LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY JUN 21 1915 VICTORIA, B.C.

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The District Ledger

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

No. 43, Vol. VIII. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JUNE 19, 1915

Internment Creates Complex Situation

Provincial Library Jun 30 '14

Nearly 400 Interns at Fernie

Hillcrest Men Protest

T. T. Mecredy barrister of Cranbrook, has been retained as counsel on behalf of Martin Bobrovski and Stefan Janasten, who are applying for release on grounds of illegal detention and arrest without jurisdiction and without due process of law. They assert that they have not committed any contravention of any law, nor failed to comply with any regulations issued. This case will come up before the presiding Supreme Court Judge in chambers in Vancouver on Monday next, June 21st, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Services has already been made upon Chief Constable G. Welsby, and it will also be made upon Attorney-General Bowser and Colin Campbell.

There are now approximately 300 Austrian and German subjects occupants of the Mammoth Skating Rink, of these over 100 are from Fernie, 90 from Michel, 67 from Natal, 28 from Coal Creek, 4 from Cranbrook and a few others from different camps. It is expected that additions will be coming in from day to day from other points, and that the 400 mark will be reached before all are rounded up.

Among these interns there are many who have resided in the district since the first steel rails were laid through the Pass, and some of the younger men attended the Fernie schools as young as the school age permitted. In some instances indifference or thoughtlessness is the explanation for not taking out their naturalization papers, whereas there are a few others not yet elegible to make application.

Thirteen guards on each eight hour shift are employed to see that none escape, and also examination is made of all packages that are brought in by relatives and friends for the purpose of preventing the introduction of any forbidden articles. Each shift is supervised by a Provincial police officer, these include Gorman, Kerr and King, all of whom are under the supervision of Chief G. Welsby.

All visitors must be furnished with a permit signed by the chief in order to obtain access to the building, and may talk with their friends on the outside of the enclosure. Books, papers and periodicals are allowed conditional upon the recipients not littering the floor with them after they have finished reading them.

Temperance advocates do not need to agitate a dry canteen as no liquors are allowed to be given.

The local police authorities are doing all they possibly can to meet the requirements of the situation. There is adequate floor space and sufficient ventilation to prevent the air from becoming vitiated. So far as sleeping accommodation is concerned the hard floor, even with blankets to lie on, is by no means so comfortable as would be the addition of an Ostermoor or even a spring mattress.

The morning and evening meals are by no means heavy, consisting of bread, porrige and tea, but the noonday meal is ample for an ordinary individual, consisting of half a pound of meat, potatoes, beans or onions or other vegetables, bread and soup.

When meal time arrives the men are lined up in a circle around the interior of the building, passing in order before the tables where the food is handed to them, this is done in an expeditious and orderly manner, the men then sit around in groups and enjoy the pleasures of the table (?) in tailor fashion.

Details of men are kept busy attending to the cleaning up of the quarters and every bit of rubbish, both inside and outside, does not lie around more than a few minutes before it is gathered up and deposited in the swiftly flowing Elk River.

Screened latrines have been erected and a plentiful supply of chloride of lime is scattered around in order to keep the camp perfectly sanitative.

The culinary department consists of a regular army field arrangement, consisting of a hollow pit with parallel rails serving for a seat for the transverse pieces of iron upon which rest a number of cauldrons containing the food stuffs undergoing the necessary changes to make them edible and tasteful.

Of course, those who have friends and relatives in Fernie add to the bill of fare quite often by other foods to which they have been more accustomed than those provided by the authorities.

Considering the large number of men gathered together the best of fellowship prevails and a general air of philosophical contentment prevades. Games of cards are indulged in, bursts of song enliven the monotony, and as there are quite a number who are musical executants on both wind and brass instruments, the tones of the accordeon, cornet, flute furnish excellent media for driving away dull care.

Last Friday night one over-excited man, who had just arrived from Cranbrook, F. Nychek, attempted to escape but had only proceeded a short distance when he was captured and lodged in the lock-up. This is the only untoward incident recorded since the internment started, except perhaps, if they may be so regarded, a few have had to receive medical treatment upon arrival, doubtless due to the anxiety regarding their incarceration.

Words has been received that the employees of the Hillcrest Mines Co. on the Tuesday morning shift held a meeting at the pit-head and decided not to go to work so long as those of German or Austrian nationality were kept on. In the evening another meeting was held showing a consensus of opinion of the majority of those present to abide by the decision reached at the morning gathering. Telegrams outlining the situation have been sent to the Provincial authorities at Edmonton and the Dominion authorities at Ottawa, but so far we have no information touching the replies.

There are approximately 100 aliens in the camp, by far the preponderating majority of Austro-Hungarian nationality.

This action has been taken by individuals and not by the Local Union of the U.M. W. of A. as a body.

The cessation of work affects approximately over 300 employees.

Bowser Makes A Statement

VICTORIA, B.C., June 14.—Apropos of a decision reached last night with regard to the refusal of British, Russian, Italian, Montenegrin miners, employed in the Crow's Nest mines to longer work with Germans and Austrians, Hon. W. J. Bowser stated that on Tuesday his department operating with the sanction of the military authorities, had arranged for the internment of all alien enemies among the miners of the Crow's Nest District and that a similar policy would be followed in connection with miners employed in other parts of the province.

"As soon as this matter was reported to me," said Mr. Bowser, "that a protest had been lodged by their fellow workmen against the presence in the Crows Nest properties of German and Austrian miners, I took immediate steps to deal with the situation, instructing Supt. Campbell in the matter."

"The chief constable at Fernie was assured to assist in the internment of the enemy aliens, and Major Midgway Wilson, chief internment officer for the Dominion, was communicated with to the effect that the men may be removed from the district to whatever internment camp is decided upon.

"It has been the intention of this department to pursue, with respect to the mines in other parts of the province, the same policy which was followed in regard to the enemy aliens who were employed in the coal mines of Vancouver Island and arrangements were already in hand to that end. Now that a threatening situation has developed at Fernie, it will require that the matter be dealt with most promptly.

"An investigation is now being made as to the number of Germans and Austrians now employed at Anyox in the mining properties of the Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, and within a very short time I hope that all enemy aliens will be removed from that important camp, which furnishes a great deal of employment all the year round. The same policy will be pursued in respect to the mining camps of the Kootenay and Boundary country.

"I have been in communication with the various mine managers and I am pleased to say that they will co-operate in every way possible in achieving the desired ends.

"Two purposes will be served by the internment of the enemy aliens which have been employed in the mining camps of British Columbia—a menace to the peace of the community will have been removed and an opportunity created for the employment of a considerable number of deserving men who find themselves out of work at this period. On the latter point I am most desirous that full advantage should be taken of the chance to relieve unemployment and everything possible will be done by department.

"In co-operation with the military authorities at all points have been instructed to check up the number of enemy aliens leaving the mines and to see that as many as possible of the deserving unemployed be taken on in their places, preference of course, being given to British subjects."—Roseland Miner.

FERNIE CITY BAND

There will be a rehearsal of the above band on Tuesday next, Sunday evening the 20th, at 7 o'clock. All members will please be present on account of business of importance.

All persons holding property of this band who are not playing or taking an active interest in same, must turn in said property at above date and place.

AVVISO

Sono pregati tutti i membri della Fernie City Band di recarsi al concerto domenica 20 giugno al 7 p.m., Victoria Hall.

Sono avvertiti tutti coloro che tengono ogetti appartenti alla sudetta ristituirli.

S. DICKEN, *Secretary.*

Pelrotas, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, is a military prisoner charged with treasonable sympathies.

HELPING THE MAN IN THE TRENCH

The following donations were received this week:

Mrs. Barber—2 pair socks.
Mrs. Lambkins—2 pair socks.
Mrs. Tully—5 pair socks.
Mrs. J. Rogers, Spokane — 3,500 mouthwipes.
Miss. McDonald's school children—100 handkerchiefs.
Mrs. N. Whitehouse—4 pair socks.
Mrs. T. Cunliffe—2 pair socks.
Mrs. W. Morrison—2 pair socks.
Miss Paul—1 pair socks.
Mrs. Lees, sr.—1 pair socks.
Mrs. Ramsay—1 pair socks.
Miss J. Andre—10 bandages.
Mrs. J. J. Martin—1 pair socks.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE

LATER

CHICAGO, June 16.—The strike of 14,000 street car men was called off this morning. All points at issue will be settled by arbitration. Operation of cars on all lines was resumed. The end of the strike, which has tied up electric transportation for two days came with the selection of Mayor William Hale Thompson, as the third member of the board of arbitration, the main question at issue. W. D. Mahon, international president of the street car men's union, will be named to represent the men.

Agreement to Arbitrate Has Almost Been Reached—U. S. Court Taking Action

CHICAGO, June 15.—After a conference of elevated and surface car company officials and representatives of more than 14,000 carmen, who went on strike at midnight Sunday, held with Mayor Thompson and the city council, it was reported at midnight that an agreement to arbitrate had been almost reached. The conference began early in the afternoon.

"It looks hopeful," said Mayor Thompson. "I wouldn't be surprised to see the men back on the cars in 24 hours. It looks as if the conferees soon will be able to decide on a board of arbitrators."

"They have virtually reached an agreement on everything except the question of wages and trip cars," said Alderman Nance. "It looks like an early settlement."

Applause in the office where the conference was held was heard in the corridors outside. Alderman Nance who emerged shortly after, said Leonard A. Busby, president of the surface lines, and William Quinlan, president of the surface men's union, had gone into an ante-room to talk things over.

Congestion of Vehicles

In spite of the absence of street cars traffic was worse congested than ever before tonight. Police officials were attempting to work out a scheme of regulation to control motor cars which have been running through the shopping district in the heart of the city. They may be made to keep the cars from downtown streets and provide stations just outside, where they can discharge and receive passengers.

Federal Intervention

Prospects of the United States government overseeing the operation of the Oak Park division of the elevated system were seen in an order by C. C. Kohlsaat, judge of the United States circuit court of appeals, directing Samuel Insull, receiver for the Chicago and Oak Park elevated railroad, to resume operations at once, to report any "unlawful interference or obstructions by any persons whomsoever for such action as the court may deem proper."

The Chicago and Oak Park Elevated Railroad company, operating about 10 miles of road on the west side, went into United States district court some time ago and obtained the appointment of Samuel Insull as receiver at the instance of a suit brought against it by the Central Trust company of New York. The receivership has not yet been discharged and the federal court has charged through the receiver of the operation of the road and the employes of the road are thus employes of the court.

Provision also was made in the order for fair treatment of the employes who have gone on strike, in the directions that the receiver shall furnish to the court all information as to the facts and circumstances in which the strike was called.

The order also empowers the management to operate the trains by the best means obtainable. Consequently the receiver is directed to resume operation without delay, "employing such men as may be available for the purpose."

Trying to Effect Settlement

The council committee of five named last night, headed by Mayor Thompson, spent the afternoon in conference with labor leaders. At night the traction officials joined the meeting and the prolonged discussion gave rise to hopes that a settlement was in sight. Traction officials rejected the offer of the state board of mediation. Union officials, to whom the same offer was made, ignored it.

The Illinois senate, after a lively session at Springfield, directed the state public utilities commission to make an immediate investigation of the strike. [illegible] ment.

FERNIE LADY HONORED

At the recent convention in New Westminster of the I. O. O. F. one of the most pleasing ceremonies connected therewith was "The decoration for chivalry," a special order conferred upon members of the Rebekah lodges for meritorious services performed in connection with their lodge duties. The four recipients were: Mrs. A. Gonason, Victoria; Mrs. B. McBeth, Victoria; Miss B. Barker, Nelson, and Mrs. T. (William) Lancaster, Fernie.

Tuesday the British House of Commons voted a credit of £250,000,000, making a total allowed for war purposes to date of £362,000,000.

CASUALTIES AMONG FERNIE'S CONTINGENTS

Of the first and second contingent which have already left here, the former on August 29th last, 95 strong; the latter thirty strong on November 1st, both of which have since been in active service for some considerable time, despite which fact, while they, particularly the members of the first contingent have been engaged in some of the most disastrous engagements which have been decided on the battlefields of the Western Front, the known casualties, as far as it has been possible to gather from the official lists and unofficial mailed advices to friends and relatives, while they have been heavy, they are not so great as might be expected considering the service the boys have seen.

The statistics are: First Contingent—8 killed; 2 died of wounds; 21 wounded; 7 prisoners; 6 missing; 1 invalided from Salisbury; 8 rejected before leaving Valcartier.

Second Contingent casualties consist of 9 wounded only, or in all 62 out of the original 125.

The following are the complete particulars of Fernie's honor roll as it now stands:

Captain J. C. Deed, R.M.L.I., who commanded the first contingent, was lost upon the sinking of H.M.S. Formidable.

Princess Patricias

Killed—Pte. David Logan.

Wounded—Pte W E Richardson, Pte Geo. Dingsdale, Pte. W. A. Worthington.

Seventh Batallion

Wounded—Lance-Corpl. Thomas W. Corsan.

13th Batallion

Killed—Pte. Ralph Herring, Pte. Andrew Cameron, Sergt. Frank Townsend.

Wounded—Hezekiah A. Bryant, D. S Fraser, Neil McArthur, Alexander McMillan, Lance-Corpl. W. W. Orr, Lance-Corpl. James P. Ryan, John Peter Smith, Sergt. W. J. Claridge.

Missing—Lorne Higgs, A. P. Robertson, James Scott, Robert Snowden.

Prisoners—Robert Crichton (Limbers), Alex. C. Clark (Roulers), Frederick Mitchard (Giesson), P. H. Robinson (Hanover), Sergt. R. E. Stewart (Gottingen), Gilbert George Sawyer (place unknown).

14th Battalion

Killed—Corporal Thomas Mitchinson.

Died of wounds—James J. Hixon.

Wounded—Stephen J. McNally, James E. Ward.

Missing—Peter Dawson.

15th Battalion

Missing—Pte. Cecil D. Corrison.

16th Battalion

Killed—Hugh Melarkey, James E. Osborne.

Wounded—George Bowen, Thomas G. Chedgey, John Corrigan, John Reid, Arthur Wheeler, Frank Blakemore, James Corrigan, Frank Doodson, John Grimshaw, H. J. Hopwood, William McArthur.

Prisoner—John A. Anderson (Giesson).

Royal Canadian Dragoons

Died of wounds—Lance-Corpl. William E. Nadeau.

Wounded—Kent Colebrook, Edward Jessett, James H. Learmond, W. E. Wilkinson.

Canadian Engineers—No. 3 Field Co.

Wounded—James Lenzo.

Invalided from Salisbury

Percy McCosh.

For the benefit of those who may wish to write to any prisoners of war it should be noted that the letters must be brief and contain nothing regarding the war situation. Envelopes should bear rank, initials and name, regiment and give place of internment. Postage free.

K. P. DECORATION DAY

Members of Fernie Lodge No. 31, Knights of Pythias, and all sojourn-Knights, are requested to be in attendance at the Castle Hall Sunday next, June 20th, at 2.30 for the purpose of proceeding to St. Margaret's Cemetery to carry out the Decoration Day ceremony.

WILL DEVELOP COAL COUNTRY IN NORTH WITHIN TWO YEARS

ATHABASCA LANDING, June 14.—It is officially announced today by a representative of D. A. Thomas, the well-known Welsh coal king, and by the Hon. A. C. McKay, K.C., acting for the Athabasca and Fort Vermillion railway, that a survey will begin at Athabasca in a few days preliminary to the actual construction of a railway from Athabasca to Fort Vermillion, a distance of 300 miles. Mr. McKay intimated that an important statement in this connection would shortly be forthcoming from Mr. Thomas, who is backing the railroad, destined to open valuable coal fields.

Mr. Thomas has spent a large sum of money during the past two years prospecting and surveying natural resources along the big waterways north of Edmonton, and is convinced that [illegible] Rhondda district. In fact, it was said after looking over the results of these surveys that Mr. Thomas sailed on the Lusitania.

The first step will be to survey for a bridge over the Athabasca River. The survey will be completed this season with a view to starting construction next March, and Mr. McKay states the road will be completed in two years.

KILLED IN MINE ACCIDENT

AMHERST, N. S., June 14.—Harry Gibson was instantly killed and a dozen men seriously injured by the breaking of a rope lowering the workmen's trolley to the pit in the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power company's plant at the Joggens mine this morning.

ALLEGES 221 ERRORS IN TRIAL

U. M. W. Official Appeal From Conviction of Murder

TRINIDAD, Col., June 15—Two hundred and twenty-one assignments of errors were cited in the motion of John R. Lawson for a new trial, filed late this afternoon by his attorneys in the district court of Las Animas county. Lawson, Colorado International Board Member of the United Mine Workers of America, was convicted of the murder of John Nimmo, a mine guard, who was killed Ocober 25, 1913. His punishmen was fixed by he jury at life imprisonment. He appeared with his attorneys when the motion was filed.

LANCASHIRE COTTON MILL DISPUTE TO BE SETTLED

LONDON, June 15.—All danger of a stoppage of the Lancashire cotton industry by reason of the demands of the men for an increase of pay and the threatened lockout by the employers in retaliation has been avoided by the decision of all parties to the dispute to accept government arbitration.

The examination for entrance and high school classes will comemnce Monday next.

Manager Oscar Lachmund is reported as stating that the B. C. Copper Co. will open up smelters and Mother Lode Mine in July.

J. D. McNiven, Government Fair Wage Officer, arrived in Fernie Saturday last for the purpose of looking into the matter connected with the internment of aliens.

Sunday night's train brought in a young man from Galloway who had met with an injury which required his conveyance in the ambulance to the City Hospital.

President J. C. Watters and Fred Bancroft are expected to start west shortly, stopping off at various centres on their way to the convention to be held in Vancouver in September.

Walter Hill, writing from Brandon, states that he and Howieson, from Fernie, are now on their way to jo'n the colors of the C. M. R. at the front to help fill up the gaps. These are the only two Fernie boys belonging to that contingent.

Dr. S. Bonnell left Saturday last for Victoria where he expects to become a member of the medical corps which has proferred its services for surgical field work on the scene of hostilities.

Rev. and Hon. T. R. Heneage, of Victoria, visited Fernie this week in connection with the Boy Scout movement of which he occupies the position of Provincial Secretary. Monday evening a business and general meeting of the organization was held in the basement of the English Church.

Col. McPherson, of Ottawa, arrived in town Sunday evening from the Coast for the purpose of investigating the internment question. We understand no definite action will be taken regarding those interned in the Skating Rink until after a report has been made to Major General Otter.

Stafford Wilson, son of Manager W. R. Wilson, has thoroughly recovered from the injuries inflicted upon him April 8th, near Oyen, Alta., whilst his assailant, L. W. Thomason, is now serving a two years sentence penal servitude imposed upon him Saturday last in the criminal court at Calgary by Justice Simmons.

On Tuesday John Janich, an old-time resident of Fernie, was interned because of his failure to comply with the regulations affecting German and Austrian subjects. He claims that he was under the impression, because he made declaration of intention several years ago, that he was immune from the governmental regulations affecting aliens.

In reply to "Enquirer," would state that we have no information yet when the report on the explosion will be released. We have already mentioned in these columns that Mr. J. Stewart, of Ladysmith, had sent in the report to the Mine Department at Victoria, where it apparently lies awaiting the pleasure of some government official before permission to make it public is granted.

AT THE ORPHEUM

When Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, ascended the throne there was little intimation that during her reign discoveries, inventions and conquests would occur that would stamp it as the most brilliant era of the world's history.

Overland transportation was uncoped with; only one railroad existed, upon which ran a diminutive train between the little towns of Stockton and Darlington, upon the northwest coast of England, a distance of ten miles. The engineer, George Stephenson, locomotive No. 2, was ridiculed by the entire world, the railroad (the only one in existence) a subject of amused curiosity. Horses and stage-coaches were utilized for travel. A trip at that time from New York to Chicago consumed twenty-five days, while our modern trains can make it in eighteen hours. Iron-clad ships and steamboats were unknown. Telegraphy undiscovered, while the possibilities of the telephone would have brought question of the inventor's sanity. Penny post was not in vogue; tallow candles and their accessories (snuffers) were used for lighting. Paraffine and Petroleum had yet to be discovered. Few of the luxuries which we take as a matter of course, existed, but wonder after wonder unfolded before the world until people ceased to marvel and only accepted, until today we live in the greatest era to which man's genius has climbed. We know of no better incentive to patriotism than the witnessing of this wonderful patriotic film "Sixty Years a Queen," which will appear at The Orpheum Theatre, Tues. and Wednesday, June 29 and 30th.

Find Work for the Unemployed

Plan to Relieve Unemployment Is Worked Out in Ottawa—Cost of Labor Will Be First Charge on Area Improved for Settlers.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 16.—The government has decided on its method of providing work for the unemployed in the west.

The unemployed will be utilized to increase the production of Canadian wheat by extending the amount of workable land on settlers' holdings on unpatented Dominion lands. The government will see to it that the workless are given employment of this kind, and the cost of the work is then to be made a first charge on the lands cleared for the settlers. The bringing of employer and employe together will be done by the immigration authorities, who will be notified by farmers who wish their land cleared.

Those who wish work then may apply either to immigration men or to register at Dominion land offices, and will then be distributed as they are needed. This will have the double advantage of inculcating in the men employed a knowledge of farming and of increasing the wheat output available to meet the demands of the Allies. An arrangement will probably be made whereby the provincial governments will follow the same system in regard to patented lands, over which they alone have jurisdiction, as the Dominion government will inaugurate in regard to unpatented lands.

In northern Manitoba and parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan there is much scrub land for which the settlers have not received their patents. The federal authorities, with the consent of these settlers, will utilize the services of the unemployed to clear this.

$11,674,958 RELIEF FOR WEST

OTTAWA, Ont., June 14—The Minister of Finance, today said that the Dominion government, since August last, had advanced for the purchase of seed grain for settlers in Saskatchewan and Alberta, $8,159,958.25, and for relief to settlers in the drought-stricken districts, $3,515,000, making a total of $11,674,958.25. It is expected that further amounts will be paid out on these accounts before the fall, and to cover the probable additional expenditure, $750,000 will be required.

"THE CRISIS IN B.C."

We are informed that on June 25th Mr. Cooke, of the Ministerial Association, will deliver a free lecture on the subject that Moses Cotsworth has brought prominently to notice in his pamphlet, "The Crisis in B.C." Further particulars will be forthcoming later.

One point which the lecturer wishes emphasized is that the question will be dealt with strictly non partizan.

COKATO PUBLIC SCHOOL

Following is a list of contributions received todate:

W. R. Ross, Fernie	$ 15.00
Alex. I. Fisher, Fernie	15.00
The Trites-Wood Co.	15.00
Dobson and Willingham	8.00
Thos. Uphill	5.00
R. W. Young	5.00
Pollock Wine Co.	5.00
D. Rees	5.00
Crows Nest Trading Co.	10.00
Philip Carosella	5.00
J. D. Quail	5.00
W. A. Ingram	5.00
W. Eschwig, jr.	2.00
J. W. Gray	1.00
W. Eschwig	5.00
41 Meat Market Co.	3.00
Wm. Mills	5.00
A. Norval	1.00
Orpheum Theatre	3.00
A. F. Haddad	1.00
H. P. Wilson	2.00
P. Burns & Co., Ltd.	5.00
Bonnell & Corsan	5.00
J. W. Bennett	5.00
Staff of Home Bank of Canada	2.00
W. L. Phillips	5.00
A. J. Carter	2.50
Wm. Graham	2.50
S. G. Monett, Rochester, N.Y.	2.00
H. F. McLean	2.00
P. Marchinek	1.00
How Foon	1.00
M. A. Kastner	2.00
H. J. Johnson	2.00

The citizens of Cokato desire to express their appreciation to those who have so generously contributed to the school building fund, and also to inform the public generally that word has been received from W. R. Ross, M.P.P., that the educational department has made a further appropriation of $200, making a total received from that source of $500.00. Above is a partial list of the contributions made locally several more have promised to donate and any who desire to add their portion are respectfully referred to the Home Bank manager who will gladly accept same and acknowledgment will likewise be made in these columns.

GERMAN PEOPLE AND THE LUSITANIA

The following appeared in the London Labor Leader:

"Sir,—A great deal has been made in the press about the jubilation in Berlin about the Lusitania catastrophe. There is not, so far as I have been able to see, a word of truth in this assertion. It is significant, moreover, that the two most influential organs, the Berliner Tageblatt and Vorwaerts, both appeared without any editorial comment, from which the conclusion can surely be drawn that the censor had suppressed their articles and ordered the place to be filled up with other printed matter, as the German practice now is. Yours, etc., J. B. Askew."

Munition Workers For Great Britain

Terms and Conditions Offered by the Commission

Information concerning the purpose of the forthcoming visit to Vancouver of the British mission of inquiry into the armament labor supply, has been received by Mr. W. A. Blair, secretary of the board of trade, from Mr. W. Wyndham, secretary of the commission.

The commissioners are making a tour of Canada with a view to ascertaining what supply of mechanics may be secured for work in England in munition factories. The skilled workmen are expected to enter an engagement for six months at least.

The terms of the contract which the workman is expected to sign are as follows:

1. Standard British rates, including war bonus, etc.
2. Minimum engagement of six months if suitable. If not required for any work in his trade on munitions of war in any of the principal centres and he wishes to return at once, fare paid back by government.
3. If government transport not available, fares to be paid to the United Kingdom. Fares in the United Kingdom in any case.
4. Fares to be paid back if men stay as long as wanted for government work during the war.
5. Subsistence on authorized scale from date of leaving home after selection to date of starting work.
6. No families will be brought at government's or employer's expense.
7. Undertaking to stay for six months if suitable work is available.

The workmen required by the imperial government comprise the following trades: Machinists, including fitters, turners, millers, millwrights, etc., rivetters, drillers, shipwrights, including ship carpenters; boilermakers and boilermakers' helpers; sheet iron workers, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, moulders.—B. C. Federationist.

With reference to the above we wish to inform applicants that they must first obtain forms upon which they write down the necessary information called for, then if deemed satisfactory the next step to be taken is to pass an examination for competency. We do not know when nor where the examinations will take place as those sent out by the British Government to conduct them are not yet reported to have arrived in Canada. Messrs. Barnes and Wyndham do not hire any mechanics, but simply ascertain what is the approximate available supply.

Alderman Rigg and the members of the Labor Temple at Winnipeg were very busy last week receiving applications from mechanics who wish to work in the old country on munitions of war. Geo. N. Barnes, M.P., Glasgow, and W. Wyndham, of the British Board of Trade, were surprised at the large number of applicants which, up to last Thursday reached close to the 1000 mark. Special examiners appointed by the British Government will subject every applicant to an examination both oral and practical before he is accepted and signed on for the job.

No blacksmith's helpers will be hired as there is an ample supply in the old country. Messrs. Barnes and Wyndham are due in Calgary on the 17th inst, and are expected to remain there a few days before proceeding to the Coast cities.

The patriotic Canadian authorities have shown considerable procrastination in this matter of supplying mechanics, doubtless due to the fact that like Sir Thomas Shaugnessy they did not like too much publicity being given on the unemployed problem. Then, again, it has cost considerable to bring these men out to enjoy the "prosperity" of Canada, conspicuous by its absence, as demonstrated by the jobless army of every city on the continent of [illegible]

THE FERNIE TROUBLE

The trouble at Fernie seems likely to be settled without the discharge of Germans and Austrians by he company. Those who are aliens will be interned and so cease to be an element in the case. As the men who protested have returned to their work it may perhaps be concluded that they are willing to accept as their comrades those who have become naturalized British subjects. Where there are no grounds of suspicion, and the person has given no offence by word or act, it is fair to give him the benefit of his oath of allegiance. Naturalization involves an obligation on both sides. The foreigner offers himself as a subject of the King and State. The King and the State accept him. Both should stand by the new relation. The State should respect its implied undertaking so long as the new subject does not break the contract.—News-Advertiser, Vancouver.

Several of Fernie's prominent citizens have joined the Red Cross Contingent.

The District Ledger

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

J. W. BENNETT,
Editor-Manager

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UNION LABEL

On the 15th of August, 1914, a Royal Proclamation, or as it is usually called, an Order-in-Council, was issued bearing upon the duties of those of German and Austra-Hungarian nationality and stating the penalties for disobedience. Below is an extract from this important document:

"Now, know ye that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, we do by these presents proclaim and direct as follows:

"1. That all persons in Canada of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality, so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations be allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the law and be accorded the respect and consideration due to peaceful and lawabiding citizens; and that they be not arrested, detained or interfered with, unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage, or engaging or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature, or are giving information to the enemy, or unless they otherwise contravene any law, order-in-council or proclamation."

After these instructions had been given we did through the columns of this paper refer to this matter on several occasions and urged upon all those affected to obey the law in every particular.

So carefully were these instructions observed that an examination of the records of both the Provincial and city will plainly show that criminal acts were never before so few in the history of East Kootenay, as they have been in the period subsequent to the outbreak of war. Additional proof in concrete shape was demonstratel by the remarkable incident which took place at the last Supreme Court Session in Fernie when the Chief Justice was presented with a pair of white gloves symbolizing a blank docket. The difference between the status of those who went from Fernie to the Vernon and Lethbridge detention camps and the men interned in the Skating Rink is that in the former case they did not comply with the latter part of paragraph 1, that is they had contravened the law whilst in the latter instance (the Skating Rink interns) no charge whatsoever has been laid against them, therefore they cannot be legally included in the same category as the members of the Vernon and Lethbridge detention camps. We make this plain statement of facts so that our readers may better understand the legal aspect of this troublesome question.

In addition to the instructions already quoted each one of those interned was called upon to sign the following undertaking:

I .....at present of ..... in the Province of .....in the Dominion of Canada, do hereby declare that I am (a German or Austro-Hungarian) subject. I now in consideration of my exemption from detention as a subject of (Germany or Austro-Hungary), do hereby undertake and promise that I will report to such official and upon such terms as the Canadian authorities may from time to time prescribe; that I will carefully observe the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of Canada and such rules as may be specially laid down for my conduct; that I will strictly abstain from taking up arms and from doing any act of hostility towards the government of this country, and that, except with the permission of the officer under whose surveillance I may be placed, I will strictly abstain from communicating to anyone whomsoever any information respecting the existing war or the movements of troops, or the military preparations which the authorities of Canada or Great Britain may make, or as respects the resources of Canada, and that I will do no act that might be of injury to the Dominion of Canada or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions and possessions thereon.

With the above regulations the men interned have complied in every particular.

No Royal Proclamation nor Dominion Order-in-Council has been issued which supersedes the one date August 15th, 191.

These men have not broken any law but are detained because the Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia so ordered it.

For the benefit of our readers we will call attentiono to the British act of Habeas Corpus, of 1679, passed during the reign of Charles, and which for centuries has been regarded as a precious safeguard of individual liberty against official tyranny. The procedure is by the issuance of a common law writ by a court or judge directing the production of a person in public or private custody to inquire into the legality of his detention. This writ is usually granted as a matter of right, and is usually returnable forthwith. This is a plain presentation of facts and as such is worthy of the consideration of every citizen.

We are not discussing whether the measures adopted were advisable or not, because we realize at this juncture the fervor of the public mind is such that dispassionate discussion and calm analysis upon any subject relative to the war is decidedly problematical. Nevertheless, we consider that a better understanding of the character of the Proclamation may enable some of our citizens to reach different conclusions regarding the internment of these men than they hold at present.

KEEP AN EYE ON MEXICO AND THE U. S.

The terrible conflict in progress in Europe has for the time being overshadowed the intense struggle that has been going on for several years in Mexico.

Although the numbers engaged is vastly disproportionate to the European fight there is, nevertheless, a principle at stake of vital import not only to the workers of Mexico but to the members of their class in the republic to the north of them.

V. Carranza has not only promised to espouse the cause of the working class in their demand for a decent standard of living, but his actions so far have shown him as practising what he promises. The hypocrisy of the U. S. authorities is plainly manifest by their threats to play the part of Lord Bountiful on behalf of the starving thousands in Mexico City when there are four hundred thousand in the City of New York, and in other cities a like percentage as compared to Gotham's population, who are in the direst distress.

In Uncle Sam's Spanish speaking possession of Porto Rico many of the agricultural workers are so poverty stricken they live in the trees and in the swamps of the sugar fields.

The real reason for the agitation for intervention in Mexico is not the call of humanity but to protect the huge concessions so prodigally disributed by Porfirio Diaz and his gang.

President Wilson has notified the warring factions they must respect the oil properties at Tuxpam. In oil wells alone there is 100,000,00 dollars American capital invested, and not a title of any kind do the operators hold for the property they exploit.

The Constitutionalist Party has stated fairly and squarely that the land and its resources shall be restored to the Mexican people from whom it was stolen, and this regardless of whether the claimants are of Mexican or foreign birth.

This explains why there is so much talk in the United States by the Wall Street coterie about the necessity of putting an end to "anarchy" in Mexico.

FRANK P. WALSH AND THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

When the U. S. Industrial Commission first began its labors with Frank P. Walsh at the head many of those who had witnessed the "nice, respectable and gentlemanly" methods previously employed were inclined to be skeptical. This is not to be wondered at. The sum total had been the production of tons of printed matter, which few, outside of the proof-reader, perused, and a liberal application of "whitewash."

This procedure has not been followed by Mr. Walsh. The evidence elicited from these captains of industry and their lieutenants laying bare the nefarious practices indulged in, has furnished considerable enlightenment, especially discomforting to those who have heretofore been more or less apologetic in their remarks when discussing the attitude of individuals whom they looked upon as incapable of the connivance at wrong-doings to which they have confessed in their latest reported cross-examinations.

That Mr. Walsh has inserted the investigating probe more deeply than suits the uncrowned kings of finance is made most evident by the loud clamors for his removal by the recognized mouthpieces of "big biz." When the findings of this commission are concluded they will stand as one more indictment of the god "Greed," plainly illustrating that despotism is in the saddle today and intends to remain there until they who suffer have an awakening. We realize the process is so slow, yet when [illegible] we have taught to accept the opinions of their "betters" without question the mental development of the workers during the past few decades breathes promise for the future.

DECLARES HUNGARY NEVER WANTED WAR

Bold Statement of Count Karolyi, Opposition Leader, on Indemnity Bill in Hungarian Parliament

BUDAPEST, June 12. During the discussion on the Indemnity Bill, one of the government's war measures, Count Michael Karolyi was selected in the name of the Independence party to express the feelings of the Opposition, and to state the reasons why the party refuses to sanction the methods of Count Tisza and his cabinet. His speech was the boldest pronouncement that was made during the sessions of Parliament. He said:

"Even in the face of the war and the present situation, we cannot give our votes for the Indemnity Bill and thereby express our confidence in the Government, for we never placed so little confidence in the Government as we do now.

"I must declare with the greatest emphasis that Hungary never wanted the war, for she had no reason to do so. She had no territorial aspirations.

"Yet the whole nation was ready to support the war, for we trusted and hoped that it would create a new Hungary in which honesty would be the dominating factor; that she would be able to show, as indeed she has done already, that she is the source of power on which the monarchy rests; and would succeed in gaining the confidence of her rulers and the world.

"If we cannot realize the new situation which arises out of the war, if we cannot secure substantial benefits, the soldier will justly ask himself whether it was worth while to fight for a country which does not want to acknowledge the sacrifices undergone for its sake. He will rather leave Hungary and migrate to America, though we want even those who migrated to return.

"We cannot proceed on the same lines as we have done up to now. Militarism in its present form will have to be subdued and replaced by an army of the people. It is impossible that after this war diplomats and rulers should decide the question of war and peace. It is unbearable that humanity should be at the mercy of secret agreements that it is not allowed to know.

"The reasons why we decline to vote our confidence in the government are strictly connected with the war. I am sorry that I am not allowed to define these without harming the cause and operations. But I must express the opinion that for the success of the war the government ought to give up their place to another cabinet. The responsibility for the resignation of Count Berchtold rests with the Prime Minister and the time will come when he will have to explain."

THE MAIN IDEA

By Oscar Ameringer

To rid the body politic of the useless parasite, and to relieve the working class of the bloodsuckers and exploiters, is the main aim of the Socialist movement.

We have social production and co-operative labor in all our great industries. Without the brains and the muscles of the workers, all the wheels would stop. The stockholder, bondholder, the silent partner and the sleeping partner furnish the capital, but we have learned that his functions of providing the capital can be assumed very readily by society.

It takes equipment to run the post department, but it does not require the capitalist to take a rakeoff. It takes equipment to run the school system, but no capitalist is needed to make dividends out of our educational institutions. It takes equipment to build roads and bridges, but we have dispensed with the capitalist who formerly collected the toll. Many cities furnish water to their citizens, others supply them with gas, electricity and transportation. A number of European municipalities operate banks, dairies, slaughter houses and a great many other industries. All we have to do is to broaden and to extend the system of municipal and state ownership.

But municipal and state ownership is not Socialism. State-owned railroads and state monopolies even today are used as a means to exploit the working people for the benefit of the capitalist taxpayers. In order to give to the masses the full benefit of social ownership, it is necessary that the state itself belong to the people. We therefore demand that the class state be transformed into a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. This can easily be accomplished through the extension of democracy.

Socialism, then, is the ownership of the trust by the government by the people, by means of universal suffrage, the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

STATE FARMER AND LANDLORD

By Clyde Wright

This nation is today the owner of 695,401,259 acres of land—enough to provide 100 acres for 6,000,000 farmers. Every year the states acquire, in one way and another, additional acreage, and if retained would eventually own all the land that the tenants of this country could use.

Without confiscation or purchase, here is a splendid start already made toward state farming and a state landlordism.

Since the money from the sale of government land today does not benefit the producing class, is there any good reason why we should not retain the land and rent it to the tenants at what it is worth to the government for taxes?

Why not the lease from the government to the tenant amount to the same thing in matter of possession as a deed amounts to today, so long as the tenants used and occupies the land and pays the rent. Whenever the tenant builds barns or fences he would know the assessor will not advance the rent (taxes), and the use of the land belongs to the tenant, without molestation, so long as he may want it.

Along this line the Socialist party of Oklahoma has incorporated the following planks in the state platform:

"The retention and constant enlargement of the public domain; by retaining school and other public lands; by purchasing of arid and overflow lands and the state reclamation of all such lands now held by the state or that may be acquired by the state; by the purchase of all lands sold for the non-payment of taxes; by the purchase of segregated and unallotted Indian lands; by the retention of leased lands after the expiration of leases and the payment for the improvements thereon at an appraised valuation; election of all members and officers of the board of agriculture by the direct vote of the actual farmers."

TWO TYPES OF SELFISHNESS

John Morley, a prominent leader of public opinion in Great Britain, has defined the difference in the selfishness of a capitalist and of a trades union as follows: "There is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the so-called selfishness of a great trade union. The one means an increase of self-luxury for one man or a single family; the other means an increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self- respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one family, but of a thousand or ten thousand families. Others may call that selfishness if they please. I call it humanity and civilization, and the furtherance of the commonwealth.—Ex.

SCATTERED SHOT

By Oscar H. Atkinson

A man in need is a slave indeed.

Farmers need to fertilize their brains with Socialism.

Capitalism always provides a leaky roof for those who save for a rainy day.

Staying below the boss is what puts the dollars above the man.

Most judges will be tools, tools until Socialism rules.

Hypocrites said Abolition was against the Church, but on the ruins of slave pens cathedrals were erected.

Text for a capitalist sermon: "Blessed are fleece takers."

Taft turned the unemployment problem over to God. The Professor in the White House seems willing to let it go to the devil.

The following official announcement has been issued by Mrs. Plumptre, secretary of the National Service Committee:

"Bales for the Canadian War Contingent Association must not exceed 56 pounds in weight and should only contain soft goods, such as socks and shirts with contents marked plainly on the outside of the bale and protected by water proof material. All other goods, as candies, soap, and tobacco, vermin powder, etc., must be packed in wooden cases not to exceed 56 lb. in weight. A box should only contain one class of article.

"Cables received from England report that 91 bales containing mixed contributions, chiefly from Western Canada have arrived with the contents mixed together and destroyed by water. All those who desire to ship goods for the men in the trenches are earnestly requested to carry out the above regulations; dutiable articles, such as tobacco, candles, soap, etc., must be packed in cases plainly marked on the outside.

If any of our readers wish to obtain information regarding the plebian potato a line to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking for Pamphlet No. 2, will bring back some useful data on the subject.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't die in the House. 15c. and 25c. at Drug and Country Stores.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

RIDERS WANTED as agents for our high grade bicycles. Write for low prices to THOS PLIMLEY'S CYCLE WORKS, VICTORIA, B.C. .. ..

CHICKENS FOR SALE—Several of last year's hens for sale. Apply, F. Kennedy, McPherson Ave, Fernie.

TO RENT—Comfortable two-roomed Shack; close to town. Apply, A. G. Burns, 8, Dalton Ave.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—For Sale. Apply, J. Cartmell, 20 Wood Street, Dalton Ave.

TO RENT—Two rooms suitably furnished for housekeeping purposes. All conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply, 346, Victoria Avenue.

LAYING HENS FOR SALE.—W. H. Gates, Fernie, B. C.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Mrs. Simpson, 12 Howland Avenue.

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE by Public Auction at the Robbin's Garage, Blairmore. On 1912 Model E. M. F. in good running order. Tires as good as new. Sale at 3 o'clock sharp Wednesday, June 16th, 1915. Car can be examined any time at the Robbins Garage.

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List of Locals District 18

No	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Placher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
1163	Blairmore	Wm. Archer, Blairmore, Alta
[illegible]	[illegible]	T. C. Hoerlee, Frankfort, Alta
2327	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1397	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
9633	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Garbitt, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Swanston, Chinook Mines, Commerce, Alt.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1958	Hillcrest	Mack Stigler, Hillcrest, Alta
574	Lethbridge	R. Peacock, Box 24, Lethbridge, Alta.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Farringham, Coalhurst Alta.
2639	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harrion, Passburg, Alta.
2234	Michel	Richard Beard, Michel, B. C.
2358	Passburg	T. G. Harrion, Passburg, Alta.
108	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
9,750	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hector, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1007	Brazeau Mines	Jas Bowsher, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

SPECIAL VALUES IN LOCAL PROPERTY

$350.00 4-roomed Plastered House, lot 45 x 122. West Fernie.

$750.00 5-roomed, plastered House, lot 60 x 120, Fernie Annex. Terms: $100 cash; balance as rent.

$1200.00 Two Houses on lot 60 x 120, McPherson Ave., near Baptist Church. Terms: part cash payment; balance as rent.

$600.00 5-roomed modern House, Howland Avenue. Block 33 Terms: part cash; balance as rent.

$750.00 Two different properties on Victoria Avenue. Will sell at this price on easy terms.

$650.00 Lot 60 x 120, Block 3, Victoria Avenue.

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

News of The District Camps

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THE TURKS

were once a great people, but they refused to drink beer. and look at them now.

MUTZ - FERNIE

COAL CREEK NOTES

The members of the club held a smoker on Saturday evening in honor of the members who went away with the 54th on Friday. The president, Joe Worthington, conducted the proceedings in his own inimitable breezy style. A lengthy programme of vocal and instrumental seelctions was contributed to by the following: Messrs. McMillan, Oliver, W. R. Puckey, Morrison, Billsborough, Dooley, Millar, Carrol, Grendall, Maissako, Buchanan, Hynds, Brennan, Gill, Shimmons, Bell, Professor Percy introduced the "One armed Fiddler." The "Paderewski" of the "amateurs" officiated at the piano. Cheese and crackers were served out during the evening. Mutzine was the beverage. An enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

The football enthusiasts of this camp were disappointed on Saturday by the nonappearance of Michel F. C. as per schedule. We regret that such an unsportsmanlike spirit should prevail, particularly so after the local team had paid the visit to Michel and practically depleted their treasury by so doing. Nuf sed.

Bill Branch earned distinction on Friday evening last by capturing one of the "interned" who tried to make his getaway from the Skating Rink.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole, of the G. N. staff, were visitors to camp this week. Once more the Garden City of the West received great praise.

The general meeting of the club will be held on Friday evening.

Duke Horne, one of the boys who left here for Willows Camp with the last contingent arrived back in camp suffering from a bad foot. We hope to see him fit and round again shortly.

Colonel McPherson, of Ottawa, was visiting the mines up here on Tuesday.

Tom France left camp on Sunday accompanied by Jack Worthington, en route for Spokane for treatment by specialists. The former to receive treatment for his eyes and the latter for deafness.

We would respectfully call the attention of the manager of the Grand to the advisability of arranging the time of the "Pantages" to suit the convenience of the Creekites. Several of our people have had to walk home after the show, ladies included.

The Italians of this camp are quite elated at the proclamation issued re mobolization.

All men formerly employed at B. North prior to the explosion and who are still unemployed, are requested to give in their names at the Coal Creek office.

BELLEVUE

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie, a son. Mother and child doing well.

Gil Cousins had the misfortune to get his head and shoulders lacerated whilst following his occupation as miner in No. 5 Gangway by a plank with his partner on it falling upon him.

Pte. Wilson, of the 13th Mounted Rifles, stationed at Calgary, made a brief visit home this week-end.

Mr. Tom Beeson, one time manager of the Bellevue Liquor Store, has returned from his trip to the Old Country, he having been invalided out of His Majesty's Army owing to ill-health. He is now visiting old scenes in an effort to regain his lost health.

Jim Watson, of football fame, having been on the unemployed list for some considerable time, has been fortunate enough to catch on to the "elusive" at Michel and has left Bellevue to take up his residence there.

George Christie, who joined the 13th M. R. during the month of February, has been unable to date to obtain the usual allowance for his wife, and on that account has obtained his release, and will function once again as a civilian.

The Methodist Church was once again the arena of a farewell. Mr. Watts Goodwin, the choir master, who has joined the 12th M. R. military band, was the recipient during a social evening of a useful present in the shape of a Gillette Safety Razor, presented by members of the choir. He left with best wishes for a safe return.

The cricketing element of Hillcrest were again visitors to this burg on Sunday in an effort to retrieve their lost laurels, but have only the weather man to thank that they did not receive a larger drubbing than formerly. Bellevue, batting first, hit up the useful score of 77. The chief scorers being Hamilton 26, Patterson 22 and Jordan (not out) 17. Hillcrest in response were three wickets down for 6 runs when the weather man intervened.

Mr. Jack Meade, of the R.N.W.M.P. force, who has by reason of marked ability during his few years stay in Bellevue attained the rank of sergeant, was this week the recipient of further honors, Sergeant-major being now his rank, but with a change of residence. On the eve of his departure for his new residence, Athabasca, his many friends presented him with a very handsome camera and their best wishes for his future success.

An individual, commonly called a "spotter," made his apearance in this burg during last week to the chagrin of several citizens. Bill Cole, who runs one of our pool rooms, unfortunately allowed an interesting game of [illegible] to proceed two minutes over closing time, which cost him $5. Also a number of our riverside residents were pulled for having more beer in their homes is than allowed by the law. They paid $107.00 for violating the Municipal liquor law.

Mr. James Burke, from sources unknown, has become the owner of one of those historical Iron Crosses which are given away for "kultur" by a certain ruler whose name will be well known to our readers.

Mrs. F. Chappell, who underwent a serious operation this week, is, we are pleased to say, making a satisfactory recovery.

The adherents of the Methodist Church had the privilege on Sunday evening of listening to a returned nurse from China lecture on the modes and customs of the "Heathen" Chinese.

Our local Odd Fellows co-operated with the Coleman Odd Fellows in their annual grave decorating anniversary on Sunday last. Will all Bellevue members take notice that their anniversary will be commemorated next Sunday. A full attendance on this occasion is desirable.

A special meeing of Local 431 was held on Sunday for the dual purpose of hearing President Phillip's explanation of why a certain paragraph had crept into our agreement, and to hear the Relief Committee's report. After hearing President Phillip's explanation and realizing that the mischief was done, the Local sanely gave Pres. Phillips the necessary instructions to get the said paragraph deleted in its entirety. The Relief Committee reported to the Local their utter inability to apportion the relief as granted by the District in anything like a satisfactory manner, owing to the large number who were needing it, and recommended that the amount be held over until we could at least double it, and suggested the following as a means to that end: That the secretary write the Executive Board explaining our dilemna in detail, and that we place an assessment on those who are working, and that some means be adopted to raise the amount that the District has remitted to us during the months of May, June and July, and the discontinuance of the International assessment. After some discussion the recommendations of the Committee were tabled one week.

President Phillips then outlined the situation as it had existed in Fernie last week, and in conclusion advised us against doing anything of a similar nature, as from an organization standpoint the situation was already bad enough.

Bro. Sam Monetti, International organizer, addressed the meeting both in English and Italian and delivered some sound advice which, if appreciated, will go a long way in enabling us to maintain our equilibruim during these strenuous times. Some members thought the time opportune to get their own particular grouch off their chests, and for that purpose used Bro. Monetti as interpreter. To clarify the atmosphere of the suggested indifference of the Local oficers, a motion to the effect that Bro. Monetti be given free access to our records, and that with Pres. Phillips' consent, which was granted, he be present at our regular meeting next Sunday to hear the local officers' report the super's answer to the subject matter on hand, and that he be the arbiter of the truth of the suggested indifference.

A full attendance is anticipated for Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

HILLCREST

A memorial service will be held in Hillcrest on Saturday next, June 19th, as a tribute to the victims of the fearful disaster of a year ago.

In looking over the list of names the thought presented itself—Death is a true internationalist, the many with the terminal vowel "i" indicating that the name was carried by one who first saw the light of day in sunny Italy, whilst those in which consonants predominated bespoke Austrian origin. The French or Belgian were recognized by the ending letters "uer" and "et." The old-fashioned names of Brown, Smith, Gray, Miller, Barber, Turner, et al, furnished conclusive evidence of British nativity.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF THOMAS TAYLOR, Died June 19, 1914

Though gone from our gaze
Thy memory and presence are
ever near and dear to us.
Mrs. T. Taylor and Family,
Hillcrest, Alta.

COLEMAN NOTES

A special meeing of Local 2633 to consider the doctor's question was held in the Opera House last Sunday afternoon. [illegible]

Dr. Ross terminated three months ago the union officials have at various times tried to renew it along the same lines as the old one, but it reached a deadlock the latter-end of last week when the doctor turned down the offer of the committee who interviewed him and refused to sign a new agreement unless he received 15 cents per member more each month than he had under the old agreement. This the committee were not empowered to offer, with the result that the special meeting was called. It was explained to the meeting that Carbondale Local had been desirous of signing up with Dr. Ross along the same lines as Coleman Local and were represented on the committee who interviewed the doctor. Both Locals have now decided to act jointly and advertise for another doctor.

Coleman has been again selected as the rendezvous for the annual excursion from Lethbridge on July 8th. It is expected that over one thousand will take advantage of the cheap fare to view the magnificent scenery that abounds here.

Dr. Connolly has sent in his resignation to Carbondale Local and leaves here at the end of the month for Stettler, where he has obtained a practice and drug stroe.

Born—June 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Roberts, a daughter.

The International Co's Mines worked five days last week, but have only worked one so far this week. McGillivray Co.'s Mines worked three days last week and two this week so far.

Members of Sentinel Lodge No. 25, K. P., are earnestly requested to attend meeting in Castle Hall on Saturday, June 19th. Business important.

Two men were convicted and fined $107.00 each last week for running a blind pig.

COMMERCE

Conditions around here are beginning to look a little better of late, and it is rumored that by the first of next month the men will be going every day. Providence is good!

Mrs. McKay, of Lethbridge, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Steel, of this camp, last week-end.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gardeck, a daughter.

The New York Call has instituted a news writers service for papers devoted to the interests of the worker and from the first budget received we cull the following interesting items:

Has the United States government, through the Commission on Industrial Relations, officially given to the workers of Colorado the material with which to fight back against Rockefeller on something like an even basis?

Those who watched through the hearings here and noted the thoroughness with which the Rockefeller machinations in Colorado were laid bare went away speculating about the chances of indicting Rockefeller and his Colorado officials on the same basis that Lawson and almost a half-hundred other miners were indicted on.

In these hearings the very last link in the chain was laid bare. It was shown, by Rockefeller's own correspondence, that he was boss of the situation every minute. His letters to his Colorado satellites said, "Whatever the outcome, we are with you to the end."

Meanwhile his Colorado officials were writing to him boasting that the big banks had banded together and swung the "Little Cowboy Governor" (so L. M. Bowers called Ammons) into line, that they had "rounded up" the editors of fourteen of the biggest newspapers of the state and the scabs were pouring in from the East and South.

On top of this came the astounding information that Bowers had informed Rockefeller, IN ADVANCE, that Troop A, the infamous troop that massacred Ludlow, was to be formed from company men, mostly thugs and gunmen, to be paid by the mine owners, but to operate under the guise of state militia. Here was the clincher. This was the big evidence. The Commission has it in black and white and it can't get away. Neither can the Rockefeller outfit get away with it. It is there—in the records for all time, the crowning infamy of the nation's most infamous chapter.

There are strong indications that the miners will make use of the evidence brought out in this hearing and that information will be filed in Colorado, on the strength of which it is hoped that indictments for complicity, or some similar charge, may be obtained.

It is pointed out that Rockefeller stands in exactly the same position as the miners in the matter of responsibility for violence. It never has been claimed that Lawson knew that there was to be violence, that he counselled it or approved of it. In fact, he is known to be opposed to violence.

It is not claimed that Rockefeller actually ordered any one shot, or roasted. But he approved the policies which resulted in many deaths, it is pointed out. He knew about the formation of the murderous Troop A, and he backed the Colorado operators to the finish in everything.

The evidence brought out may shake the nation to its roots before the last echoes of it have died away. Things are laid bare to the last ditch here. It was a great piece of work. Inevitably Colorado was the center of it all. And Colorado now has the opportunity to clean her skirts. WHAT WILL HAPPEN COLORADO NOW?

COALHURST

A delightful evening was arranged in the school house on Friday evening, June 11th, under the auspices of the I. O. O. F., and the local ambulance corps. The fraternal order took the opportunity to present Deputy G. M. Ernest Buchanan with a set of pipes. Mr. Buchanan is leaving for an officer's training in Calgary with a view to going to the front. Dr. G. R. Ross was also the recipient of a pipe and a pouch as a token of appreciation for the services he has rendered to the local ambulance corps during the past two years.

Donald McNeil officiated in the presentations to both parties with appropriate speeches, and fitting replies were given by the recipients of the tokens. The following programme of musical numbers were rendered. Overture, Fred Smith and James Bainbridge; song, J. Eccleston; songs from James Loughran, Wm. McDonald and F. Barrington, and violin solo F. F. Wetmore. After the programme refreshments were served and the light fantastic indulged in until the wee sma' hours.

Last week the mine worked the usual one day, but started this week on Monday, which looks like a possible two days this week.

General Manager Norman Pitcher and party of friends were on an inspection of the plant.

Charlie Whelan landed back in camp last week after being boiled out in a Butte hot box for a couple of months.

SHILOH

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

A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence—this only leads to chronic sickness and often shortens life.

If your work is tiring; if your nerves are excitable; if you feel languid, weary or depressed, you should know that Scott's Emulsion overcomes just such conditions.

It possesses in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the nerves, nourish the nerves and build strength.

Scott's is strengthening thousands of mothers—and will help you. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

SUMMER SKIN TROUBLES.

Sunburn, blistering, and irritation are the commonest form of summer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends these very quickly. It works in two ways. As soon as applied, its antiseptic powers get to work and kill all the poison in a wound, a sting or a sore. This generally ends the smarting and the pain. Then Zam-Buk begins the healing process, and fresh healthy tissue is built up. For sore, blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes, baby's heat spots, sore places due to perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, abscesses, piles, and all inflamed and diseased conditions of skin and subjacent tissue. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box. Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

NEW YORK.—Representatives of the Constitutionalist government in this city have just received copies of a decree issued by First Chief Carranza, in Vera Cruz, which give to the workers in the textile industry in Mexico an increase of 35 and 40 per cent in wages. The decree sets forth that whereas "The considerable raise which articles of first necessity have suffered in all the cities of the republic, and especially in industrial and manufacturing centers, have correlatively raised the medium cost of living of industrial and manufacturing workmen in such a manner that they cannot obtain in sufficient quantities, with the day's wages which they are now awarded the articles which they require to repair their own forces and for the wants of their families . . . . and, that several contractors who have received requests from the workmen employed by them for increase in wages have stated that they would have no inconvenience in granting same, within reasonable limits, if the measure was made extensive to all similar factories. . . . . therefore, I have been pleased to decree the following:

"Article 1. An increase of 35 per cent in the daily wages paid out at the present time to workers in the departments and other dependencies of spinning mills and weaving factories of cotton, wool, jute and agave fiber which are now established in the republic, or which may hereafter be established, and an increase of 40 per cent in the payments made in said factories for needle work or job work.

"To be published for enforcement . . . .

"V. Carranaz."

Better proof than this could not be given that the present revolution in Mexico carried on by the Constitutionalist government is social as well as political and that organized labor, under the name of the Casa del Obrero Mundial, knew what it was about when it entered into a contract with the First Chief to aid the Constitutional cause. The Casa del Obrero Mundial has sent its delegates into every city under the jurisdiction of the Constitutionalist government and is now actively organizing the Mexican workers in their various industries with the public consent and assistance of First Chief Carranza.

SHE RECOMMENDS "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Mrs. Corbett Read the Advertisement and Tried It

AVON, May 14th, 1914.

"I have used 'Fruit-a-tives' for *Indigestion and Constipation* with most excellent results, and they continue to be my only medicine. I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised with a letter in which some one recommended them very highly, so I tried them. The results were more than satisfactory, and I have no hesitation in recommending 'Fruit-a-tives'" ANNIE A. CORBETT.

Time is proving that 'Fruit-a-tives' can always be depended upon to give prompt relief in all cases of *Constipation and Stomach Trouble*.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Meet every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand—J. PEARSON
Secretary—J. McNICHOLAS.

ESTHER REBEKAH LODGE No. 20

Meet first and third Thursday in month, at 8 p.m., in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand—A. BIGGS.
R. Secretary—SISTER PRICE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meet every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in K. P. Hall, Victoria Avenue.
C. C.—J. COMBE.
K. of S.—D. J. BLACK.
M. of F—JAS. MADDISON

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.
W. M.—Mrs. J. BROOKS,
Secretary—Mrs. JANE TIMMINGS

THE Bellevue Hotel

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

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

SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

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

H. G. GOODEVE CO. Ltd.

The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass

Hardware Furniture

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

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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

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is very effective in the treatment of Colds. By helping the organs of excretion to eliminate the noxious substances from the blood, Eno's "Fruit Salt" assists Nature to bring about a speedy cure. It is most refreshing as a cooling beverage and is unsurpassed for quenching thirst.

Order a bottle TODAY from your dealer.

Prepared only by J. C. Eno, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

Agents for Canada: Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Wholesale Dr., Toronto

ENTICING VALUES

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Spring Coats

9 Coats on Sale Saturday for $8.50. All in the latest styles. They come in tweeds, plaids and plain colors. Sizes 16 to 38.

Saturday Special $8.50

HATS

Hats selling for $10.00 to $12.50—**On Sale Saturday for $7.50**

Hats selling for $6.50 to $8.50—**On Sale Saturday for $5.00**

Hats selling for $6.00 and $5.00—**On Sale Saturday for $3.75**

Petticoats

Moire Petticoats with narrow and wide flounces; colors, black, navy, brown and grey. Regular, $1.00

Special ..... 65c.

Ladies' Dresses

Dresses made of fine serge in plain tailored styles. Colors, black, navy, Copenhagen and tan. Sizes, 34 to 44.

Saturday Special $3.95

Dry Goods Dept.

Linen Towelling

Made from a specially selected flax; good heavy quality and a splendid washer and drier.

Pay Day Special.....2 yards for 25c.

Linen Huck Towels

These are extra good quality. Come in a big size. Regular 50c. pair.

Pay Day Special .....20c. each

Curtain Nets and Scrims

In a big range of pretty and exclusive designs. Values up to 45c. per yard.

Pay Day Special .....25c. yard

Ladies' Hosiery Special

These are all standard makes and sell regularly up to 65c. pair. They come in Cashmere, Silk Lisle, Lisle lace. All colors and sizes.

Pay Day Special ..... 35c. pair

Ladies' Combinations

Extra fine elastic knit. Come in the low-neck and no sleeve style. Nicely trimmed neck and shoulder strap. Regular 75c.

Pay Day Special ..... 50c.

Our Shoe Depart.

Ladies' New and Up-to-Date Footwear at Remarkably Low Prices for Saturday and Monday only.

Ladies' Patent Colt Button High Shoes, with puttee colored cloth tops, gaiter pattern, new shaped heels. Regular values $4.50 and $5.00.

Special ..... $3.75 pair

Ladies' Patent Colt Blucher high Shoes, sand colored cloth tops, with patent trimmings; a very dressy shoe. Regular values $4.50 pair.

Special Saturday and Monday ..$3.75 pair

Ladies' Tan Calf, Blucher and Button, Boots at less than cost prices; odd lines we are clearing out. Made on good, easy-fitting lasts, very desirable shoes. Regular values to $5.00.

Special Saturday Selling ..... $2.95 pair

The Business Man's Suit

Should be quiet and gentlemanly but always well tailored and perfectly fitted. This is a most popular style and we are showing it in great variety of new and attractive weaves. Your order now will insure prompt delivery. We are exclusive agents.

Men's Silk Shirts

Men's fine white, pale blue and pink Shirts, made from heavy weight Habitan silk; collars reversible. Regular $3.50 values.

On Sale Saturday $2.50

Men's Silk Pyjamas

Made in Pongee silk and in Habitan silk, with frogs and military collars. Regular values up to $8.50 pair.

Saturday Sale price .....$6.00 per suit

GROCERIES

Special Cream Candy, per lb.	.15
Special Mixed Candy, 2 lbs.	.25
Lowney's Chocolate Creams per lb.	.35
Braid's Big 4 Coffee, fresh ground, 2 lbs.	.75
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	.20
Heinz Catsup, pints	.25
Fresh Eggs, per dozen	.25
Evaporated Peaches, per lb	.10
Oranges, per half case	$2.25
Wagstaff's Honey, per pail	$1.10
Wagstaff's Grape Juice, qts.	.50
Wagstaff's Red Currant Jam	.75
Wagstaff's Red Plum Jam	.70
Marmalade	.65
Roger's Pure Cane Syrup, 2's, 2 tins	.35
Old Time Maple Syrup, ½ gals.	.80
Peas, 3 tins	.25
Bulk Tea, 2 lbs.	.75

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Swift's Picnic Ham, per lb.	.15
Dominion Boned Shoulder, per lb.	.16
Pea Meal Bacon, per lb.	.28
Ayreshire Bacon, per lb.	.25
Roast Shoulder Pork and Dressing, per lb.	.35
Dominion Cooked Ham, per lb.	.35
Jellied Tongue, per lb	.40
Dairy Butter, per lb.	.25
Cooking Butter, 2 lbs.	.45
Whole Cod, per lb.	.10
Salt Herring, 3 lbs.	.25

PATENT MEDICINE SPECIALS

Seidlitz Powders, per pkg.	.15
Castoria, per bottle	.25
Beef, Iron and Wine	.50
Lyman's Talcum Powder, large size	.25
Smith's Invalid Port, per bottle	.90
Gin Pills, per pkg.	.40
Horlick's Malted Milk, large size	.85
Enos' Fruit Salts	.75
Health Salts, 2 for	.25

The Store o Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

THE OBJECT LESSON FOR ALL THE FIGHTING NATIONS

From The Young Socialist of England

By Allen Clarke

There comes regularly into our street once a week, on a certain afternoon, a quiet little woman, whose age will be about forty, wheeling one of those perambulating pianos you turn with a handle. She is accompanied by a tall man, who hobbles along on two cruthches, one under either arm. His right leg is cut off above the knee. He is also, I gather, partially paralyzed in the other leg. He has a pleasant face—though care-worn—with frank blue eyes. He wears an old sun-helmet—such as the troops in South Africa wear. On his breast are several medals. A printed placard, attached to the front of the street piano, informs you that this man served in the Boer War, and there lost his right leg. As you look at him, you think what a fine big chap he must have been in the days when he went to the war, and what a pity to see him thus limbless and disabled, and, worse still, having to go round, in a state of semi-beggary, with this musical instrument to eke out his little pension, and earn his livelihood. His wife is humbly dressed; one wonders how often she gets a new hat or skirt—and the ex-soldier's trousers and coat are, though neat, shabby and threadbare.

After they have given their musical *repertoire*—a mixed performance of hymns and the latest popular ragtime ditties—his wife comes to the doors with a tin can, and we give her our coppers. But, down at the other end of the street there lives a retired "gentleman"—who, I guess, was formerly a small farmer. He made his fortune during that same Boer War; he had contracts with the War Office—whether for horses, or hay, or something in that line, I know not; but I hope he was honest over the business. He has, however, a close-fisted reputation; and this I know by my own observation. I have never seen him put anything in the collecting-can of the ex-soldier's wife, having, I suppose become convinced of the futility of appealing at the retired gentleman's door, never proffers her tin can there now. She always passes it by.

Yesterday, the old crippled soldier and his wife were standing playing the street-piano opposite our door, when there came running along the street a company of recruits—about fifty in little. They were practicing a trot—having a little barrier exercise—and it was warm work, too, as was evidenced by the fact that many of them had pulled their coats off, left them somewhere, and were running in their shirt-sleeves.

The street-piano was playing that chaste classic, "Who were you with last night?" as the new soldiers, getting ready for the war, ran past the old soldier supported on his crutches, as he turned the handle of his music machine.

They all looked at him—these fine young lads getting ready for the front. They all looked at the old crippled soldier, begging for his bread, as they scattered past; and their faces grew solemn as they looked. Had this picture of the other side of war, of its ghastly suffering consequences, suddenly raised thought in their minds?

They, strong, full-limbed, were getting ready to go to war, of which they had as yet had no experience.

But the old soldier, feeble, short a leg—he had been through it all, and could tell them the tale. Not only a tale of war, but after, and since.

Whatever the impressions this object of war made upon them, the young soldiers continued their trot down the street. They did not linger to look, nor to ask questions. But as they reached the corner and swung round it, and out of sight, every one of them—and there would be about fifty—turned round as he ran to have another look at the man who had known war.

FATTENING THE GOBBLER.

Many enquiring individuals have been wondering how the "lazy and indolent" Turks managed to have the Dardanelles so strongly fortified, and how the British came to have so intimate a knowledge of the fort locations. The following telegram, from Constantinople, in the London "Times" of December 3, 1913, may shed a ray of light: "A contract was signed today with the Armstrong-Vickers group for the reorganization of the Turkish naval dockyards. The government hands over to the Armstrong-Vickers group the arsenal and docks on the Golden Horn, with all the existing machinery and buildings. It likewise provides for a site for a naval base at Ismid. The English group finds the capital for the exploitation of the works, and supplies the technical knowledge and control essential to the success of the undertaking." After the British displaying their "technical knowledge and control" in reconstructing these forts and naval bases for profits, they, with their allies, are now busily engaged in displaying some more of their "technical knowledge and control" in demolishing them, in the name of patriotism—with the expectation of more profits in rebuilding them. Such is the system for which the workers are giving their life's blood! After us the deluge!

How It Works Out

There is one main difference between the armament manufacturer and the manufacturer of any ordinary useful commodity, which is, that the latter does not increase his home demand by selling abroad, while the former does. It works out thus: If a British firm can boost orders for submarines and destroyers from, say Austria, this leads to a demand for an increase in the British navy; if Krupps can work up "scares" in the French papers, so that the French government gets busy and orders more munitions from Schneider, then the Germans counter-balance by ordering from Krupps. Then Krupps-Schneider-Skoda sit back and laugh and garner the profits!—W. M. C. in the B. C. Federationist.

(The above extract should be an object lesson to some of the ultra-patriots. A simple case of "heads I win, tails you lose." Armstrong-Vickers group supply the material to the Turks and get paid for it. Later war is declared and the same firm is one of those furnishing the material to destroy the forts and likewise get paid for it. Incidentally a few lives may be lost, but the cost of these is not debited to Armstrong-Vickers, et al. We ridicule the Juggernaut car of India whilst accepting as perfectly proper the colossal butchery in accordance with civilized methods. Incidents like this should prove an eye-opener. Unfortunately they have not, so far, perhaps they may be studied a little more when the reaction from the war mania arrives. The old motto, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" (How sweet it is to die for one's own country) can be more appropriately paraphased by "Dulce et decorum est pro pecunia mori"—Pleasant and proper to die for private property."

CORRESPONDENCE

EXPLANATION

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Owing to the many inquiries from residents of Fernie and District as to why the Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Band did not attend the 54th to the depot on their departure Friday last, I have been instructed by the members to inform you that upon the last occasion when we turned out the Bugle Bandmaster (Mr. Smith) told us we were "butting in." Also, a notice was posted up the day previous, both in Italian and English (why in English, we do not know, unless it was to keep us from "butting in" again). The notice read:

"All members of the "City Band" will meet at 9 o'clock at the Imperial *Hotel for the purpose of going with* the 54th Regiment to the station."

No name was signed to this document.

These are the two reasons why the members of the Fernie-Coal Creek Band did not turn out.

Trusting this explanation is perfectly clear, I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,
HY. HAIGH,
Secretary.

FIRST AID CLASS

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Would you please insert the following in your paper? A large percentage of the miners in the Lethbridge coal mines have taken advantage of this very important work. The number of men now trained in first aid in the Galt Mines is 50, Kipp Mine 30, Chinook Mine 20, Canada West mine (Taber) 23.

A course of instruction in first aid to the miners of the Galt Mines is being given by Dr. Galbraith, lecturer, and Duncan McDonald, prof. mine rescue and instructor of practical work. Further, of candidates enrolled at the commencement of the class seven were eligible for the examination. The examination was conducted by Dr. Lovering and the following candidates were successful: Thos. Teasdale, 87 p.c.; Cris Donaldson, 98 p.c.; Thos. Lewis, 84 p.c.; Gustive Ostlend, 93 p.c.; Jas. McDonald, 87 p.c.; Walter Fyfe, 97 p. c.; Rob. Naismith, 94 p.c. Dr. Lovering highly commended the candidates on their practical work.

Your obedient servant,
DUNCAN McDONALD,
Inspector Mine Rescue Work,
Lethbridge, Alta.

"You should have heard the beggar [illegible] his breadbasket." Thus a Manitoba soldier writing home to his parents. "They looked like white-faced hungry wolves who had had their blood lust satisfied." Thus a staff officer describing the return of a Canadian regiment after a battle. Verily war is a great moral uplifter!

Almost an Atrocity.

German General: "Shell that cathedral!"

Aide: "That is not a cathedral, general. That is a brewery."

German General: "Ach, himmel. What an awful mistake I almost made!" New York Punch.

The Rockefeller Foundation has bought the Union Medical College, a Congregational institution at Peking, China, for $300,000.

POVERTY WEED

Among the persistent perennials natural to the Canadian west the Poverty Weed (Iva axillaris Pursh.) may be elected to first place. You may cut it, pull it and plough it, but it revives again in disastrous form. Last season I had a very bad patch of it on my summer fallow. I disked it and it came stronger than ever. Then I covered it with long straw manure, and and on one of the hottest days in July I burned the manure and ploughed the land immediately fairly deep and left it to dry out before working down, and to May 1 no sign of Poverty Weed is to be found. While we cannot say definitely that the weed has been totally destroyed, it is without doubt materially weakened.—R. K. Monkman, Rosetown, Sask.

(The above is an extract from the "Census and Statistics Monthly" of May, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce. When the other perennial weed "Poverty," natural not only to the Canadian West but to every part of the civilized globe, is attacked with like thoroughness as Farmer Monkman did the Iva axillaris, we may look for some real results. That is to say, dig deep down into cause, don't be satisfied by the surface lopping methods which, whilst producing jaunting tours for mayors, salaries for commissioners and "copy" for newspapers, are no more effective than would be the attempt to wash a blackamoor white by using "Baby's Own."—Ed.)

Here is an excerpt from the report of the Colorado Military Commission to investigate the Ludlow massacre. It should be understood that Major Boughton—who went to New York to see the Rockefellers and Poison Ivy Lee, their publicity agent, regarding their desires as to Governor Ammons' future actions—presided over the commission, and that Captains Danks and Van Cise, who were anything but friendly to the miners, were also members. Read this confession of shame, which has become a matter of record:

"During the rescuing and afterwards the tent colony was invaded by the soldiers and mine guards for quite a different purpose. By this time the uniformed guardsmen had been joined by large numbers of men in civilian attire, part of whom were from Troop A, and part of them mine guards, all unknown to the uniformed soldiers and their officers and all unused and [illegible]

"By this time, the time of the burning of the tents, the nondescript number of men had passed out of their officers' control, had ceased to be an army and had become a mob. Doubtless all were seeing red on both sides of the conflict.

"This may account for the insane shooting by the strikers during the rescue of their women and children and it may also account for what happened in the tents.

"We find that the tents were not all of them destroyed by accidental fire. Men and soldiers swarmed into the colony and deliberately assisted the conflagration by spreading the fire from tent to tent.

"Beyond a doubt it was seen to intentionally that the fire should destroy the whole of the colony. This, too, was accompanied by the usual loot.

"Men and soldiers seized and took from the tents whatever appealed to their fancy of the moment. In this way, clothes, bedding, articles of jewelry, bicycles, tools, and utensils were taken from the tents and conveyed away.

"So deliberately was this burning and looting that we find that cans of oil found in the tents were poured upon them and the tents lit with matches."

REGULATION A FAILURE

By Carl D. Thompson

Socialists believe that the only solution of the trust question is the public ownership of the trusts. They believe that the attempt to solve the problem by regulation is a failure and perhaps a fraud. The Socialist position on the subject of regulation is very well stated by Daniel W. Hoan, city attorney of Milwaukee, in his booklet on "The Failure of Regulation." He says:

"Regulation of public service corporations was experimented with for nearly half a century in European countries and abandoned in favor of government ownership long before the reformers and progressives introduced this wonderful remedy into American politics.

"In 1878 our nation started out to regulate railroads. We have had the interstate commerce commission at work for thirty-five years. Finding that national regulation did not solve the problem, the states began appointing commissions to regulate the railroads and other utilities.

"And of all the state utility laws for the regulation of trusts and corporations the Wisconsin law is regarded as the best. Practically all the reformers agree that Wisconsin has a first-class regulation law. It has served as a model for other states.

"I take this, therefore, as the best regulation can produce, and I venture the statement that no shrewder piece of political humbuggery and downright fraud has ever been placed upon the statute books than the Wisconsin public utility law. It is supposed to be legislation for the people. In fact, it is legislation for the money oligarchy."

He then takes up and established the following propositions:

1. Regulation has raised rates instead of lowering them.
2. Regulation has effectually blocked municipal ownership, eliminated competition and otherwise helped the corporations to tighten their grip upon the people.
3. It increases the dividends of the corporations.
4. It favors large consumers.
5. It helps to keep labor in subjection.
6. For various reasons [illegible] mission hearings render the plan utterly futile.

Each of these points is fortified and fully established by an abundance of facts and information drawn from the actual experience of the cities in Wisconsin in their fight with the public service corporations before the public utilities commission.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS

All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion unless that dominion is specially mentioned.

A report comes from Moscow, via Petrograd to London, that anti-German riots broke out and the mob became drunk on the spirits it took from liquor stores. Evidently something wrong somewhere. Pages of praise have been loudly sung about Russia's suppression of booze, and here it is reported in the stores. Lines crossed somewhere.

CIVILIZATION ON THE BACKS OF THE POOR

The facts concerning our modern civilization are becoming more and more clearly defined in the thinking of all public men today. So much so that now we are often able to state the Socialist views of the situation in the words of those who are not known as Socialists.

I present today some strong words from a recent work by Algernon Crapsey in his "Rise of the Working Class," pp. 309-313. He says:

"From the beginning of civilization down to the present time it has been a fundamental principle that it is the right and the duty of the strong man to make the weak man work for him. Civilization has been built up by the exploitation of the weak by the strong.

"Ancient society expressed this principle frankly and brutally in the institution of slavery. Serfdom, which was an advance upon slavery, was the economic system of the middle ages.

"In modern times we have a system of exploitation more perfect, more destructive, than even ancient slavery or medieval serfdom. The wage system which is in vogue at the present time does not even look upon a workman as a slave or a servant. It does not give him even so much of humanity as belonged to those oppressed classes of former times. He is treated as if he were impersonal—without body, parts or passions. He is bought and sold in the market as so much labor commodity. He is speeded up to exhaustion and scrapped without mercy. He is given but a small portion of the products of his labor and is subjected to living conditions that deplete his energies and arrest his natural development.

"This state of affairs can not endure indefinitely. It is already in process of destruction. The poor are awakening to a consciousness of the fact that they are doing the unrequited labor of the world. The rise of the working class to self-consciousness and class consciousness is putting the existing order in peril. Just as soon as that class consciousness becomes co-existent with even a majority of the working class in all countries, then the present game is up. The working class will no longer play it, and unless the working class holds its hand the other hand in the game is useless."

To which I would merely add—therefore civilization must get off the backs of the poor. And Socialism offers the means and methods by which it may aught.

Keir Hardie, whose recovery from illness was announced recently, is once again reported to be on the sick list and in a somewhat critical condition.

Several communications received too late for publication.

THREE CHEERS FOR LITTLE DENMARK!

Three cheers for Denmark! On the 3rd of June the Danish Rigsdag, the national parliament, unanimously passed the new Constitution, which abolishes all special electoral privileges and confers suffrage on women. On the same afternoon King Christian signed the Constitution. This latest victory for woman's suffrage demonstrates the irresistible march of human progress.

The total amount subscribed by the Farmers' and Women's Institutes of the Province towards Institutes Patriotic Fund, and its apportionment, is as follows:

January 12th, 1915, £891 1s. 5d. ($4,350.65). Distributed as follows: Belgium Relief Fund, £500; Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, £391 1s. 5d. An additional $597.90 had been collected up to April 28th, 1915, making a total of $4948.55.

NEEDS WORK

Corporal George Mills, the Lethbridge man who returned from the front recently as medically unfit for further service, after being wounded at the battle of Neuve Chappelle, is badly in need of some kind of job wherewith to earn the means of sustenance. Mills landed back in Lethbridge practically without financial means, after playing his part in the cause of Empire, and several citizens are interesting themselves in getting work for the veteran.—Herald, Lethbridge.

("He who runs may read. We expect there will be many similar instances before the war is ended, if past experiences be accepted as a criterion.—Ed.)

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