

The District Ledger

Industrial Unity Is Strength

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

Political Unity Is Victory

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THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B.C., APRIL 17, 1915

Joint Committee of U.M.W.A. & Operators

On Saturday next at Calgary a joint committee conference will be held by the representatives of District 18, U. M. W. of A., and the Western Coal Operators' Association in an endeavor to settle a dispute that originated under the old agreement in connection with the men working in No. 0000 Seam of the Bankhead Mines Ltd. This is the first grievance to be taken up under the existing agreement which went into force April 1st, and this method of settlement is a slight departure from that adopted heretofore, as the old agreement did not provide for the appointment of the "Joint Committee." This is now provided in the general clause of the agreement, "Settlement of Local and General Disputes," but before being submitted to the Joint Committee the dispute must have been taken up in the first instance by the mine superintendent and the pit committee at the mine where the dispute arose, and an effort made to arrive at a settlement. In the event of their failing, it is then submitted to the general manager of the mine and the District Officers of the U. M. W. of A., and if no adjustment is reached, the matter is referred in writing to the Commissioner of Coal Operators' Association and the District President of the union; failing settlement it is then carried to the Joint Committee, which is composed of three representatives for the operators and three for the miners.

The present dispute at Bankhead, where it is alleged that owing to certain abnormal conditions the men working on the contract scale are unable to make wages. Another contentious matter is that of certain men working on the day wage scale, for which they are allowed \$3.00 per day, it is claimed that these men are improperly classified and should be included in the group for which the rate is \$3.30. These matters will be taken up by the Joint Committee. The personnel of the committee is: Mr. Lewis Stokett, president of the Operators' Association, Calgary; W. P. McNeill, commissioner of the Operators' Association, and Mr. Wilson, general manager of the Bankhead Mines, Ltd., Bankhead. The miners will be represented by W. L. Phillips, President of District 18; Wm. Graham, Vice-President, and Mr. Frank Wheatley, secretary of the Bankhead Local Union.

The dispute will be finally disposed of should the Joint Committee be unable to come to a settlement by the appointment of an independent chairman, which would mean the majority decision of the committee. The appointment of the independent chairman is in the first instance in the hands of the Joint Committee. However, again failing to agree the Minister of Labor is appealed to make the required appointment, and the decision arrived at by the Joint Committee so composed is final and binding upon both parties.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA
Weather permitting an open-air meeting will be held on Saturday night near the Hamilton Building, when the Socialist candidate, Tom Connor, will speak on the vital issue.

Sunday night, at 8 p.m., he will deliver an address in the Socialist Hall, taking for his subject "Government."
May Day Dance
The May Day dance will take place in the Socialist Hall on Friday, April 30th. Excellent music will be provided and a thoroughly enjoyable time is assured to all participants.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF ALIEN UNEMPLOYED
Task May Be Undertaken by the Military Authorities

OTTAWA, April 10.—The government has been giving more consideration to the alien labor situation in Vancouver and it is understood that effective steps will be taken to deal with the problem. While there is no official announcement at this end, it is understood that the matter is likely to be dealt with through the district officer commanding the military forces on the coast. In eastern Canada a large number of the alien enemy out-of-workers have been interned, which brings them under the jurisdiction of the Dominion authority. It is possible that a similar course will be followed in regard to Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowe and daughter, arrived back in Fernie from New South Wales today, after an 18 months' residence in the Antipodes.

BAND CONCERT

A grand concert will be given by the Fernie-Creek Excelsior Band on Sunday, April 19th, weather permitting, on the band stand behind the 41 Market, to commence at 2.30 p.m.
Programme: Quick March, Freedom and Honor; Rimmer; Fantasia, My Old Kentucky Home; Greenwood; Overture, Diamond Cross; Greenwood; Waltz, Shades of Evening; Rimmer; Fantasia, Hibernian Melodies; Greenwood; Quick March, United We Stand; Howard. Please bring this program with you.

SMALL FIRE

On Wednesday at noon a call was turned in from Box 32, occasioned by an outbreak of fire in a house occupied by two men bachelors and owned by Adam Burns.

The quick response by the Department prevented the flames obtaining much headway and were extinguished before any considerable damage was caused.

This is the first fire that has taken place this year where there has been any financial loss to report.

Methodist Church—11 a.m., "The Athlete of Force"; 7.30 p.m., "Shortcuts Not Safe." Monday evening Mr. D. V. Mott will give an address at the League. Thursday evening, prayer meeting, Friday, choir practice, Saturday, 3 to 5 and 7 to 9, Jumble Sale.

Don't miss the Jumble Sale at the Methodist church schoolroom on Saturday, 17th. Everything from needles to cables will be sold at lowest prices. The list of articles will include clothing, utensils, dishes, furniture, plants, and a very fine display of New York millinery. Hours of sale 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m. Tea will be served from 3 to 5 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, April 18.—Morning Prayers 10.15; Public worship, 11 a.m.; Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30; Gospel service, 7.30. Monday, 8 p.m., B. Y. P. U. meet. Thursday, 8 p.m., Weekly Prayer meeting. Friday, 8 p.m., choir practice. A hearty invitation to all is extended. A. L. Foster, pastor.

MINERS WIN WAGE DEMAND

Former United States Judge George Gray, sitting as umpire for the anthracite conciliation board at Hazelton, Pa., handed down a decision on March 31st that the electricians, electricians' helpers, watchmen, fire bosses, stable bosses, engineers and other monthly men were entitled to the wage advance of 10 per cent, dating from the amended agreement in effect between the operators and their men since 1912.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS ADOPT UNION LABOR DEMANDS

John Murray, correspondent for the New York Call in Mexico, reports that pacts are being signed by leaders of the Constitutional forces in Mexico with the leaders of labor, by virtue of which the demands of labor are included in the war program. Hitherto the Constitutionalists have embraced only the agrarian demands and this latest pact is already enlisting a new support to their banner. The workers of Mexico have so long been denied the right to organize that even a promise, the fulfillment of which lies on the other side of a bloody war, seems good.

MARTIN FAILS TO UNSEAT TAYLOR

Insufficient Notice of Petition Was Given, Decides Mr. Justice Clement at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 13.—Mr. Justice Clement took exactly three minutes this afternoon in the supreme court to decide that technically Joseph Martin's second petition for the unseating of Mayor Taylor should be dismissed. Martin sought to attack Taylor's standing on the ground that he lacked proper qualification. On Taylor's behalf objection was taken that eight clear days' notice of the petition as required by the statute had not been given. His lordship ruled that this objection was fatal and accordingly counted Martin out of court. He said that Taylor was confirmed in the mayoralty for this year.

The Fernie Italian Band gave a concert on Victoria avenue on Sunday.

ORDINARY STAMPS MAY BE USED FOR WAR TAX

The Post Office Department, having given notice a week or two ago, in connection with the War Revenue Act, that all letters and postcards mailed in Canada, for delivery in Canada, the United States or Mexico, and letters mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British possessions generally, or wherever the two cent rate applied, should in addition to ordinary postage carry a one cent stamp as a War Tax, and also having notified the public that such war tax, while it should be paid preferably by the postage stamp marked "War Tax," could, if such stamp were not available, be paid by an ordinary one cent postage stamp, is now issuing further notice to the effect that postage stamps may be used for the prepayment of war duties on bank cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, express money orders, proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery, wines or champagne, as well as upon letters or postcards, postal notes and post office money orders, the intention being to provide facilities in those portions of the country where excise stamps are not readily available.

In this view of the fact that postage stamps may be obtained at all points over the whole country, in many places where there is no Collector of Inland Revenue and no Inland Revenue stamps could be obtained, is a distinct convenience to the public, and no doubt will be largely taken advantage of.

J. B. Turney, of Lethbridge, is spending a few days in the city renewing old acquaintances, and also in the interests of his firm.

FERNIE'S NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE



THOMAS UPHILL, secretary of Gladstone Loan Union and also one who has always taken a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the benefit of his fellows, will, we feel confident, attend to his duties as Mayor with the same directness as he has shown in other spheres of civic life.

PREDICTS DOMINION ELECTION IN JUNE

OTTAWA, April 10.—The Evening Free Press (Liberal) says: "The government is preparing for an election. One of the most prominent of the Conservative members from Quebec stated last night that the government had actually decided upon the date. He declared that unless something unforeseen occurred Parliament would be dissolved a few days after prorogation, and an election ordered, with nominations on Monday, June 7, and polling on the 14th."

Provincial Constable Collins brought in two more bad Russians from Cranbrook on Friday. These parties were connected with the Easter Sunday disturbances in Fernie.

CONVICTION QUASHED

George Fisher of Michel Recently Convicted for Contempt of Court at Fernie Has Been Vindicated

The Vancouver papers have been giving a great deal of attention recently to a case from Fernie where a writ of certiorari was applied for to quash a conviction for contempt against Geo. Fisher, of Michel. Fisher was giving evidence for the prosecution in the case of Rex vs. Bessie Evans, and the presiding judge, thinking that he was prevaricating, fined him \$10.00 or in default 14 days in jail.

The application came on first before the Chief Justice, who granted an order nisi, and the final hearing came on before Mr. Justice Murphy on Friday the 9th instant. The following is from the Vancouver Province:

"Mr. W. M. Mackay, for the crown, pointed out that prevarication was different from contempt. He questioned if Fisher had a right of appeal."

"It is a serious matter if a judge who thinks himself insulted can make himself judge, jury and executioner, and the convicted man have no appeal," observed Justice Murphy.

This is one of the first cases of the kind reported in this province. Mr. A. Macneil, barrister, of Fernie, acted for Mr. Fisher.

A large area is being burnt over on Mount Proctor as a precautionary measure when the dangerous season for bush fires arrives. Although some distance from the city it is quite visible and is a very pretty spectacle at night.

F. K. Collins, with the firm of Macneil & Banwell, left for Winnipeg on Tuesday evening's train.

Parliament to Make New Liquor Laws

LONDON, April 13.—Probably no session of the British parliament since the opening of the war has been awaited with keener interest than the sitting which will begin tomorrow. A "dry England" is not beyond the possibilities, but the government has given not the slightest official hint as to what action may be taken.

Several days ago an opposition paper published a forecast of the government plan, which is asserted contemplated the prohibition of all liquors except light beers, which would be manufactured by the government.

This prediction received some confirmation tonight from the government representatives, who declared the entire business of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors is to become a government monopoly.

Cabinet Considers Plan

LONDON, April 13.—By F. A. McKenzie.—Parliament reassembles tomorrow and "drink legislation" is expected to occupy early attention. The committee, composed of representatives of the cabinet and expert advisers, yesterday formulated a program for consideration by the entire cabinet today.

The distillers, after an interview with David Lloyd George are convinced that the government intends entirely prohibiting the sale of spirits during the war.

Numerous widely differing forecasts of the government program appear today, including the unauthorized statement that Lloyd George and other ministers favor the purchase by the state of all breweries and licensed houses, placing them under direct state management, the purchase price to be about \$1,000,000,000.

Sir Thomas Whittaker, prominent temperance reformer, who is reported to be co-operating with the government in elaborating a purchase scheme, declines to affirm or deny the report, declaring he is not at liberty to discuss the matter.

License trade officials scoff at the idea, declaring it impracticable and absolutely absurd.

Ticket Scheme Suggested

Among the fantastic schemes being urged is one for a system of tickets, each entitling the holder to a daily allowance of liquor, tickets to be non-transferable, no sales permitted without the tickets being produced.

The United Kingdom alliance's statement of the drink bill, issued in today's Times, shows that last year's drink expenditure was £164,463,000, or £17 4s. 2d. for each family of five persons.

The sale of spirits rose early in 1914, declined when the war broke out, but has since risen high, the sales for the first quarter of the present year being remarkable figures. This is possibly due to heavy clearances on account of the possible rise in duty. Wine consumption has declined remarkably. The sale of beer began to decline toward the end of November when the beer duty raised the prices, and has continued to decrease since.

Whatever legislation is announced will be carried out by mutual consent, the government having consulted the opposition and secured its substantial agreement.

State Monopoly Is Plan

LONDON, April 13.—The Evening Chronicle, which is in close touch with the cabinet, says the government is considering a plan for complete state control of the wholesale and retail trade in the domestic supply of alcohol. The plan, it says, involves a state monopoly in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

G. N. TIME CARD CHANGES

On Sunday, April 25th, the G. N. passenger train service will be changed and on Monday morning, the 26th, the time for departure will be 10.30 a.m. from Fernie and will leave at that time every day thereafter (Sundays excepted) until further notice. The arrival time is 9.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted). Fernie is to be the terminal of the daily passenger service but for the accommodation of passengers for Hosmer, Olson and Michel a mixed train will leave Fernie every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12.40, from Hosmer at 2.10 p.m. and Olson at 2.30 p.m.; arriving at Michel at 3.10 p.m., leaving the last mentioned place Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m., arriving at Fernie 9.50 a.m.

R. Minton, now serving with the Canadian Mounted Rifles at Pincher, returned home on Friday to recuperate, after being in poor health for some little time. He will re-join the C. M. R. as soon as fully recovered.

Liberal Meeting At Hosmer B. C.

Fernie Liberals made the journey to Hosmer on Tuesday evening last and held a most successful rally meeting. In spite of the fact that many people have declared Hosmer "dead" and "buried," over sixty people were present at the gathering, and the utmost enthusiasm was shown for the prospective candidate, Mr. A. I. Fisher. A strong committee was appointed and an immediate revision of the voters' list begun, while practically everyone present pledged themselves to support the Liberal nominee.

Mr. Fisher stated that he had several pertinent questions with reference to the spending of public monies which he will put to the Hon. W. R. Ross "when he gets him on the platform." During the course of his remarks Mr. Fisher touched upon the unemployed question and suggested that free labor bureaus might help mitigate the evil. He suggested that men in search of employment be permitted to travel free on the railroad, thus removing the possibility of the worker spending his last dollar in search of employment. The question, as Mr. Fisher readily recognized, was beyond the scope of local politics; the fact that unemployment was world-wide necessitated world-wide action, and he considered it of such importance that we should arrange an imperial or international conference to discuss the question and consider means whereby it might be abated. In the meantime, however, he would advocate free labor bureaus and free transportation for men in search of work.

Mr. Fisher in no way attempted to minimize the gravity of the unemployment question, and expressed the candid opinion that governments in the future must handle this question and introduce such measures that would tend to lessen, if not remove same. He also asked all present to speak upon any topic that in their opinion would be beneficial to the worker; he understood that the worker was the wealth producer, and his wants must receive consideration first.

By his frank manner the speaker plainly showed that he was not without knowledge of the economic prob-

lems besetting society today, and created a very favorable impression among those present.

BACK YARD GARDENERS

April's arrival has caused many amateur gardeners to get busy with a view to providing the family table with some of the necessities of life at the minimum of expense. To assist in this work of intensive cultivation the Department of Agriculture has issued the following bulletins which will be forwarded upon application:

No. 49, "The Potato and Its Culture," by W. T. Macoun.

No. 5, "Asparagus, Celery and Onion Culture."

No. 10, "Tomato Culture."

Nos. 7 and 8, "Profitable Field Root Varieties," by F. G. Brown.

Address communications: Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

FERNIE POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

The next regular meeting of the Fernie Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in Ingram's Hall on Tuesday evening, the 20th, at 8 o'clock. H. D. Wilson will lead a discussion on "The Care and Feeding of Chickens."

At the last meeting Mr. Stalker gave an interesting talk on White Wyandottes and Poultry Houses. His remarks were much appreciated by the members. Among the visitors who enjoyed Mr. Stalker's talk were E. E. McDonald, M. A. Kastner and John Turner. An invitation is extended to everyone to attend these meetings.

J. P. Hingham, well-known in Fernie as a musician, and also as an employee in the Union Hall, is now first bassoonist in the Spokane Symphony Orchestra.

AT AN EARLY DATE FORMS WILL BE FURNISHED TO EACH LOCAL SECRETARY FOR THE PURPOSE OF REPORTING CONDITIONS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CAMPS. THE SAME TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE COLUMNS OF THE "DISTRICT LEDGER," THEREBY ENABLING MEMBERS OF THE U. M. W. OF A. TO GOVERN THEMSELVES ACCORDINGLY WHEN CONTEMPLATING MOVING TO SOME OTHER CAMP IN SEARCH OF WORK.

B. C. PREMIER IS CONFINED TO BED IN LONDON HOTEL

Associates Say He Will Certainly Stand at Forthcoming Election

LONDON, April 14.—Sir Richard McBride is confined to his room in his hotel with a bad chill and is unable to fulfill his engagement to see the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George. His associates here say he certainly intends to stand at the forthcoming British Columbia election.

Stewart Tupper, K.C., of Winnipeg, who is still in a nursing home at Oxford, recently had a severe attack of unconscionable, but has now rallied.

NEW C. P. R. AGENT

Mr. Watson, formerly agent at Hosmer, has been transferred to Fernie as successor to the late Robt. Reading. He assumed his official duties Thursday.

Dr. Workman, of Coal Creek, returned from Spokane on Monday evening after an absence of six weeks, during which time he has been undergoing treatment for the restoration of his sight, which has been considerably impaired for some time. The result is that the treatment received has been very satisfactory. Dr. X. L. Anthony, of Spokane, was the specialist consulted.

BIGGER PAYROLL IS FORESHADOWED BY COPPER RISE

Existing Agreement Between Union and Mines May Be Brought Into Operation

The relationship between the copper market and the miners of Rossland is such that at the present time, every miner is closely watching the rise in the price of the red metal. Between the Rossland Miners' Union and the two chief mining companies in Rossland, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and the Le Roi No. 2 Limited there exists an agreement which provides a sliding wage scale, the determining factor of which is the price per pound of copper as recorded in the Mining and Engineering Journal, published in New York.

Under this agreement the present wage in Rossland camp, for machine men, is \$3.50 per day, with other underground workers getting \$3.25 and \$3.00. When copper advances to 16 cents per pound and remains there for thirty days, 25 cents is added to the daily wage of every underground worker. A similar advance of 25 cents a day is provided for when the price of copper goes up to 18 cents and remains for thirty days, this being the high mark affected by the scale.

While sales of copper have evidently been made in some places above 16 cents, the price recorded in the issue of the Journal named, so far received here, has not yet touched 16.

Price Will Stay Up

Indications, however, point to that very strongly, for with the various nations consuming tremendous quantities of the red metal in ammunition the supply of copper is diminishing, and it is encouraging many people to force a depleted market close at hand. The price has steadily risen from around eleven cents, and in some quarters predictions are even made for twenty-cent copper before the war is over.

Any rise such as this would mean an increased payroll in Rossland and the prospects of \$4.00 wages is enough to put hope into the heart of the man who is unemployed.

ORPHEUM REOPENS

William Johnston, manager of the Orpheum Theatre, announces that the picture house will open with a first class programme of moving pictures on Saturday, April 17th. Matinee on Saturday at 2.30.

Government supporters flocked to the Conservative Committee rooms in the Dobson and Willingham Block on Monday evening, April 12th, in response to the call of a general meeting. When this meeting was called it was expected that the Hon. W. R. Ross would be here, but immediately after the meeting was called to order by President Dudley of the Local Association a communication from the Honorable Member was read, wherein he stated that owing to pressure of affairs of state his departure from the Capital had been delayed but that he would be here in the near future. Reference was also made by Mr. Ross to the pending election but at the date of forwarding the communication there had been no definite date set for this, although the official announcement might be expected daily.

President Dudley made the opening address, expressing satisfaction at seeing such a large representative gathering and thanked the supporters of the Conservative party here for their prompt response when the announcement of the coming election had been made, by offering their services on behalf of the present standard bearer, the Hon. Minister of Lands.

Mr. A. B. Trites, who is President of the District Conservative Association, delivered a short address, during which he expressed confidence that the party would again be successful. Mr. Sherwood Hetherington followed and delivered a lengthy address, reviewing the work of the present government, and covered all phases of the situation admirably. Mr. J. J. Martin, solicitor of this city, made his debut on the political platform in this connection, and was the standard bearer of the Conservative party in the coming election. He also very conclusively pointed out the inconsistencies of the Liberal platform.

Details of the organization for campaign work were explained to the meeting, and from now on the committee will be actively engaged. Refreshments were served to all and sundry and the meeting concluded shortly before 11 o'clock. The attendance was in the neighborhood of one hundred.

PROPOSED WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT for B.C.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

45. There is hereby constituted a Commission for the administration of this Part, to be called "The Workmen's Compensation Board," which shall, until otherwise determined by Act of Legislature, consist of one member to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall be a body corporate.

46. (1) Such Commissioner shall hold office for the term of ten years following his appointment, but shall be removable by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the address of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) Subject to removal as provided in subsection (1), a Commissioner shall hold office until his successor is appointed.

47. In the case of the death, illness, or absence from British Columbia of the Commissioner or of his inability to act from any cause, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint some person to act pro tempore in his stead, and the person so appointed shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the Commissioner.

48. The Commissioner shall devote the whole of his time to the performance of his duties under this Part.

49. The salary of the Commissioner shall be seven thousand dollars per annum, and shall be paid by the Board.

50. (1) The Board shall have the like powers as the Supreme Court for compelling the attendance of witnesses and of examining them under oath, and compelling the production of books, papers, documents, and things.

(2) The Board may cause disquisitions of witnesses residing within or without the Province to be taken before any person appointed by the Board in a similar manner to that prescribed by the Rules of the Supreme Court for the taking of like depositions in that Court before a Commissioner.

51. (1) The Commissioner shall not, directly or indirectly—

(a) Have, purchase, take, or become interested in any industry to which this Part applies, or any bond, debenture, or other security of the person owning or carrying it on;

(b) Be the holder of shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any company which carries on the business of employers' liability or accident insurance;

(c) Have any interest in any device, machine, appliance, patented process, or article which may be required or used for the prevention of accidents.

(2) If any such industry, or interest therein, or any such share, bond, debenture, or other securities of any company which carries on the business of employers' liability or accident insurance—

(a) Have any interest in any device, machine, appliance, patented process, or article which may be required or used for the prevention of accidents.

(2) If any such industry, or interest therein, or any such share, bond, debenture, security, or thing comes to or becomes vested in the Commissioner by will or by operation of law, and he does not within three months thereafter sell and absolutely dispose of it, he shall cease to hold office.

52. The offices of the Board shall be situated in the City of Victoria, and its sittings shall be held there, except where it is expedient to hold sittings elsewhere, and in that case sittings may be held in any part of British Columbia.

53. The Commissioner shall sit at such times and conduct his proceedings in such manner as he may deem most convenient for the proper discharge and speedy dispatch of business.

54. (1) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Board shall appoint a Secretary and a Chief Medical Officer, and may appoint such auditors, actuaries, accountants, inspectors, medical referees, officers, clerks and servants as the Board may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Part, and may prescribe their duties and fix their salaries.

(2) Every person so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, but the Board shall not remove any such person from office except with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

55. (1) The Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all matters and questions arising out of this Part, and to exercise all powers, authority, or discretion conferred upon the Board, and the action or decision of the Board thereon shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be open to question or review in any Court, and no proceedings by or before the Board shall be restrained by injunction, prohibition, or other process or proceeding in any Court or be removable by certiorari or otherwise into any Court.

(2) Without thereby limiting the jurisdiction of the Board under subsection (1), it is declared that such exclusive jurisdiction shall extend to determining—

(a) Whether any industry or any part, branch, or department of any industry falls within any of the classes

for the time being included in Schedule 1; and, if so, which of them;

(b) Whether any industry or any part, branch, or department of any industry falls within any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 2; and, if so, which of them;

(c) Whether any part of any such industry constitutes a part, branch, or department of an industry within the meaning of Part 1.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) shall prevent the Board from reconsidering any matter which has been dealt with by it or from rescinding, altering, or amending any decision or order previously made, all of which the Board shall have authority to do.

56. The Board may award such sum as it may deem reasonable to the successful party to a contested claim for compensation or to any other contested matter as compensation for the expenses he has been put to by reason of or incidental to the contest, and an order of the Board for the payment of an employer or by a workman of any sum so awarded, when filed in the manner provided by section 58, shall become a judgment of the court in which it is filed and may be enforced accordingly.

57. (1) The Board may act upon the report of any of its officers, and any inquiry which it shall be deemed necessary to make may be made by the Commissioner or by an officer of the Board or some other person appointed to make the inquiry, and the Board may act upon his report as to the result of the inquiry.

(2) The person appointed to make the inquiry shall for the purposes of the inquiry have all the powers conferred upon the Board of subsection (1) of section 50.

58. An order of the Board for the payment of compensation by an employer who is individually liable to pay the compensation or any other order of the Board for the payment of money made under the authority of this Part, or a copy of any such order certified by the Secretary to be a true copy, may be filed with any District Registrar of the Supreme Court, or with the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any County Court, and when so filed shall become an order of that Court and may be enforced as a judgment of the Court.

59. (1) The Board may make such regulations as may be deemed expedient for carrying out the provisions of this Part and to meet cases not specially provided for by this Part, and a certified copy of every regulation so made shall be transmitted forthwith to the Provincial Secretary, and any regulation may, within one month after it has been received by the Provincial Secretary, be disallowed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(2) Every regulation which is approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall immediately after approval or on the day named by him for that purpose become effective, and after the period for disallowance has expired every other regulation which has not been disallowed shall become effective, and every regulation which has become effective shall be forthwith published in the Gazette.

(3) Every person who contravenes any such regulation after it has become effective, or any rule of an association formed as provided by section 95 which has been approved and ratified as provided by that section, shall for every contravention, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Where an action in respect of an injury is brought against an employer by a workman or a dependent, the Board shall have jurisdiction upon the application of the employer to determine whether the workman or dependent is entitled to maintain the action or only to compensation under Part 1, and if the Board determines that the only right of the workman or dependent is to such compensation, the action shall be forever stayed.

60. The accounts of the Board shall be audited by the Auditor-General or by an auditor appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for that purpose, and the salary or remuneration of the last mentioned auditor shall be paid by the Board.

61. (1) The Board shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year, make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor of its transactions during the next preceding calendar year, and such report shall contain such particulars as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe.

(2) Every such report shall be laid before the Legislature if the Legislature is then in session, and if it is not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session.

62. In each year, and once in each year, a person named by the Board for that purpose shall examine into the affairs and business of the Board for the purpose of determining as to the sufficiency of the Accident Fund, and shall report thereon to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The salary or remuneration of such person shall be paid by the Board.

63. To assist in defraying the expenses incurred in the administration of this Part there shall be paid to the

Board out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such annual sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct.

ACCIDENT FUND

64. (1) An Accident Fund shall be provided by contributions, to be made in the manner hereinafter provided, by the employers in the classes or groups of industries for the time being included in Schedule 1, and compensation payable in respect of accidents which happen in any industry included in any of such classes or groups shall be payable and shall be paid out of the Accident Fund.

(2) Notwithstanding the generality of the description of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1, none of the industries included in Schedule 2 shall form part of or be deemed to be included in any of such classes, unless it is added to Schedule 1 by the Board under the authority conferred by this Part.

65. Where at any time there is not money available for payment of the compensation which has become due without resorting to the reserves, the Board may pay such compensation out of the reserves and shall make good the amount withdrawn from the reserves by making a special assessment upon the employers liable to provide the compensation or by including it in a subsequent annual assessment; or where it is for any reason deemed inexpedient to withdraw the amount required from the reserves, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct that the same be advanced out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and in that case the amount advanced shall be collected by a special assessment, and when collected shall be paid over to the Provincial Treasurer.

66. It shall be the duty of the Board at all times to maintain the Accident Fund so that the reserves, exclusive of the special reserves, it shall be sufficient to meet all the payments to be made out of the fund in respect of compensation as they become payable, and so as not unduly or unfairly to burden the employers in any class in future years with payments which are to be made in those years in respect of accidents which have previously happened.

67. (1) Subject to section 86, it shall not be obligatory upon the Board to provide and maintain a reserve fund which shall at all times be equal to the capitalized value of the payments of compensation which will become due in future years, unless the Board shall be of opinion that it is necessary to do so in order to comply with the provisions of section 66.

(2) It shall not be necessary that the reserve fund shall be uniform as to all classes, but, subject to sections 66 and 86, it shall be discretionary with the Board to provide for a larger reserve fund in one or more of the classes than in another or others of them.

68. If any trade or business connected with the industries of—Lumbering, mining, quarrying, fishing, manufacturing, building, construction, engineering, transportation, operation of electric-power lines, waterworks, and other public utilities, navigation, operation of boats, tugs and dredges, operation of grain-elevators and warehouses; teaming, scavenging, and street-cleaning; painting, decorating, and renovating; dyeing and cleaning; or any occupation incidental thereto or immediately connected therewith, not included in Schedule 2, is not included in any of the classes mentioned in Schedule 1, the Board shall assign it to an appropriate class or form an additional class or classes embracing the trades or businesses not so included, and until that is done, except in so far as it may be otherwise provided by regulations, such trades and businesses shall together constitute a separate group or class and shall be deemed to be included in Schedule 1.

69. (1) The Board shall have jurisdiction and authority to—

(a) Rearrange any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1, and withdraw from any class any industry included in it and transfer it wholly or partly to any other class, or form it into a separate class, or exclude it from the operation of Part 1;

(b) Establish other classes, including any of the industries which are for the time being included in Schedule 2, or are not included in any of the classes in Schedule 1;

(c) Add to any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 any industry which is not included in any of such classes;

(d) Where in the opinion of the Board the hazard to workmen in any of the industries embraced in a class is less than that in another or others of such industries, or where for any other reason it is deemed proper to do so, the Board may subdivide the class into sub-classes, and if that is done the Board shall fix the percentages or proportions of the contributions to the Accident Fund which are to be payable by the employers in each sub-class;

(e) Separate accounts shall be kept of the amounts collected and expended in respect of every class and sub-class, but for the purpose of paying compensation the Accident Fund shall be deemed to be one fund.

(f) To assist in defraying the expenses incurred in the administration of this Part there shall be paid to the

Board out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such annual sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct.

ACCIDENT FUND

64. (1) An Accident Fund shall be provided by contributions, to be made in the manner hereinafter provided, by the employers in the classes or groups of industries for the time being included in Schedule 1, and compensation payable in respect of accidents which happen in any industry included in any of such classes or groups shall be payable and shall be paid out of the Accident Fund.

(2) Notwithstanding the generality of the description of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1, none of the industries included in Schedule 2 shall form part of or be deemed to be included in any of such classes, unless it is added to Schedule 1 by the Board under the authority conferred by this Part.

65. Where at any time there is not money available for payment of the compensation which has become due without resorting to the reserves, the Board may pay such compensation out of the reserves and shall make good the amount withdrawn from the reserves by making a special assessment upon the employers liable to provide the compensation or by including it in a subsequent annual assessment; or where it is for any reason deemed inexpedient to withdraw the amount required from the reserves, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct that the same be advanced out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and in that case the amount advanced shall be collected by a special assessment, and when collected shall be paid over to the Provincial Treasurer.

66. It shall be the duty of the Board at all times to maintain the Accident Fund so that the reserves, exclusive of the special reserves, it shall be sufficient to meet all the payments to be made out of the fund in respect of compensation as they become payable, and so as not unduly or unfairly to burden the employers in any class in future years with payments which are to be made in those years in respect of accidents which have previously happened.

67. (1) Subject to section 86, it shall not be obligatory upon the Board to provide and maintain a reserve fund which shall at all times be equal to the capitalized value of the payments of compensation which will become due in future years, unless the Board shall be of opinion that it is necessary to do so in order to comply with the provisions of section 66.

(2) It shall not be necessary that the reserve fund shall be uniform as to all classes, but, subject to sections 66 and 86, it shall be discretionary with the Board to provide for a larger reserve fund in one or more of the classes than in another or others of them.

68. If any trade or business connected with the industries of—Lumbering, mining, quarrying, fishing, manufacturing, building, construction, engineering, transportation, operation of electric-power lines, waterworks, and other public utilities, navigation, operation of boats, tugs and dredges, operation of grain-elevators and warehouses; teaming, scavenging, and street-cleaning; painting, decorating, and renovating; dyeing and cleaning; or any occupation incidental thereto or immediately connected therewith, not included in Schedule 2, is not included in any of the classes mentioned in Schedule 1, the Board shall assign it to an appropriate class or form an additional class or classes embracing the trades or businesses not so included, and until that is done, except in so far as it may be otherwise provided by regulations, such trades and businesses shall together constitute a separate group or class and shall be deemed to be included in Schedule 1.

69. (1) The Board shall have jurisdiction and authority to—

(a) Rearrange any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1, and withdraw from any class any industry included in it and transfer it wholly or partly to any other class, or form it into a separate class, or exclude it from the operation of Part 1;

(b) Establish other classes, including any of the industries which are for the time being included in Schedule 2, or are not included in any of the classes in Schedule 1;

(c) Add to any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 any industry which is not included in any of such classes;

(d) Where in the opinion of the Board the hazard to workmen in any of the industries embraced in a class is less than that in another or others of such industries, or where for any other reason it is deemed proper to do so, the Board may subdivide the class into sub-classes, and if that is done the Board shall fix the percentages or proportions of the contributions to the Accident Fund which are to be payable by the employers in each sub-class;

(e) Separate accounts shall be kept of the amounts collected and expended in respect of every class and sub-class, but for the purpose of paying compensation the Accident Fund shall be deemed to be one fund.

(f) To assist in defraying the expenses incurred in the administration of this Part there shall be paid to the

Board out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such annual sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct.

ACCIDENT FUND

64. (1) An Accident Fund shall be provided by contributions, to be made in the manner hereinafter provided, by the employers in the classes or groups of industries for the time being included in Schedule 1, and compensation payable in respect of accidents which happen in any industry included in any of such classes or groups shall be payable and shall be paid out of the Accident Fund.

(2) Notwithstanding the generality of the description of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1, none of the industries included in Schedule 2 shall form part of or be deemed to be included in any of such classes, unless it is added to Schedule 1 by the Board under the authority conferred by this Part.

65. Where at any time there is not money available for payment of the compensation which has become due without resorting to the reserves, the Board may pay such compensation out of the reserves and shall make good the amount withdrawn from the reserves by making a special assessment upon the employers liable to provide the compensation or by including it in a subsequent annual assessment; or where it is for any reason deemed inexpedient to withdraw the amount required from the reserves, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct that the same be advanced out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and in that case the amount advanced shall be collected by a special assessment, and when collected shall be paid over to the Provincial Treasurer.

66. It shall be the duty of the Board at all times to maintain the Accident Fund so that the reserves, exclusive of the special reserves, it shall be sufficient to meet all the payments to be made out of the fund in respect of compensation as they become payable, and so as not unduly or unfairly to burden the employers in any class in future years with payments which are to be made in those years in respect of accidents which have previously happened.

67. (1) Subject to section 86, it shall not be obligatory upon the Board to provide and maintain a reserve fund which shall at all times be equal to the capitalized value of the payments of compensation which will become due in future years, unless the Board shall be of opinion that it is necessary to do so in order to comply with the provisions of section 66.

(2) It shall not be necessary that the reserve fund shall be uniform as to all classes, but, subject to sections 66 and 86, it shall be discretionary with the Board to provide for a larger reserve fund in one or more of the classes than in another or others of them.

68. If any trade or business connected with the industries of—Lumbering, mining, quarrying, fishing, manufacturing, building, construction, engineering, transportation, operation of electric-power lines, waterworks, and other public utilities, navigation, operation of boats, tugs and dredges, operation of grain-elevators and warehouses; teaming, scavenging, and street-cleaning; painting, decorating, and renovating; dyeing and cleaning; or any occupation incidental thereto or immediately connected therewith, not included in Schedule 2, is not included in any of the classes mentioned in Schedule 1, the Board shall assign it to an appropriate class or form an additional class or classes embracing the trades or businesses not so included, and until that is done, except in so far as it may be otherwise provided by regulations, such trades and businesses shall together constitute a separate group or class and shall be deemed to be included in Schedule 1.

69. (1) The Board shall have jurisdiction and authority to—

(a) Rearrange any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1, and withdraw from any class any industry included in it and transfer it wholly or partly to any other class, or form it into a separate class, or exclude it from the operation of Part 1;

(b) Establish other classes, including any of the industries which are for the time being included in Schedule 2, or are not included in any of the classes in Schedule 1;

(c) Add to any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 any industry which is not included in any of such classes;

(d) Where in the opinion of the Board the hazard to workmen in any of the industries embraced in a class is less than that in another or others of such industries, or where for any other reason it is deemed proper to do so, the Board may subdivide the class into sub-classes, and if that is done the Board shall fix the percentages or proportions of the contributions to the Accident Fund which are to be payable by the employers in each sub-class;

(e) Separate accounts shall be kept of the amounts collected and expended in respect of every class and sub-class, but for the purpose of paying compensation the Accident Fund shall be deemed to be one fund.

(f) To assist in defraying the expenses incurred in the administration of this Part there shall be paid to the

theless, be deemed one and indivisible.

(4) Where a greater number of accidents has happened in any industry than in the opinion of the Board ought to have happened if proper precautions had been taken for the prevention of accidents in it, or where in the opinion of the Board the ways, works, machinery, or appliances in any industry are defective, inadequate, or insufficient, the Board may, so long as such condition in its opinion continues to exist, add to the amount of any contribution to the Accident Fund for which an employer is liable in respect of such industry such a percentage thereof as the Board may deem just, and may assess and levy the same upon such employer, or the Board may exclude such industry from the class in which it is included; and if it is so excluded the employer shall be individually liable to pay the compensation to which any of his workmen or their dependents may thereafter become entitled, and such industry shall be included in Schedule 2.

(5) Any additional percentage levied and collected under the next preceding subsection shall be added to the Accident Fund or applied in reduction of the assessment upon the other employers in the class or sub-class to which the employer from whom it is collected belongs, as the Board may determine.

70. (1) The Board may, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the next preceding section, withdraw or exclude from a class industries in which not more than a stated number of workmen are usually employed, and may afterwards add them to the class or classes from which they have been withdrawn, and any industry so withdrawn or excluded shall not thereafter be deemed to be included in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2.

(2) Where industries are withdrawn or excluded from a class under the authority of subsection (1), an employer in any of them may, nevertheless, elect to become a member of the class to which but for the withdrawal or exclusion he would have belonged, and if he so elects he shall be a member of that class and as such liable to contribute to the Accident Fund, and his industry shall be deemed to be embraced in Schedule 1.

(3) Notice of the election shall be given to the Secretary of the Board, and the election shall be deemed to have been made when the notice is received by him.

71. The powers conferred by the next preceding two sections may be exercised from time to time and as often as in the opinion of the Board occasion may require.

72. A regulation or order made by the Board under the authority of clause (a) or clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 69 shall not have any force or effect unless approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and when so approved it shall be published in the Gazette and shall take effect on the expiration of one month from the first publication of it in the Gazette.

73. (1) Subject to the regulations, every employer shall, not later than three months before the day named by Proclamation as mentioned in section 3, and yearly thereafter on or before such date as shall be prescribed by the Board, prepare and transmit to the Board a statement of the amount of the wages earned by all his employees during the year then last past and an estimate of the amount which will be expended for wages during the then current year, and such additional information as the Board may require, both verified by the statutory declaration of the employer or the manager of the business, or where the employer is a corporation, by an officer of the corporation having a personal knowledge of the matters to which the declaration relates.

Where the business of the employer embraces more than one branch of business or class of industry, the Board may require separate statements shall be made, verified, and transmitted as provided by subsection (1).

(2) If any employer does not make and transmit to the Board the prescribed statement within the prescribed time, the Board may base any assessment or supplementary assessment thereafter made upon him on such sum as in its opinion is the probable amount of the pay-roll of the employer, and the employer shall be bound thereby; but if it is afterwards ascertained that such amount is less than the actual amount of the pay-roll, the employer shall be liable to pay to the Board the difference between the amount for which he was assessed and the amount for which he would have been assessed on the basis of his pay-roll.

(3) If an employer does not comply with the provisions of subsection (1) or subsection (2), or if any statement made in pursuance of their provisions is not a true and accurate statement of any of the matters required to be set forth in it, the employer for every such non-compliance and for every such statement shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

74. (1) The Board and any member of it, and any officer or person authorized by it for that purpose, shall have the right to examine the books and accounts of the employer and to make such other inquiry as the Board may deem necessary for the purpose of any such examination and inquiry, and shall have all the powers which may be conferred on a Commissioner under the "Public Inquiries Act."

(2) An employer and every other person who obstructs or hinders the making of the examination and inquiry mentioned in subsection (1), or refuses to permit it to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

75. (1) If a statement is found to be inaccurate the assessment shall be made on the true amount of the pay-roll as ascertained by such examination and inquiry, or if an assessment has been made against the employer on the basis of his pay-roll being as shown by the statement the employer shall pay to the Board the difference between the amount for which he was assessed and the amount for which he would have been assessed if the amount of the pay-roll had been truly stated, and by way of penalty a sum equal to such difference.

(2) The Board, if satisfied that the inaccuracy of the statement was not intentional and that the employer honestly desired to furnish an accurate statement, may relieve him from the payment of the penalty provided for by subsection (1) or any part of it.

76. (1) The Board and any member of it, and any officer or person authorized by it for that purpose, shall have the right at all reasonable hours to enter the establishment of any employer who is liable to contribute to the Accident Fund and the premises connected with it and every part of them for the purpose of ascertaining whether the ways, works, machinery, or appliances therein are safe, adequate, and sufficient, and whether all proper precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents to the workmen employed in or about the establishment or premises, and whether the safety appliances or safeguards prescribed by law are used and employed therein, or for any other purpose which the Board may deem necessary for the purpose of determining the proportion in which such employer should contribute to the Accident Fund.

(2) An employer and every other person who obstructs or hinders the making of any inspection made under the authority of subsection (1), or refuses to permit it to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

77. (1) No officer of the Board and no person authorized to make an inquiry under this Part shall divulge or allow to be divulged, except in the performance of his duties or under the authority of the Board, any information obtained by him or which has come to his knowledge in making or in connection with an inspection or inquiry under this Part.

(2) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

78. The penalties imposed by or under the authority of this Part shall be recoverable under the "Summary Convictions Act," and when collected shall be paid over to the Board and shall form part of the Accident Fund.

ASSESSMENTS

79. (1) The Board shall, before the day named by Proclamation as mentioned in section 3, make a provisional assessment on the employers in each class of such sum as in the opinion of the Board will be sufficient to meet the claims for compensation which will be payable by that class for the first year after the day so named and to meet the expenses of the Board in the administration of this Part for the year, and also to provide a reserve fund to pay the compensation payable in future years in respect of claims in that class for accidents happening in that year, of such an amount as the Board may deem necessary to prevent the employers in future years from being unduly or unfairly burdened with payments which are to be made in those years in respect of accidents which have previously happened.

(2) The sums to be so assessed may be either a percentage of the pay-rolls of the employers or a specific sum, as the Board may determine.

(3) The amount raised by such provisional assessment shall be retained by the Board as a special reserve to provide for paying the compensation which becomes payable in future years for which assessments are to be made after the close of the year, and whenever the amount of such special reserve is not equal to the amount of the estimated expenditure of the Board for the current year the Board shall make a special assessment on all the employers in each class sufficient to bring the amount of the special reserve up to such estimated amount, and whenever the amount of the special reserve is greater than such estimated amount the Board shall deduct the excess from the amount for which the next annual assessment is to be made.

80. (1) The Board shall in every year thereafter assess and levy upon the employers in each of the classes a sum sufficient to pay the compensation which was paid in the next preceding calendar year in respect of claims to workmen in the industries within the class, and to provide and pay the expenses of the Board in the administration of this Part for that year, and also to provide a reserve fund to that mentioned in subsection (1) of section 79, and such assessments may be based upon the pay-rolls of the employers.

(2) Where the assessment is based on the pay-roll of the employer and there is included in it the wages or salary of a workman who has been paid more than at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, the excess shall be deducted from the amount of the pay-roll and the assessment shall be based on the amount of it as so reduced.

(3) It shall not be necessary that

the assessment upon the employers in a class or sub-class shall be uniform, but they may be fixed or graded in relation to the hazard of each or of any of the industries included in the class or sub-class.

81. (1) The Board shall determine and fix the proportion or part of the sum for which a class is so assessed under the provisions of either of the next preceding two sections which is to be paid by the employers within the class or within any sub-class, and every employer shall pay to the Board the sum payable by him within fifteen days after notice of the assessment and of the amount so payable has been given to him.

(2) The notice may be sent by registered post to the employer, and shall be deemed to have been given to him on the day on which the notice was posted.

82. If the amount intended to be assessed for any year is less than the amount for the following year, the Board may, in its discretion, assess and levy upon an employer to pay his proportion of it or from any other cause insufficient for the purpose for which it was made, the Board may make supplementary assessments to make up the deficiency, and section 81 shall apply to such assessments, but the Board may defer assessing for such deficiency until the next annual assessment is made and then include it in such assessment.

83. In case the payment made by the employers in any class is insufficient to meet the amount of any assessment upon the employers embraced in it, or in case the estimated amount of an assessment in any class proves insufficient for the purpose for which it was made, the Board may make supplementary estimates

upon the employers in that class as may be necessary, or may temporarily advance the amount of any deficiency out of the reserves and add such amount to any subsequent annual assessment or assessments. Section 81 shall apply to such supplementary estimates.

84. (1) If and so far as any deficiency mentioned in the next preceding two sections is afterwards made good wholly or partly by the defaulting employer, the amount which shall have been made good shall be apportioned between the other employers in the proportions in which the deficiency was made up by them.

(2) The payment of supplementary assessments upon them, and shall be credited to them in making the next assessment.

(3) If for any reason an employer is unable to pay his proportion of the amount for which he should have been assessed, and payment of that amount may be enforced in the same manner as the amount for which he should have been assessed.

(4) Any

Proposed Workmen's Compensation Act for B. C.

(Continued from Page Two)

the Board the amount of every assessment made upon him, or so much of it as remains unpaid.

86. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is of opinion that the condition of the Accident Fund is such that with the reserves, exclusive of the special reserve, it is not sufficient to meet all the payments to be made in respect of compensation as they become payable, and so as not unduly or unfairly burden the employers in any class in future years with payments which are to be made in those years in respect of accidents which have happened in previous years, he may require the Board to make a supplementary assessment of such sum as in his opinion is necessary to be added to the fund, and when such a requirement is made the Board shall forthwith make such supplementary assessment, and it shall be made in like manner as is hereinbefore provided as to other special assessments, and all the provisions of this Part as to special assessments shall apply to it.

87. In order to maintain the Accident Fund as provided by section 86, the Board may from time to time and as often as may be deemed necessary include in any sum to be assessed upon the employers and may collect from them such sums as may be deemed necessary for that purpose, and the sums so collected shall form a reserve fund and shall be invested in securities in which a trustee may by law invest trust moneys.

88. If an assessment or a special assessment is not paid at the time when it becomes payable, the defaulting employer shall be liable to pay and shall pay as a penalty for his default such a percentage upon the amount unpaid as may be prescribed by the regulations or may be determined by the Board.

89. Where default is made in the payment of any assessment or special assessment, or any part of it, the Board may issue its certificate stating that the assessment was made, the amount remaining unpaid on account of it, and the person by whom it was payable, and such certificate, or a copy of it certified by the Secretary to be a true copy, may be filed with any District Registrar of the Supreme Court, or with the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any County

Court, and when so filed shall become an order of that Court and may be enforced as a judgment of the Court against such person for the amount mentioned in the certificate.

90. (1.) Where an industry coming within any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 is established or commenced after an assessment has been made, it shall be the duty of the employer forthwith to notify the Board of the fact, and to furnish to the Board an estimate of the probable amount of his pay-roll for the remainder of the year, verified by a statutory declaration, and to pay to the Board a sum equal to that for which he would have been liable if his industry had been established or commenced before such assessment was made, or so much thereof as the Board may deem reasonable.

(2.) The Board shall have the like powers and be entitled to the like remedies for enforcing payment of the sum payable by the employer under subsection (1.) as it possesses or is entitled to in respect of assessments.

(3.) For default in complying with the provisions of subsection (1.) the employer shall incur the like penalty as is provided with respect to defaults by section 73.

91. (1.) Where an employer engages in any of the industries for the time being in Schedule 1 and has not been assessed in respect of it, the Board, if it is of opinion that the industry is to be carried on only temporarily, may require the employer to pay or give security for the payment to the Board of a sum sufficient to pay the assessment for which the employer would have been liable if the industry had been in existence when the next preceding assessment was made.

(2.) The Board shall have the like powers and be entitled to the like remedies for enforcing payment of any such sum as it possesses or is entitled to in respect of assessments.

(3.) An employer who makes default in complying with the provisions of subsection (1.) shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and an additional penalty not exceeding twenty dollars per day for every day on which the default continues.

92. (1.) In case an employer engages to perform a work of service

in any of the industries for the time being included in Schedule 1 for which he would be entitled to a lien under the "Mechanics' Lien Act," it shall be the duty of the employer before entering upon the performance of such work or service to pay or to give security for the payment to the Board of any sum which the employer is liable to contribute to the Accident Fund, and to procure from the Board and deliver to the owner as defined by that Act a certificate stating that such payment has been made or security given.

(2.) If the employer fails to deliver to the owner the certificate required by the provisions of subsection (1.) before entering upon the performance of the work or service, it shall be the duty of the owner forthwith to notify the Board of such default.

(3.) Every employer and every such owner who makes default in complying with the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and an additional penalty not exceeding twenty dollars per day for every day on which the default continues.

Returns of Accidents

93. (1.) Every employer shall, within three days after the happening of an accident to a workman in his employment by which the workman is disabled from earning full wages, notify the Board by registered post of the—

- (a.) Happening of the accident and nature of it;
- (b.) Time of its occurrence;
- (c.) Name and address of the workman;
- (d.) Place where the accident happened;
- (e.) Name and address of the physician or surgeon (if any) by whom the workman was or is attended for the injury.

(2.) For every contravention of section 93 a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Industrial Diseases

94. (1.) Where a workman suffers from an industrial disease and is thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed, or his death is caused by an industrial disease and the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which he was engaged at the time within twelve months previous to the date of his disablement, whether under one or more employments, the workman or his dependents shall be entitled to compensation as if the disease were a personal injury by accident and the disablement were the happening of the accident, subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned, unless at the time of entering into the employment he had wilfully and falsely represented him-

self in writing as not having previously suffered from the disease.

(2.) Where the compensation is payable by an employer individually, it shall be payable by the employer who last employed the workman during such twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due.

(3.) The workman or his dependents, if so required, shall furnish the employer mentioned in the next preceding subsection with such information as to the names and addresses of all the other employers by whom he was employed in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due during such twelve months as such workman or his dependents may possess, and if such information is not furnished or is not sufficient to enable the employer to take the proceedings mentioned in subsection (4), that employer, upon proving that the disease was not contracted while the workman was in his employment, shall not be liable to pay compensation.

(4.) If that employer alleges that the disease was in fact contracted while the workman was in the employment of some other employer, he may bring such employer before the Board, and if the allegation is proved, that other employer shall be the employer by whom the compensation shall be paid.

(5.) If the disease is of such a nature as to be contracted by a gradual process, any other employers who during such twelve months employed the workman in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due shall be liable to make to the employer by whom the compensation is payable such contributions as the Board may determine to be just.

(6.) The amount of the compensation shall be fixed with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer by whom the compensation is payable, and the notice provided for by section 20 shall be given to the employer who last employed the workman during such twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due, and the notice may be given notwithstanding that the workman has voluntarily left the employment.

(7.) If the workman at or immediately before the date of the disablement was employed in any process mentioned in the second column of Schedule 3, and the disease contracted is the disease in the first column of the Schedule set opposite to the description of the process, the disease shall be deemed to have been due to the nature of that employment unless the contrary is proved.

(8.) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of a workman to com-

pensation in respect of a disease to which this section does not apply if the disease is the result of an injury in respect of which he is entitled to compensation under this Part.

Formation of Associations and Committees

95. (1.) The employers in any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 may form themselves into an association for accident prevention and may make rules for that purpose.

(2.) If the Board is of opinion that an association so formed sufficiently represents the employers in the industries included in the class, the Board may approve such rules, and when approved by the Board and by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council they shall be binding on all the employers in industries included in the class.

(3.) Where an association under authority of its rules appoints an inspector or an expert for the purpose of accident prevention, the Board may pay the whole or any part of the salary or remuneration of such inspector or expert out of the Accident Fund, or out of that part of it which is at the credit of any one or more of the classes as the Board may deem just.

96. (1.) The employers in any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 may appoint a committee of themselves, consisting of not more than five employers, to watch over their interests in matters to which this Part relates.

(2.) Where a claim is for compensation for an injury for which the employers in any such class would be liable, if the Board is of the opinion that the committee sufficiently represents such employers, and the committee certifies to the Board that it is satisfied that the claim should be allowed, the Board may act on the certificate, and may also act upon the certificate of the Committee as to the proper sum to be awarded for compensation if the workman or dependent is satisfied with the sum named in the certificate.

(3.) The committee may be the medium of communication on the part of the class with the Board.

Contribution by Employers in Schedule 2.

97. Employers in industries for the time being included in Schedule 2 shall pay to the Board such proportion of the expenses of the Board in the administration of this Part as the Board may deem just and determine, and the sum payable by them shall be apportioned between such employers and assessed and levied in like manner as in the case of assessments for contributions to the Accident Fund, and the provisions of this Part as to making such assessments shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to as-

sessments made under the authority of this section.

98. This Part shall apply only to the industries mentioned in Schedules 1 and 2 and to such industries as shall be added to them under the authority of this Part and to employments therein.

PART II.

99. Subject to section 103, sections 100 to 102 shall apply only to the industries to which Part I. does not apply and to the workmen employed in such industries.

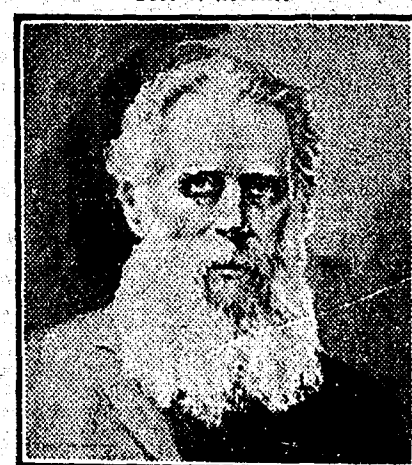
100. (1.) Where personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings, or premises connected with, intended for, or used in the business of his employer, or by reason of the negligence of his employer or of any person in the service of his employer acting within the scope of his employment, the workman or, if the injury results in death, the legal personal representatives of the workman and any person entitled in case of death shall have an action against the employer, and if the action is brought by the workman he shall be entitled to recover from the employer the damages sustained by the workman by or in consequence of the injury, and if the action is brought by the legal personal representatives of the workman or by or on behalf of persons entitled to damages under the "Families Compensation Act," they shall be entitled to recover such damages as they are entitled to under that Act.

(2.) Where the execution of any work is being carried into effect under any contract, and the person for whom the work is done owns or supplies any ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings, or premises, and by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of them personal injury is caused to a workman employed by the contractor or by any sub-contractor, and the defect arose from the negligence of the person for whom the work or any part of it is done or of some person in his service and acting within the scope of his employment, the person for whom the work or that part of the work is done shall be liable to the action as if the workman had been employed by him, and for that purpose shall be deemed to be the employer of the workman within the meaning of this Act; but any such contractor or sub-contractor shall be liable to the action as if this subsection had not been enacted, but not so that double damages shall be recoverable for the same injury.

(3.) Nothing in subsection (2.) shall affect any right or liability of the person for whom the work is done and the contractor or sub-con-

A FAMILY REMEDY FOR MANY YEARS

Used "Fruit-a-lives" With The Best of Results.



GEORGE MCKAY, Esq.

KIRKTON, Ont., June 17th, 1913. "I have been using 'Fruit-a-lives' as a family remedy for many years. They are the best medicine I have ever tried. 'Fruit-a-lives' do me the most good—they never gripe and their action is pleasant.

"I have used them for Indigestion and Constipation with the best results, and I heartily recommend them to anyone similarly afflicted.

These troubles have left me completely and I give 'Fruit-a-lives' full credit for all this. A nicer pill a man cannot take."

GEORGE MCKAY.

The enormous demand for "Fruit-a-lives" is steadily increasing, due to the fact that this wonderful fruit medicine gives prompt relief in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Rheumatism, Chronic Headaches, and Neuralgia, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. Sold by all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

tractor as between themselves.

(4.) A workman shall not by reason only of his continuing in the employment of the employer with knowledge of the defect or negligence which caused his injury be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of injury.

101. A workman shall hereafter be deemed not to have undertaken the risks due to the negligence of his fellow-workmen, and contributory negligence on the part of a workman shall not hereafter be a bar to recovery by him or by any person entitled to damages under the "Families Compensation Act" in an action for the recovery of damages for an injury sustained by or causing the death of the workman while in the service of his employer for which

(Continued on Page Six)

The District Ledger

As an Advertising Medium is Without Equal in the Crow's Nest Pass

It reaches Earner and Spender. It appeals to them because it supports their cause. The workers own the paper and control its policy. All advertising of a questionable nature is barred from its columns. Advertisers do not have to pay compliments, but we quote the following received from a very large firm in New Jersey, U. S.

We have looked through your paper with considerable care and interest. We might take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the service as rendered so far. We would also add that it is one of the cleanest weeklies that we have run across in some time.

The District Ledger

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

J. W. BENNETT,
Editor-Manager

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380



MEXICO AND HER PROBLEMS

The fearful convulsion in Europe has overshadowed the struggle still being waged in Mexico, and yet in the land of the Aztec events are transpiring which may have remarkable influence upon the peoples of other countries.

Latterly we have heard and read considerable about land reforms, but we doubt if any of the so-called civilized countries would undertake the drastic changes already effected in barbarous Mexico in so brief a period as has been accomplished by those whose slogan is "Land and Liberty."

The U. S. Press has furnished its readers with considerable "copy" touching the doings of Huerta, Madero, Carranza and Villagblaming and praising them alternately, but through it all the majority of these molders of public opinion has endeavored to prepare the way for the possibility of an armed intervention across the Rio Grande.

The doings of the Governor of Nuevo Leon, Antonio I. Villareal, have received but scant attention from the news gatherers in the U. S. and yet that well-known free lance, John Kenneth Turner, author of "Barbarous Mexico," places the following noteworthy acts to the credit of this advanced reformer.

In 1914, after Huerta left Monterey, capital of Nuevo Leon, there was but 80 pesos left in the treasury, whereupon Villareal levied an emergency tax of half a million pesos upon a brewery which, upon the declaration of the owners they could not pay, the new government took possession, and after six months' operation the half million pesos were made in profits and the property restored to the owners.

May 7, 1914. Peonage was abolished.

May 8, 1914. An agrarian commission was appointed.

June 23, 1914. Decree issued that all cultivable lands remaining uncultivated by their owners after July 10 were subject to provincial confiscation.

The unused lands were parceled out to the peones in lots of about nine acres each. The nominal rental is \$3 for the unirrigated lands and \$6 for the irrigated 9 acres, to be paid for AFTER harvest.

In the fall of 1914, 1500 peon families were raising crops of their own for the first time in their lives.

Under Diaz strikes were settled by the use of the machine gun as arbitrator. This was notably the case at the Orizaba Cotton Mills, when men, women and children were moved down indiscriminately.

In November of last year the Guggenheim smelter was organized, wages increased 25 per cent., and hours reduced from 12-15 to 9.

The strike resulting in the improved conditions mentioned above was brought to a termination by Governor Villareal telling the company that if it did not consider the welfare of the employees the plant would be taken over and operated for the benefit of the employees and the public.

This dangerous revolutionary (!) tackled the unemployed problem by the institution of needed public works, amongst which was the building of road eight miles long and 135 feet wide, greatly benefiting the farmers in the surrounding district in the transportation of their products, and on December 23, 1914 public school children planted trees along this new boulevard.

"For motives of public health, morality and justice," Governor Villareal also closed the pulque saloons and abolished all gambling.

The above items are only a few gleaned from the articles which Turner is writing for the "Appeal to Reason."

Those who are interested in the land question may not be surprised to learn that at the bottom of the trouble in Mexico was the alienation from the natives of the lands by Porfirio Diaz and the granting of concessions to those who supported his regime, and whilst wrongs are being committed in effecting the restitution, great advancement is being made towards the realization of the dream of the peon "Tierra y Libertad"—Land and Liberty.

WHEN WILL THE ELECTION BE?

Some of the enterprising newspapers have started a guessing competition when will the war be ended. We think as the topic of war has been somewhat exhausted, it is a good plan to open up a column for readers to hazard a date when the House of Victoria will open its doors for a new tenantry. There are so many widely

from those who purport to have inside information on the subject that we are convinced of this fact, and give it to our readers as a straight tip without any astrological frills attached. That there will be a change in the interior complexion of the B. C. Legislative Assembly before the end of 1916. We

flatter ourselves has equal merit with that of any body else, and a good guess. That an election will be called just so soon as it is deemed to be most advantageous to the party now in control of government

affairs. If the Conservatives are convinced their majority would not be too materially decreased, NOW is the time. If they fear a flop-over, then the time for an election will be when it is unavoidable—Next Year!

If defeat at the polls is a likely contingency and the effect thereof detrimental to the prestige of their colleagues at Ottawa, then after the Federal elections have been accomplished will be the right time for the Provincial contest.

So far as the worker is concerned it matters but little whether Barker Brewster or Bismarck Bowser may have control of affairs, he'll be in the same position as the negro who said the only difference between the Democrats and the Republicans was the one skinned you up and the other skinned down, but whichever was in power you could be sure of being skinned.

NOT "TOO OLD AT FORTY" NOW!

That a workman who, when following his daily occupation, meets with an accident adversely affecting his earning capacity ought to receive some financial compensation therefor is now generally accepted in all of the foremost industrially developed countries. Furthermore, should the injuries prove fatal, his dependents are regarded as justly entitled to receive a monetary indemnity as an off-set to the loss sustained.

Even many of those who oppose the payment of compensation don't do so because of the principle involved, but on account of the possible effect it may have upon their individual pocket-books at some later date.

With a view to the safeguarding of their monetary interests, realizing that as a general rule with middle age comes an impairment of vision, a decrease in alertness in body and a more sluggish mental activity, many big manufacturing firms in Great Britain considered that man's maximum usefulness in these industries where physical endurance is essential had been reached at 40 and, fearing the retention in their employ of men who had passed this age limit might mean more claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act, did not display the slightest compunction when discharging these elements of danger to their real god—Profit.

What became of these unfortunates did not concern the heads of gigantic corporations; they were not running a philanthropic institution, nor were they in business for health, but for what there was in it from the C. S. D. point of view.

We neither condone nor envision such actions, but simply point out plain facts, leaving the reader to make his own deductions.

That between the age of 40 and the period when these discarded workers would be eligible to receive the old age pension dole they might succeed in obtaining the means of keeping the spark of life

dimly lighted or fail in the attempt was not a subject deemed of sufficient importance to be given more than a passing thought. "Their King and Country" did not need them then, and provided they were not guilty of any act that would require their presence before a guardian of the law, where they might become a charge upon the state, they were at perfect liberty (!) to die both physically and mentally so long as they did it gracefully, quietly and respectably, and not terminate their miserable existence too abruptly.

If they so far forgot themselves by trying the water route, or other self-destruction escape, failed to accomplish the end sought, and their failure discovered, the majesty of the law had its little demonstration to make on behalf of the established rules of a society which has but little to offer one of its own derelicts, should he keep his miseries out of sight or not make them too glaringly manifest.

Today the scene is changed. Munitions of war are sorely needed. So many of those under 40 have gone to the battle front the stock of commodity peddlers is sadly depleted.

How is this lamentable state of affairs to be remedied?

The fate of the Empire is at stake and incidentally manufacturers' profits are endangered. Something must be done to save the situation.

Clerks are instructed to go over the lists of those discharged because they were "too old at forty," find out where they are, and fervent communications to return to work and save the Empire—(Profit)—are addressed to them, because "King and Country" need them now.

These lessons from the book of practical experience, though dearly bought, should be more effective than all the theories advanced in proving that economic determinism (I'll not Patriotism) is the guiding principle of these patriotic (!) profit-mongers.

UNION MEN OR CARD MEN?

Examine yourself with the X ray of your own conscience and discover for your own satisfaction whether you are a real union man or a "card man."

There is a big difference between the two and it is in this that the strength or weakness of the organized labor movement lies. If you are one of the kind that is constantly holding "grump conventions" you are not a union man, you are a card man. If you are one of the kind who are giving their assistance, you are a fair specimen of the "card man."

If you are among those who give secondary consideration to the welfare of the workers, you are not a union man, you are a card man. If, instead of playing the game like one that really wants to accomplish things, you sit by the wayside and leave the work of organization to others, you are a card man of the first water. If we had over two million of real union men, instead of the large proportion of being mere card men, in the American Federation of Labor what a vast difference would be noted.

The union man holds his obligation sacred; the card man views it with indifference. He will be

found patronizing unfair or Oriental restaurants, unfair bars, unfair publications, wearing unfair, sweatshop clothes and shoes, patronizing unfair barber shops and in most other things going contrary to his professions. The card man is always "hollering" about the little benefits he receives from the union, yet never does anything to boost the cause along. While the real union men are thinking and working out plans for betterment, the card man and his associates foregather and "cuss" the "bunch that runs the organization."

He objects to assessments to extend help to striking

UNEMPLOYMENT

"The Right To Work"—Meeting at the Gaiety Theatre—Some Plain Talk

("The Age," Melbourne)

Several hundred unemployed, together with an equal number of members of the Socialist party and trades union bodies, met in Gaiety theatre yesterday afternoon to discuss the unemployment question. The cause of the workers was outlined by the various speakers, who demanded that both the Federal and State Governments should recognize the principle of "the right to work." Mr. R. S. Ross, of the Socialist party, presided.

The Chairman stated that it was absurd for any government to declare its inability to find employment for those who needed it. A Government that made such a declaration should be reminded of its duty to the community. The first principle of the labor movement was to focus attention on the unemployment question, and although the present was a period of stress, it was necessary that wages should be kept at the recognized standard. (Hear, hear.) If the workers agreed to a reduction of wages they would fall back to the times of sweating and exploitation. The Employers' Federation had suggested that wages should be reduced, and side by side with this suggestion they had commercial shadiness, cornering and corruption going on in regard to the sale of the necessities of the people such as they had never had before. Everybody knew that the primary necessities of life were being trafficked in, and because of that trafficking there was ample excuse for interference, not only by the State government, but by the Federal government also. He would remind Mr. Fisher that it was said from 100 platforms that it was the duty of the labor party to find work for the unemployed. He asked Mr. Fisher what he was doing to carry out that pledge. It would be a fair thing to demand of the Federal government that it should now carry out its platform as regarded the nationalization of monopolies such as wheat, meat and sugar. (Hear, hear.)

A Voice: And beer, too. (Laughter.) The Chairman: If those things were nationalized plenty of employment would be found. Let Mr. Fisher nationalize gold production, and then he would be able to throw out ten times more paper money than he had up to the present time. Never mind about the Constitution. Man was more than the Constitution. The referendum questions could be carried within a month, and then the Federal government would be able to pursue its policy in regard to nationalization.

A Voice: It has not the pluck to carry it out.

The Chairman: There was any amount of criticism for the War Lord, but what about the food lord? What concerned the people most was the food within. The finding of work should not be left to philanthropic bodies. It was part of the function of the government. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Curtin, secretary of the "Timber Workers' Union, moved:—

"That this mass meeting, in affirming that work for all is not only socially and economically advantageous, but an unalienable right, necessarily co-existent with a wise and beneficent democracy, urges it as the duty of Parliament in the present crisis to pass immediately a Right to Work Bill and calls upon both the Federal and State Houses of Parliament to make their chief legislative and administrative duty the coping with the problem of unemployment."

He said that unemployment was today the most important issue for the Government authorities of this country to deal with. If the Government intended to recognize the virtues of a true democracy it would give the people a better social system. Neither the Federal nor the State Government was doing for the people of Australia the things it should do. (Hear, hear.) They were told that the Federal Government did not have control of the requisite agencies of employment. It pointed to the States, municipalities and various trusts and boards. Then the latter said they did not have the money. If the labor movement was to be something that was not a myth it would see that constitutional objections were brushed aside, irrespective of what might be said. Every working man in the country could be put to profitable employment without burdening the resources of the land. The Premier had stated that 20,000,000 bushels of wheat would be required next season. This could be raised if the government would put men on to cultivate the soil. If the Government provided men with tools and equipment the land would grow the wheat. Hands that worked were infinitely better than mauling tips. He would tell Mr. Fisher that all his financial difficulties were of his own making. The labor platform, as it existed, forced all the machinery for making requisite provision for unemployment. The Broken Hill mines were shut down because there was no market for the metals. Five years hence there would

be a market which Broken Hill would not be able to supply. Why should not the mines be kept going and the metal stocks be allowed to accumulate? It was to the advantage of the capitalists that stocks should be allowed to become depleted, so that when there was a scarcity higher prices would rule, and they would reap the benefit. That was the idea that dominated all the time. He was not going to exonerate the Federal Government from its responsibility simply because the majority happened to be Labor men. Democracy must be a live actuality, and judged, not upon what it said, but upon what it did. (Hear, hear.) If it did not achieve anything then it ought to go down like its predecessors. (Applause.)

Miss Adela Pankhurst (Women's Political Association) seconded the resolution, and said that Parliament should be impressed with the fact that women needed food and clothing as well as men. It was said that the woman's place was in her home, but she had been trying to find out what the community was doing to maintain the home. She had discovered that employers were dismissing women and employing young girls, simply because they were cheaper. (Voice: Shame.) The Minister of Defence was responsible for a certain amount of unemployment. Arrangements should be made to find work for women in making clothes for the soldiers. They found women in the Town Hall making clothes for the soldiers for nothing, while across the road, in her association's rooms, there was the sight of women on the verge of starvation clamoring for work. (Shame.) She did not blame the women for doing the work for nothing, but blamed the Government for not seeing that women wanting work got it. The shirt factories were putting women off because of this voluntary sewing. The association gave money to poor women to buy bread. The money was taken out of the funds and put into the pockets of those who exploited the community. It seemed that there was plenty of money for the purpose of destroying human life, but nothing for safeguarding the lives of human beings. (Hear, hear.) If the Commonwealth Government could raise £18,000,000 to throw away on war expenditure why could it not raise a similar sum for some reproductive works, such as the opening up of this fertile country and on irrigation? (Hear, hear.) If the Labor party failed in its duty to the people, then some new party would have to come forward. (Applause.)

Mr. L. Cohen, president of the P. L. C., supported the motion. He said the Federal Parliament was the reflex of the people. It could be made what the people desired, so the people alone were to blame. If they would not alter the constitution they were to blame. (Hear, hear.) It was not fair to criticize the Federal Government. Many people did not know what it had done. It said to the State Governments, "We are prepared to find money for public works." How much do you want? If Sir Alexander Peacock had asked for £8,000,000 he would have got it. The State Government had provided seed wheat for the farmers. Why should it not provide also seed wheat in the shape of work?

FERNIE LAND DISTRICT

District of Kootenay

Take notice that WILLIAM SCHAD, of Bull River, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot One Hundred and Seventeen (117), west 10 chains more or less to the north-west corner of Lot 117; thence north 10 chains more or less to the north-east corner of Lot 117; thence east two chains more or less to a point on west line of Lot 117; thence south to south-west corner of Lot 117; thence east 10 chains more or less to a post of Lot 1077; thence south 10 chains more or less to the place of commencement containing 40 acres more or less.

WILLIAM SCHAD, Applicant.

February 10th, 1915.

Classified Ads.—Cont a Word

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—A number of tables and kitchen chairs. Apply to L. A. Mills, Manager.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two Horse Dray: very little wear; suitable for very heavy work. Box 564, Fernie, B.C.

QUARTER SECTION of LAND FOR SALE—2 1/2 miles North-East of Fernie. Apply, Box 13, Frank, Alta.

FOR SALE or RENT—4 French Cows and milch cows in calf.

2 Calves.

1 Bull, two-year-old.

2 Horses.

14 Acres of land all cleared.

Apply to J. R. Davidson, Natal, B.C.

P. O. Box 18.

ing brothers, yet is the first to demand benefits when a strike is called and the last one to be forced off the list, providing he stays loyal to the union. Many of this class, however, forsake the cause of labor at the first sign of trouble. He objects to supporting a labor paper for various reasons: Either the policy of the paper has been decided without deference to his wishes, its policy is too conservative or too radical, or any other ingenious excuse his fertile mind can conceive. It is because of this type that our progress is slow.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

A deputation was to see Mr. Fisher in the morning and it would tell him that the Trades Hall would rather see him break the constitution than that men's constitutions should be broken. (Hear, hear.) They would also ask the Prime Minister to let Sir Alexander Peacock have £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 so that that he might find work. Men should not have to go before an industrial committee of women and explain their positions. A man should not be asked how long he had been married and if he had been virtuous. (Laughter.) The women's committees were worthless. It was work that men wanted, not charity. (Applause.)

Mr. C. Bennett, vice-president of the Trades Hall Council, also supported the motion. He said the Federal Parliament had power under the constitution to take over any industry during a time of war if it was necessary for the people's welfare.

Mr. Maynard, a member of the unemployed committee, criticized the State Government and particularly the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Hagelthorn, in connection with its attitude towards the unemployment question.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. E. J. Holloway, president of the

Trades Hall Council, moved. "That this meeting demands that, as the State and the Commonwealth are overflowing with needed reproductive works, the Governments concerned should co-operate in finding employment during the present acute distress, such employment to be paid for at recognized union rates on a 48-hour week basis, since to meet soaring prices by simultaneously reducing wages must prove disastrous to the workers and imperil the standard of subsistence of the people generally."

He did not blame the Federal Ministry as a whole for its inactivity, but the Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Archibald), who was in a position to provide work for thousands if he so desired. If he would cease his childish quibbling with Mr. Griffin over the plans for the Federal capital there would be no difficulty in finding plenty of work at Canberra. The Federal Government was slower to live up to the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Miss Lewis (secretary, Hotel and Caterers' Employees' Union) seconded the resolution. She urged the establishment of a labor bureau for women, and denounced the action of the State Government in bringing out domestics from Great Britain.

After several other speakers had expressed their views, the resolution was carried.

On Friday evening the Fire Department had a call to extinguish a fire in the grass and brush along the bank of the Elk River at the foot of Prier Street. This is the first call the department has had for several weeks.

Scoutmaster Edward Hooper and Miss Elsie Robertson were united in marriage on Thursday by Rev. Robertson, at the Anglican church.

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HOME BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1864
CHARTER

Head Office, Toronto James Mason, General Manager
Branches and connections throughout Canada.

A deposit of One Dollar opens a savings account with the Home Bank. The account may be added to by deposits of further large or small amounts and full compound interest will be paid at highest bank rates.

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager
VICTORIA AVE., FERNIE B. C.

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trip. He can arrange your rail and steamship booking over any line you wish to travel cheaply and quickly. New trains will go into service in the near future giving the best aims will go into service in the near future giving the best connections both east and west. See him about the San Francisco World's Fair.

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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

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M. A. KASTNER
SOLE AGENT FOR FERNIE
ALEX BECK BLOCK, FERNIE, B. C.

The
Waldorf Hotel
Mrs. S. Jennings, Prop. L. A. Mills, Manager

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CAFE OPEN DAY & NIGHT
Menu a la Carte

Special Rate Board and Room by the week or month

MEAL TICKETS \$6.00

European Plan Room Rates
50c. & Upwards

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\$1.50 & Upwards

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

The school reopened on Monday. The children were surprised to see the change in the interior.

The Sunday School workers in connection with the Methodist church gathered together on Friday evening to bid farewell and God-speed to Miss Mary H. Knowles, prior to her departure for the Old Country. A nice social evening was spent, during which Mr. Thomas Reid, the superintendent of the school, presented Miss Knowles with a beautiful brooch subscribed for by the young people of the school. Appreciative remarks were made by Rev. Jas. Stoodley, to which Miss Knowles suitably responded. Songs, etc., constituted a night that will long remain in the memory of the recipient. Miss Knowles left the camp on Monday morning by the 7.45 train. We wish her a successful and pleasant voyage.

The Coal Creek Football Club committee arranged a smoking concert on Saturday evening last, which maintained the efficiency of the Coal Creek boys in putting up a good time. The newly elected president of the club, J. Worthington, occupied the chair in his usual breezy style. The program arranged under his supervision was of the usual high standard, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales (and Wigan) being represented. During the evening the chairman took the opportunity of presenting Wm. McFegan with a cheque for \$100 as a token of appreciation for services rendered during his presence amongst us. Billy suitably responded. Thanks to the committee in charge, and the Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co. for their assistance with the "wetness," brought an enjoyable evening to a close. Charles Percy officiated at the piano.

The football season will be commenced in this district by a game between Fernie and Coal Creek to be played at Fernie on Saturday, the 17th. Kick-off at 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Come in crowds and give the boys a start.

George Smith represented the Coal Creek Football Club at the League meeting held in Fernie on Saturday last.

Great interest is displayed by the members of the Ambulance Class up here. Look to your laurels, ye other camps!

Jimmy Harrison arrived back in camp last week-end from Brazeau. Pleased to see you looking so well, Jimmy!

Owing to something going wrong with the locomotive on Tuesday afternoon the daily 3.45 train from here was delayed an hour. Another engine had to be sent up from Fernie to convey the passengers.

A special train was requisitioned on Saturday last to carry Paul Marrow to Fernie, suffering from injuries received in 1 East Mine, while following his employment. Hospital reports,

"Making satisfactory progress."

From information received we are pleased to report that Mrs. Stoodley is feeling greatly benefited by the violet ray treatment she is receiving at Vancouver. We hope for a speedy recovery.

We would particularly draw the attention of all local "Moose" and their friends to the social to be held in the K. of P. hall on Monday evening next. In order to give the Coal Creek people a chance the social will commence at 6.45 p.m. Good entertainment and good eats.

A hearty invitation is given to all lovers of debate to attend the Methodist church on Wednesday evening for Biblical discussion. Paper for Wednesday by Miss Joyce. Solos, etc., during the evening. Mr. Thomas Luxmore in charge of class.

The local Liberals are getting into line for the forthcoming contest. Particulars will be announced later.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McFegan (Billy) assembled at the Coal Creek depot on Monday morning to give a parting handshake prior to their departure for the Old Country. We wish them a safe voyage.

We desire to congratulate Joe Worthington on his acquiring the responsibilities of pitboss, having taken the position as pitboss at B. North mine. We wish him success and prosperity.

The advent of the springlike weather has made our local horticulturists very busy. We expect to retain the title of the Garden City of the West. Dr. Workman arrived back in camp on Monday evening. He reports feeling much better after his treatment. We hope for a permanent cure, Doc.

The stork visited Morrissey cottages on Friday last, leaving a daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith. Pleased to report all well. Keep smiling, George!

The miners were idle on Saturday last; also Wednesday of this week.

Quite a large number of residents took advantage of the special train (kindly furnished by the company) to attend the funeral of the late Wm. Mitchell, who passed away in Fernie hospital after an illness extending over four months. The service was held in the Fernie Methodist church by the Rev. Jas. Stoodley, of Coal Creek, assisted by Rev. D. M. Perley. Union service was carried out by officials of the U. M. W. of A.

Mrs. Mitchell and family desire to thank the residents and friends for the many expressions of sympathy shown during their recent bereavement; also the company for train facilities.

Methodist Church—Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 7 o'clock, Prayer Meeting; 7.30 p.m., Service; subject, Shipwreck of Paul. Rev. J. Stoodley.

Presbyterian Church—Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Sunday school; 7.30 p.m., Gospel Service; subject, Of What Use Are We? Solo will be rendered. Everybody welcome. Walter Joyce, Preacher.

HILLCREST

The mines were idle Friday and Saturday and some residents took advantage of the occasion to fix fences and gardens.

Dan Howcroft bought a nice house and lot from Mr. E. Butler in Peaceful Valley.

A. Hood is building a store and ice cream parlor on the Hood addition and expects to open up shortly.

Several outside people are competing for the store lately used by the Co-Operative Society. It is a good stand and a good live business man would do well.

A lecture was delivered in the Union Hall on Sunday night to a fairly good company, on Prohibition. The lecturer was well received and attentively listened to.

Pitboss Richards shipped his old Hosmer residence here and is having it rebuilt.

Mr. Brown and family left for the U. S. A. on Saturday night.

Mrs. H. Hunter left for Scotland on Sunday night on a long visit to her parents and those of her late husband. We wish her a good and safe voyage.

GEORGETOWN NOTES

Mine worked three and a half days last week, having to quit at noon on Saturday owing to a runaway on the slope.

A certain company official here brought a policeman from Canmore to recover a horse's blanket, supposed to have been stolen from the barn. After a thorough search through the belongings of the boarders at the boarding house, the policeman visited the barn and found the blanket underneath some hay. They were surely jumping to conclusions when so little time was lost before the search was made in the boarding house, and we didn't hear about any search being made in any of the officials' quarters. Pulling off stunts like this is enough to make honest men turn thieves.

The afternoon shift has been laid off here and only morning shift going.

District Inspector Richards visited the mine last week and reported things good.

STAY AWAY!

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

COLEMAN LOCAL

A challenge match at bowling and billiards between teams representing the Knights of Pythias and Graham's Pool Rooms, took place in the pool rooms on Wednesday evening. The conditions of the match were three games each player at 10 pins, and 100 up at billiards, totals to count. The games were contested in friendly rivalry and evoked much enthusiasm from the partisans of both teams. The K. P.s easily won the 10 pins, totalling 71-1 to 25-5, while the pool room team won the billiard games, totalling 573 to 633. The teams are likely to meet again soon.

Wm. Rogers has severed his connection with the Western Canadian Co-operative Trading Co., where he has been acting as manager for the past year. The directors have appointed Alex Easton to the position, and he assumed his duties on Thursday last.

Con. Belak met with a bad accident while at work in the McGillivray Mines on Saturday evening. While attending to the hoist, his hand got caught in the gearing, completely severing three of his fingers before being extricated. He was conveyed home and attended to by Dr. Connolly.

A dance was held in the basement of the Catholic School on Wednesday evening, and while not quite so well attended as previous ones, was in every way just as successful. The Italian Orchestra was in attendance. Horn—April 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Holt, a daughter.

Joe Gratton and A. E. Knowles have commenced the erection of a building alongside the C.P.R. depot. They intend opening it as a roller rink and pool room in the near future.

The following letter was received by Mayor Morrison in answer to a petition requesting the town council to open on April 1st of this year. Gentlemen:—With reference to your communication of the 19th of February, praying that permits be given to the people of the district

to fish in the Old Man River and

lakes from 1st April, I say that the matter has been carefully inquired into.

The fish in this district are of the sporting varieties and their numbers are not sufficient to warrant further fishing than that contemplated by the regulations. While the department would be exceedingly glad to do anything it feasibly could to moderate the difficulty of those out of work obtaining a livelihood, you will realize that it would be eminently against the public interest to allow such an amount of fishing in any one year as would result in the depletion of the fisheries in the future.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

All those itching to make acquaintance with the finny tribe would do well to study the above letter; it may save them lots of trouble and money.

TABER

There has been no work in the mine here since last writing, and not much chance of any in the near future. The life of this camp seems to hang on the crop prospects of the coming season.

The Town Council is having their own troubles these days finding work for people who are practically up against starvation. Numbers are applying for work every day, and the town has no money to furnish employment. Quite a number of men have gone to work on farms for the season.

It has practically been decided to hold a children's picnic on May 1st either at the river or on the fair grounds in town. This custom was inaugurated last year, when a sum of money was voted from the checkweigh fund, and the children were furnished everything free of charge. The money this year will be the surplus of the ditch contract handled by a committee of the Local last summer.

Mr. Howard, manager of the Canada West, is in Minneapolis attending a meeting of the directors of the company.

The regular meeting of Local 102 takes place on Sunday. All members please take notice and be governed accordingly.

THE FRUITS OF NON-UNIONISM

Why Trades Organizations Are Necessary for the Protection of the Workers

Recent happenings in both Canada and the United States must necessarily be convincing to even the most skeptical that the existence of trades organizations are imperatively necessary for the protection of the wage-earning class in the field of industry.

Where organization is lacking, or where it is weak and inadequate to cope with an emergency, employers as a rule are ever ready to take advantage of the opportunity the weakness of their employees affords to force a lower scale of wages and longer hours of labor upon them. This truth has been unmistakably driven home during the present business depression in a manner that even the most dense can no longer ignore.

The organized crafts, even though trade has been slack and many of their members unemployed, have been in most cases enabled to maintain the conditions they had previously won, but on every hand the unorganized workers have had their wages reduced and their hours of labor increased without additional remuneration.

This fact is amply illustrated by an occurrence which recently happened in one of the big lumber plants operated by the John L. Roper Company, in New Horn, N.C., which recently cut the wages of its employees, who were receiving the princely salary of \$1.25 per day, 10 per cent, bringing the rate down to \$1.12 1/2 per day, and, being unorganized, as the management were well aware, the employees were not in a position to put up an effective protest.

Now the company has gone further and increased the length of the work day from ten to eleven hours. The reduced wage of \$1.12 1/2 is maintained, no remuneration whatever being paid for the extra hour of toil.

Moreover, the intimidation was given to the employees that any who desired

to leave the employ of the firm were

at liberty to do so forthwith and would be immediately paid off at the office.

However, it is not necessary to go outside of Canada or Toronto to find a similar state of affairs existing, for more than one or two firms in the city have been patriotic enough to cut wages by as much as 25 per cent and lengthen hours at the same time, so that wherever a man may be the spirit of capitalism finds development along identical lines. It is ever ready to take any opportunity that presents itself to pay the worker a lower scale for his services and make his toil more intense and arduous.

The unorganized workers are always the first to suffer, and they are invariably called upon to pay dearly for their lack of foresight in not joining the unions of their craft. In these days, and there is no getting away from the fact, if a man persists in being a non-unionist he must be prepared to pay the price—and it comes high.—Industrial Banner.

DENOUNCES SPY SYSTEM OF BIG CORPORATIONS

Representative of Railway Employees Gives Evidence Before Committee on Industries

Chicago, April 8.—A. O. Wharton, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, resumed his testimony, before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations today. Answering testimony of President Markham, of the Illinois Central Railroad, given yesterday, the witness said organization of all crafts on a system was found necessary because isolated unions were unable to make progress, the railroads, he said, playing off one craft against another.

He denounced the so called "detective agencies," which he said provided armed guards and strikebreakers to big industrial companies, send spies among the union men and in every way possible attempt to defeat the objects of unionism.

Touching efficiency systems based on the payment of bonuses, the witnesses cited the shop methods on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

"This system," said Mr. Wharton, "makes no provision for collective bargaining, and the basic rate is made so low that a living wage depends upon the ability of the craftsman to earn bonuses. Thus those who fall below the standard of peacemakers are not wanted by the companies. In places we find that men over 40 years of age are not wanted."

Scientific Bargaining

Mr. Wharton quoted an expert workman on "scientific management." "Management," said the witness, "which does not tend to increase the efficiency of the workman, lengthen his period of usefulness and improve his social position, is not scientific."

Mr. Wharton said that in one big shop with an efficiency system, if a lathe, expected to require repairs in two years, is intact at the end of that period, the mechanic is accused of not having used it to its full efficiency.

"Men and machinery alike are used to capacity and both are thrown on the scrap heap when their productivity falls below a set maximum," said Mr. Wharton. "When the great philosopher, Herbert Spencer, made his last visit to the United States and observed the tenacity of labor among the workmen he said that the time to teach the gospel of relaxation had arrived."—The World.

The 107th Regimental Bugle Band appeared in public on Saturday evening, rendering the martial airs very acceptably.

Mothers' meeting in Knox Church next Wednesday afternoon, April 21st, at 3.30 p.m., when there will be demonstrations in bleach making and different ways of cooking eggs, also a short talk on the value of beautiful back yards. Free distribution of flower seeds.

The Waterworks Superintendent and staff are busy going around inspecting waterworks fittings in view of the serious situation that has arisen owing to the water from Fairy Creek main not filling the tanks, etc., etc., the cause for which the City Engineer considers is defective fittings, hence the above inspection, and where leaks are found in private dwellings, the owner is given 48 hours to repair same or have the water turned off. A large number of calls have been received for repairs.

AN APOLOGY

Everide, of the City of Fernie, hereby certifies that, if I have said anything at any time derogatory to the character of Kate Harriett Clarke, wife of William George Clarke, of Fernie, B.C., I hereby withdraw same and apologize therefor.

I also consent to this being published.

Dated at Fernie, B.C. this 17th day of April, 1915.
(Signed), Margaret Clarke
Witnessed in the presence of Ernest W. Mogert.

UNIONISM

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—

Referring to unionism that is so much talked of around this town, you will notice by the following how one union man helps another. Here I am, renting a pocket billiard and billiard room from the Union, and when I go into the other places in town similar to the one I am renting, what do I find? Why, most of the Union officials playing billiards and paying one cent per minute, while my charge is one-half cent per minute, which has been the price ever since it has been a club. Now, if all the boys had to follow their example, goodness knows where it would be, as I am scarcely making a living now, and before taking over the place I was always a member of the Local Union. And when I took it over I fully expected I would get a fair patronage from both officials and men; but nothing doing as far as officials are concerned.

Trusting you will find a little space for this short letter. I am yours, EDER HARPER.

Captain Davis, of Cranbrook, who is an officer of the 107th East Kootenay L. I. Regiment, but who has for some time been holding a captain's commission in the 88th Regiment at Victoria, has been appointed recruiting officer for the Kootenay Overseas Contingent, and will return to Cranbrook to take up his duties in that capacity about the first week in May.

KNOX CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, April 18.—11 a.m., "Prophecy and its Fulfillment"; 7.30 p.m., "God in the War"; 2.30 p.m., Sunday school. Monday, 7.45 p.m., Thoughtful Workers' meeting. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., Prayer meeting. Thursday, 8 p.m., Choir practice.

Violin solo Sunday morning's service—"Traumerel Reverie" (R. Schuman). Violin solo evening service—"Home, Sweet Home," fantasia (H. Farmer). All are cordially invited. W. J. MacQuarrie, B.A., minister.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.

Noble Grand, J. Pearson
Secretary, J. McNicholas.

ESTHER REBEKAH LODGE NO. 20

Meets first and third Thursdays in month, at 8 p.m., in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand—A. Biggs
R. Sec.—Sister Price

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Meet at Aiello's Hall second and third Mondays in each month.

John A. Woods, Secretary.
Fernie, Box 657.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meet every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.

C. C. J. Combe.
K. of S., D. J. Black.
M. of F. Jas. Maddison.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Meets every Monday at 7.30 p.m., in K. of P. Hall.

Dictator, J. Sweeney,
Secretary, G. Moses.
140 Howland Ave.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION

Lady Terrace Lodge, No. 224, meets in the K. P. Hall second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 p.m.

S. J. Brooks, W. M.
Miss Flora McGuire, Sec.

LOYAL ORANGEMEN

Terrace Lodge 1712. Meet at the K. P. Hall first and third Friday evening of each month at 7.30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

R. Crichton, W. M.
J. Skilling, Nec. Sec.

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

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

F. M. THOMPSON
Company - "The Quality Store"
Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery and Everything in Shoes
See us for the best in
Men's Suits, Shirts & Shoes
Our Spring Shipments of these Goods are all to hand and the assortment is complete with the smartest goods and best possible values.
We have unloaded this week a Car of Flour and Feed
Purity Flour 98lbs \$4.00 nett
Gold Seal 98lbs \$3.60 nett
Also Bran, Shorts, Crushed Corn, Whole Corn and Feed Oats
Phone 25 Blairmore, Alta.
The Store That SAVES You Money

Fernie Beer
From an Immaculate Brewery
Our Buildings are of solid brick and reinforced concrete, and dust, dirt and germs are conspicuous by their absence. Every room is cleaned and scrubbed at least once a day and the vats and machines are kept as clean as the pots and pans in mother's kitchen. Home cleanliness is maintained in every corner of our plant.

Be Good to Yourself.—
Ask For
FERNIE BEER

Have you Catarrh?
Is nasal breathing impaired? Does your throat get husky or clogged?
Modern science proves that these symptoms result from run-down health. Smells and vapors are irritating and noxious.
The oil-flood in Scott's Emulsion will enrich and soothe the throat, aid nutrition and assist nature to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membranes.
Show Akeley's mixture and insist upon SCOTT'S.

Proposed Workmen's Compensation Act for B. C.

The District Ledger
"QUALITY" PRINTERS
Phone 48a :: Fernie, B.C.

ECONOMIZERS

Dollar Savers For Keen Shoppers

Ready-to-Wear

PATRIOTIC HANDKERCHIEFS

See our assortment of Patriotic Handkerchiefs showing the flag of the Allies, also coat of arms of each of the Allies and our British flag with lion. Priced for Saturday at 15c., 20c., and 25c. each

Ladies' Suits

23 Suits go on sale Saturday worth from \$35.00 to \$45.00, for \$18.00.

In this lot you will find a varied assortment of styles. Some of the coats are long and others short, with the loose effects. The skirts are plain tailored models; others with the long tunics. The colors are: Navy, Black, Grey, Brown and Green. Sizes, 16 to 44.

Saturday Special

\$18.00

Suits Special

18 Suits, worth from \$27.50 to \$32.50, for \$12.50. In this lot of Suits you will find some of the best styles and colors. This is a sale that the lady needing a suit cannot afford to overlook. Sizes 16 to 42.

Special Sale \$12.50

Silk Dresses

22 Silk Dresses of fine quality, valued up as high as \$35.00, for \$10.00. In this lot you will find dresses made in crepe de chine, brocaded silk, messaline and pussy willows. Colors, rose, Copenhagen, cerise, navy, brown, and black. Sizes: 16 to 38.

Special Sale \$10.00

Spring Coats

We have a full line of Spring Coats, some with the new empire effect, and some in large plaids, which are very good in coats this spring. Others in the sports style with large pockets and belts. Colors, Copenhagen, navy, tweeds, browns and black. Sizes: 16 to 42.

Prices from \$10.00 to \$25.00

HATS

Ladies' trimmed Hats in all the prevailing styles. Black is the leading color; also in burnt straw and white.

Prices from \$3.00 to \$12.50

Untrimmed Shapes

We have a large assortment of shapes.

Prices from 50c. to \$5.00

FLOWERS

Never before have the flowers been so bright and beautiful as this year. We have the small bouquets, which are so popular just now, and the wreaths.

Prices from 25c. to \$3.00

LADIES' FINE FOOTWEAR

Old lines of Ladies' Black laced and button high boots, in vici kid, gun metal and patent leathers, good quality, and made in variety of lasts. Regular prices from \$3.50 to \$5.00.

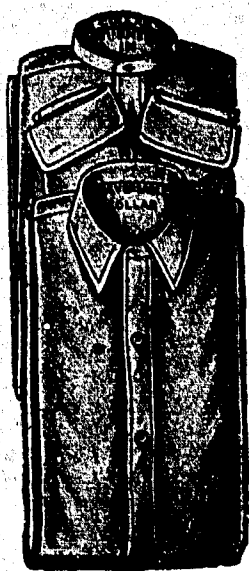
Special price \$2.50 pair

Girls' and Boys' Shoes, sizes 8 to 10½. Made in light and heavy weights of box calf, vici kid and gun metal leathers; wide foot-form lasts; every pair guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

Special \$1.75 pair

Children's and Boys' Sneakers or Vacation Oxfords. Our stock of rubber-sole blue or black canvas Oxfords or high cuts is complete. Children sizes, 5 to 10½; youths' sizes, 11 to 13; boys' sizes, 1 to 5.

Good Values in our Gent's and Boy's Department



Men's Black Sateen Shirts

We guarantee our working Shirts to give satisfaction, and invite you to see our range of Black Sateen Shirts.

Priced at 75c. \$1.00 \$1.25 and up to \$1.75 each.

INVISIBLE SUSPENDERS

Men's Coatless Braces in both two and four-point styles are now in stock in two qualities, 35c. and 50c. pair.

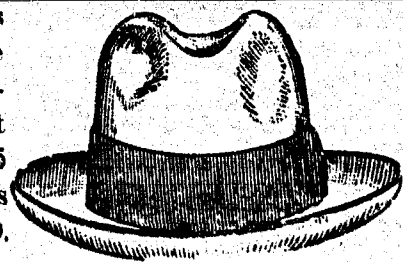
MEN'S BELTS

Solid Leather Belts for working men, in all sizes, will be on sale Saturday at 25c. each

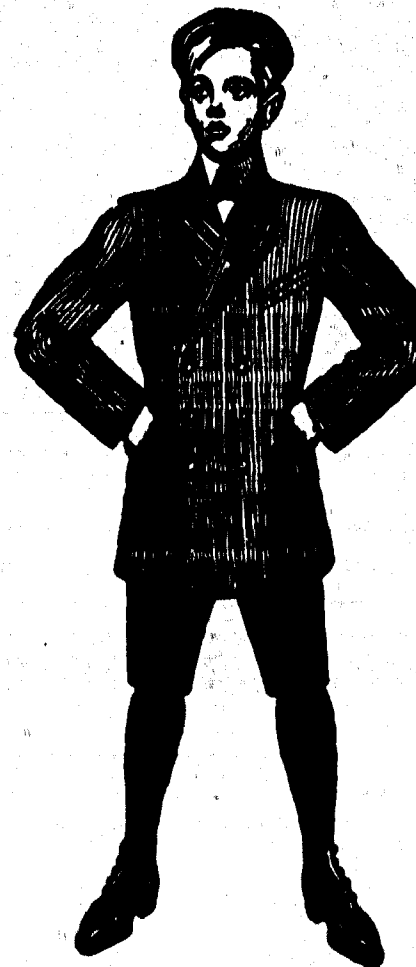
Men's Hats

All our 1914 Hats in colored felt are on sale in our Clothing Department at \$1.95. This includes Hats worth up to \$3.50.

Get Yours Before They Get Picked Over



Boys' Suits



In our Boys' Suit section we have something good to offer Saturday buyers. From Child's Buster Suits in Velvets, Worsted and Tweeds, to Boys' two-piece double-breasted Suits with bloomer pants. Our range of patterns is the best shown in Fernie. Priced from \$2.50 to \$15. Sizes from two years to 16 years.

Sporting Goods



See us for anything you want in this line. Our stock is new and quite complete in Base Balls, Tennis Balls, Foot Balls, Rubber Balls, Tennis Racquets, Baseball Bats, Gloves, Mitts, Football Bladders, Football Boots, Baseball Boots, or heel and toe plates, etc. etc.

SUITS

A big range of tweed and worsted Suits will be on sale Saturday at

\$10.00

12.50

15.00

16.50

18.50

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

See these in our Men's Department.



BOYS' HATS AND CAPS

Our usual big range of Children's Hats are now on display in our Men's Furnishing Department. A great variety of styles are shown in all colors. Priced at 50c. to \$2.75 each. Children's Caps from 25c. to 75c. each

Boys' Odd Pants

We will place on Sale for Saturday and Monday only Boys' Tweed Pants in greys, both in bloomer and straight styles; well lined and well-made. All sizes from 22 to 32.

Saturday's Price 75c. pair

BOYS' SUSPENDERS

We have just received a shipment of boys' Suspenders in new wobbles. See our range. Priced at 15c. to 35c. each

Men's Footwear

Men's fine footwear at \$5.00 pair

Our range of this line is large and well assorted, with several different styles to choose from. Made in gun metal and vici kid leathers.



Men's black and tan Boots at \$3.75 pair. Made in crone and grain leather, with good heavy soles and soft pliable uppers. A serviceable shoe for every day wear. Regular prices to \$4.50.

Special \$3.75 pair

Men's Fit Boots \$2.95 pair

Made of heavy grain leather with outside counter and well nailed soles, a splendid serviceable shoe for pit use.

Special \$2.95 pair

Dry Goods Dept.

DRESS GOODS

Including Serges, Poplins, Taffetas, Panamas, etc. A big range of colors to select from. Values up to \$1.00 yard.

Pay Day Special 40c. yard

Dress Gingham

Made from a specially selected yarn. Extra soft pure finish, and absolutely fast colors. Very suitable for ladies' and children's dresses, overalls, etc. Twenty-five patterns to select from.

Pay Day Special 2 yards for 25c.

See Window Display

CURTAIN NETS AND SCRIMS

In a big range of patterns. These are exceptionally good value. Regular up to 50c.

Pay Day Special 25c. yard

HOSE SUPPORTERS

Made from an extra good quality of elastic and have strong steel fasteners. All sizes from infants' to ladies'. Regular up to 35c. pair.

Pay Day Special 20c. pair

New Vestings

Extra soft even weave; permanent mercerized finish. Comes in stripes, sprigs and spots. Regular 25c.

Pay Day Special 2 yards for 35c.

Turkish Bath Towels

In a big size. Splendid washer and drier. Regular 40c. pair.

Pay Day Special 30c. pair

Roller Towelling

Made from a good quality flax. Extra strong and a good drier.

Pay Day Special 2 yards for 25c.

Grocery Specials

Sweet Malade Oranges, red top, half case...	\$1.75
Sweet Malade Oranges, blue top, half case...	\$1.90
Sweet Navel Oranges, per doz	15 to .50
Ben Davis Apples, per box	\$1.40
Royal Mixed Candy, per lb.	.10
Lowney's Chocolates, per lb.	.35
Fresh Rhubarb, per lb.	.10
Fresh Green Onions, per bunch	.05
Robin Hood Rolled Oats, 8 lb. sack	.40
Golden Corn Meal, 10 lbs.	.35
Canada First Condensed Milk, per tin	.10
Kelowna Peaches, 3 lb. tin	.25
Evaporated Peaches, per lb.	.10
Connor's Kipperd Herring, 2 tins	.25
Kootenay Plum Jam, per tin	.75
Kootenay Strawberry and Raspberry Jam, 17 ounce glass	.25
Crosse & Blackwell's Jam, 7 lb. tin	\$1.25
Peanut Butter, 6 oz. pot	.10
Peanut Butter 16 oz. pot	.25
Tetley's Red Label Tea, 1 lb. carton	.35
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 2 lbs.	.75
Carrots, 16 lbs.	.25

WINDOW SPECIALS

Tomatoes, 9 tins	\$1.00
Corn, per tin	.10
Beans, per tin	.10
Pears, per tin	.10

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Strictly Fresh Eggs, per doz	.25
Cooking Eggs, 2 doz.	.25
Picnic Hams, per lb.	.14
Roasted Shoulders, per lb.	.10
Fresh Halibut, per lb.	.12½
Fresh Herring, per lb.	.10
Chicken, per lb.	.25
Powell, per lb.	.20
Beef Dripping, 3 lbs.	.20
Light Lean Bacon, per lb.	.21

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK