	.35
Mixed Candy, 2 lbs.	.25
Cream Candy, per lb.	.15
Laurentia Milk, large tins, 2 for	.25
Fresh Ground Coffee, 2 lbs.	.75
Amrail Bulk Tea, Extra Quality, per lb.	.40
Evaporated Peaches, per lb.	.10
Wagstaff's Grape Juice, per bottle	.50
Assorted Soft Drinks, per dozen	.90
Rose's Lime Juice, quarts	.40
Walnuts, per lb.	.20
Heinz Pork and Beans, medium size, 2 for	.35
Heinz Catsup, pints, per bottle	.25
Ivory Soap, 5 bars	.25
Holbrook's Marafat Peas, per pkg.	.10

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Strictly Fresh Eggs, 2 dozen	.65
Cold Roast Pork, sliced, per lb.	.35
Premium Cooked Ham, per lb.	.40
Dominion Ham, per lb.	.35
Lunch Tongue, per lb.	.40
Boneless Smoked Shoulders, per lb.	.16
Picnic Hams, per lb.	.14
Dairy Butter, 2 lbs.	.55
Dill Pickles, 2 dozen	.35
Whole Cod Fish, per lb.	.10

PATENT MEDICINE SPECIALS

Castoria, per bottle	.30
Seidlitz Powders, per pkg	.15
Scott's Emulsion, large size	.85
Beef, Iron and Wine, 16 oz.	.50
Lyman's Talcum Powder, large size	.25
Fruitatives, large size	.10
Horlick's Malted Milk, large size	.90

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

First Aid Instructions For Miners

By M. W. Glasgow, W. A. Raudenbush and C. O. Roberts

(For the benefit of our many readers interested in First Aid we begin this week the reproduction of Miners' Circular No. 8, published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. These instructions are also appearing in the United Mine Workers' Journal, to whom we are indebted for the loan of the cuts accompanying the text.)

Bacteria, Sepsis and Antisepsis

Bacteria, also called germs, organisms, microorganisms, and fungi, consist of minute vegetable cells. They exist in the air, in the water, in the ground, and upon the body and clothing. There are many varieties and each requires proper food, temperature, and soil for propagation. Having found a suitable soil or breeding place in the tissues of the body, they multiply very rapidly, and as they grow certain kinds may give off poisonous substances, termed toxins. The toxins may act simply as irritants or may destroy all the tissue with which they come in contact, the effect depending on how poisonous the bacteria are and on the resistance of the tissue. In some cases harmful bacteria may gain entrance or access to the general circulation and be spread broadcast through the body, exerting their poisonous influence upon every organ of the body with which they come in touch, producing septicemia or blood poisoning.

Bacteria most usually gain entrance to the body through wounds or abrasions, through the respiratory system, or through the digestive system.

Sepsis

Sepsis is a condition caused by the entrance of certain bacteria into a wound, whereby inflammation, with more or less severe disturbance of the general system, is produced. When harmful bacteria get into a wound, poisonous materials are produced that destroy the tissue cells, form pus or matter, and prevent healing.

In order to prevent sepsis, observe the following rules:

[illegible] wound by keeping all unclean things from coming in contact with it.

Destroy or prevent the growth of germs which may have gotten into the wound at the time of the inquiry.

Antisepsis

Antisepsis is a method of treating wounds by disinfection. The disinfectant or germicide is an agent that is fatal to bacteria and their spores or eggs. The destruction of germs of disease in clothing, in excreta, in wounds, etc., is known as disinfection Disinfection of a wound, dressings, or instruments is called sterilization. The application of the principles of antisepsis has done more than anything else to revolutionize the treatment of wounds and to prevent sepsis or blood poisoning, which is so much dreaded by the surgeon.

Common Injuries and Their Treatment

Hemorrhage

Hemorrhage is loss of blood It is caused usually by an injury or by a diseased condition of the blood vessels. The danger from hemorrhage depends upon the amount of blood lost and the rapidity with which it escapes. The loss of one-third of the blood in the body usually results fatally.

There are three kinds of hemorrhage, namely, arterial, capillary, and venous. Arterial hemorrhage is most dangerous and most difficult to control.

Means of Controlling Hemorrhage.

Hemorrhage may be controlled by pressure, position, heat or cold, torsion, or ligation or tying of the blood vessel.

The only methods which can usually be employed by the first aid man are compression and position. Compression is more important and should be applied by the fingers, compresses, tourniquets, or constricting bands—such as a handkerchief, belt strap, suspenders, etc.

In arterial hemorrhage the blood gushes forth in a bright red stream. The pressure must be made between the wound and the heart. In capillary hemorrhage, the blood oozes away slowly and is bright red. The bleeding is easily controlled by applying a clean compress of gauze directly to the injury. In venous hemorrhage, the blood is dark red or blue, and discharges in a steady stream. The compression should be made on the side of the wound away from the heart. Usually the bleeding can be controlled by applying a large compress of sterile gauze directly over the bleeding place.

Elevation of the bleeding parts always aids in controlling the flow of the blood. As soon as the bleeding has been stopped by some one of the methods suggested the patient should be treated for shock.

Shock

Shock is a sudden depression of the vital powers arising from an injury or a profound emotion acting on the nerve centers and inducing exhaustion. The symptoms are subnormal temperature; an irregular, weak, and rapid pulse; a cold, clammy, pale, and profusely perspiring skin; irregular breathing; the person affected usually remains conscious and will answer when spoken to, but is stupid and indifferent and lies with partly closed lids. Always be sure that there is no concealed hemorrhage. The symptoms of concealed hemorrhage are practically the same as outlined above.

Treatment

Lower the patient's head, wrap him in hot blankets, and surround him with heat-giving objects such as at a coal [illegible] black coffee, to be sipped as hot as it can be borne; half-teaspoonful doses of aromatic spirits of ammonia may be given every 20 or 30 minutes. Small doses of whisky or brandy may be given, provided there is no hemorrhage One or two teaspoonfuls every 15 or 20 minutes will help to tide the patient over until the doctor comes. Inhalation of oxygen is often of much service; artificial respiration may be necessary in some cases. Hot applications over the heart and spine should be used if practicable. Always hurry up the doctor.

Contusions

A contusion or bruise is an injury due to the application of blunt force, the skin above being unbroken. Blood collects in the tissue under the skin over the bruised area. In many deep contusions the skin is not damaged, but over bone the skin is apt to be injured. If a large blood vessel is ruptured, much blood gathers in the tissues under the skin and causes great swelling and discoloration.

The symptoms are: Tenderness, swelling and numbness, followed by aching pain. Discoloration usually occurs quickly, especially in surface contusions; it may not occur in deep ones.

Treatment

Elevate the injured part and bandage it tightly to arrest the bleeding and control the swelling. Apply an ice bag or towels wrung out of ice water. In the case of the aged or weak, make hot applications instead of cold.

Wounds

A wound is a break or a division of the tissues produced usually by a sudden force. Wounds are dilvded into the following classes: Incised, made by some sharp cutting instrument; lacerated, caused by tearing or dragging forces, such as teeth and claws of animals or punctures made by a pointed instrument.

The symptoms are: Pain, bleeding, and gaping or retracted edges.

Treatment

First arrest the bleeding by some one of the methods described above, and put on a sterile dressing to protect the wound against bacteria or germs. If the wound is very severe there is often shock, and that should be treated as described above.

Fractures

A fracture is a break in a bone caused by direct or indirect violence. Fractures are the most important class of injuries with which we have to deal, not only because they render the victime a cripple for the time being, but because the further usefulness of the limb depends upon the recognition of the trouble and its proper immediate treatment. Frequently ignorance or carelessness in handling a fracture in the beginning renders the sufferer an invalid or cripple throughout his life.

From the standpoint of the first aid man the following kinds of fractures only need be studied: Incomplete, complete, simple and compound. In an incomplete fracture the bone is not entirely broken. It occurs most frequently in the young and is often spoken of a green stick fracture. In a complete fracture the bone is broken completely in two. In a simple fracture the broken bone does not protrude through the flesh; that is, the flesh around the fracture is not injured. In a compound fracture either one of the broken ends protrudes through the [illegible] fracture is nearly always accompanied by a loss of blood and a more or less severe shock.

The symptoms are: Pain, swelling, discoloration, abnormal motion, loss of [illegible] bone ends together.

Treatment

In examining the fracture, great gentleness in handling the part should be exercised The limb should be handled as little as possible. If the nature of an injury is in doubt, it should be treated as a fracture until the doctor arrives. Never allow a person suffering from a broken limb to be moved until the part is properly supported by splints. To treat a fracture, draw the fractured limb into a natural position and fix it there by the application of splints.

Dislocations.

A dislocation is a complete separation or displacement of the surfaces of a joint, caused usually by direct violence, but may sometimes be produced by indirect violence or sudden muscular contraction. Dislocations are always painful, because they are accompanied by wrenching and tearing of the ligaments above the joint and are sometimes complicated by a rupture of the muscles and by injuries to surrounding vessels and nerves.

Dislocations are classed as simple, compound, and complicated. In a simple dislocation the articular ends are separated without injury to the surrounding tissues. In a compound dislocation the ligaments around the joint are torn. In a complicated dislocation the muscles, vessels and nerves are injured.

The symptoms are : Pain, swelling, discoloration, rigidity; the natural position of the limb is changed; the length is altered.

Treatment

Restore the bone to normal position and hold it in place. To properly reduce the dislocation, some surgical skill and knowledge of the anatomy of joints are required. First aid men should never try to reduce any dislocations except those of the jaw and fingers.

A sprain is a twisting or wrenching of a joint, producing a tearing of the ligaments and sometimes of the surrounding soft parts. It is followed by severe pain and marked swelling and discoloration. Sprains are important injuries and should be properly treated immediately, as sometimes permanent disability may follow failure to give them proper care. They are very often more serious than a fracture.

Treatment

Let the injured person rest; elevate the injured part and fix in place either with splints or by wrapping the joint tightly with a roller bandage or with adhesive plaster. Give hot or cold applications by placing the injured part in hot or cold water or by the application of towels wrung out of ice water or hot water.

Strains

A strain is the wrenching or tearing of a muscle or tendon and is usually caused by violent exertion or sudden unexpected movements. A strain generally occurs in the muscles or tendons of the arms or legs. The symptom is sudden, sharp, excruciating pain.

Treatment

Let the injured person rest; bandage the injured part tightly or apply adhesive plaster. It is sometimes necessary to prevent movement of the part by splinting.

Burns and Scalds

Burns are caused by exposure of the body to dry heat, such as the heat of fire or electricity, or explosions of gas and powder, whereas scalds are produced by moist heat, as the heat of boiling water or steam. The danger from a burn depends on its depth and extent, and also on the age and general condition of the person injured.

Burns are divided into three classes according to depth. A first-degree burn is simply a scorching or reddening of the outer surface of the epidermis (skin). A second-degree burn involves and destroys the entire thickness of the skin. A third-degree burn destroys not only the skin but also the tissues beneath, sometimes entirely to the bone.

The symptoms in a first-degree burn are: Severe, burning pain, reddening of the skin, formation of blisters; in a second-degree burn, destruction of the skin; in a third-degree burn, destruction of the skin and some of the tissues beneath. In severe burns shock is present.

Treatment

Carefully remove the clothing from the burned surface and exclude the air as quickly as possible (see "Dressing of burns")' and treat for shock (see "Shock").

Electric Shock

Accidents from electricity are common about mines. The ordinary trolley wire in mines carries 500 volts, incandescent and arc-light currents carry 2,500 to 3,000 volts. Contact with a live wire, and the passage of these powerful current through the body, cause dangerous shocks, burns, and even death. Trolley wires should be protected and other live wires throughout the mines should be carefully insulated. Men working about electric machinery should avoid touching electric wires.

The symptoms of electric shock are: Sudden loss of consciousness; absence of respiration, or if present, very light and may not be observable; very weak pulse; and burns at point of contact. Always rescue a sufferer as quickly as possible, being careful not to get in contact with the live wire. Lose no time in looking for a switch for turning off the current; if there is one near at hand open at once. If there is a drill, mine auger, or any piece of wire at hand throw it across the trolly wire and rail at once. By so doing the circuit breaker in the power house will be thrown out and the current cut off Such action may cause injury to the other working parts of the mine, but when a human life is at stake, all the wires should be cut if necessary. Life should come first and the mine afterwards. If no wire or drill long enough to reach from the wire to the rail is at hand, you may proceed to remove the victim from the current, but first get a dry board, piece of wood, or paper and put it under your feet, and protect the hand you use with your cap, coat, or any dry non-conducting material, so as not to make a circuit. If possible use one hand only, placing the other behind you. If you do use both hands to remove the man from the ground, make sure that both your hands and your feet are well insulated so that you will not be caught in the same contact as your patient.

Another way is to take your belt or handkerchief or a piece of rope and loop it over the patient's feet if he is lying on the wire, and thus pull him off. If an ax is near at hand use it to cut the wire, but first make sure that the handle is dry or wrap it with a coat or cloth.

Treatment

After the patient has been freed from the wire, do not stop to loosen his clothing, but begin giving artificial respiration at once.

(Continued next week.)

Figure 4.—The relation of the principal arteries to the bones, showing the points where pressure may best be applied to stop bleeding.

Bowser on the New Compensation Bill

Last Friday night when Chairman W. A. Pritchard called the meeting to order in the Avenue Theatre, Vancouver, for the purpose of listening to Attorney-General Bowser's exposition of the proposed Workman's Compensation Act, or rather as it is more properly named Compensation Bill, he was confronted by a sea of faces from every angle. The chairman stated in his opening remarks the object of the gathering and gave timely warning to any present who might attempt to interject into the discussion matters of an extraneous character that condign punishment would quickly follow. His advice evidently fell upon fruitful soil as the evening passed off without the slightest interruption, and as this meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Canada, those sneering critics who, on a previous occasion attributed the disturbance to the working class element were given proof positive that such strictures cannot be justly laid at the door of the Socialists.

Upon rising to address the gathering Mr. Bowser said: "Some of those who differ from me politically say that this workmen's compensation bill is merely election bait. I wish to say that whatever my faults as a public man, I have earned the reputation of always trying to fulfil my election promises, and I say we intend to place this measure on the statute book at the next sitting of the Legislature, subject to whatever amendments and improvements we may decide on as a result of such meetings as this." This statement was received with some audible grins among those present, who have previous knowledge and experience touching the ways of politicians.

The speaker then proceeded to sketch the history of compensation legislation that had been already enacted, pointing out the worker, after obtaining final judgment found when he had brought suit under the Employers' Liability Act that there was nothing coming to him for his pains as the employer had either gone bankrupt or was judgment-proof, and on the other hand the workman's ability to pay for a high priced lawyer placed him at a disadvantage, frequently resulting in the losing out on a technicality. He then dilated upon what has been done by Germany, Austria, Greece and other countries stating that from the experiences thus effect[illegible] abled to draft Ontario's Compensation Act and it was on this latter that the present B. C. bill was patterned.

Among the provisions of this bill was the amount to be paid to a widow amounting to $20 a month, with $5 for each child until a maximum allowance of $40 was reached, but should she re-marry then she would be paid a lump sum of $480, but all further payment to her would thereupon cease although the $5 per child per month would continue.

The introduction of the new act would mean that action at common law and other remedies would cease.

He called attention to the fact that under the new act employers would get insurance at a fixed minimum rate.

The workers who would not come within the scope of the new act are clerks, casual and farm laborers, outworkers, domestic servants and workers in wholesale and retail establishments. Teamsters and longshoremen were to be included as a special class.

After the Attorney-General concluded his hour's address he was followed by J. D. (Jack) Harrington, who in a clear, scientific manner, as fully as the brevity of the time permitted, expounded the materialist conception of history, value from the proletarian standpoint and dubbed the proposed compensation bill as a clever attempt to relieve the pinch of the class struggle, stave off the inevitable clash of the classes, and bring in cheaper and more efficient form of casualty insurance for the employer. He further remarked that throughout the bill it was clearly evident to any who would give the subject a careful study in whose behalf this proposed legislation was advanced and that so far as the worker was concerned that any benefit accruing therefrom to the individual worker would be extracted from the working class as a body.

The speaker then called attention to the feverish anxiety with which the employing class everywhere are trying to find some means which, whilst ostensibly in the interest of the workers will lighten their (the capitalists') burden in caring for the victims of the Profit System, and also act as a salve to the present widespread unrest with its menace to the master class [illegible] unless means can be found to side-track, even if only temporarily.

In his criticism of the provisions of the bill he scathingly remarked, when alluding to the two week's that must elapse after the accident occurs before the unfortunate is entitled to re[illegible] compensation— the bosses are jealous lest any of you should get money without working, like they do, therefore the moral is, when you get hurt, get hurt as badly as possible."

The subject of the payment to a commissioner of a yearly sum of $7,000 for his services was roundly scored, and it was evidence on the face of it, that no working man would receive the appointment, and as the power of determining was delegated to one man there was but scant reason to expect that the provisions of the act would be carried out in the interest of the working class.

To offset this enormous feature, Harrington suggested that three be appointed, one by the employers, one by the workers, and these two to be mutually agreed touching the third member of the commission.