

The District Ledger

Industrial Unity Is Strength

The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

Political Unity Is Victory

No. 13, Vol. VIII.

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B.C., NOVEMBER 28, 1914

DOUBLE FATALITY AT HILLCREST MINES

A double fatality occurred at this mine on Friday last when two brothers lost their lives through the breaking of rope on No. 2 Incline.

The two victims were William Thomas and Pacific Cimmetti, and it is alleged that they were riding up the incline when the rope suddenly parted. The cars rushed down the incline at a terrific pace and piled up a mass of debris at the foot. When, after some strenuous exertions on the part of rescuers, the two bodies were recovered, life was extinct, and it is thought that both men must have been killed instantly.

The accident occurred about 6.30 and the men, who were rope-riders, were discharging their duty in the regular way when death overtook them. Both bodies were badly mangled.

William Thomas was an old-timer in the Pass, of Welsh birth, and married. Pacific Cimmetti was not married.

On Saturday morning, at 10 a.m., the coroner opened the inquiry, and after viewing the bodies the inquest was adjourned until Thursday, Nov. 26th.

The body of William Thomas was afterwards removed to his home, while the body of Pacific Cimmetti remained in the Union Hall until Sunday, when both funerals were held.

The funerals were arranged for 3 p.m., and a large crowd gathered to pay their last respects to the deceased, who were both well-known in these parts. The service over the body of Wm. Thomas was conducted by the Methodist Minister, while the service of the U. M. W. of A. was also read.

The service over the remains of Pacific Cimmetti was first conducted by the miners, then the Italian Society, and finally the service of the Catholic Church, of which the latter was a firm adherent.

THE PHILHARMONIC

Provincial Library Jun 30 1914

The efforts of the Local Relief Committee, Mr. Miller of the Isis Theatre, and the musicians and vocalists who are giving their services, are certainly worth every recognition from the people of Fernie. The entertainments, apart from the deservedness of the object for which they are given, are well worth the few cents charge. Nothing but first-class instrumental and vocal numbers are given and the committee are making every effort to cater to the popular taste.

There is in this town a large proportion of people who appreciate good music, and who before they came to this country were in the habit of patronizing the sacred concerts given in many of the big towns of the old country on Sunday afternoon and evening. Now, while we are not so presumptuous as to claim that they will hear the celebrities that they have heard of the humble "tanner" at home, there is not the slightest doubt that a visit to the Isis on Sunday night will convince them that Fernie is not altogether in the backwoods so far as musical talent and vocal ability are concerned.

The committee feel especially grateful to Mr. Miller, who, not only gives his house free, but also assists in the orchestra without any charge.

The Ladies' Aid of Knox Presbyterian Church gave an amateur play entitled "An Afternoon Tea by the Ladies of 1878" in the basement of the Church on Thursday evening.

What The Officers Are Doing

International Bd. Member Rees has been attending the International Board meeting held at Philadelphia since the 14th inst. Evidently the matters brought forward for their consideration were of a serious nature, which could not be disposed of at this session. The Board adjourned to meet again at their headquarters at Indianapolis on the 28th. Brother Rees will consequently be away from the district for some weeks.

Vice-President Wm. Graham left for the Brazeau country to attend to some special business pertaining to Nordegg Local Union.

Secretary-Treasurer Carter represented the District at the funeral of the victims of the mining accident at Hillcrest on Sunday, Nov. 22. He will also attend the inquest on Thursday to watch the case on behalf of the Union.

President Phillips left for Coleman Wednesday to attend to matters connected with the Coleman Local Union. He will also attend a special meeting of Gladstone Local Union on Sunday, Nov. 29th.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The shipment of vegetables was made by Arthur Lindley on behalf of the Socialist Local of Creston, and consigned to me for distribution to members of the Socialist Local of Fernie. The U. M. W. of A. was not mentioned either in conversation or correspondence between A. Lindley and the undersigned.

J. W. BENNETT.

HILLCREST RELIEF FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$6315.30
The Ladies' Aid of Knox Presbyterian Church	500.00
West Canadian Typographical Unions	108.75
Loyal Orange Lodge, Brenner	2.00

FERNIE ITEMS

W. W. Tuttle, a former mayor of this city, but now residing in Macleod, visited the city for a few days this week, returning to the "windy city" Thursday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Moffatt on Wednesday, 2nd December, at 3.30 p.m. All members are particularly requested to be present for the election of officers and special discussion.

There are now eight prisoners of war held in custody in the Fernie military district. This number has accumulated within the last three weeks.

The Ancient Order of Foresters will hold a dance in the Victoria Hall on New Years Eve. Tickets, \$1.50; extra lady 50c.

La. Col. J. Mackay, Officer Commanding the 107th Regiment, with headquarters here, has been appointed an honorary member of the Nelson and District Veterans' Association.

Dr. Douglas Corran, of this city, has received his appointment as surgeon of the 107th regiment here with the rank of major.

The old frame Catholic Church has been leased by the military authorities for the purpose of instruction and club rooms for A and B Companies of the 107th Regiment here. Arrangements are rapidly coming to a close in connection with the proposed armory for this city and the contract will be let very shortly.

Died—At Jaffray Monday last, Michael Hazer, aged seventeen days. Funeral was held from the Roman Catholic Church here on Thursday.

A banquet was held on Friday evening in the banquet hall of the Fernie Club in honor of Mr. J. E. T. Alexander, chairman of the Provincial Water Commission, now residing at Victoria.

Mr. Alexander is one of Fernie's pioneers and for a number of years practiced law, while latterly he held the responsible position of Government Agent. He will be present at the annual meeting of the Fernie Club on Saturday next to accept his present appointment. The guest of honor was presented with a handsome brace of pipes by the members of the club, as a small token of the high esteem in which he is held by Fernie's prominent citizens.

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

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

THREATENED SCANDAL

What threatens to be a serious scandal has been disclosed by the military authorities in this town and may result in a civil action. The particulars are as follows:

John Matulak, a native of Galicia, was held in the City Gaol here as a prisoner of war for failing to comply with military regulations to register monthly. Matulak had been in jail about two weeks, but upon the return of Colonel Mackay was released. Shortly after his release a complaint reached the Colonel's ears that the sum of \$50.00 had been collected by a well-known resident of this city who often acts in the capacity of interpreter for those of Slovak and Galician birth. As a result of this complaint investigations were immediately instigated and it developed that there was sufficient grounds to warrant legal advice, which is being obtained in Cranbrook. There is every probability that this case will be aired in the courts.

It has already developed from the meagre preliminary inquiries made, that this instance, wherein exorbitant fees are alleged to have been collected by the interpreter in question for services rendered, is by no means an isolated one, and there is another case wherein a larger sum has been paid.

While we do not like to express an opinion on this case until further evidence is in, we are convinced that the foreign-speaking people in this and other towns are often victimized by those who pose as their friends and advisers.

RETURN THANKS

Mrs. R. B. Goode, Mr. Goode, sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, wish to extend their sincere thanks to the Cranbrook Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Enginemen residing in Fernie, and the other friends who so kindly aided and sympathized with them in their late bereavement. Tuesday night only, "The Million Dollar Mystery, Orpheum."

The funeral of the late Roland B. Goode, who died recently as the result of injuries received while engaged in switching cars in the local yards of the M. P. and N. Railway, was held Sunday afternoon from the Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Father Michels officiating. A very large number of deceased friends paid their last tribute by following the remains to its final resting place.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Following is a list of contributions to date:	
Patriotic Dance, Fernie	\$451.15
J. W. Turner, Spokane	1.00
Jas. J. Ramago, Spokane	10.00
T. T. Lane, Spokane	10.00
W. G. Ramago, Spokane	5.00
J. W. Dobson, Fernie	4.00
H. Williamson, Fernie	4.00
Wm. Mills, Fernie	5.00
M. A. Kastner, Fernie	5.00
D. J. Black, Fernie	3.00
H. F. McLean, Fernie	5.00
J. D. Quall, Fernie	5.00
Employees of Triton-Wood Co. Fernie	138.50
J. R. McEwing, Fernie	5.00
S. F. Wallace, Fernie	5.00
Dr. B. Bonnell, Fernie	10.00
H. Gould, Fernie	5.00
J. Maddison, Fernie	5.00
J. Handall, Fernie	5.00
J. McMasters, Fernie	5.00
P. Burns & Co., Ltd., Fernie	50.00
Mrs. S. Jennings, Waldorf H. Fernie	5.00
G. G. Moffatt, Fernie	5.00
J. Aiello, Fernie	5.00
Jack Pot, Fernie	4.25
C. Vollard, Fernie	10.00
W. Noll, Fernie	4.00
W. Gwener, Fernie	4.00
P. Witlock, Fernie	4.00
J. Egger, Fernie	3.75
J. Kempen, Fernie	3.75
M. Peterson, Fernie	4.00
C. Olsen, Fernie	3.75
H. Hoffman, Fernie	3.00
H. Warman, Fernie	3.00
P. Gleckner, Fernie	5.00
H. Hoffman, Fernie	2.00
M. Petrunie, Fernie	3.50
J. Witlock, Fernie	4.00
P. Braatin, Fernie	3.00
W. A. Menstrum, Fernie	5.00
T. H. Callaghan, Fernie	5.00
Miss A. Allan, Fernie	2.00
C. H. Skinner, Fernie	10.00

LONDON—George Bernard Shaw has an article in the New Statesman bearing the title, "Common sense about the war."

The playwright discusses the position of Europe which led to the war, the position of Europe at present and the position which the democrats should strive to bring about.

While stating a powerful case for war, he begins the article characteristically by brushing aside the case for war as stated by everybody else. While attacking the Prussians, he contends that they are not the only people of Europe who were guilty of war-like passions in the years preceding the war.

When the German fire-eaters drink to "The Day," he says, "they were drinking to the day of which the British navy league fire eaters first said: 'The day of the war.'"

"No, when Europe and America come to settle a treaty that will end this business—for America is concerned in it as much as we are—they will not deal with us as lovable, innocent victims of a treacherous tyrant and savage soldiers. They will have to consider how these two incorrigibly gungonous and inveterately snobbish people who have snarled at one another for 40 years with bristling hair and grinning fangs and who are now rolling over with their teeth in one another's throats, are to be tamed into treaty watchdogs of the peace of the world."

I am sorry to spoil the saintly image which halo the British jingo journalist sees just now when he looks

The Hard Times' Ball

The big Hard Times Ball which was held on Monday evening under the auspices of the fraternal orders of the city was "pulled off" in great style on Monday night. There was a good crowd, as one would naturally expect having regard to the fact that the dance had for its sponsors the fraternal orders of this district. Every individual present tried his best to appear as representative of the times as possible. Sans collars, sans ties, sans shave, in fact sans every semblance of respectability and prosperity. In spite however of the studied attempt to escape the fines, several young gentlemen (and even elderly gentlemen) found themselves mulcted in fines ranging from 10c to \$1.00 which was garnered by four very energetic young ladies. It was amusing to see the lady judges start "scolding" the male dancers, and if any individual was indiscreet enough to appear with a white collar and tie he was immediately pounced upon, while his captor started—"Ten, twenty, thirty, forty—"

The victim here content himself with handing over 50c, and remarking "Keep the change!" One prominent business man who appeared outrageously respectable, was met by one of the "collectors" who got as far as "Fifty" when the victim pulled out a dollar bill and was allowed to escape. It was a jolly, good-tempered crowd, and if you failed to enjoy yourself it was because you had a severe cough on or were in the incipient stages of melancholia.

The prizes for the best representation of "Tired Tim" and "Weary Sue" went to J. W. Puckey and Alice Wilde, who certainly represented these characters to perfection, both in costuming and face make-up, while the committee's prize was most suitable and appropriate having regard to the characterisation.

A fine cake, which was raffled at 10c, a chance was secured by Mr. A. J. Carter. We hear that a plot was afoot to secure this trophy by several "hard-timers" but their evil designs were frustrated and the lucky individual was able to reach home safely with his prize.

The refreshments were in the hands of the ladies of the Rebekah and True Blue Lodges, and they did their duty nobly. It would be impossible to compliment these ladies too highly. Let it suffice to say that they maintained their reputation.

Among the others to whom the committee feel indebted are: Carries' orchestra, Mr. A. B. Triton, Mr. Hunnable (of the Crown's Nest Trading Co.), Messrs. Dobson and Williamson for reducing the rent of the hall, and last but not least, the young ladies who so successfully "held-up" those indiscreet enough to venture into the hall too respectably attired. The latter were Misses S. Clapp, L. Telfer, E. Biggs and Eva Biggs.

The committee will have something big to announce for early in the year and it is their intention to conduct entertainments throughout the winter to augment their funds and assist all worthy causes that come under their notice.

SHAW ROASTS BOTH ENGLAND AND THE KAISER

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FERNIE MAN TELLS HIS EXPERIENCES IN TURKEY

Mr. James Haddad went on a visit to Turkey, his native land, and he left the land that gave him birth some two or three days before war broke out. He escaped, and he intends to stay "escaped." Such are his sentiments.

Mr. Haddad, who manages Messrs. Kefoury Bros. business in Fernie, came to this country some fourteen years ago, and has been a resident of Fernie for over six years. Although born in Syria, under the Turkish flag, Mr. Haddad and his family were of the Christian faith, and attended the Greek Church. By the Ottoman Government they are not regarded with anything approaching paternal affection, except when required to fight, and then their regard becomes not only filial but embarrassing. Mr. Haddad discovered this.

Leaving Fernie on March 7th of this year, Mr. Haddad, stayed some little time in Montreal, England and France to make purchases for his firm, and then went on to Syria to see his people. He found things much as usual and suffered no inconvenience until the war broke out. Shortly after war was declared he began to notice certain activity among the Turkish military authorities, and the first intimation of mobilization was a summons to all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 45 to register at the military headquarters. Twelve days' grace was given.

Mr. Haddad remarks, "Some went; others didn't." He was among the "didn'ts."

In spite of the assurances of his friends, who had, no doubt, become inured to such events during the last few years, that he had nothing to fear, Mr. Haddad, thought he would try a change of climate, and decided to go to Mount Lebanon. The Turkish government recognizes the independence of this province and does not commandeer men there. This recognition has been in force since 1861, and Mr. Haddad figured that if he could cross the border he would be O. K.

At the railway depot a policeman stopped him, and a heated altercation took place. Mr. Haddad won out and proceeded on his journey. "Possibly," remarks Mr. Haddad, "a little hand-out might have helped matters; but they were coming too regular."

He stayed at Mount Lebanon for two weeks and went to Beirut, where he decided to see the British Consul.

After listening to his trouble the consul could do nothing for him; first because the consul did not know what day the Turks might not start slitting their throats, and secondly because by returning to his native country Mr. Haddad, according to Ottoman law, became a repatriated Ottoman subject. The consul's advice was "Get out and get out soon."

So James proceeded to "git."

The first business was to get a passport, and for this purpose he borrowed the name of a citizen in Mount Lebanon, and started to distributed five dollars here and there. This was one of the most effective means, he discovered, to get by. Having secured his passport he booked his passage to Alexandria. While on the boat at Alexandria he overheard an officer of the Egyptian army remark that they were looking for someone who had escaped from Syria with a false passport. This was enough for Mr. Haddad, and when questioned by the officer he had changed his name. He disembarked at Naples, and from that port boarded the St. George for New York, at which port he arrived safely some two weeks ago.

Speaking of the Turkish army and its equipment, Mr. Haddad has some amusing and pathetic tales to tell.

When the army started to mobilize there was a lack of uniforms, so each soldier was identified by tying a piece of ribbon around his arm with his number printed thereon. After this he was dispatched to the military mobilization point and drilled. If he had any money he must buy his own food; if he didn't, he had the option of rustling it or going without. After providing him with a rifle (if there was one to spare) the Ottoman government expected him to be content until his uniform came along, and then the "Tommy" had to find \$3.50 in hard cash to pay for this or be denied the privilege of wearing one.

The Turkish government has a delightfully simple method of securing uniforms, according to Mr. Haddad.

First they visit a merchant and take what they want in the shape of cloth. Then they call upon the journeymen tailors and inform them that they want this cloth made into uniforms, and when the uniforms are completed, they call upon the soldiers for \$3.50. So from a business point the government doesn't stand to lose a great deal, except time in persuading the unfortunates to come through.

In his own town, of some 2,000 people, Mr. Haddad states the government decided to raise 14,000 plasters, and they did it. Again the method was "something like falling off a log" to the collectors, but to the citizens was a great hardship. In the first place money is so scarce in Turkey that even well-to-do farmers could not raise 54 plasters (about \$2.00) and their goods were held by the mayor of the town until they could scrape the money up.

Mr. Haddad was compelled to contribute some \$3.50 to the army exchequer, and he assures us that he never "contributed" anything more grudgingly. He relates an instance of one poor old bachelor who was absent when the military collector called, so they broke into his shack and seized half a barrel of flour, an old gun, a dagger, and an empty barrel (!). These were held until he was able to come through with his contribution. Another case, and that of a very poor man who was fattening a sheep, his sole possession, for his family. He had no money and no chance of ever having any, so the sheep was commandeered. Eventually the 54 plasters were collected, everyone chipping in and helping. In one instance a valuable rug, that had been handed down from father to son, was seized in the house of a fairly prosperous merchant. This man had a fine house and store, but he had no hard cash, so his rug was hypotheated for the war tax.

Mr. Haddad has a number of similar tales to tell of the hardship and poverty of his people; poverty so extreme that we in this country can have but the slightest idea. The people are stunned and bewildered. They awake in the morning not knowing where their next meal will come from, and not knowing whether they will have a roof over their heads at night. The uncertainty of the situation has resulted in the stagnation of all business, and rich and poor alike are suffering. The only people who seem to thrive are the petty officials, who extract blackmail from all and sundry. They refuse to perform the smallest office if not bribed, and the introduction of a military regime has intensified their impudence and arrogance.

Mr. Haddad states that the Christians of Syria and other provinces have stated positively that they will not fight for Turkey, and if taken to the firing line will fire wide and desert at the first opportunity. So far as his own people are concerned, he states that they abhor and dread the Turk and would willingly see Russia victorious.

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SUBWAY FOR COX STREET

While we have never failed to criticize the City Council when we thought them deserved of same, we also think there are occasions when we can congratulate them upon certain improvements they have secured for this town. With regards to improvements, the Council has this year paid special attention to the Annex and as a result the residents of that part of the city now have a lighting system, sidewalks, cleaner streets, and several other improvements. The latest addition to benefit that end of the town will be the sub-way for pedestrians on Cox Street.

To secure this it was necessary that Mr. Wm. Ramsay, the City Engineer, appear before a sitting of the Railway Commissioners in Calgary. William appeared, and came back with the goods on Thursday night.

The new sub-way will be 8 feet wide and 7 feet 6 inches high, and is estimated to cost about \$2,000. The G. N. Railway must complete this work before January 1st, and the city will pay half the costs. The railway company did not desire to start this work before next spring or summer, but Mr. Ramsay pointed out to the Commissioners the additional danger that arose when the snow was piled up on each side of the track, and the authorities decided that the work be done at once.

This matter has been discussed by the various councils for the last seven years, but none of them seemed able to scrape up enough energy to go after the matter thoroughly, and even now it would not be fair to bestow encomiums on the council alone, for Mr. Ramsay has performed his part in preparing plans and appearing before the commissioners, with painstaking thoroughness that has characterized all the work he has performed for this city.

Mr. Ramsay informs us that there are plenty of idle men to be seen about that city. The Corporation have some fifty teams working on the grade for the new bridge that will cross the Bow River at Pioneer Street.

In our own city, the Engineer states that some six men are engaged in taking rock out of Coal Creek to be used for road-making next year.

On Monday last the G. N. Railway ceased to operate their regular passenger trains on this branch between Mcleod and Westford. In future this service will be maintained by passenger equipment attached to the daily way-freights. This action has been deemed expedient by the officials of the G. N. owing to the extremely light passenger traffic on this line lately.

Friday night and Saturday matinee. Read No. 13 of "Our Mutual Gist" will be shown at the Orpheum.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR THIRD CLASS PAPERS

Following is a list of the candidates who were successful in passing the examination for Third Class certificates of competency held in this Province on October 21st, 1914:

Thomas, John Benjamin, Edmonton. Russell, John, Mtford. Murr, James, Bankhead. Puckett, Owen Lovejoy, Lovett. McLeod, John A., Edmonton. Graham, Robert, Edmonton. McLeellan, Jno. Angus, Lovett. Billington, Edward Erick, Coleman. Snarey, George, Bellevue. Thomson, Andrew Roger, Lovett. Parker, Joseph, Drumheller. Wesneidge, Wm. Nordegg. Loxton, John, Fernie, B.C. Sinclair, James, Drumheller. Evans, Nathaniel, Passburg. Jones, David, Taber. Martin, Wm. Henry, Canmore. Wardrop, James, Canmore. Campbell, John Hugh, Canmore. Hargreaves, George, Lethbridge. Rees, Daniel, Bellevue. Chaplow, Joseph, Lethbridge. Hutton, Hugh, Bellevue. Clark, Robert Gordon, Drumheller. Appleton, John Thomas, Taber. Marsh, John Henry, Taber. Byers, John Walter, Taber. Marsh, Ernest, Taber. Gilday, Michael Edward, Drumheller. Russell, Arthur, Standard. Hynd, William, Elean.

Saturday night and Monday night the "Last Days of Pompeii" will be shown at the Orpheum. This marvelous picture is from the novel of Lord Dunsany Lytton, and is the best photo drama produced by the George Kleiss attractions.

H. M. Hyndman, one of England's most noted Socialist scholars, has been giving deep study to the economic side of the European conflict. He believes that six months more of war will see the finish of capitalism; will bankrupt every nation of Europe, particularly England, and will mean the beginning of the social revolution. Hyndman says: "The entire industry of Great Britain is at a standstill. No adequate effort is being made to feed and otherwise care for those dependent on England's fighting men. The whole financial system of the United Kingdom is ruined; the Bank of England is busted, owing to the many I. O. U.'s that have been dumped on the public; post office money orders are considered a makeshift for cash; the Post Office Savings Bank is notoriously bankrupt. Six months more of it and the whole intricate fabric of capitalism will have crumpled away like so much fluff."

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

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COKING PROCESS

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By T. B. Williams, Canmore, Alta.

(From a paper on "Coking Processes for Western Canada," presented at the Banff Meeting, Rocky Mt. Branch, Canadian Mining Institute.)

With Western Canada's giant resources in coal, a very great future may be expected for the coking industry in that part of the Dominion. The present estimate of the coal supply of Alberta, British Columbia, and Yukon and Mackenzie Districts is 145,322,000, 600,000, of which about 83,204,000,000 tons is bituminous coal. As yet no fairly accurate estimate of the proportion of the bituminous coal that is fit for coking can be made, but the most conservative figures allow sufficient for all the needs of the country for an indefinite period. The necessary mineral resources to provide a demand for coke are available. The farm lands, which in time may be benefited by a part of the by-products, are also here. We may expect the chemical and manufacturing industries to follow as fast as a growing population can find use for their outputs. So fast is this population growing, that it would seem necessary at the present time to begin to consider methods of manufacture of coke with the view of being prepared to supply a growing demand.

At present no by-products are saved west of the Great Lakes, and the output of coke by the more wasteful methods is rapidly increasing. The demand for coke is increasing, but while rapid strides have been made in almost every other branch of metallurgical industry, today in Canada there are 2,242 ovens which do not save by-products, as against 730 ovens which save by-products.

Coke has been made from pit coal for at least two hundred and fifty years. The date of the beginning of this industry in England is rather uncertain, but it is believed that a start was made as far back as 1735, at which date Darby is reported to have successfully used coke in Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire. Between the years 1735 and 1750 little progress appears to have been made. At the latter date, however, the use of coke became much extended in blast-furnace practice owing to the increasing scarcity and cost of wood suitable for the manufacture of charcoal. Between 1750 and the present time there have been very great changes brought about in the method of manufacture, as well as in the quality of the coke made. The idea of saving by-products has been introduced, and is coming more and more into favor with coke manufacturers.

For a very long time, in fact until about 1770, coke was made in much the same way as charcoal. Large heaps of oblong or circular shape were burned in the open air upon a yard prepared for the purpose. The ground was first levelled off and covered with coal dust. Upon this, fine coal was piled to a depth of about eighteen inches. Above this again, the flues leading from the periphery to centrally located chimneys were constructed. They were usually formed by carefully arranging large pieces of coal or refuse coke in such a manner as to admit a free passage of air. Upon the material so placed, pieces of wood were laid. The coal was piled upon this foundation with its air passages, to a height of about 3.5 feet. Another

style of flue was arranged by means of inverted cast iron troughs, with holes at various intervals along their lengths. In either case the heaps were ignited by lighting wood at the base of the chimneys, the fire gradually spreading in a direction opposite to that of the air currents in the passages until the whole was burning. Great care had to be exercised in order that the pile might be fired uniformly. When burning well, fine coal dust was thrown upon the surface of the heap, then a layer of damp coke dust. This practically excluded all air except that entering by the regular flues. When all signs of flame and smoke ceased at the chimneys, all openings were closed, and the piles were allowed to stand until coking was judged complete. Then small quantities of water were introduced at the chimneys. The steam which resulted permeated the whole mass, and served not only to quench the fire, but also partially to break up the coke. The circular heaps were from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and the oblong piles were from twelve to eighteen feet wide, and from thirty to fifty feet long. From five to eight days were consumed in coking a single heap. In the finished product the cell structure was well developed, and the yield ran as high as 53.6 of the coal burned. An effort to improve upon the open heap method resulted in open top rectangular masonry enclosures being tried. The innovation showed little advantage over the original method, and merely paved the way for the enclosed oven, which was invented about 1770.

In 1773 Horne, and in 1782 the Earl of Dundonald, obtained patents for the recovery of by-products obtained while coking coal in closed chambers. Many varieties of ovens, based upon these two types, followed, usually without the by-product attachment, and there seems little doubt that a development of the Dundonald principle produced the beehive oven, which has held its own even to the present time. Several improved ovens modelled after the original beehive pattern are now in use. They all admit air directly to the charge. Further experiments brought into favor the principle of coking out of the presence of air and the retort oven was produced. Ovens of this class have proved the most satisfactory for the recovery of by-product, and are slowly superseding the beehive oven type.

Most of the coke at present in Western Canada is used in the smelting of copper ores, and for this purpose a small content of sulphur does not materially lessen its value. For this reason, the percentage of sulphur in the coal or coke is not usually determined in analysis. The great need is to clean the coal as much as possible of its ash-forming constituents, as all the ash of a coal is inherited by its coke. One of the simplest means of cleaning coal, followed by the hand picking process underground, and that of the picking belt, is to put all the smaller material, say that which will pass through a one inch mesh screen, through a Bradford breaker or dry washer. This machine, which somewhat resembles a trommel, has its sides formed of screens which usually have circular holes. Its axis is slightly inclined. The charge is fed in at the upper end. The rotation of the machine causes the good coal, which usually is softer than its impurities, to break up and fall through into a bin

below. The slate, bone coal, and pyrites, which contain most of the ash and sulphur, resist the action of the breaker, and pass down its entire length, and are discharged at its lower end as oversize, which is usually sold to steam plants having mechanical stokers. This is a cheap and rapid method of cleaning coal. There are cases, however, in which the sulphur is too intimately mixed with the coal to be eliminated in this way. If a coke fairly free from sulphur is desired from such coal, some system of washing must be adopted. Many coals contain much vegetable sulphur which cannot be washed, but about forty per cent of all the sulphur which remains after washing is volatilized during the coking process.

A coal washery is rather an expensive plant, not only from the standpoint of first cost, but also on account of operating expenses and repairs. The facilities for drying the coal require much handling machinery and much storage room. This feature of the plant should receive very careful attention. As stated, the beehive oven was developed in the early days of coking. This oven has very much to commend it to the manufacturer of coke. Its comparatively low cost, from four hundred to nine hundred dollars, depending upon the class of oven, the local conditions, and the quality of brick used, is greatly in its favor. With careful handling it may be made to yield as high as 65 to 70 per cent of coke. The cost of repairs is also very low, while the quality of the coke made has until recently been considered the standard for the market. Being hard, bright and porous, it not only supports the load of an iron blast furnace well, but owing to the bright, silvery coating obtained from the deposition of the volatile hydrocarbons, it is also fairly impervious to the dissolving influences of the gases of the upper part of the blast furnace.

Of ovens of this type, that known as the "Wharton" is one of the best. Some of the special points of merit of this oven are:

1. A double floor, which, by retaining a great deal of heat after the oven is drawn, prevents "black ends" on the bottom of the new charge.
2. A double arch ring, which greatly facilitates arch ring repairs.
3. A silica brick crown, which will last about three times as long as a crown of fire brick.

Owing to the ever increasing cost of labor, it is advisable to charge the ovens by some mechanical device. Steam and electric larrys are used, but the electric larry has been found the more satisfactory for this purpose where electricity is available. Where two rows of ovens have been banked back to bank, the larry is operated upon a track running along the centre of the battery throughout its entire length. A chute is attached to each side of the larry, and any oven in the battery may be filled in a few moments by a single discharge. An average charge for a beehive oven twelve feet in diameter if five short tons for forty-eight hour coke. This charge will be about twenty-three inches deep on the floor of the oven. Seven short tons is the charge for seventy-two hour coke, and this charge lies about 20 inches thick on the floor. After charging, the laborer who attends to this as well as three of four adjacent ovens, then levels off the coal by means of a long hoe for the purpose, which he operates through the upper portion of the door. He then bricks up the remaining openings in the door, and tightly lutes up all the crevices with clay.

The charge is ignited by the heat remaining in the walls of the oven from the previous burn. Ignition begins at all the surfaces which are in contact with the hot walls, and also at the top of the coal. Along this latter surface, owing to the semiphenolic form of the interior of the crown, and the combustion of some of the volatile hydrocarbons liberated in the early stages of the burning, the heat is very intense. Coking is well advanced here by the time the volatile materials of the interior of the charge begin to be liberated. On their way up to the surface the hydrocarbons are broken up, and are deposited upon any part of the charge sufficiently hot to decompose them. These deposited hydrocarbons greatly increase the weight of the product. The whole charge should be thoroughly ignited in two or three hours after being placed in the oven. The attendant, by looking through a small aperture, can tell when this stage has been reached. The coal glows brightly, and heavy dark wreaths of smoke begin to rise, showing an insufficiency of air. Some of the clay from the top of the door should now be removed with a trowel to admit the air above the charge.

Portions of the volatile hydrocarbons begin to burn just above the coal. Within the next four or five hours the maximum temperature of the burn, about 2200 degrees F (a maximum temperature of 2275 degrees F has been observed immediately above the coke-fallout) should be reached. At this stage the flames should be red, and if much black smoke appears above the charge more air should be admitted by removing some more clay. The coking coal will expand a maximum increase in thickness of about 25 inches takes place in about 25 hours after ignition. If the flames leap wildly, and become of a pale color, the combustion has become too rapid, and part of the draught should be shut off by plastering some clay into the aperture. An experienced coke oven foreman can judge fairly accurately of the proper temperature of an oven by the appearance of the charge.

In about twenty-four hours after charging for a forty-eight hour burn the flames die down, and the interior of the oven appears more tranquil. The surface of the charge is a brilliant light red color. The volatile hydrocarbons have all been burned off. To prevent the loss of fixed carbon by combustion, the crevices at the top of the door should be luted up tight, and the oven will stand with very little attention for another twenty-four hours. At the end of that time the charge should be a mass of glowing coke fused together into a solid body. There is no sign of flame of any sort.

The upper bricks of the door are now removed, and a long iron pipe inserted, through which water is turned upon the glowing coke. The end of the pipe is bent to direct the water downwards in order that the white-hot brick lining of the oven may not be injured by the sudden cooling. The water is instantly turned into steam, which rises in great clouds above the oven making a most beautiful sight on a clear morning. The sudden cooling causes the coke to contract and break into columnar pieces, the axes of which are normal to the top and bottom surfaces of the charge. The coke absorbs much moisture, but most of this is again expelled during the process of drawing by the heat of the oven walls. The coke is now small enough to be handled, and is drawn through the doorway by a long-handled iron rake, operated over an iron bar inserted in the jams of the open door. This work is very arduous, but no better way of drawing has yet been developed for this type of oven.

During the drawing the oven becomes considerably cooled off by the admission of so much air and water, and is usually charged at once if, however, the doorway be closed by a sheet iron door made for the purpose, and a cover be placed over the charging hole in the top, the temperature will rise greatly during the next two hours. Not only will the time of coking for the next charge be shortened, but the quality of the coke will be improved, and the danger of black-ends caused by incomplete combustion owing to a cool oven floor will be avoided.

An example of the results obtained by a company using the Bradford breaker and the beehive coke oven is here given. An average analysis of run-of-mine coal is as follows:

Moisture—Seam A, 1.09; Seam B, 0.66. Volatiles—Seam A, 20.29; B, 20.90. Fixed carbon—Seam A, 67.20; Seam B, 63.29. Ash—Seam A, 17.00; Seam B, 15.30.

These two coals are mixed together in the proportion of two parts of B seam coal to one part of A seam coal. The coal yields over two per cent of stationary grizzlies having a top spacing of four inches, and a bottom spacing of two inches, and set at an angle of 30 degrees, and 22 degrees with the horizontal. The coal passing through the grizzlies falls upon a screen having 1/4 inch openings. That which passes through this screen goes to the Bradford breaker, the screens of which have three-quarter inch circular holes. An average analysis of this prepared coal is about as follows:

Moisture—1.04 degrees; Volatile hydrocarbons, 20.50; Fixed carbon, 66.44; ash, 12.44.

The coke from the above coal analysed as follows:

Moisture, .02 degrees; Volatile hydrocarbons, 0.75 degrees; fixed carbon, 79.41; ash 19.16.

Alberta Federation of Labor

The representatives of the Executive Committee of the Alberta Federation of Labor, who met the representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the various civic administrations in the City Hall, Calgary, November 6th last, are desirous of bringing to the attention of their affiliated membership some of the important points and facts brought out thereat which have a direct bearing on the main subject of the meeting, viz., the present grave condition of unemployment and what measures of relief are possible. This is all the more necessary because of the tendency of the public press to belittle and overlook the most salient features of this meeting, and to convey the impression that nothing whatever has been accomplished.

In endeavoring to elicit consideration for this almost overwhelming problem, the first great obstacle encountered was that of who was responsible and who should first move in the matter: that is the civic heads threw all responsibility on to the Provincial Government, and the latter were inclined to the view that the Dominion Government should take the initiative in dealing with this problem. The second obstacle was that of the question of finance, it being asserted that though they fully appreciated and sympathized with our efforts to have something done, that their finances would not permit it as they were in much the same position as private employers and capitalists and that the war situation forced them to cut down rather than to extend their activities in employing labor.

Seeking to overcome these two main obstacles to public action, we first sought and obtained the consent of the various governing bodies to meet us in a sort of convention so that responsibility for action could be placed, if not on one, then on perhaps all three of these governing bodies. This we were able to do. Then we were confronted with the second great obstacle to our advance, viz., how could prospective public work be financed. In the early stages of the meeting the representatives of the various cities and of the province made out a fairly strong case of inability to do much because of lack of money. At this stage of the meeting the feeling of Federation representatives was strongly condemnatory of the Dominion Government which had sent to the meeting a man representing merely the Department of Labor who was only to report, and who had no representative powers to deal with the question as a Government representative. At this stage however, Senator Lougheed appeared for the Dominion Government and pointed out to the meeting that while his Government did not propose to do anything themselves, they had not been unamiable of the situation and had passed a "financial war measure" which placed the means of raising funds at the disposal of civic and provincial governments so that they could deal with the unemployed problem as it presented itself in the different localities.

This effectually disposes of the argument that civic and provincial governments have no better means of raising finances than private corporations. The details of all this is contained in a verbatim report of meeting which will be furnished from the office of the secretary of the Federation at Edmonton.

Besides endorsing several more or less concrete proposals for the opening up of public works, we were able to secure endorsement of the representatives there gathered to the utilization of the trades and labor unions for the distribution of public funds to members in straitened circumstances, and would recommend that where necessary the unions themselves push this idea strongly, as the Imperial Government of Britain has already set a precedent in this regard.

As a result of our conference, the City Council of Calgary has appointed a committee to deal with the unemployed situation, and the point brought out at our meeting bearing on the raising of finances will undoubtedly have an effect on the City Council's action. Another matter of the first importance affecting unemployment in Alberta, for which we were able to secure consideration was that of the importation of foreign coals, it being shown that the prairie provinces imported almost as much coal as was produced here, and if the ventilation of this fact secures this market for the products of Alberta miners, this in itself will have justified the holding of this meeting. A statement of the coal importation has been prepared and appears below.

The following statistics on the production and importation of coals for the district lying between Port Arthur, Ont., and the Rocky Mountains, have been supplied to the Alberta Federation of Labor from the Collector of Customs at Port Arthur, the Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, and the Department of Mines, Alberta:

IMPORTED COALS							
Year	Anthracite		Bituminous		Cost Per Ton	Percentage	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value			
1910	322,513	\$1,004,226	1,712,354	\$3,044,037	\$4.692	22.18	
1911	480,802	2,392,982	3,532,377	8,013,848	4.977	22.68	
1912	479,252	2,567,759	2,693,945	5,610,116	5.357	20.72	
1913	512,422	3,230,493	3,141,161	6,963,437	5.290	22.17	
Comparison of Totals and Percentages							
Year Total Tonnage	Total Value	Percentage of Anthracite	Percentage of Bituminous				
1910	2,034,897	\$ 5,245,263	15.8	30.5			
1911	4,013,180	10,405,610	11.98	22.99			
1912	3,173,197	8,177,875	15.1	31.2			
1913	3,753,323	10,193,930	16.3	35.1			
Comparison of Imports With Production							
Year	Imported Coals	Saskatchewan (mined)	Alberta (sold)	1910	1911	1912	1913
	2,034,897	175,034	3,051,338	1,013,180	3,173,197	3,753,323	258,722
	5,245,263	175,034	3,051,338	2,587,722	8,177,875	10,193,930	3,810,387
	100.0	3.3	58.2	19.2	20.7	23.1	9.2
Comparison by Percentages							
Year	Imported Coals	Saskatchewan Output	Alberta Output	1910	1911	1912	1913
	41.2	3.5	55.3	19.2	20.7	23.1	9.2

A scrutiny of the above tables will show that this territory is importing almost 50 per cent of the coal used. At the same time there is widespread distress among the miners in the coal-producing camps of this province owing to the lack of employment, the mines running only part time and the miners, in some cases, working only three days in the month.

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From the best figures available in 1910, this company estimated that they produced 63.2 (in the opinion of the author, these figures are lower than the actual result) per cent of coke from the coal charged into their ovens. The theoretical percentage of coke, taking the above analysis of coking coal as a basis for calculation 56.42 plus 13.44 plus 60 per cent of the sulphur content plus deposited carbon forming the silvery coating moisture equals 78.86 per cent. It will be noted, however, that only 63.2 per cent of the charge is claimed by the company as having been manufactured into coke. This would mean that 15.7 per cent of the charge had been burned or lost. This would include the fixed carbon burned, and the oven breezes or fines, which are not saleable.—Science and Art of Mining.

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A Talk to Mothers

Mothers, do you know that every time a member of your family sustains a cut, scratch, burn, or bruise, no matter how slight, you take a grave risk in neglecting the injury? The wound may start to fester, and develop into a running sore, or blood poison may set in, resulting in the loss of a limb, or even of life.

Do you know that whatever salve or ointment you apply to the wound enters into the blood and affects the entire system? Therefore in using an ointment containing coarse animal fats or poisonous minerals you are taking a further risk.

Use Zam-Buk—it is free from animal fats and mineral poisons. It is purely herbal, and is soothing, healing, and antiseptic. No germs can live where Zam-Buk has been applied. It will quickly ease the pain and heal the wound. Not only for the minor mishaps, but for the most serious accidents Zam-Buk is best; for babies as well as adults.

Teach your children to apply Zam-Buk whenever they have a mishap, and you will save them much pain and yourself a lot of worry and grief. Keep Zam-Buk always handy; unlike other ointments it will not go rancid, but will keep indefinitely.

Zam-Buk is best for piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises, chapped hands, cold sores, ulcers and all injuries and skin diseases; also as an embrocation for rheumatism, sciatica, stiffened muscles, etc.

At all druggists and stores, or post-paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price, 50c. box, 3 boxes for \$1.25. For free trial box, send this advertisement, name of paper, and i.c. stamp.

GERMANY'S COAL TRADE
The German coal industry (says "The Syren and Shipping") felt the effects of the war very severely. The production during August, according to official statements recently published, has, as far as coal is concerned, been reduced 50 per cent., the total output being 8,477,214 tons. The production of lignite decreased some 40 per cent., viz., from 7,672,169 tons in July to 4,377,955 tons in August; the figures for coke were 2,631,466 tons for July, and 1,522,250 tons for August.

tries owned by the government. So you see the Socialists have a very definite program for taking over the trusts.

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 11 25 cents.

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F. H. NEWHAM, Editor-Manager.

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CONUNDRUM CONFRONTING CAPITALISM

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—Labor conditions in Western Canada are dealt with in a report which Hon. T. W. Crothers has received from Messrs. McEwen and Hood, fair wage officers in that part of the country. The conditions there are no worse than in the east in respect of unemployment, many of those affected being Germans and Austrians whom the government will look after. Conditions are reported worse in British Columbia and Alberta than in the other western provinces. In Alberta there are 9,000 miners out of work or on short time and production will be 30 per cent less.

There are 36,000 out of work in Winnipeg; 900 in Saskatoon; 1,500 in Regina; 4,000 in Edmonton; 6,000 in Calgary and 8,000 in Vancouver.

The unemployed problem is with us at all times," says one of the speakers at the recent convention at Calgary, "but right now it is more intensified than customary."

What a confession to make by one who, on the platform around election time, has prated loudly about this land of prosperity! What more candid acknowledgement could a man make of the bankruptcy of the present regime!

When business is in a flourishing state these apologists for the present order (!) are loud mouthed in their assertions that their political stripe party should be given credit for its existence; but when there is a change in the commercial world they are about as helpless as it is possible to be. When the government needs men and money to prosecute a war they do not play any namby-pamby tricks; try to shelve the responsibility and place it on the province, the province in turn claim it is up to the municipality; instead of that they seize whatever they deem necessary, ably aided when they need more men by the employers of labor, who scorn the word "conscription," whilst leaving the worker the alternative of being discharged or enlistment.

All the temporary tactics in dealing with the unemployed question will result in a rod that will sooner or later react on those whose mission it is (or at least supposed to be) to attend to the business transactions of the community. When the wheels of industry are moving smoothly they keep in the calcium light of publicity, have attacks of "chastitia," yet lo! and behold! when the dark clouds hover around they are swallowlike in their transitory migrations, and assume a modesty of demeanor that must be strange to them.

Enough of criticism, let's see if there is any suggestion that may be of merit. These are indeed trying times. What can be done to alleviate the existing stringency? The Dominion Government is urging the farmers to increase the grain production, because with so many men drawn from the productive and engaged in the destructive ranks, many fields will lie fallow next year. As an inducement the farmer is told about \$2.00 wheat, and this is appealing to his material interest in a concrete fashion. Do the individuals who attend to the machinery at Ottawa really believe this? We "hac our doots," but that they realize the importance of an increased yield we are willing to acknowledge. Put aside the question of what the price will be, safe to say in the realm of distribution the law of supply and demand will play its wonted function, and that the supply will be visibly decreased (we are speaking of the world, not the national market) is a foregone conclusion, and despite every effort of the Canadian wheatgrower he cannot make up the deficiency. Nevertheless, it may be visibly affected if the Canadian government were to adopt a real business policy.

As an emergency measure, in those localities where there has been a failure of crops, they are furnishing seed wheat. They thereby acknowledge the principle of rendering some assistance to the distraught agriculturist. If they can do this why not carry the plan out in a more amplified manner and advance not only the seed but other accessories to the farming fraternity, not as a gift (as in the case of the seed wheat) but simply as a compulsory loan, repayment to be made when the crop is garnered? The importance of the increased crop should be sufficient inducement to take extraordinary steps to obtain the same. The equipment of men for the war was not held up pending an election, but the amounts appropriated on the spot, then if these men are to be fed and the European market supplied it should be equally as imperative that to this end those factors in production (the farmers) should be given some practical assistance.

These suggestions are not offered under the impression that they, if followed out, would act as a panacea for existing evils, but are put forward as a proof that if the powers that be are what they claim to be, business men, they would not spend all their time in talking about taking this or that into consideration, but in the vernacular of the West,

would "get busy and do something" that has the element of practicability in it.

With the existing machinery at their disposal, and the adverse conditions against which they have bucked for some time past, the farmers of the West cannot comply only in a very unappreciable way with the request of the government to increase their yield unless that government also comes forward and co-operates.

The C. P. R. has instituted the "ready-made farm," but whether its application has been a success or a failure has nothing to do with the principle involved.

Then as the government still has large areas of a cultivable character lying dormant, they state increase yield is desired, therefore let their actions justify their assertions and take some practical steps towards its realization.

There does not seem to be an insurmountable difficulty preventing them from appropriating large sums for direct action, i.e., in sending men and arms to the front, hence by the same token there should be no hesitancy about appropriating sums to finance the growing of wheat.

Probably the only drawback to the fulfilment of the scheme outlined is the query that may arise in the minds of the Ottawa Solomons: if we accept this as a precedent, where is it going to end? It may mean the stepping-stone to a state of affairs which we do not desire to foster. Once let the whole people realize that the government may function as a collectivity instead of as a sponsor to individualistic enterprises, then the whole people may decide that the change is so much more economical that instead of reverting to previous methods of production and distribution they may deem them archaic and imprudent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

To the Officers and Members of United Mine Workers of America.

Brothers—Beginning December 1st, 1914, the United Mine Workers' Journal will be published in magazine form. It will be 32 page size and will be printed in three different languages, namely English, Italian and Slavish, all under one cover.

The Journal will be well edited and artistically arranged. It will be attractive in appearance and will contain all the mining news, together with interesting articles upon economic and mining questions.

Every member of the United Mine Workers of America should be a subscriber to our official organ, the new United Mine Workers' Journal. We ask all the members of our local unions to interest themselves in extending the circulation of the Journal, because in so doing we will all be helping ourselves.

The subscription price of the Journal will be \$1.00 per year.

Fraternally yours, W. GREEN, Sec. Treas.

With the above we must couple the District Ledger, which is owned and controlled by the mine-workers of District 18. There are many members who, partly owing to hard times, and partly to a little forgetfulness, have failed to pay their yearly subscription. Just at present these would be very acceptable. We also noticed that the notepaper used by a certain local was not printed in at this office. For the benefit of all secretaries may state that we are still open to execute printing orders and will do so on competitive terms with any business house run on union principles between Calgary and Vancouver. If there should be any question of cost this can always be arranged. We must have job printing to make both ends meet, and if we do not the burden will fall on the District.

"It's against human nature"—To want plenty of good food, suitable clothing and comfortable shelter. It must be, otherwise the working class would not be satisfied with poor food, insufficient clothing and indifferent shelter.

If you are a worker still believing in the profit system don't "kick against the pricks," but if you are sick of it then study the Socialist medicine even if you're not prepared to swallow it.

If the workmen had not spent so much money for liquid refreshments how many licenses would Fernie have had, and would those deprived of the opportunity to sell booze have been compelled to work in the mines?

The up-keep of the Army and Navy provides work. The product of the army and navy destroys thereby providing more work; hence why prosecute those who destroy buildings? It provides work to erect the buildings; then by destruction more work is furnished. Funny, isn't it? In the one case it may land you a pension and in the other land you in a "pen." (Glorious are thy manifestations, O civilization!)

The capitalist is not to blame, he's looking after No. 3. Then it's up to the workingman to take a leaf out of the capitalist's book.

Great Britain is imposing an income tax ranging from a 7 per cent minimum to 16 1/2 per cent on earned income, not counting the surtax on large and unearned incomes amounting in some cases to 20 per cent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "At present there was no intention to impose an income tax upon the wage earning class." But this "class legislation" Problem for the mathematical inclined: What equitable income tax should be imposed on a farm laborer receiving 16 shillings a week and supporting himself, wife and three children thereon?

LOOK!

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

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

In a word, while no liquid or solid can get to the lungs and air passages, these Peps fumes get there direct, and at once commence their work of healing. Peps are entirely distinct from the old-fashioned liquid cough cures, which are merely swallowed into the stomach, and never reach the lungs. Peps treatment of coughs and colds is direct treatment.

If you have not yet tried Peps, cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it (with 10c stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. box.



THE STRUGGLE IN ARKANSAS

By Fred Hogan

HUNTINGTON, Ark., Nov. 23.—The hills and valleys of Arkansas have been the subject of numerous bits of fiction and poetry and perhaps many city workers have thought about them as a beautiful retreat from the ceaseless, wearying struggle.

But now we find ourselves in the midst of a struggle so spectacular that United States troops are stationed in what is known as Hartford Valley, and with them have come a coterie of magazine and newspaper writers, including the moving picture man and his camera.

How the Trouble Started The direct beginning of affairs which lead to the sending of the troops was Franklin Bache's violation of his contract with the union, his withdrawal from the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, which embraces all the larger companies of the Southwest, and which does business with the miners' union, and announcement that he would operate his mine on the open shop basis.

This was only a half surprise. It was not the first such announcement and attempt on the part of Bache. Of Cant-like disposition, he was always in trouble with the union. On the other hand, Bache stood high in the councils of the Operators' Association. He was one of a committee of nine which in 1910 outlined the dastardly plot wherein five million dollars was contracted by the coal trust, to destroy the United Mine Workers in the Southwest.

On May 6, 1914, through a drizzling rain, headed by a band, between fifteen hundred and two thousand people marched to a school house near the open shop mine, then in operation. Merchants as well as unionists, addressed the gathering. Business houses in the three nearest towns were closed and their representatives, if not proprietors, in attendance at the meeting, which was meant as an orderly and peaceful protest against the purpose of Bache. A committee was sent to the superintendent, persuasion secured to see the employees, the promise of the latter to unite with the union forces gained, and amid general rejoicing the crowd departed.

But, through paid witnesses and by virtue of the usual attitude of federal judges, Bache secured an injunction restraining anyone from interfering with the operation of his mines, under whatsoever conditions it pleased him to operate.

Unsuccessful in his attempt to secure Federal States guards to enforce the terms of the injunction, Bache imported private guards—men of the lawless type. Among themselves serious in the protection of the court, these men became brave. They paraded the highways with their guns; insulted the wives and daughters of the miners, shot into the homes of the miners at night and innocent women were compelled to flee to nearby towns for protection.

There is a limit to what men will endure. The union men of the valley were compelled to live on \$2 per week, many of them with large families, their homes threatened, their wives and daughters made homeless. The result was the burning of Bache's properties and the routing of the gunman. Bache's next move was to bring out against the miners' union and many individuals, including local, district and national officers, for to take the value of his property. He asks judg-

ment for \$1,250,000 and the case will be heard in Federal Court in January, 1915, before a judge intensely hostile to the union. On the same day this suit was filed, the funds of the union were seized. All the banks in Arkansas which held union funds were garnished, not excepting the old age pension and sick funds. The suffering this occasioned the sick, aged and helpless among the miners has doubtless been very gratifying to Bache.

The company of which Bache was president was declared bankrupt and he was appointed receiver—became an officer of the Federal Government. And those who thereafter might interfere in any way with his manoeuvres might expect punishment for a crime no less than that of conspiracy against the government. All the liberty the miners of this field enjoy, all that makes their hard and dangerous lives endurable, they owe to the union. And here we have the men who seek to destroy that, who would reduce them to the lowest level, an officer of the government!

The Bache mines cannot be made ready for operation for at least three months. New buildings must be erected. The mines are full of water. New machinery must be purchased and extensive repair work done. Open shop operations cannot begin, much less prove successful and be extended to other fields, for several months. There is no immediate danger of the open shop plying successful in Western Arkansas. And this accounts for the belief among many of us that the union men were not a party to the raid of last week when the boarding house, in which were quartered eleven scabs and two U. S. marshals, was fired into and the occupants left very hurriedly.

Resourceful and Heartless

Bache, clothed with the authority of a Federal officer, needed but one thing—troops. He could get them as has been demonstrated, upon the slightest provocation. He is as resourceful as he is heartless; as clever as he is dastardly. And it is not accrediting him with too much ingenuity to say that the raid of last week was very likely his work. The union men at that time had nothing to fight about.

What the future may bring cannot be guessed. The several days the troops have been here have been uneventful. Exchanges of friendliness have been made between the soldiers and the union miners and strikers. It is reported that several of the soldiers were invited to attend a dance given in the town nearest their camp.

We could face the future with better hopes, more assurances, could better lay our plans, if we could feel that we had only Bache with which to reckon. But there is no reason to believe this. Bache was bankrupt. Far and wide he was known as a man who could not pay his debts. He was refused credit by wholesale houses, his checks were turned down by banks. But since breaking with the union, Bache has plenty of money. The best attorneys in the state have entered court on his behalf. He, himself, lives in princely style, to say nothing of the expense of the army of gunmen, stockades, guns and other implements of his warfare.

Two suppositions as to the source of the money used by Bache are current. Some believe that he is backed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. That this company would like to divert public rage from itself and at the same time extend its persistent and bitter war on the cause of unionism to the Southwest, is urged.

Another opinion is that this money is coming from the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association. When Bache broke with the Association he sued them for \$40,000 charging the misappropriation of funds. The U. M. W. of A. became intervenors in the suit and the testimony of the operators was that the money now accounted for had been paid to bribe two men in the union ranks—Alex. Howat, of Kansas, and Fred Holt, of Oklahoma. The nearest profit produced were vouchers given one coal operator by another. And at no time were they able to show where these men relinquished a single point for which they had contended, where they wavered in the least from the aggressive, fighting stand which distinguished them in their organization.

Throughout the hearing the association operators professed extreme friendliness for the union and deep regret that the unpleasant, airaged facts had come to light. Yet W. D. Ryan, one-time prominent official of the U. M. W. of A. and later commissioner for the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, testified that he had been instructed by

next." Again, no word was obtainable as to the progress of the committee in session at Kansas City for the purpose of negotiating the 1914-16 working contract, until the destruction of the Bache properties. Then there was an immediate settlement.

More and more the questions are being asked whether Bache and the Association are not working hand in hand? Is he simply attempting to pull their chestnuts from the fire? Was the law suit not a fake one? No more has been done about it. Were not the charges against Holt and Howat but for the purpose of dividing the men at a crucial time?

No Hardship Too Great

Bache alone, although backed by the government, is not a seriously menacing figure. What is to be feared are other and larger forces. In any event, the men and women of the section are a unit and will count no hardship nor sacrifice too great to preserve the union. And through the uncertainty and fear many are coming to turn their faces and aims to a better day.

This is not the first time the men of Hartford Valley have felt the strong arm of federal authority. In 1900 a Democrat Federal judge under a republican president blanketed the valley with a drastic injunction. This time it is a Republican judge under a Democrat President. But the injunctions are identical. The difference now is that the scab operator is a Federal officer and has troops to protect him.

The men are learning that Socialism is their only hope. That before they can win, they must put their class on the judge's bench and likewise command the United States marshals, and the army and the navy.

Capitalism Breaking Down

By Charles Proteus Steinmetz

Half the world is at war, has ceased production, but is still consuming. This requires an increased production by those nations which are still at peace. On this emergency, calling for an increase of production our industrial system has reacted by curtailing production, by shutting down mills and factories and throwing hundreds of thousands out of work in this and other neutral countries. Why? It is not that the means of bringing the products to the consumer have failed; our railroads are still there, and are not busy, and hundreds of thousands of tons of good ships are rotting in our harbors.

Confronted by Financial Shortage The extensions of our railroads, our electric systems, our industries, which were considered before the war, are just as much—and more-needed, and would be just as productive today—but capital cannot be found to finance them. The same population inhabits our country, desiring to consume, and willing to pay for it by their productive work; but they cannot work, because neither the desired production nor the consumption of the products, can be financed.

Many Ready Markets Opened Up South America, Africa, Australia have been cut off from European supplies, they need and are a ready market for our products. Nothing has changed there, and these countries are just as much in need of commodities as before the war, and just as able to pay for them by their work; but they cannot buy, because their consumption cannot be financed, and they cannot pay for their needs, because their production cannot be financed.

Our Financial System Has Collapsed Thus while there are ample facilities for production; while there is an unprecedented demand for the products, and all conditions of prosperity are present; panic and depression reign, because between production and consumption enters finance as intermediary, as middle man, without whom neither production nor consumption can exist today, and the financial system of the world has collapsed.

Has Tumbled Like a House of Cards It is not the fault of the financiers, for they are just as helpless in this emergency as the producer and the consumer; and the financial district of Wall Street has been hit just as

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HEALS DAY AND NIGHT

It is the new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage; no plaster; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that



kind at all. Something new and different, something delightful and healthful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor, and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your sufferings will stop at once like magic.

I Am Free - You can be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health. I was weakening my will. The hacking coughing, spitting and nocturnal urination to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality. But I found a cure and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST 1 CENT

Send no money. Put your name and address on a postal card. Say, "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh, and how I can cure mine. That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment, that can do for you what it has done for me."

SAM KATZ, Room C2754 142 Summit St., Toronto, Ont.

hard as any industrial town, but it is the structure of our industrial system, which was a beautiful card house, that came tumbling down at the first shock of an emergency, and we now gather up the pieces.

Bring Production and Consumption Together

Thus a final and permanent solution should be found to eliminate the middle man, to bring production and consumption directly together and make them independent of finance, and have the production controlled, the means of production owned by the consumer, that is, the nation, so that no financial panic can stop production, where the products are needed, or interfere with consumption, where ample productive capacity is available.

Industrial Reconstruction is Inevitable

Some such reconstruction of our industrial system seems inevitable, and the old conditions can never return; the first steps, which the European nations took at the outbreak of the war, according even our England, the home of capitalism and private enterprise, was to establish governmental control of production and consumption. Now the war is burning up money at the rate of 50 million dollars a day, and every day it continues, makes it more certain that the nation will never be able to pay the war debt; makes it impossible even to pay interest on it, and this inevitably means bankruptcy and repudiation, and industrial reconstruction on a different basis.

No Matter How Well You Feel

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

Government Inspected Meats

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

"QUALITY OUR HOBBY"

The 41 Market Co.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion for Motherhood, featuring an illustration of a woman and child.

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

In order to equalize the time of those working in the mines the company puts out a notice when the men have to change around.

A runaway occurred on the outside incline of B North which swept away the lower portion of the snowshed. Fortunately there was nothing more serious than a few badly damaged cars.

The election of miners as members of the Board of Examiners for Coal Creek will take place on Saturday, December 12th, 1914.

Application forms for the above may be obtained of the secretary, Chas. O'Brien, Coal Creek.

No miner will be entitled to vote unless he can produce a certificate of competency.

Mrs. Quayle of Michel, who has been very ill, is spending a few weeks with her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Branch.

Joe Wilson returned to camp from the hunting field bringing back various trophies.

Four of our local sports after having been out in search of game found themselves in the vicinity of Hosmer depot, but with four hours to wait for the train. They prepared to make themselves comfortable, but an overzealous official turned them out and locked the door. Query—What is not the object of waiting rooms if it is not for the convenience of passengers?

Mrs. G. Fearson and daughter left camp on Tuesday morning en route to the coast where Mr. Fearson has obtained work.

The officials of the Coal Creek Colliery assembled Sunday afternoon in the Super's office to bid farewell to Wm. Wilson, pit boss at No. 1 North, and to present him with a token of esteem prior to his leaving camp to take up similar duties at Ladysmith. The presentation took the form of a gold hunter watch with high-grade Brandt movement, suitably inscribed. Accompanying the watch was a handsome locket fob, also inscribed. Supt. Canfield made the presentation in a neat little speech and William responded.

Several others also expressed themselves and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" brought the proceedings to a termination. We may remark that Mrs. Wilson and family took up their abode at Ladysmith during the spring, having purchased a ranch there.

The Census Committee have been around for names and ages of the children of the camp prior to the annual Christmas tree.

Some twenty young friends of Miss Dora Boardman assisted her to celebrate her birthday on Friday last.

A quiet wedding was solemnized in Fernie on Tuesday last, the contracting parties being David, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Martin, and Isabella, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Branch. The oil can brigade turned out in force and had to be appeased with the "dough" before peace could be restored. The newly married couple will reside in Coyote Street. We wish them long life and happiness.

BELLEVUE NOTES

The regular meeting of Local 431 convened as usual with the president in the chair supported by an unusually large crowd. The first business was the election of a secretary, owing to Brother Burke being indisposed. Before the adoption of the minutes a good deal of discussion took place in which a number of those not present at our previous meeting joined, concerning the scheme presented by the District Officials. The trend of the remarks appeared to detract from the unanimity as reported last week, but as was explained, the scheme was out of our hands and we should have to abide by the wishes of the majority.

Correspondence was received from the District and International regarding the elections, also from latter concerning the Mine Workers' Journal, which has been enlarged and will appear in magazine form printed in three different languages. The change will no doubt be welcomed.

The subject for debate at the latter day club meeting Monday night in the Institutional Church was, "Is War Justifiable." Messrs. Fairhurst, Beck and Scott took the negative, while Mr. Harry Clark, Jr. and J. Hillerton took the affirmative, Mr. Connelly being absent. Some interesting and instructive arguments were put up on both sides, but the most pleasing feature was the presence of two boys who

ing it over for the advice of our District Officers.

The finance committee failed to carry out the Local's wishes. The Examining Committee reports as follows: "That they have examined all working places, roadways, airways and all old workings available, and found same in perfect condition and free from gases in both mines. Signed, John R. McLeod, Emil Vihanty, Nov. 13th."

The report was accepted without comment.

New business brought forth the resignation of one of the pit committee, which was duly accepted, and the vacancy filled.

A good deal of discussion took place upon the question of issuing relief, a number of appeals being received. Apparently some of them seem to miss the point for which we are organized.

Some questions were asked concerning the report which appeared in last week's Ledger re the Patriotic Relief Fund, and it was again drawn to their attention that needy cases would be attended to. But it must be obvious from their balance sheet that their efforts will be limited. We are waiting the result of the Executive Board's scheme and have appointed a committee of six, consisting of various nationalities to gather data and to cooperate with the District Officials.

A rather serious fire broke out in Maple Leaf about 7.30 a.m. on Thursday which completely wiped out Mr. J. B. Rudd's store. Thanks to a number of willing helpers, and the coolness of Scotty Ferguson a serious conflagration was avoided. The damage is estimated at about \$5,000, which is covered by insurance to the amount of \$1,600.

Bill Curran, who was baching on the second storey of the store lost all his belongings.

A Slavonian miner had the misfortune to get his head badly injured whilst engaged in drawing pillars in No. 2. He is reported to be progressing favorably.

Mr. Young, of Frank, was holding down the Methodist pulpit here on Sunday.

Tommy Marsh's basketball recruits put one over the Bellevue contingent on Thursday.

Mr. Tom Beeson, late manager of the Liquor Store here, is having rather an eventful career whilst serving his country.

Quite a number of students have enrolled for the technical school classes. LOST—A gent's signet ring, bearing the "Eagles" insignia. Anyone returning same to Mr. J. R. McLeod, or to Cole's Pool room will be amply rewarded.

COLEMAN NOTES

The regular meeting of Local 2633 was held in the Opera House Sunday last, Bro. R. Morgan, president, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. It was decided to leave the appointment of foreign scrutineers in the hands of the local secretary. A circular from International with reference to the Mine Workers' Journal and its new form of publication was read, also the synopsis of the last Executive Board Meeting.

The Freemasons held a farewell social and dance on Thursday evening in honor of the boys who were leaving Friday morning to join the Pincher Creek contingent in Calgary. During the evening each of the boys was presented with a pipe, pouch and tobacco. A dance concluded the proceedings.

Jack McAlpine, Charlie Oulmette, Dick Makin, H. Armstrong, and E. Canning left on Friday morning for Calgary where they joined the contingent from Pincher Creek.

The Coleman Town Band held a hard times ball on Friday evening last in the Opera House which was well patronized, everything being free.

Wm. Halsins left Tuesday for his old home in Wales, where he intends to reside in the future.

Horn—To Mr. and Mrs. Allan, West Coleman, a son. Mother and child doing well.

A billiard and bowling tournament will be started shortly in Graham's Pool Room. Turkeys, geese, chickens and clams will be among the prizes.

The subject for debate at the latter day club meeting Monday night in the Institutional Church was, "Is War Justifiable." Messrs. Fairhurst, Beck and Scott took the negative, while Mr. Harry Clark, Jr. and J. Hillerton took the affirmative, Mr. Connelly being absent. Some interesting and instructive arguments were put up on both sides, but the most pleasing feature was the presence of two boys who

ing it over for the advice of our District Officers.

The finance committee failed to carry out the Local's wishes. The Examining Committee reports as follows: "That they have examined all working places, roadways, airways and all old workings available, and found same in perfect condition and free from gases in both mines. Signed, John R. McLeod, Emil Vihanty, Nov. 13th."

The report was accepted without comment.

New business brought forth the resignation of one of the pit committee, which was duly accepted, and the vacancy filled.

A good deal of discussion took place upon the question of issuing relief, a number of appeals being received. Apparently some of them seem to miss the point for which we are organized.

Some questions were asked concerning the report which appeared in last week's Ledger re the Patriotic Relief Fund, and it was again drawn to their attention that needy cases would be attended to. But it must be obvious from their balance sheet that their efforts will be limited. We are waiting the result of the Executive Board's scheme and have appointed a committee of six, consisting of various nationalities to gather data and to cooperate with the District Officials.

A rather serious fire broke out in Maple Leaf about 7.30 a.m. on Thursday which completely wiped out Mr. J. B. Rudd's store. Thanks to a number of willing helpers, and the coolness of Scotty Ferguson a serious conflagration was avoided. The damage is estimated at about \$5,000, which is covered by insurance to the amount of \$1,600.

Bill Curran, who was baching on the second storey of the store lost all his belongings.

A Slavonian miner had the misfortune to get his head badly injured whilst engaged in drawing pillars in No. 2. He is reported to be progressing favorably.

Mr. Young, of Frank, was holding down the Methodist pulpit here on Sunday.

took an active and creditable part in the debate. The affirmative was awarded the verdict.

The annual meeting of the ratemakers takes place on Monday next in the council chambers, when the various reports will be submitted.

The school board held a meeting in the school room, Monday evening for the purpose of enrolling those who intended taking up the classes.

Vice-President Graham left Tuesday for Brazeau.

While prospects for work are looking brighter in some quarters, they are the reverse in others. No. 2 mine of the International Coal Co. started on Monday morning when some 20 men were started, while on the other hand about 50 men were laid off at McGillivray Mines.

PASSBURG AND VICINITY

The regular meeting of Passburg Local Union was held Monday evening at 7.30 p.m. Through non-attendance no business could be transacted.

The technical school opened here Monday night and a large number of miners enrolled for instructions in the various classes. Mr. J. Thomas and Nat Howells are the instructors.

Brother J. Loughran, secretary of Beaver Mines Local, was a visitor at Passburg Monday last. He stated that times were as monotonous in his camp as they are around here.

We are pleased to report that the majority of the miners who were thrown out of employment some time ago through the closing down of No. 1 Seam have been given employment in 4 Seam. There are about twenty-five or thirty men who are still idle.

At a regular meeting of Local 2829 which took place Sunday last at Maple Leaf. It seems that some of the members expressed themselves almost at a standstill, some of them stating that they did not have any provisions in the house and that the store-keepers had refused to give them credit.

The following letter was received in answer to our appeal:

"Dear Sir and Bro.—I have your favor of November 11th. I appreciate the very poor work which you have been having for sometime and I know how hard the conditions must be because of no work. We would be glad to help you if we had funds available at this time. You know, however, we have a strike on in Colorado and Eastern Ohio, and elsewhere, where thousands of men have been on strike for many months. They and their families are being taken care of by the International Union. It is taxing our financial resources to the utmost to take care of them each week and month. In fact, we have had to borrow a great deal of money in order to feed them each week. For that reason at the present time I am forced to advise that it is impossible for us to help you. I sincerely hope that conditions will improve within the very near future and that work will start up in your locality. With best wishes, Yours truly, W. Green, Sec.-Treasurer."

While reading through the columns of the Ledger last week we noticed that a number of locals throughout the District had given the scheme or suggestion outlined by the District Executive Board their earnest and most careful consideration and finally decided that it was impracticable, without making any effort to modify or adjust the proposition. As we understood the effort made by our officers, it was not a permanent institution or fund, but for temporary relief during those adverse times. We realize that no labor union is, or ever will be, in a position to cope successfully with the unemployment problem, but whether the proposition of assisting one another is feasible or not, this must always depend upon the principles of our fellow men. Conditions have become almost unbearable, and they say that the worst is yet to come, therefore it seems reasonable that we must share the work or pay a small percentage of our earnings to those who are in distress.

HILLCREST NOTES

Secretary A. J. Carter was a visitor in camp two days last week.

A number of lean pay slips were handed out on Saturday. However the bar seemed to be going good.

As the result of a fracas, in which the knife played quite a part, several men are under medical treatment, and others are trying the accommodation of the local coop. Affairs of this sort are more favored on the other side of the globe than this side. The verdict there would, no doubt, be very different to what it will be here. There killing is "honorable"; here it is criminal. If just a question of what party you happen to be in.

MICHEL NOTES

The mines are working the morning shift steady here at present, which means some can get three shifts per week, and some more.

The local relief committee are still on their legs giving a little relief to those with large families. A big donation was received from T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, in the shape of advice and sympathy. Possibly, when times are normal our people will remember that the tradesmen of this town have helped very materially during these hard times, and give them (the local tradesmen) like they do "Timothy" the benefit of a few cash transactions. The local merchants have done their share and done it nobly, and the least we can do is to bear these facts in mind.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lord, a daughter.

A very successful dance and supper was given in Crahan's Hall last Monday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Local Relief Fund. The proceeds will be devoted to providing boots for the needy ones.

The much-talked of mining class was started last week in the old band room. J. Wylie is the instructor and we understand that the class will be held twice a week.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

Work at the mines is going full swing just now with considerably more men than ever employed before. Yet it is impossible to give work to a greater number of men, who in some instances have been hanging around the mines and asking for work every day for some time. Old hands, however, are receiving the preference.

A special meeting of Local 574 was held at which President Phillips attended, the object of the meeting being to discuss the proposed scheme submitted by the Executive Board regarding the unemployed. The proposition was thoroughly discussed, but was disapproved of by the majority.

Vice-President Graham was here for three days of last week assisting Secretary Moore in organizing.

The City Police made a clean sweep of the booze which was held in preparation for a wedding which was held at the home of George Formas. He was charged with having intoxicating liquor for sale on his premises.

Mrs. G. Johnstone was suddenly taken ill on Saturday night and on the doctor being called in he pronounced her sickness to be appendicitis. She was taken to the Galt Hospital and operated upon. This is a rather distressing case, the husband having been out of work for some time and there being six little children to provide for.

The St. Basil Separate School will be opened to receive pupils on Nov. 30. The official opening will not take place until December 5th.

Pablo Iglesias, the one Socialist member of the Spanish Parliament, was asked by a capitalist daily paper in Madrid to state his position on the question of neutrality and war, and replied:

"As a member of the Socialist party, the General Union of Workers and the Socialist-Republican Alliance, I am, like them, a partisan of neutrality, and, like them also, consider that Spain ought not to abandon the peaceful position so long as the integrity of her territory is respected. If this integrity were violated, I think that it would be the duty of every Spaniard to defend it with arms in his hand."

Iglesias adds significantly, if anyone in the Spanish government should attempt to push the country into war he should be thrown from his position.

The poor of Spain are suffering greatly on account of the war, particularly in the mining and manufacturing districts. Late reports state that raids have been made by the unemployed upon the preserves of landed proprietors. The latter have not hesitated to send rural guards to drive away the hungry workers. In several instances private waters have been dammed up and the water sold and sold.

The government officials are somewhat alarmed and steps are being taken to relieve districts to some extent.—Cleveland Citizen.

A necessary measure means that he objects to a "violation of the national integrity" of suffering among the poor, "the violation of the national integrity" to use the rural guards to kill and maim the hunger maddened workers. Perhaps he objects to a "violation of the national integrity" whereby Spaniards are to be sent to the front.

Perhaps he objects to a "violation of national integrity" permitting the proletarians hungering their chins, unless they are the product of home industry. The terms of the working class is not a thing of geographical classification, but is world-wide Capitalism, hence the color of the flag is purely chameleon.

The Fernie Junior Hockey Team are about to play a game for December 9th, in the Victoria Hall.

WHEN THE WAR GOD CALLS

The mater discovered the other evening that the grocer hadn't brought the tea she had ordered and that there wasn't even a "pinch" left in the canister.

Of course, not having any tea in the house, our thirst for tea developed abnormally. So I went to a neighbor's kitchen to borrow some tea.

"Why, Pauline!" I exclaimed. "Why are you crying? Aren't you feeling well?"

"My man," she sobbed. "My man—he go to the war."

My neighbor and I looked at each other. Here was unsuspecting tragedy.

"Why, I thought your husband had a good job here and you were getting along fine. Pauline," said my neighbor.

"We was," sobbed the woman, "and my oldest girl was to go to the high school and we was beginning to save, and now he say, 'I go.'"

"But he doesn't have to go," I urged. "What can you say to a man? He said 'I go to the war.'"

"He make up his mind and he say he go. What can a woman do, even his wife? He go."

"I tell him there are the children. They need food. They need clothes. They need a place to live. I say, 'Forget me, your wife, but think of the children.'"

"He say, 'you must get along. If you can not, there are the charities. They will give bread and coal.'"

"Wasn't your husband naturalized?" asked my neighbor.

"We only here three year," answered Pauline. "He belong to the army. He must go back. He say he coward if he not go back. I tell him he coward to go and leave his children. He say the charities will help us. Charities! I want no charities. I want my man. My children want their father. And many there are such. The men they must go. What matter the woman and the old and the children? They go and they die, maybe, yes, they die; my father died so and my oldest brother; every family lose men in old country wars. We come to a land of peace. And yet our men go back to fight. Is it God's will?"

"It isn't God's will," said my neighbor.

"No," said I.—Daily Province.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO—

AND NOW

But a brief century ago Europe was the battlefield of a gigantic contest for commercial supremacy. The competitive nature of Capitalism drove the manufacturing classes of France to attempt the subjugation of the entire continent, that they might secure exclusive commercial rights. The treaties that Napoleon forced on Italy and Prussia are ample evidence of this, as in each case stipulations were made that the defeated nation should not trade with Great Britain, but must give France the revolution. Swung into power by the revolution of 1779—1807, the bourgeoisie proceeded to celebrate the event by plunging Europe into a bloody war.

Stratagem after that six million lives were lost, either by bullet, bayonet or disease during the Napoleonic wars. Thus capitalism enthroned itself accompanied by the sounds of shot and shell and the means of those made miserable.

Today Europe is once more the theatre of war, the most colossal of all history. Millions of men armed with the most modern engines of destruction are slaughtering each other. The manhood of Europe is threatened with annihilation.

For why? Some say the whole responsibility rests with the Kaiser; others that it is due to Russian intrigue; and again we hear that England has cleverly contrived to force the hand of Germany so that she can thereby crush a dangerous competitor.

It matters little who took the initial step. Sooner or later it had to come. The present contest is but a phase of the present system developing in its portion as the scientific methods of production have advanced, has now reached that point where it threatens the whole social superstructure.

Before the outbreak of hostilities the world was accumulating a surplus of products owned by a parasitic class eagerly searching the world for markets to dispose of them; on the other a vast horde of hungry beings who socially produced them—and are in need of them, but have not the purchasing power.

These conditions caused the war. Just as a boiler will at a certain pressure of steam explode if there is no safety valve, so the explosion in Europe is due to the lack of a safety valve in the shape of an outlet for the surplus commodities. Thus the explosion is a necessary result of the system that has been built up.

It is the class that Capitalism, by its producers, has built up, and that class that Capitalism has built up, that is the cause of the war.

In the district of Magdeburg, Germany, the Socialist party membership was 23,642. There are now not so many. Nearly one-third—9,162—were called upon to serve in the armies. A census is being taken at present by the Socialists of the whole of Germany to learn how many of their party members were sent to the front.

It is reported from Berlin that the Bavarian War Minister, in view of the attitude of the Socialist party, has issued instructions that the distribution of Socialist newspapers among the troops is not to be prevented as heretofore.

HERE IS A SQUARE DEAL



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

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

M. A. KASTNER

SOLE AGENT FOR FERNIE
ALEX BECK BLOCK, FERNIE, B. C.

T. W. DAVIES

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Headstones Supplied and Set up
COLEMAN RESIDENCE PHONE 143 ALBERTA
BOX 146

THE Bellevue Hotel

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

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

SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
J. A. CALLAN, Prop. BELLEVUE, Alta.

Stephen T. Humble

Furniture, Hardware, China, Stationery, etc.

OLD COUNTRY PERIODICALS

BELLEVUE Alberta

H. G. GOODEVE CO. Ltd.

The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass

Hardware Furniture

We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. All orders given prompt attention. If you are satisfied, tell others. If not satisfied, tell us.

Coleman Alberta

F. M. THOMPSON CO.

"The Quality Store"

Phone 25 Blairmore, Alta.

Lackie Mine Shoes, Invictus, Regal and K Make Pine Shoes.

Call and inspect our complete line of Felt, Leather and Carpet Slippers for men, women and children.

Child's heavy felt, leather sole, ankle strap Slippers from 35 pair.

Here is your chance to get a bargain. We are offering a large shipment of Travellers' Samples at Factory cost. These include:

Ladies' Waists from .60 to \$3.00

Ladies' and Children's Coats and Sweaters, Aviation Caps, and other wool goods.

Our Grocery Department is complete with the choicest quality goods

APPLES IN BOXES \$1.25 and \$1.75

Choice Ontario Apples, \$6.50 per barrel

Try a sack of our GOLD SEAL FLOUR \$3.65

Call on us for Feed Stuffs, Wheat, Shorts, Bran, Oats and Crushed Barley.

REMEMBER OUR 5 p c DISCOUNT FOR CASH

The Store That SAVES You Money

NO ALUM in Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Shiloh's Cure
STOPS COUGHS

HURRAH! Toyland Doors Are Open Wide!

We invite every Boy and Girl in Fernie to come and see our wonderful display of New Toys

Dry Goods Dept.

COATING SPECIAL

Extra heavy and 56 inches wide; just the thing for a good warm Winter Coat. Comes in dark colors in a broken check effect.

Saturday Special \$1.25 yard

WINTER WRAPPERETTES

Very suitable for Kimonos, Dressing Gowns, Jackets, etc. Extra soft fleecy finish. A big range of pretty designs to select from. Regular 35c yd. Saturday Special 25c. yard

VIYELLA FLANNEL

Guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable and fast washing colors. The best cloth on the market for children, ladies' and misses' skirts, pyjamas, etc. A large selection of designs to select from; 31 inches wide. Per yard 65c.

BROCADED VELVETS

In a very pretty design. Extra soft chiffon finish. Comes in navy, brown, saxe, green, black and purple. Regular, \$1.25. Saturday Special . . . 95c.

SHOE DEPT.

Suggestions for the Early Shoppers

Slippers for all, plain and fancy. Our stock is complete in this line in cloth, felt, leather and moccasin. Don't overlook seeing our special assortment.

Hockey Shoes and Skates

Men's, women's and Children's Hockey Boots in black and tan leathers, made with lightning-hitch fastenings; strong and serviceable boots. Prices from \$2.25 in youths to \$5.00 in mens.

Skates

We have a larger and better assortment of skates this season, ranging in prices from 50c. in children's up to \$6.00 a pair in men's.

Hockey Sticks in Men's and Boys

Prices ranging from 15c in boys to 90c. in mens Goal sticks included.

TOYLAND IS NOW OPEN

All this week while you were awake and asleep the procession of Dolls, Toy Animals, Toys, and Games has been steadily pouring into our Toy Department Hurrying, Scurrying, Hustling into their proper places. There is no advance in our toy prices, wonderful toy values are to be seen. Buy your toys early and secure the pick of this great collection, comprising—

THRONGS AND THRONGS OF DOLLS

CROWDS AND CROWDS OF TOY ANIMALS

STACKS UPON STACKS OF MECHANICAL TOYS

TOYS THAT GO AND TOYS THAT DO THEM BOOK—GREAT PILES AND PILES OF THEM GAMES—Just every Game Imaginable—a wonderful variety.

A Few Christmas Suggestions In Our Men's Department

Don't Worry about the Christmas Gifts you wish to make your friends until the wise ones have picked up the choice of the Christmas suggestions on display in our Men's Department.

BUY NOW

This is good, sound advice, and those who buy early in the month will agree that early-Christmas shopping means better variety to choose from, better attention from salespeople who are not rushed off their feet with the crowds of late Christmas shoppers. You have time to look things over and decide at your leisure what would please the recipient best.

USEFUL GIFTS FOR MEN AND BOYS

Handkerchiefs

Initialed Silk Handkerchiefs, each 50c.
Initialed Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 for \$1.00
Plain Silk Handkerchiefs, each . . . 50c. 75c., \$1.00
Plain Linen, each 25c. 35c. 40c. 50c. and 65c.
Souvenir Silk Handkerchiefs, each . . . 35c. and 50c.

Mufflers

Fine Accordion Knit Silk Mufflers, each \$1 to \$7.50
Fine Knitted Silk and Wool Mufflers, each 50c to \$3
Plain Silk Folding Mufflers, each \$1.50 to \$3.
Jaeger Wool Knitted Mufflers, each 60c. 75c to \$2.
Monarch Wool Knitted Mufflers, each 50c. to 65c.

Neckwear

Just arrived from the East the latest novelties in Silk Neckwear.
Beautiful silks in wide flowing end shapes, 65c to \$2.
Fine Silk Bergaline, in plain colors, 65c.
Also a great variety of effects at 50c. each

A TIE IS ALWAYS ACCEPTABLE

It will be worth your while to see our display of
Men's Coat Sweaters. Men's Smoking Jackets.
Men's Fancy Mackinaw Coats. Armbands.
Silk Suspenders in Fancy Boxes. Fur-lined Gloves
Fine Silk and Wool-lined Gloves. Men's Silk Sox
Fine Pure Wool Cashmere Sox

Ladies' Coats

A large assortment of Women's Coats in all the leading styles at a big reduction. Coats selling Regular for \$40.00 to \$50.00 Special \$30.00
Regular for \$25.00 to \$35.00, Special \$20.00
Regular for \$18.50 to \$22.50 Special \$15.00
Regular for \$15.00 to \$17.50 Special \$10.00

SATURDAY AND MONDAY SPECIALS

Liquid Ammonia, pints, 2 for 25
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 2 pkgs. 25
Lowney's Cocoa, 1/2 lb. tins 30
Snider's Tomato Catsup, pints 30
Mork & Glass Custard Powder, per tin 25
Hunt's Sliced Peaches, 1's, 2 tins 25
Hunt's Sliced Peaches, 3's, per tin 30
Hunt's Sliced Apricots, 3's, per tin 30
Valencia Raisins, per lb. 19
Little Herring in Sauce, 2 for 25
Sherriff's Jelly Powder, 4 pkgs. 25
C. & B. Red Currant Jelly, 1 lb. glass 25
King Oscar Sardines, 2 for 25
Mince Meat, 2 lbs. 25
Heinz Dill Pickles, 2 doz. 25

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY SPECIAL

Canada First Jam, 5 lb. pails 60
B. C. Jam, 4 lb. tins 60
Red Seal Jam, 5 lb. tins 50
Okanagan Onions, 12 lbs. 25
Okanagan Carrots, 15 lbs. 25
Okanagan Turnips, 16 lbs. 25
Smoked Hams, per lb 19
Shield Lard, 10 lb. pails \$1.60
Lemon and Orange Peel, per lb. 20
Swift's White Laundry Soap, 7 bars 25
Brown Windsor Toilet Soap, per dozen 25
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 2 lbs. 75
Tetley's Special Package Tea, red label, 2 lbs. . 75

PATENT MEDICINE SPECIALS

Seidlitz Powders, per pkg. 15
Winslow's Soothing Syrup bottle 20
Zani Buk, per pkg. 40
Elderflower Cream 20
Hind's Honey & Almond Cream 40
Peppes for Colds 40
Fruitives, small 20
Peroxide, small 10
Horlick's Malted Milk, large 85
Chase Linseed & Turpentine 20

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

COMMUNICATED

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—In the issue of your paper of the 21st there is a communication signed "The Father of Five, North Ward Lethbridge," in which he states he thinks our members ought to take up the matter of reducing the doctor's salary. He may be a miner and a member of our Local, of which I am very doubtful, for if he is he certainly requires the services of a doctor, for there is no doubt that he suffers from some derangement of his mental faculties. If he works around the mines he should look up his statement and also the agreement we have with the doctors he will learn that the latter receives one cent per dollar of the gross earnings of all employees, and consequently in the summer months, when we are working half time or less the doctor's remuneration is reduced accordingly. Thus if men are only receiving thirty dollars per month the doctors will receive thirty cents. This arrangement was and is considered satisfactory by most employees. In most of the other mining camps it is a dollar per month, no matter what your earnings may be, and if such an agreement had prevailed here perhaps there might have been a kick coming, but as it stands unless, as stated before, there is something wrong with the mental faculties of the writer of last week's letter, there is no occasion to complain. My advice to "Father of Five" is to immediately seek the advice of a specialist, he certainly must require his assistance and advice.

Yours truly,

L. MOORE,
Sec. Local 511.

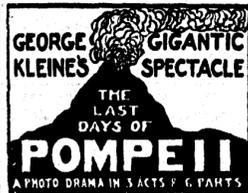
BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

We have been handed the following letter which will, no doubt, prove of interest to those who are interested in what the Federation is doing for organized labor in this province.

To W. L. Phillips, President District 13, 101 W. of A.

Dear Sir and Bro.—Yours to hand of November 10th, re Brother Elmer. I have written trying to get the true facts of the case, and would consider it a favor if you will get me full particulars. I have seen Elmer, but he informed me that Elmer was in the hands of the military authorities. I have written them to see if we can do anything, but so far have no reply. Now, if you give me some facts to work on I might be able to hold a pro-

At The Orpheum



Saturday & Monday

test meeting, but it is difficult to work in the dark.

Regarding the Workmen's Compensation Act, this is in the hands of a committee of three who are now getting out some pamphlets on the same. The Premier has given me the assurance that something will be done this session. The committee favor the Ontario Act, which is, I believe, an improvement on the Washington Act. I will forward you a copy of the Ontario Act, and any suggestions you can offer, bearing on your industry, will be appreciated. The unemployed question I have taken up with the Premier on three occasions, and with Foster of District 28, and a committee in Victoria. I have spoken at a public meeting and will speak at one tonight, which I will try and have reported in the Federatedist. (The Federatedist has assured us that when the municipalities are unable to relieve distress, the government will step in. They are now spending money in District 28, where they have started a quarry and are feeding some.)

Now, if there are any camps of distress in your district, get after the government and let me know the result. Believe me I more than appreciate the difficulty that now confronts you; the position, in view of market conditions, is one not to be regarded lightly, and one of the things that the average worker does not take into consideration. If, however, I can be of any assistance to you you might let me know. I should like to know what you think of a convention this year in view of the general depression. Having regard to conditions generally I think it will be a difficult matter to get delegates to attend. I have written the vice-presidents along this line to ascertain what they desire. It would help matters considerably if I could be informed of

what is doing in your district—so that there will be a greater cohesion in our work.

In the event of no convention being held I should like to know whether you could come to the Coast if we required your assistance on the Compensation Act. If this act should come up this year I think the expense of your visit would be a good investment for the miners, for, as you are aware, the Ontario Act would be a vast improvement on the present apology.

True, even the Ontario Act can stand improvement, but so long as this system lasts, and the slave stands for it, we have to try and improve it in the interests of a few, and thus demonstrate our ability to serve the interests of the many.

With best wishes
Yours in Revolt,
A. WATCHMAN
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 15, 1914.

BEBEL PREDICTED

GERMAN DEFEAT
The following translation from a speech of August Bebel in which he predicted the likely outcome of the present war may prove interesting:

It may be interesting to recall now what was said fourteen years ago about the present European war by August Bebel, the famous German parliamentarian and leader of the Social Democratic Party, who died last year. In his speech in the Reichstag in 1900, he foretold that the future war of Germany would be disastrous for her. (This speech was published in booklet form.)

"The war between any two great European powers," said Bebel, "will almost automatically bring about a general European war."
"What would happen to Germany in case of such a war if England would join the enemies of Germany? To this question Bebel gave answer as follows:
"The German navy, however powerful, will be destroyed by the superior English fleet. Another consequence of the war will be a loss to Germany of all her colonies immediately after the declaration of war."

As is Bebel's opinion, in case of hostilities between Germany and England, the latter would be necessarily joined by Japan. "Germany will lose all her colonies in the far east, which cost us (Germany) so much trouble and expense."
"But the third and worse consequence of that war," continued Bebel, "will be the loss of our commercial fleet, and of all our trade markets, which will be seized by England."

"A war with Russia and France in alliance with England will bring about a complete destruction of Germany's might. It is the desire of Russia and France that Germany should enter into a war with England. Then the ambitions of both those countries could be accomplished. France would recover Alsace-Lorraine, and perhaps the left bank of the Rhine, while Russia would be able to fulfill her aspirations of rounding up her Polish possessions and obtaining the estuaries of the Nieman and Vistula, and some other havens.

"In the future war," warned the Socialist leader, "Germany will not be able to score victories so easily as some newspapers and school text books indicate. The same superiority over the enemy that we had in 1870 now is an absolute impossibility. Both countries have nearly equal numbers of soldiers, and quantity of arms. The future war will most likely resemble a struggle in which the adversaries win over each other alternately. It will be mutual sucking of blood to the last drop, 'saigner a blanc,' as Bismarck had called it.

"The above picture shows but one side of the shield; the other side is the condition of the people during the war. The latter will paralyze trade and industry, and stop all exports. In the present economical situation, Germany cannot exist without export. As a result there will be an awful unemployed problem all over the country. Besides, imports will be stopped, too, and without imports, Germany cannot exist. The cost of living will town up, and general want will spread throughout the country."

There is no need to add that the above predictions of August Bebel are being fulfilled now to a great extent. Bebel has been "prophetic" of the people of all the world in such an enormous quantity that the general military staffs of all the belligerent countries, together with the heads of such "industrial" enterprises as Krupp, Nobel, Vickers, Armstrong, Crossley, etc., could be easily drowned in it.

No doubt had the German people paid more attention to the speeches of the old turner, Bebel, than to the senseless utterances of the "divine-righted" Kaiser, "the most stupid man in the world," as Leo Tolstoy called him, Europe would not be plunged now into the bloodiest war of all times.—P. Tara, Sr., Toronto, Ont.

Don't forget the Philharmonic concert on Sunday next at 2.45 p.m. in the Isis Theatre.

FERNIE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. T. Young, of Frank, will preach in this church on Sunday next, November 29th, which is anniversary Sunday. Mr. Young is well known in the Pass having distinguished himself in his work among the non-English speaking people. Worship at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; Bible class and Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. On Tuesday will be the Anniversary Dinner which promises to be a great success. Prayer meeting and cantata practice Thursday evening. Choir practice Friday evening.

KNOX CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, Nov. 29—11 a.m. "Submission"; 7.30, "Patriotism"; 2.30, Sunday school. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., Prayer meeting. Thursday, 7.45 p.m., Thoughtful Workers. Friday, 7.30, choir practice.

Dr. Ludwig Frank, who was killed in a battle at Lunerville, was one of the best Socialist orators and writers in Germany and was always in demand at party demonstrations.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

COURT OF REVISION

Public notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision for the purpose of correcting and revising the Municipal Voters' List of the City of Fernie, B. C., for the year 1915, will be held in the Council Chamber of the City of Fernie, on the 15th day of December, 1914, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the evening.

ARTHUR J. JOYFATT,
City Clerk.
Dated at Fernie, B.C., this Nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1914.

FERNIE SCHOOL BOARD NOTICE

All persons having an account against the Fernie School Board are requested to have the same in hands of the Secretary not later than Tuesday, the 15th day of December, 1914.

J. S. DICKEY,
Secretary.

Mrs. E. ROSS
Maternity Home, 66 Dalton Ave.
Fernie, B. C. Phone 177

FOR SALE—Large Coal Choker; good condition. Apply, 140 Puffin Ave., Fernie.

ISIS THEATRE

Fernie's Leading Picture Theatre
FIRST IN EVERYTHING WORTH WHILE

FRIDAY, 27th, FINAL INSTALLMENT OF

LUCILLE LOVE The Girl of Mystery

The Crash! Spectacular race between auto and motor cycle, showing both going over the 600 foot cliff.

WATCH FOR NEXT BIG SERIAL

SPECIAL-Saturday Matinee & Evening WAR PICTURES

DIRECT FROM THE FRONT

Siege of Antwerp

Taken by the Universal Co.'s War Correspondent and guaranteed to be authentic.

Barbara Tennant and O. C. Lund in

ALLAH 3311

A drama—a story which illustrates workings of European political League, made up of Turks scheming to absorb Roumans. A story strikingly in line with current events.

THE GREAT COMEDY TRAVELOGUE

Universal Boy No. 3

"Matty" meets some more famous people, joins the "Boy Scouts," and does some more funny stunts.

Special WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evening, December 2nd & 3rd.

The World's Greatest Emotional Drama

EAST LYNNE

Magnificently staged in England with a specially selected cast of eminent artists—6 weeks.

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