

DURING STOCK-TAKING

Many Interesting Values Make Their Appearance

Odd Lots and Broken Sizes of Merchandise are placed out for quick clearance. None but dependable goods can be found among them, but as it is our usual custom to make room for each Season's Latest Fashions and Fabrics, you will find many money saving numbers which we have not time to enumerate at this season.

DRY GOODS SECTION

A CORSET BARGAIN
For Small Women and Misses. Sizes 18, 19.
\$1.25 Values—25c Pair

White or Grey Coutil is the fabric. A good model for average figures. Four hose supporters and lace trimmed top.

WOMEN'S THEATRE SHAWLS—Special 65c
Knit of fine Shetland Wools in white and colors. Square shapes and oblongs. You'll appreciate the value when you see them. Reg. \$1.25

10—O'CLOCK—11

Domestic Cotton, 6 Yards \$1.00

Another case of forethought in purchasing. We were successful in purchasing a highly finished cotton free from filling some time ago and can offer at this absurd figure, which is indeed less than today's purchase price. Like flour, the supply is limited. Not more than 12 yards to a customer.

11 O'CLOCK TILL 12

Children's Wool Rompers—95c

Mothers will do well to investigate this saving by following the rush to this table Saturday. There are Brown and Cardinal, Grey, White or Navy; assorted sizes and weaves.

2 O'CLOCK TILL 3

Women's Wool Caps. Reg. \$1.25—3 for \$1.00

Not less than three sold at one time to ensure their clearance. Never again will such an opportunity accrue to family folks till after the war.

AFTER SUPPER SALE—8 O'CLOCK TO 9
Children's Heavy Worsted Hose. Values to \$1.15.
75c Pair

These hose require no introduction, one and one staple lines of hosiery, fast black in color and of dependable quality. All sizes.

HOUR SALES IN DRY GOODS SECTION

MEN'S DEPARTMENT OVERCOATS

Don't overlook the money-saving opportunities we are offering to buyers in Men's and Boys' Overcoats. We have a large and varied stock of up-to-date Overcoats made from good all wool cloth.

20 Per Cent Discount

\$1.00—MEN'S WHITE SWEATERS—\$1.00

Men's Pullover Sweaters in White with roll collar, medium weight. Men's size only. SPECIAL \$1.00.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Buy Fresh Vegetables, Bulk Teas and Coffees, Evaporated Fruits

and Alberta White Fish. Your household expenses will be reduced.

Red Kidney Beans, per lb.	10c
Purity Wheat Flakes, pkg.	25c
B. & K. Wheat Flakes	15c
Rolled Oats, bulk, 8 lbs.	45c
Braid's Big Four Coffee	40c
Evaporated Prunes, 40—50	20c
Evaporated Prunes, 50—60	17½c
Evaporated Prunes, 60—70	15c
Evaporated Prunes, 90—100	12½c
Evaporated Peaches, Fancy, per lb.	22½c
Evaporated Peaches, Choice, lb.	17½c
Wagstaff's Jam, 1 lb. Jar	20c
Lennox Soap, laundry, 5 bars	25c
P. G. Naptha Soap, 4 bars	25c
Sweet Home Syrup, quarts	40c
Sweet Home Syrup, ½ gallon	75c
Pure Maple Syrup, quarts	60c
Pure Maple Syrup, ½ gal.	\$1.10
Braid's Special Blend Bulk Tea, 2 lbs. for	85c
Lipton's Old Country Tea, Grey Label, per lb.	45c
Lipton's Old Country Tea, Pink Label, per lb.	60c
Sweet Wrinkle Peas, 2 tins	35c
Okanagan Onions, 7 lbs. for	35c
Okanagan Carrots, 10 lbs.	25c
Okanagan Beets, 10 lbs.	25c
Okanagan Cabbage, per lb.	4c
Okanagan Parsnips, 8 lbs. for	25c

PROVISIONS

Gifco Shortening, 3 lb. tin	80c
Gifco Shortening, 5 lb. tin	\$1.40
Picnic Hams, per lb.	26c
Alberta White Fish, per lb.	15c
Sauer Kraut, 4 lbs. for	25c

BUTTERICK FASH-
IONS 15c. & 25c.

The Trites-Wood Co. Ltd.

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

THE LATEST
DELINATOR

EXEMPTION COURT SITS

(Continued from Page One.)

having been approximated, he was asked if he did not truthfully think one or two men could be procured to take his place. The witness agreed that this might be possible but he felt that the interests of the firm would not be as well conserved as under his own direction. Asked what would be the result if he were taken ill for a period of three months or more, the witness said he was personally insured against illness but the firm was not, and in fact he had never considered that aspect of the case. Since being called up witness stated he had endeavored to dispose of his business but so far had failed. Upon this announcement Mr. Crowe-Swords pointed out that the appellant in the event of being successful in disposing of his interest apparently did not consider the interests of his partners as seriously as he had at first endeavored to contend. "I thought I was doing what was fair and square and I am merely asking for an extension of time," said the witness. Exemption was allowed until March 1st, 1918, by reason of business obligations.

A. E. McBean, for whom his mother appeared, and who had been allowed until June 30, 1918, by the local tribunal, appealed against this decision. The decision of the local tribunal was upheld and the appeal disallowed but leave was granted to apply for further extension on or before June 30, 1918.

James Edward Robson, at present engaged in the coal mining industry, but who appealed on the ground of importance of continuing his education or training which was disallowed by the local tribunal appealed against this ruling. In view of his present employment the appellant desired to amend his claim to that of importance of continuing employment in habitual occupation. In his evidence he said that since being passed as A-2 he had suffered from rheumatic fever and His Honor ordered a medical re-examination. The contention of the appellant was upheld and he was placed in Class E.

J. F. Percival, accountant at the local branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, who had been granted exemption by the local tribunal from which an appeal was made by the military representative, resulted in the appeal being allowed. A. M. Owen, manager, appeared for the bank, claiming exemption for Mr. Percival. His Honor stated in view of all appeal tribunals having referred the question of bank

employees to the central appeal court judge, said he felt bound to allow the appeal of the military representative in order that this appeal could be considered by Mr. Justice Duff and a general decision covering the whole question would then be rendered.

The appeals of Wm. F. Montalbetti, J. Rivero and P. DiMartini, employed at Corbin in the coal mining industry and for whom on the appeal by their employer before the local tribunal an exemption had been granted until May 1, 1918, appealed for an extension. These appeals were disallowed but leave to apply for further extension was granted until the expiration of their exemption.

Isidoro Boscarlos, claiming occupation as a miner but who formerly had given his occupation as farmer, made application for exemption on the ground of continuing habitual occupation. The original appeal had been disallowed by default and subsequently he had been apprehended and taken to Vancouver under escort. He claimed that at Vancouver he had been released and allowed to return to Michel and would receive notification there when and where to present his appeal for exemption. Upon being asked for proof he produced a document which on examination proved to be a pass good from Dec. 12 to Jan. 12, showing that the appellant had been duly sworn in and was not attached to No. 1 Depot Battalion. In view of this man having been a defaulter and again after entering the service having overstayed his leave of absence, the court stated he could not deal with the case as the man was under the jurisdiction of the military authorities. Military Representative Crowe-Swords thereupon ordered that the man be taken into custody, and telegraphic advice to the effect that an escort is now enroute here to take charge of him was received today.

There are now eight men who have been gathered in here awaiting the arrival of this military escort to be taken to the coast.

The following was the judgment handed out by His Honor Judge Thompson in the case of James L. Hunter et al:

This case with 35 others are appeals made by the United Mine Workers of America on behalf of men of military age whose claims have been disallowed by the local tribunal at Fernie.

Each case will be dealt with individually on its merits and on the principles which I am stating in this general judgment. In each case this general judgment is made part of the individual one.

In making my decision upon the claims of these appellants I cannot consider what they promise to do in the future; I can only judge their future conduct by their past performance.

The country has been at war for nearly four years; for months the Military Service Act has been discussed in the House of Commons and in the press, and for months the Act has been in force. Both this winter and last we read statements made by Ministers of the Crown and from many other sources that increased production of coal was essential to the welfare of the country. If a man has not shown that he has been spurred to greater production by the re he would willingly obey the demand of his country.

These applicants must understand they are now soldiers. And where exemption is granted to them it is so granted because the Court is of the opinion they are of greater value to the nation by remaining coal miners than by becoming soldiers. And the only way they can continue to be of greater value as coal miners than as soldiers is by producing coal.

I repeat my statement, men to whom exemption is granted are in the position of soldiers and they must work as steadily and continuously as though they had donned khaki. To my mind they should esteem it an honor and privilege to be in the position where they are called upon to help their country by using extra efforts for the production of a commodity so essential as coal; and they should carry on their duties here with the same willingness and the same cheerfulness that their brothers and friends have shown when they went to the front.

It must be understood that in granting exemptions I am endeavoring on the one hand to protect the interests of the worker. He cannot be bound down to any one particular employment in the mine or to work for any particular employer. That would be placing him too much in the power of his employer. I can understand also that there may be many reasons why a man will be unable to work continuously every working day. There may be sickness, some accident may happen in the mine whereby the man is unable to work, therefore I would endeavor to frame rules to cover these conditions.

On the other hand there must be no mal-linering, no holidays other than specified, no letting up on the production of coal, but rather a speeding

up on the part of these appellants. If it can be shown by the military authorities at any time that any man is not following the rules I am establishing, that man must understand that his exemption ceases and he will at once become liable for military duty.

I will give both the men and the military authorities every opportunity to come before me from time to time and state their respective cases, but I think it only right I should now warn every appellant that in the event of there being any letting up or any cessation of work by him, either individually or collectively their exemptions will stop and they will at once be drafted into military service.

The rules I establish are as follows:

1. In cases where I grant an exemption it shall be conditional upon the appellant being continuously employed in his occupation. Either that in which he is now engaged or some other occupation in the mine.

2. Any person ceasing to work for more than 24 hours will be deemed to be not continuously employed, unless he can show some just cause or reason for his non-employment. This prohibition does not apply to recognized holidays and the holding of funerals pursuant to the book of rates and conditions (pages 16 and 17) as adjusted and amended by the Commissioner on June 27 and July 31, 1917.

A lay-off of 24 hours without just cause or reason being shown shall not count more than once a month.

3. In case of illness a certificate signed by some medical practitioner must be procured within 48 hours, and if demanded by the military or civil authorities, produced and filed in the office of the Chief of Provincial Police at Fernie.

4. When a stoppage of work is occasioned by some cause beyond the workman's power to prevent, for example accident, gaseous condition of the mine, shortage of material, or any other reason whatsoever, a certificate must be obtained from the manager of the mine where the workman is engaged, and upon demand by the military or civil authorities, must be produced and filed in the office of the Chief of Provincial Police at Fernie.

5. In the event of a strike or cessation of work by workmen other than exempted men whereby the latter are prevented from working, exemptions shall cease, subject, however, to the provisions in rules 9 and 10.

This may seem a harsh ruling but it must be remembered that this appeal has been made by the United Mine Workers of America, and it will

be the duty of the officials of the brotherhood to see that no such strikes or cessations of work occur.

6. No exempted man shall occupy an official position, or carry on work, which will necessitate his absence from work at his usual occupation in the mines.

7. In the event of any person to whom exemption is granted desiring to change his employment from one employer to another, he may do so upon application being made in writing to me, and a certificate allowed by me.

8. Exemption granted shall continue until the 1st day of June, 1918. On or before which date application

may be made to me for an extension of time.

9. In the event of any dispute arising between the military authorities and any person to whom exemption is granted, or in the event of the military authorities drafting, detaining or arresting an exempted man for alleged non-compliance with these rules, or from any cause, the matter shall be brought before me as speedily as possible for determination.

10. All parties have leave to apply to me in a summary manner respecting any matters which may arise from time to time in order that they may obtain any further special or general ruling.



SESSUE HAYAKAWA
"HASHIMURA TOGO"
A Paramount Picture

AT THE ISIS—WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JAN. 30 and 31