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VICTORIA, B.C.

The District Ledger

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

No. 14, Vol. VIII. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B.C., DECEMBER 5, 1914

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District and International Elections Dec. 8th

Inquest on Victims of Hillcrest Fatality

The adjourned inquest on the two men, Pacific Cimmonetta, and W. Thomas, who met their death on the 20th ult. at the Hillcrest Mine by the breaking of a rope while riding on the trip, was held at Hillcrest on Thursday last.

Coroner Pinkney opened the proceedings at 10.30 in the Miners' Hall, which lasted until late in the evening.

There were present Mr. Shaw, District Mines Inspector, on behalf of the Mines Department, Mr. F. Smith, on behalf of the Hillcrest Collieries, and Mr. A. J. Carter, on behalf of the employees.

From the evidence it would appear that the deceased men were riding on a loaded trip which was being hauled up the slope, when, owing to some unexplained cause the rope attached to the cars suddenly broke, with the result that the unfortunate men were caught and killed by the wrecked cars. The rope-rider and his assistant, who were also riding on the trip, managed to escape without injury.

The jury, after considering the evidence submitted, brought in a verdict of accidental death and recommended that the company place an English-speaking man in charge of cars at the top of the slope.

A CORRECTION

A correspondent writes us from Hillcrest stating that William Thomas (who with Pacific Cimmonetta was killed at Hillcrest two weeks ago by the breaking of rope while riding on a trip of cars) was not a married man as stated in our report, but a single man aged 19 years. We regret this error and thank correspondent for correction.

S. P. OF C.

A special business meeting will be held on Sunday next at 8 p.m., when the presence of all members, especially ladies, is requested.

Interesting Letter From Salisbury Plains

Salisbury Plains, Eng.

Dear Sir,—We are still here, and from what I can hear there is not much chance of our going to the front until next spring, unless additional reinforcements are badly needed before then.

There is one thing sure, we are being trained in good shape for occupying trenches, and we are all becoming thoroughly acquainted with what it feels like to sleep in wet blankets and make forced marches with the heavens pouring copious blessings upon us. Those of us who have not yet had our baptism of fire are receiving plenty of baptism from the other element—water.

We have a tent over us, but that does not prevent the water running over the floor in streams. One day we started to dig a trench on the outside so as to divert the flowing river, when an officer came around and said that the government did not allow us to break up the sod. Needless to say after he left we finished the job.

Perhaps the desire to "preserve" us is the excuse for feeding us bread and jam for supper and every meal that comes around, and for our rations we are docked three shillings a day and are only paid four shillings on the dollar, so that somebody is making a "raise." Of course, soldiers are supposed to be chronic kickers, but I think that we have a kick coming. Take the way German spies are being treated all I have to say is that they are lucky. The British people think they (the Germans) should do something [illegible] "Bull" has come out very strongly on this question of the difference of the treatment accorded to the Germans held as prisoners and the way the Canadian contingent is being served.

The public was very much elated when the news about the Emden's career of destruction being ended came to hand.

From the extensive preparations noticeable everywhere there is no doubt that the powers that be are treating this matter of getting additional troops in proper shape very seriously. Football grounds, parks, etc., are being utilized for the purpose of building huts for the soldiers and targets are to be seen all over so that there shall be plenty of rifle practice.

We often see airships out on trial trips hovering around. This arm of the service is a most important one, especially so at night time, as they can make their observations during the day out of reach of the guns and when night comes swoop down and strike.

I am one of the ten per cent next week to get a four days' leave of absence, so intend to take a run up to the old haunts, where I expect there will be some changes to note.

You would smile at some of the quaint ideas not a few of the Canadian born had regarding things in England. Canadians laugh at us when first we come out to Canada, but it is now another story. The way the motor buses handle the traffic has astonished some of those who thought that Toronto, Montreal, etc., had the latest in transportation facilities.

There has been a great scatteration amongst the boys since we left Canada, largely owing to the way the officers who were in command when we started have been relieved.

I have had quite a chat with one of the chaps who was wounded at the front, and he said that the Germans are good soldiers, but they pay the British the compliment of pitting their best troops against those that the Kaiser regarded with such contempt at the beginning of hostilities, and although they have had good reason to change their opinion on that score, they have by no means lessened their hatred towards the British, although the Germans say they cannot understand how it is that when they have (as the think) licked "Tommy," he will not stay licked no matter how strong the force is that is sent against him. This soldier said he was glad he'd been in the scrap, but he was still gladder to get out of it alive, as the number of dead and wounded is simply frightful.

The question that comes up in the mind of the soldiers is: "Shall we be considered heroes after the war is over?

Well, I must "dry up," as we are ordered out on a night attack some eight miles away, and we have only been at rest one and a half hours, so with best regards to my Fernie friends and hoping that all goes well with you and yours,

Sincerely yours,

D. S.

(Ed.—The above interesting letter is from a well-known Fernite whose name for obvious reasons we do not disclose as the criticism he makes might not meet with the approval of some of the military authorities, although we can vouch for the truth of the statements because the writer is not prone to exaggeration.)

HELPING OUR SOLDIERS

Mrs. Lancaster—1 pair sox, 1 cap, 1 pair wristlets.
Dolly Graham—1 pair wristlets.
Mrs. Mawson, Coal Creek—1 pair sox.
Mrs. E. Wright—2 caps.
Mrs. Lane—1 belt.
Mrs. Rogers—2 caps.
Mrs. Wm. Hilton—1 pair wristlets.
Nurses—2 pair sox, 1 belt.
Mrs. Reid—2 pair sox.
Mrs. Williams—1 pair wristlets.
Wool—Given by Mrs. Henderson, and Mrs. R. Black.
Mrs. G. Barton—2 pair wristlets.
Mrs. Sanders—3 pair sox
Mrs. Ramsay—2 pair mitts, 3 pair sox.
Mrs. Kefoury—1 pair wristlets, 1 belt.
Miss Emiline Kefoury — 1 pair wristlets.
Miss Victoria Kefoury—1 pair sox.
Mrs. McKenzie—1 pair sox, 1 belt, 1 pair mitts.
Nancy Wood—1 pair sox.

Those wishing to knit may obtain wool from Mrs. Rogers as she has a fresh supply in hand. Knitters are requested to set-up and cast-off knitting very loosely.

The Ladies Aid of Olivet Baptist Church will hold a sale of plain and fancy cooking, home cooking and candy in the church on Saturday next, Dec. 5th, at 3 p.m. Tea will be served during the afternoon. Don't forget the date.

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

Dr. Simmons, L.D.S., D.D.S., dentist, Bank of Hamilton Building (opposite Trites-Wood Co.) Vancouver prices.

NOTICE

The Election for District and International Officers will be held on Tuesday, December 8th, 1914 All members are requested to vote.

OZNAM

Volba per Distrikt a medzi narodnich predstavenich bude sa odbivat vo Utorek, dna 8ho Decembra, 1914. Vsetci udovia su pitany chlasovat.

AVVISO

L'elezzioni per gl'ufficiali del distretto e quello per l'internazionale avvânno luogo il MARTEDI 8, DICEMBRE. Tutti i membri son richiesti di attendere a votare.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT:
W. L. PHILLIPS, Fernie, B. C.
J. PRICE Carbondale, Alberta.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
WM. GRAHAM, Coleman, Alberta.
R. LEVITT, Bellevue, Alberta.
DONALD McNAB, Coalhurst, Alberta.

FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER
A. J. CARTER, Fernie, B. C.
J. BROOKS, Bellevue, Alberta.

FOR INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEMBER
D. REES, Fernie, B. C.
H. BROOKS, Taber, Alberta.

BOARD MEMBER SUB-DISTRICT No. 1
H. MARTIN, Fernie, B. C.
(Elected by Acclamation)

BOARD MEMBER SUB-DISTRICT No. 2
F. ALLETT, Frank, Alberta.
E. CHRISTIE, Bellevue, Alberta.
J. DUDLEY, Hillcrest, Alberta.
ROBT. HOLMES, Carbondale, Alberta.
J. LOUGHRAN, Beaver Mines, Alberta.
I. THOMAS, Coleman, Alberta.

BOARD MEMBER SUB-DISTRICT No. 3
A. BATEMAN, Taber, Alberta.
J. LARSEN, Lethbridge, Alberta.
C. PEACOCK, Coalhurst, Alberta.

BOARD MEMBER SUB-DISTRICT No. 4
F. WHEATLEY, Bankhead, Alberta.
(Elected by Acclamation)

FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO No. 6, W. F. of M.
R. LEVITT, Bellevue, Alberta.
DUNCAN McNAB, Coalhurst, Alberta.
B. NUGENT, Taber, Alberta.
ROBERT. OAKES, Bankhead, Alberta.
T. UPHILL, Fernie, B.C.

SUNDAY CONCERT IN GRAND

Following is program of concert to be given in the Grand Theatre for the benefit of local relief:

March—"Fallen Heroes," arranged by Round.
Fantasia—"Son of Sea," W. Rimmer
March—"Old Brig," Barre,
Selection—"Memories of the Opera," Rimmer.
Song (by request)—"The Empty Sleeve," R. Billsborough.
March—"Marseillaise," T. H. Wright.
Selection—"Bohemian Girl," Balfe
March—"Tipperary," Douglas.
God Save the King.

Concert will start at 8.45 p.m.
Admission by collection.

ARMY CONTRACTS ARE INCREASING WORK IN CANADA

Trade Better as Result, Says J. C. Watters—Problem None Too Cheerful

OTTAWA, Dec. 3—Mr. J. C. Watters president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, when asked his opinion of the outlook for the winter in regard to unemployment, replied that it was better than he had expected some time ago, although he still did not consider it any too cheerful. The large number of army contracts that were being let in Canada for this country and for the British government as well as for the allies, meant an abundance of work in many different industries, and trade in general benefited from the prosperity of specific lines. The recruiting was taking a large number of the unemployed, but it was to be remembered that a great many men were rejected, and this left a problem still to be dealt with. In many parts of the country, also, men were having their pay cut down or working only part of the time, as at the Crow's Nest coal mines, where some of the men who were merely living comfortably on regular work and wages now [illegible]

Although most of the provincial premiers had assured the federal government that they could look after their own unemployed, Mr. Watters thought that it would have been better to have carried out the suggestion of calling a conference of representatives of the federal and provincial governments, the municipalities, contractors and organized labor. Plans could have been made for co-operation in relieving unemployment.

Double Fatality at Coal Creek

Just as we go to press we learn that two lives have bee nlost in an accident at No. 1 East, Coal Creek. The names of the deceased men are Pete Catenaro (aged about 30) and Tommy Meyers (aged about 17 years).

The accident happened shortly fter 2.30, in No. 1 East Mine (East Dips). The man and boy who were employed as rope rider and bell boy respectively, were riding on the head end of an empty trip of cars, and when near the top, without the slightest warning, a tremendous quantity of roof coal fell on the two first cars, burying both of them.

Rescue work was started immediately started, but when the bodies were recovered it was found that life was extinct.

Young Meyers, is the son of Thos. Meyers of the Annex, while Pete Catenero was a single man, with mother, father and brother in old country. He was wellknown in musical circles, and played a snare drum in the Italian band.

The bodies wneh recovered were not mutilated and death must have been instantaneous.

J. E. Cole, formerly erlief agent for the Great Northern Railway residing at Kalispell, arrived in the city on Tuesday and took charge of the local office of that company as permanent agent, in order to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. A. Mann.

PROGRAM OF PHILHARMONIC CONCERT FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 6th.

1. "His Majesty the King .....March .....F. H. Losey
2. "Tresor d'Armour".....Waltz..... E. Waldteufel
3. "Polskie Kwiati" .....Polish Selection..... S. Katz
4. "Grace and Beauty .....Gavotte..... Woolsen Morse
5. Vocal Solo ..... W. L. Traherne
6. "O'Belle Nuit" .. Barcarolle..... J. Offenbach
7. "Tres Jolie" (Charming) ...Waltz..... E. Waldteufel
8. "A Hunting Scene" ..Descriptive Overture .....P. Bucalossi
9. "Pennant Winners" .....March .....P. Laurendeau (composer of Canadian music)
10. Vocal Solo .....C. W. Hansen .....(By request)

Mr. JAMES WHITEHOUSE, Accompanist.

W. J. J. MORRISON AFTER THE BIG JOB AGAIN

Although the date for the municipal election is over six weeks away, W. J. J. Morrison has announced his intention of entering the field as a candidate for mayor. Mr. Morrison was an eleventh hour candidate last year for civic honors, but defeated by Mr. Gates by a narrow majority. As "Bill" is a particularly good hustler, it will take a big man to defeat him. William is also some speaker, and if he should cut loose upon the iniquities of the past administration they will want some strong backing

The Council in power, however, have not been idle during their term of office, and have succeeded in accomplishing several useful pieces of municipal work, especially in the Annex.

FERNIE ITEMS

The regular monthly tea of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. F. Johnson, Wednesday, December 9th, at 3.30 p.m.

Miss A. Wallace, of the staff of the Fernie Hospital, left on Wednesday night to visit her home in California.

A dance under the auspices of the Fernie Hockey Club is to be held on December 9th. A percentage of the proceeds is to be donated to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of this city.

The regular monthly tea of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, will be held at the home of Mrs. Bonnell, on Tuesday, Dec. 8th, from 3 to 6 p.m.

A quiet wedding was solemnized on Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin, Fernie Annex, when their daughter Beatrice Maud was united in the bonds of matrimony to Alexander D. McDonald, the popular [illegible] Perley officiated. The [illegible] couple have taken up their residence in the Beck Block. Shortly after 10 p.m. a large number of friends, accompanied by a portion of the Fernie [illegible] band, called on the couple at their new home, but were obliged to wait for over an hour before gaining admittance, during which period innumerable bass drum and snare drum solos and duets, and impromptu selections by the musicians were rendered in a vain attempt to be received. Unfortunately for the newly wedded couple there is an inside window in one of the rooms of their suite, through which access was gained by one of the more daring, and upon being discovered, the happy, but unfortunate groom, was obliged to make the customary contribution, after which the invading party departed.

Two Miners Killed at Bankhead, Alta.

We have again this week to record a double fatality among the mineworkers in District 18, and this time it is at Bankhead.

The accident occurred Wednesday of last week, and was caused by a cave.

The unfortunate men, named Narciso Morello and Walenty Packney, were gaged in drawing pillars in No. 3 seam, and the cave evidently caught them without the slightest warning.

So extensive was the cave that body of Packney was not recovered until the following day, while the remains of Morello have not yet been located, and it is now stated that all hope of recovering same has been abandoned.

An inquest was held upon the remains of Packney and a verdict of accidentally killed returned.

What The Officers Are Doing

President W. L. Phillips and Secretary A. J. Carter attended a special meeting of the Gladstone Local on Sunday last and explained matters in connection with the unemployed question.

On Wednesday President Phillips and Secretary A. J. Carter were in Bellevue investigating the dispute between the diggers and the Coal Co. regarding the restrictions in the use of powder. Arrangements were made to meet the general manager at Blairmore on Thursday.

Secretary A. J. Carter interviewed the management of Hillcrest Collieries on Wednesday with reference to the compensation claims in connection with the explosion. A further meeting was arranged to take place next week.

Vice-President Graham has been engaged with local matters this week in Brazeau, and is expected back in the Pass on Monday. International Board Member Rees attended the adjourned International Board meeting at Indianapolis on Monday last, and will probably be back in the District next week.

President Phillips and Secretary A. J. Carter are visiting Coalhurst and Chinook this week-end.

Word has just been received that Dave Rees, who has been sent by the International Board to the coalfields of West Virginia, has been most enthusiastically received whenever he has addressed these indomitable fighters for better working conditions.

WILSON ACTS ON COLORADO STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—President Wilson is expected to announce shortly the appointment of a committee consisting of Seth Low, former mayor of New York, and president of the national civic federation, and Patrick Gilday, a Pennsylvania mine union official, in an attempt to settle the Colorado coal strike trouble.

The president began today the preparation of a statement revelwing the Colorado affairs, telling of his effort to secure the acceptance of a tentative basis of agreement by the miners and operators and of the sending of a federal detachment of troops to the strike district.

Mr. Wilson has before him a request from Governor Ammons, received today, asking that the federal troops be withdrawn from some of the districts concerned in the strike. Labor leaders have protested against the withdrawal of troops on the ground that fighting and rioting are liable to follow.

Secretary Wilson of the labor department who has had charge of efforts to bring about an agreement between the miners and operators, talked over the situation today with President Wilson, and is understood to have agreed to the naming of a commission. Secretary Garrison of the war department will confer with the president shortly regarding the advisability of withdrawing the troops.

R. J. Maloney, the defaulting Great Northern Railway Agent, who disappeared from here early in the summer, and upon the records being audited was found to have misappropriated a considerable sum returned to the city on Monday last accompanied by A. O' Hecklethorn, a G. N. special agent. The purport of this visit on Maloney's part was to furnish an explanation of his deficit, but immediately upon arrival he was placed under arrest and lodged in goal pending the preliminary investigation.

MINE CASUALTIES FOR YEAR 103,651

Death Rate of 3.49 in Every 1,000 Employed Considered Discredit to Industry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A casualty list of American mines and quarries issued today by the bureau of mines shows 3651 men killed last year, and estimates the injured at not less than 100,000. This was a death rate of 3.49 in every 1000 of the 1,070,010 men employed.

Such a death rate, Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the bureau, declared was "excessive and unnecessary, and a discredit to the industry and the country."

Discreditable as War

"We stand aghast at the slaughter in Europe as reports reach us concerning the terrible war," said Dr. Holmes, "and we pride ourselves on our freedom from war through the adaptation of higher ideals and standards. Yet, to me this report on the death in one year of 3,651 men engaged in a peaceful industry is quite as discreditable.

"And when we consider that this record is being repeated year after year, as far back as the records of the bureau covering certain branches of the industry go, the mines and quarries of the United States have swallowed up 10,487 human lives, and have incapacitated temporarily probably 250,000 workmen.

"I believe I am conservative when I say that half of the 3651 men killed in 1913 might have been saved, and three-fourths of the 100,000 injured in the same year might have escaped injury had all the various agencies involved, the operators, the miners and the state and national governments, done their full duty.

"For the bureau of mines as representing the federal government, I can say that, owing to a lack of adequate funds this bureau has fallen short of doing its full part in this great safety movement; and I, therefore, hesitate to criticize the seeming shortcomings of any other agency."

FERNIE SOCIALISTS WILL CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS

The Socialist party announce that they are providing a dance at their headquarters for the Christmas festivities which will eclipse anything of its kind held in Fernie. The existing industrial depression compels them to appeal to their numerous patrons for their generous assistance at this time. Every credit is due to the indefatigable efforts of the Secretary and Organizer of the party for the able manner displayed in keeping the bright and entertaining little hall open to the lovers of the "light fantastic." The best and most popular music has always been provided, including the "Tommies'" most popular song, "Tipperary."

It was the intention of the organizer to secure the best lecturers available to give a series of lectures on social subjects during the winter months, but the war in Europe with its attendant evils has compelled him to forego his ambition. Nevertheless the Calgary comrades are paying the expenses of a speaker to tour the Crow's Nest Pass, as they wish to express their appreciation of the services rendered by the comrades of the Pass in a concrete manner. The choice of a speaker has fallen upon Alf. Budden. It is needless to introduce Comrade Budden for his ability as a lecturer of the Socialist philosophy commands the respect even of his opponents. When he addressed a meeting at Calgary on Sunday, Nov. 22nd on the subject: "The Socialist Movement and the War" hundreds of people failed to gain admission.

Friends and sympathizers, are you going to be numbered amongst those who are willing to make a supreme effort to assist the party of Fernie to hold their hall?

Rally once more around the Red Flag—the emblem of freedom

H. M. FITZGERALD ARRESTED IN VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, Dec. 3. Last night at a late hour the police effected the arrest of H. M. Fitzgerald, an orator and organizer of the Socialist Party. Fitzgerald addressed a large crowd at one of the street corners, and in the course of his remarks, it is alleged, made use of language derogatory to the British royal family. We understand he is charged with uttering seditious language

Socialism and War

By Morris Hillquit

The Causes of Wars

About three hundred and fifty Socialist deputies sit in the national parliaments of the countries engaged in the European war. They represent a constituency of upward of seven million adult male voters, the majority of whom are capable of bearing arms. Politically and physically the Socialists of Europe are thus weighty factors in the belligerent nations, and their attitude toward the war is of uncommon interest to the world.

The hope that the Socialists would prevent the threatened European conflagration, cherished by millions in July, was rudely shattered in August. Today the votaries of internationalism and peace stand arrayed against each other in armed combat, as effectively as the Jingo-patriots of their countries. The appalling situation could not fail to cause a most poignant disappointment among all Socialists and Socialist sympathizers in the United States and in other countries outside of the war-zone.

Have the beautiful professions of international solidarity of the workers and the brotherhood of man been vain and meaningless phrases; has the elaborate edifice of the organized Socialist movement, so carefully reared during half a century utterly, collapsed at the first contact with a great social reality; must we discard the watchwords and slogans which have inspired the heroic struggles of two generations of thinkers and workers, must we revise our philosophy, creed and tactics in the face of the bewildering developments of this war?

It is questions like these, now agitating all Socialist and radical circles, that I shall endeavor to answer in this series of articles

I shall attempt to restate the accepted Socialist theories of the causes and effects of modern international wars, to examine the practical Socialist program for their prevention or curtailment, and to ascertain in the light of the facts now in our possession with reference to the present European conflict, whether these theories and program have stood the test of practical experience.

To begin with, there always has been a radical difference between the Socialist conceptions of war and the philosophy of the non-Socialist peace movements. The bourgeois peace advocates usually consider war and militarism as deliberate institutions voluntarily maintained by modern governments in pursuance of a mistaken policy. Their condemnation of the evil is based mainly on business reasons or ethical grounds. They argue that war and armaments involve enormous losses in lives and property and constant unproductive expenditures, and they naively believe that as soon as it will be demonstrated to the powers that be that war does not pay, they will suspend that branch of their business. The Socialists, on the other hand, realize that under existing conditions wars are inevitable.

As far back as recorded history takes us we are confronted with intermittent but *uncensing outbreaks of* war among nations, and at no period of history has the world been entirely free from its ravages.

International warfare has at all times been indissolubly connected with the social and economic structure of society. In each epoch the ruling classes of the stronger nations have incited wars for advantages suitable to the economic conditions of the time. The ancient nations, based on slave economy, waged war for the capture *of slaves to enrich the households of* their patricians. The medieval barons embarked in warfare for the acquisition of land for the estates of their nobles. The modern capitalist governments resort to arms for the conquest or maintenance of foreign markets for the business of their manufacturers and merchants.

Capitalism is pre-eminently a system of warfare. It is based on the unsocial principle of individual effort and competitive struggle. Every human being is sent out into the world to elbow his way through the throngs of his fellow creatures and to secure his living in fight with every other human being. The fight is sanguinary or bloodless, spectacular or quiet, but it is waged incessantly, without truce or let-up, without pity or mercy.

Primarily it is a war of individuals conducted for individual gain, but for strategic reasons the individuals also band themselves together into groups of varying sizes according to their material interests. Between themselves the capitalists of each category are hostile and antagonistic, but as against the capitalists of other groups with opposite economic interests, they are harmonious and united. Again as to the working class as a whole all individual capitalists and all divergent capitalist interest-groups are blended into one homogeneous class, fighting for the privileges of capital as such against the claims of labor as labor. And similarly every country, regardless of intra-national economic antagonisms, is solidly arrayed against the industrial rivalry of every other country.

For we must bear in mind the all-important fact that the modern nation is primarily an economic organization. Its fundamental object is to secure the material existence of its inhabitants, and all its functions and organs are directed toward that ultimate end. It is first and foremost a round-up section of productive human activity, the unit in modern international industry. All other features of the nation are subordinated to this one determining factor. The element of race has undoubtedly played an important part in the formation of nations, but it can hardly be considered a weighty factor in their present make-up. The unceasing process of race mixture, busily at work for centuries, has practically obliterated all "pure" racial stock in Europe, and the present war furnishes conclusive proof that modern nations do not represent differences of races. Belgium does not defend its national integrity less heroically because its population consists of two almost equally balanced stocks, one distinctly Romanic and the other distinctly Germanic; and Austria and Russia do not fight less effectively as nations because they are made up of conglomerations of countless races.

Thus social evolution develops the gradation of units in the modern competitive struggle for existence—the individual, the class and the nation, with their countless and complex intermediate forms. Each of these units has its own organization and its organs for defensive and offensive warfare. The individual capitalists employ their salesmen and agents to combat their competitors: the capitalists as a class maintain their employers' associations, their lobbies and lawyers, their police and strike-breakers to hold in check their rebellious employees, while the latter resort to their trade unions and political labor parties, their strike leaders and pickets for the enforcement of their claims, and the national government maintains its consular and diplomatic service, its army and its navy for the protection of its interests against foreign nations. In normal times the opposing interests are adjusted by peaceful methods: "gentlemen's understandings" between capitalists, conferences and agreements between employers and employees, and international treaties between the governments. But all the time the inherent and ineradicable antagonism of interests is there, *smoldering under the surface, and at* times it is bound to break out in open and devastating flames. Then we have ruin and bankruptcy of individual capitalists, strikes, lockouts and pitched battles between employers and employees, and war among nations. International war is only one phase of the general industrial warfare upon which our so-called civilization rests.

The Socialists assert that wars are bound to become more frequent and violent as the capitalist system of *production approaches its climax.* In the earlier stages of the modern industrial regime each country is principally engaged in the development of its own resources and has little or no need of foreign markets. But gradually the point is reached at which the home market no longer satisfies the longings of the capitalist heart. The large masses of the population, the workers, are underpaid and their power of consumption is sorely curtailed The unconsumed surplus of manufactured products becomes a drag on the market and is pregnant with industrial stagnation and ruin. The modern capitalists, especially those engaged in large-scale industries, make more profits than they can consume or profitably employ in their own business. They are forced to look for new investments and as the resources of their own country are fully exploited, they must turn to new fields. Thus arises the necessity for foreign trade, with a particular predilection for colonies and dependencies. The latter leads to the modern policy of Imperialism.

"Imperialism" is a comparatively new term in the political dictionary of Europe, and its definition is somewhat vague. It means more than the traditional colonial policy for centuries pursued by the governments of Spain, Holland, England and France. It implies not only the possession of colonies beyond the direct geographical boundaries of a nation, but also the endeavor to unite all such colonies with the mother-country into a dominant international power—an empire, and to steadily extend the territory of such empire. Usually it includes a program of monopolizing the natural resources and trade of the colonies and securing their aid for the defense of the empire without giving them a voice in its government.

It is asserted on seemingly good authority that the foreign colonies acquired by the European powers in pursuance of their policies of imperialism have so far proved dismal failures for the home countries both as fields of investment and as purchasers of commodities. But be this as it may, the fact remains that the ruling classes see their salvation in imperialism, and that the imperialistic policy has been the dominant note in the politics of the principal European countries, particularly England, Germany and France, for the last thirty or forty years.

But the globe is limited. Europe is the seat of the contending "empires." America is removed from imperialistic appetites by the uncompromising Monroe doctrine. Australia is preempted by the English. The annexable territory is therefore confined to certain parts of Asia and Africa, and as all European powers contend for the same prize, international complications and clashes are in the long run inevitable. This leads to another aggravated and aggravating feature of modern European politics—Militarism.

A strong military force is indispensable to the maintenance of a modern capitalistic government, especially one that has embarked on imperialistic adventures.

The army of each great European power is, of course, meant primarily for the imperialistic neighbor and rival, but that is not its sole function. The native races in the outlying colonies are not always eager to be annexed and "civilized." They must often be subdued by force of arms and kept in subjugation by the same means. The brutal treatment to which the natives are habitually subjected at the hands of their European conquerors constitutes one of the strongest counts in the indictment of the policy of imperialism.

A highly developed capitalist government moreover needs a strong army almost as much for internal as for external purposes. The same economic monstrosities which lead to the desperate policy of imperialism, create a deep-seated popular dissatisfaction and unrest at home. The modern capitalist state is built on the crater of a volcano—it is always in fear of an impending social revolution, and the army is needed to quell any serious outbreak of revolt which may occur from day to day. With all their forms of democracy the ultra-capitalist governments of Europe are largely based on military force.

And as the efficiency of the armed and naval forces of a nation must necessarily be measured by its potential ability to cope with the similar forces *of the rival powers, each competing* capitalist nation naturally strives to outdo the other in armament, and this military rivalry, accompanied by constant drilling for war, at length becomes itself a war-inciting institution. Among the other factors making for wars among the modern nations are the historic grudges which they bear against each other. The wars of the past lay the foundation for the wars of the future. France has never forgotten or forgiven the amputation of Alsace-Lorraine from its body politic, and the recent Balkan war has left a multitude of unsettled scores. And finally, wars are encouraged by the *sentiment of a narrow and false* patriotism, which every modern government deliberately implants in the minds of the people from each childhood and which consists in the glorification of militarism and the insidious dissemination of racial and national prejudices.

The Socialist diagnosis of the causes of modern wars may thus be summed up in one sentence: The basic cause is capitalism; the contributory causes are imperalism, militarism, social unrest, international grudges and pseudo-partiotism.

This is the accepted Socialist view as it has gradually evolved from 1866, when the subject was first discusesd in the congress of the old International in Geneva, until 1907, when the International Congress at Stuttgart formulated the most complete and authoritative Socialist expression on war and militarism.

Let us now examine whether the theory was borne out by the facts and conditions which have preceded and precipitated the present war.

The modern era of large-scale industry may be said to date from the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871; and nothing has been more astounding in the history of the human race than the rapid growth of capitalism since that date. The globe-encircling network of railroads, telegraphs and cables; the huge fleet of colossal steamships; the gigantic machinery of production; the fabulous individual fortunes; the big corporations and international trusts are practically all products of the last four decades. The present industrial generation has broken all past records and established undreamed-of standards.

When the victorious Prussians exacted a war indemnity of a billion dollars from France forty-three years ago, the sum seemed almost incredible in magnitude. Today the national wealth of Germany alone is sixty times that amount, and the five principal countries at war represent an aggregate invested capital exceeding the famous war indemnity almost three hundred times. In 1870 the entire annual foreign trade of the British Empire, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Belgium was about seven billion dollars; in 1913, it approximated twenty billions.

The development of ultra-capitalist industry, and particularly the advent of great industrial consolidations, necessarily led to the political consolidation of Europe. So long as the industries were conducted on a moderate scale and with little interdependence, the numerous small countries of Europe, with their narrow boundaries, did not seriously interfere with the commercial interests. But large national and international industries required corresponding political units. The foundation of the German Empire, the unification of Italy and the consolidation of Austro-Hungary coincide with the beginnings of the large modern industrial consolidations. And as every large business concern finds it expedient to establish branch offices outside of its home city, so every commercial nation thought it necessary to secure foreign colonies as adjunct to its trade on the world market.

The British Empire, which now occupies one-fourth of the earth's surface, has had numerous foreign colonies for centuries, but many of its most valued and extensive possessions, such as Nigeria, British East Africa, Rhodesia and Transvaal, have been acquired within the alst thirty years. Cecil Rhodes and Sir George Goldie alone have added to the empire, within the last twenty-five years, a domain greater than all British India.

France, whose colonial policy dates back to the seventeenth century, has within the last forty years acquired a larger area of outlying territory than in the two hundred and fifty years preceding that period.

The German Empire began its political career without any colonies, and it was not until 1884 that it established its first African settlement in Togoland. Within the fifteen years *following it has acquired by conquest,* treaties, occupation and leases a territory estimated at more than a million square miles, or about five times the size of the mother country.

But what determines the modern imperialistic policy of the European powers is not so much the avidity with which they seize foreign lands as the uses which they make of them and the spirit in which they govern them

By the middle of the last century Great Britain had generally come to regard her colonies as a thoroughly unprofitable investment, and the accepted policy of the government was to neglect and practically abandon them. But, with the rise of Europe, English colonial policy took a sharp turn. The tendency toward a "complacent dissolution of the empire" was suddenly checked about 1875, and the opposite policy of welding the colonies in a close and organic union with the United Kingdom was inaugurated. The Colonial Defense Committee was established in 1885 to be followed by the institution of Imperial Conferences of Colonies in 1907. The commercial bonds between the mother country and the colonies were strengthened by preferential custom duties, and the colonies were induced [illegible] money and service toward the general imperial defense. A similar policy was followed by France and Germany.

No less remarkable than the spread [illegible] was the growth of militarism during the eventful period of 1871-1914. Prior to 1871 Prussia was practically alone among the European countries to maintain a standing army based on compulsory service. Since then every European power, with the exception of Great Britain, has [illegible] that plan. In 1871, the [illegible] standing land force of the six principal countries now at war was about 1,500,000. Today it is double that number. The aggregate military and naval budget in the same countries was about $400,000,000 in 1871, as against 1,700,000,000 for 1913, an increase of more than 400 per cent.

And during all that period the growth of popular dissatisfaction and organized revolt kept pace with the acute development of the capitalist system, the spread of imperialism and the increasing burdens of militarism. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war the Socialist and labor movement of Europe was quite insignificant. The Social-Democratic Party of Germany had two solitary representatives in the newly formed Reichstag and a voting strength of less than 125,000. In the other countries of Europe Socialism had no political influence and trade-unionism no economic strength. In 1914, the Socialist parties of Europe represented a voting contingent of almost 10,000,000 and had more than 600 representatives in the national parliaments. The trade-union movement was almost as powerful as the Socialist movement.

And these movements had begun to seriously threaten the existence of the ruling classes and the stability of the monarchies. In Germany, the Social Democratic movement had progressed by leaps and bounds until it embraced more than a third of the entire population. Under normal conditions the government of the Empire was bound to pass into Socialist control within a few years. In France, the Socialists had developed an ever-growing influence in the shaping of the nation's political destinies, and the labor unions had given the government a few very uncomfortable tussles. In England, Austria and Belgium the Socialist and labor movements made rapid strides toward political and industrial power. In Russia the autocracy of the Romanoffs had a narrow escape from being crushed by the revolutionary workers and peasants in 1905; and shortly before the war there were copious symptoms of a formidable revival of the movement.

Thus the logic of capitalist development had created an inextricable situation for the governments of the principal countries of Europe. The industrial demands of each were for ever new markets, but the globe was practically pre-empted. The commercial and military rivalry among the nations called for ever larger armaments, but the heavy burdens of militarism had already become physically insupportable. The revolt of the workers was growing ever more threatening; but it was beyond the power of the governments to remove the causes of unrest rooted in the very heart of the capitalist system. Nothing could save them from a certain collapse except a general European blood-letting. A successful war might win for the victorious nation new colonies and markets, revive their industry and prosperity, drown the outcry of revolt in shouts of patriotism, and perhaps bring about an international agreement for limitation of armaments.

And so the nations of Europe prepared for war. They were ready for it. For years they have been watching and threatening one another. For years Europe has been an armed camp. The clash might have come somewhat earlier. It might have been delayed somewhat. But in the long run it was inevitable. It is idle to place the blame for the monstrous crime on any particular nation or government, to seek the aggressor. Capitalism has made this war, and all the nations are the victims.

The savage war in Europe is a terrible but brilliant confirmation of the Socialist philosophy and predictions. It is a solemn warning to the United States:—The Metropolitan

"SCOTTIE IN JAPAN," AT THE GRAND THEATRE, Tuesday Dec. 15

A. F. of L. CONVENTION ADJOURNS

PHILADELPHIA.—All officers of the American Federation of Labor were re-elected yesterday by acclamation for the first time in the history of the labor movement. San Francisco was selected as the 1915 convention city.

William Green, International Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, accepted the nomination for eighth vice-president and was elected unanimously.

It appeared to be the wish of the representatives of all the labor organizations that the miners be represented in the executive council. Owing to this expressed sentiment, President White called a caucus of the miner delegates, and in view of President White's very arduous duties to his own organization, it was agreed that Secretary Green should represent the miners in the executive council.

The one dramatic incident of the gathering was when William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, and a member of the Mine Workers' Union, took the chair by courtesy of President Gompers and presided over the convention while Frank Hayes, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, delivered an impassioned de- [illegible] denounced an editorial attack made on the Colorado miners by a Philadelphia newspaper.

"We do stand for law and order. What the miners of Colorado are fighting for and [illegible] not are the laws of the State of Colorado, and any violence which has taken place has been due to the anarchistic action of the coal operators," declared Hayes, addressing his remarks to Secretary Wilson as presiding officer. "We have hopes now that the President of the United States will help us enforce the laws of Colorado."

If you go forth to strike a blow for the interests of the capitalist you are promised your job, but if you strike for your own interests you're given a job. Not much difference? Eh! What?

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MICHEL LOCAL
No. 2334
Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—R. Beard, secretary.

PARK LOCAL
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Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—Thos. Thompson.

CARBONDALE LOCAL
No. 2227
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.—J. Mitchell, Sec., Box 105, Coleman.

BANKHEAD LOCAL
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Meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Bankhead Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Fund attached.—Frank Wheatley, Fin. Sec., Bankhead, Alta.

COALHURST LOCAL
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Meet every Friday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Frank Barringham, Sec., Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.

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MAPLE LEAF LOCAL
No. 2829
Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in Union Hall, Maple Leaf. No Sick Society.—Thos. G. Harries, Sec., Passburg, Alta.

LETHBRIDGE LOCAL
No. 574
Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.—L. Moore, Sec.-Treas.

BELLEVUE LOCAL
No. 431
Meet every Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Socialist Hall.—James Burke, Sec., Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.

CORBIN LOCAL
No. 2877
Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—R. Garbutt, sec., Corbin, B.C.

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What I Saw In Germany

By George Nasmyth, of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, U.S.

(The author describes experiences in Germany between August 23 and September 4, 1914.)

Before I could begin to see anything in Germany in its right proportions, I had to become accustomed to the new atmosphere. Passing out from under the partial vacuum of the English Censorship I drew a deep breath of free air in Holland, which receives news from all sources, and then plunged into the partial vacuum of German Censorship. The German Customs officials at Goch asked me politely if I had any English newspapers in my possession. I thought this rather strange at the time, but ascribed it to Prussianism in general until on my return to free liberty-loving England I was searched at Folkestone, and all my copies of the German newspapers, the German White Paper and other official documents were confiscated.

The establishment of Prussianism in England which the war has caused should make it easier for the two countries to understand each other after the war at least.

From the accounts of Germany which I had read in the English papers I expected to find everything in confusion, the whole economic labor of the country broken up, a half-starved population on the verge of revolution, the railway service suspended, cholera rampant in Berlin, and various other interesting manifestations of German demoralization.

But I could discover none of these things; in outward appearance, at least the Germany at the end of August was the same Germany that I had seen at the end of July, or at any time during the past three years; a slightly smaller proportion of soldiers visible in the streets, perhaps, and a slightly larger proportion of women and children. The streets were a little quieter and even a little more immaculate than usual; a tense air of solemnity and resigned sorrow had taken the place of the usual expression of cheerfulness and happiness on the faces of the people but otherwise life was going on much as usual. Instead of a suspended railway service, I travelled in the greatest luxury and comfort on one of the four express trains which are running daily between Cologne and Berlin as between the other important cities. Instead of unemployment, I found a temporary scarcity of labor, so that women and boys had to be employed temporarily as ticket collectors in the Underground and conductors in the street cars. Instead of a scarcity of food, I found the whole available population, women, boy scouts, and the old men, engaged in bringing in one of the largest crops in the recent agricultural history of the country. Instead of cholera and disease raging everywhere, I found the most perfect sanitary arrangements and the highest medical ability everywhere in the service of the public and the state, and a smaller proportion of disease than for many years past. Instead of revolution, I found an absolutely united people, resolved to stand together until the last against the whole world full of enemies, who, as the Germans believe, are resolved to crush the German people and civilization into the ground and to dismember the German Empire. Instead of hunger and bread riots, I found that the wonderful social organization of the country had been still further perfected through the co-operation of the Government with the Social Democrats and the woman's organizations, so that not a single man, woman or child of the whole 65,000,000 was suffering from hunger. The school children were being provided with nourishing food, and 5,000 people, largely refugees from East Prussia, were being supplied with nutritious meals at a penny each, or free of charge if they were without means. The soldiers of families at the front were being paid promptly and the prices of food were normal. During my three years of study in Germany I had never been able to find any slums, I had never seen a beggar or a drunken man, and the wonderful social organization which had produced this condition has been extended and perfected to meet the crisis. The war means a long step towards socialism, of course, for the rich must voluntarily or involuntarily supply the needs of the poor. From what I saw in Germany, however, I would judge that the war will produce there less actual suffering in the form of hunger and poverty than in any of the other countries engaged.

No moratorium has been declared in Germany, the banks have not been closed for a single day, and people were redepositing in the savings banks the money which they had withdrawn in the first days of panic. Some people were even paying their taxes for 1915 and 1916 in advance in order to help the Government and get the benefit of the 4 per cent discount which was offered. The extent to which the surface indications correspond or fail to correspond with the economic realities is very difficult to judge. When I asked business men in Germany about the underlying conditions they shook their heads and looked thoughtful, just as business men do in England. With the exception of the armament industries, it is certain that in Germany, as in all the other countries concerned, nobody is going to reap any economic gain from the war. This is, I believe, one of the doctrines of the Norman Angell philosophy.

I talked with many of the Englishmen who had been held in Germany at the outbreak of the war, and brought back with me a score of letters from them to their friends in England; all testified without exception to the kindness and courtesy with which they were being treated in Germany—another shock to the impression which I had gathered from the English Press. Dr. Rushbrook, for example, the editor of the Peacemaker, whom I saw several times while in Berlin, was being entertained at the home of Pastor Siegmund-Schultze.

For the prisoners of war, especially the French, there has been such an outburst of humanitarian feeling, particularly on the part of the women, that the Government has been compelled to issue a proclamation which is posted on the walls of Cologne and other cities, stating that all the prisoners of war were being well cared for by the Government, and forbidding the citizens to give them flowers, champagne and other luxuries—on the principle of "do not feed the animals."

I saw the whole international situation suddenly turn upside down when I passed from England into Germany. Through English eyes I saw the war as an attack by Germany upon France and Belgium, with Russia almost entirely outside the horizon; through German eyes I saw the war as an attack by Russia upon Germany, with almost all the other countries outside the horizon. In England I travelled in the train with Belgian refugees fleeing before the German invasion; in Germany I travelled in the train with German refugees fleeing before the Russian invasion along hundreds of miles of the eastern frontier. The balance of power which I saw in England as a defensive alliance against the aggressive intentions of Germany became there a plot compounded of the Russian determination to break up Austria, the French determination for "revanche," and the English determination to smash the German fleet and commerce. In England public opinion I saw the war lord as the new Napoleon, determined to bring all the world into subjection; in Germany I saw him as the representative of a united people defending themselves against a ring of enemies who had long been planing to break up the German Empire, but had been forced by the assassination in Serajevo to embark on their course of dismemberment a little earlier than they had intended.

A few things remained right side up. In Germany I found among the leaders of the four million Social Democrats a hatred of Imperialism and Militarism more bitter and more intense than in England or in America (it was strange to talk with these men after reading the reports that they had been shot!) "But militarism is the worst possible way in which to fight militarism," they said. "It has forced us to make this choice; either we must temporarily join forces with militarism or we must stand by and see our country overrun by the Russians. Prussianism is bad enough, but we prefer it to Russianism." The Social Democratic Party had almost attained to power. It secured 34 per cent of the votes at the last election in 1912, and has been gaining at the rate of more than 1 per cent. of the total votes a year for the past twenty years. In co-operation with the next most Radical Party, the Progressive People's Party, the Social Democrats were looking forward to victory and the control of the Government at the next election in 1917. What will be the result of the use of the crude instruments of military force no one can tell, but from what I saw in Germany I should say that if Germany is crushed and humiliated in this war, the overthrow of Prussianism and militarism in Germany will be set back for a generation. Prussianism must be destroyed, but the only people who can destroy it are the German people.

I heard everywhere in Germany, as I have been hearing everywhere in England and from America, "as far as is humanly possible this must be the last war." From all the scores of Germans with whom I talked (business men, leaders in religion and education), I received the same reply to my question in regard to the German demands in case of German victory. "In case of victory we will not ask for one foot of territory in Europe," was the almost unanimous reply. "Alsace-Lorraine has been enough for us, and it is against the German principle to have a hostile population within our borders. We are fighting a war of defence, and our chief concern is to secure the integrity of our country."

In England and all the outside world I saw Austria and Germany looked upon as the aggressors, and their policies as the sole cause of the war. In Germany I found that Russia and England were considered the aggressors and the cause of the war; Russia because of her determination to break up the Austrian Empire, and England because without the assurance of her support Russia would never have embarked upon her career of aggression. I believe that if delegates from all the countries concerned could be gathered together each would declare: "We have no desire for aggression; we are fighting only in self-defence."

A wise man presiding over this conference might say, "This is a war of mutual fear. None of you know what you are fighting for; you are as far apart as the poles from understanding each other. Go to your Governments, tell them to call back their armies into their own countries, and order the soldiers to lay down their arms and go back to their families and workshops."

During the past three years I have been in all the European countries engaged in the struggle, and I have found militarists and imperialists in all of them. Each has its own national type of Bernhardis, Treitschkes, and advocates of Nietzsche's philosophy. But, I thank God I have found in each of them also men who have recognized that the whole philosophy of force is false, that militarism must be destroyed, and that all social progress in the future depends upon the union of the forces of democracy and progress for the solution of the international problem, and the establishment of those ideas which will give the secure basis for a permanent peace. For the present need these men are the salt of the earth. Any solution of the present conflict which does not depend upon an intellectual revolution and which does not radically alter the present relations of the States of Europe must necessarily be a temporary one. I have found an increasing number of men in Germany, as in all other countries who realize this. Call it Utopia if you will, they say, but the only alternative to another forty-four years of frenzied armament competition leading to another Armageddon is some kind of a concert or federation of Europe, leading to the federation of the world.—War and Peace.

THE REAL CAUSE OF WAR

If the Republican Party can be considered as speaking for the American capitalist class—and when has it ceased to be the spokesman for that class? the capitalists of the United States are ready to plunge the country into war with Japan or China, or both, over the markets of the Oriental world.

The leader of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives, Jas. R. Mann, in a speech on October 1, opposing independence for the Philippine Island, said that war with "the East" was certain to come eventually, because, due to the rapid industrial development of the Orient, the capitalists of China and Japan would soon be supplying their home markets with commodities and would be seeking a foreign outlet for their surplus products in competition with American capitalists. Mann said this would force the United States to go to war, and he wanted to have the Philippine Islands dependent on the United States in case of that emergency. For that reason he opposed their independence.

Coming from the chosen leader of the Republican Party in the popular branch of Congress, and from a man who, in the last few weeks, frequently has been pointed out as material for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1916, the utterances of Mann are considered as the most definite Republican expression with reference to the Philippines ever made in Congress, and a most important statement of the lengths to which the capitalists will go to maintain their economic supremacy. The Republican leader declared that a fight for commercial supremacy would inevitably lead to war, thus virtually admitting the contention of the Socialists that the clash of the economic interests of sections of the capitalist class causes war.

Mann arose to discuss the Jones Philippine Bill, an Administration-approved measure, which would liberalize the government of the Islands in behalf of the people there, and give them a definite promise of ultimate self-government. He followed Manuel L. Quezon, the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Congress, who had made an eloquent plea for the liberty of his people.

Mann began his remarks by saying that he wondered how many of his colleagues were carrying in their mind's eye the picture of recent developments in the North Pacific Ocean.

"Only a few years ago Japan was opened to the world and to the modern civilization," said Mann. "The changes which have been made in Japan, the marvellous growth of her influence, are not to be equalled by any other nation, I think, in the history of the world.

"Close to Japan, lying like a sleeping monster of the world is China, with her vast territory, with her immense population, and that which was going on a few years ago in Japan is now going on in China. The awakening of China is more marvellous, per-

[illegible] the civilization of our modern days and engages in production, we will enter upon a series of competitive efforts with the Far East never yet equalled [illegible]

"The great population of China, we say, shall not be permitted to come to our shores. At the same time we say that China shall not be permitted to shut out our people nor our goods. Such a position as we take cannot be abandoned by our people, but it can never be enforced, in the long run, without the power to enforce it.

"When China is awakened and the tendency comes which always comes to an awakened nation, thickly populated, going out into the world either with her own people or with the production of goods made by her people, we will have a conflict on our hands which will last for many years, possibly for many centuries.

"And we who are now legislating, if we do not bear in mind the possibilities not merely of to-day, or to-morrow, or of one hundred years from now, of the inevitable conflict, commercial or otherwise, which we must meet in the Far East, have forgotten the principles which ought to actuate us.

"I have no doubt that it is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow morning that a conflict will come between the Far East and the Far West across the Pacific Ocean. All history teaches us that avoidance of this conflict is impossible.

"I hope that it may be only a commercial conflict, I hope that war may not come, I hope there will be no conflict of arms. But I have little faith that in this world of ours people and races are able to meet in competition for a long period without armed conflict. A fight for commercial supremacy leads in the end to a fight with arms, because that is the final arbiter between nations."

In these remarks of the Republican leader in the House the American working class has a clear statement of the nefarious purposes of the capitalist class of this country. Just so [illegible] unhindered the predicted war will come, for the economic conflict will be there, and the capitalists on neither side will give in until they have caused millions of working men to be slaughtered on the battlefields.

Already the cry has gone up, even from capitalist advocates of peace, to stop talking about Philippine Independence. These people know their "peace" talk to be the veriest humbug; they know that, when it comes to be a question for the capitalist class to move forward or to move backward in the vile art of profit-getting, the capitalist class will ruin the nation before it will consent to lose its chance at or its monopoly of the flesh-pots. They have seen the collapse of their "peace" efforts in Europe, and they will see the identical collapse in this country, if the working class does not prevent the capitalist demonstration by ending capitalism.—Weekly People.

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"MILITARISM" NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

With an almost monotonous regularity the capitalist press has informed us that the one great purpose, the one redeeming feature of the present war would be the annihilation for ever and aye of all traces of Militarism. We have said repeatedly that this was the veriest humbug, and that these assertions regarding the downfall of Militarism were so many grains of dust thrown into the public eye to blind it to the real, the basic cause of this titanic upheaval.

The war fever is so intense, and rampant jingoism so aggressive that the ordinary amenities of a dispassionately considered discussion are conspicuous by their absence. Not to assume the attitude of "My (emphasis on the "my") country right or wrong," and—but she is never wrong!—is to court fierce denunciation from the perfervid protagonists of powder—for the other fellow.

These self same partizans glibly aver "Britons never shall be slaves"; "An Englishman's Home is his castle"; then, as though to substantiate the logic of these assertions will probably cite the difference between the conscript soldiers of Germany and Austria (ignoring for the nonce that this applies with equal force to French, Russian and Belgian) and the volunteer fighter for Britain.

Surely these rabid utterances will be slightly (if not considerably) modified now that the mask has been thrown aside and we see militaristic autocracy possessed of powers equalling either Kaiserism or Czarism. This is no exaggeration on our part, and as corroborative evidence of the exactness of the statements made would suggest that the reader peruse, mark and inwardly digest the subjoined reproduction of what the cable brings from London:

MARTIAL LAW IS SUPREME IN ENGLAND

Private Property Rights are Gone—Even Courts Are Superseded—Military are Absolute ....

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The new regulations for the defense of the realm in the Consolidation Act published Monday give the admiralty and army council virtual power to abrogate all ordinary liberties of British subjects, and invest them with absolute powers to do whatever they think necessary for defense. "All rights of private property go, the fighting leaders having power to take any land or buildings, commandeer any factories or workshops, clear inhabitants from any district, and unlimited power to search and arrest.

Rights of trial by judge and jury cease, court martial having power to inflict on any civilian punishment by death, penal servitude for life or a less penalty.

The government has, however, through the Lord Chancellor, promised that no civilian British subject, not under martial law, shall be deprived of life by court martial until parliament meets again.

These drastic regulations, six months ago unthinkable, today are taken as a matter of course by all classes.

Lord Hailsbury, however, says the proposal of the bill is the most unconstitutional thing that ever happened in this country.

We would ask any individual whose chauvinism is not so deeply rooted, that a little (no matter how small the portion) common sense may be brought to bear on the subject, if he has ever read of a "ukase" proclaimed by the Czar of all the Russians with more absolutistic powers than those regulations of "The Consolidation Act." There is no use to blink at the power the provisions of this act confer; in plain matter of fact language it means that whatever liberties a British subject may have heretofore fancied were his in perpetuity, he may now be deprived without even a "with-your-pleasure," or "by-your-permission" gesture, of every vestige of them if the military or naval authorities in their wisdom (sic) deem it essential to do so for the protection of the Empire.

Think of it, you who have so proudly declaimed about the glorious victories fought for by your forefathers which resulted in the trial by jury, are all swept away like thistledown before the breeze by this edict.

And who have argued so strenuously about "British justice," "fairplay," and other ethical shibboleths, ought to be convinced that they are all moonshine, and that when the exigencies demand the arbiter in the final analysis is MIGHT.

Very probably we shall be treated to woolly disquisitions upon the necessity of such steps being taken, and to these that boldly assert it is part of the game of war, we have no objection to offer, but it is the pharasaical arguments of the "better-than-thou" type which nauseate every lover of candor and outspokenness.

One little touch of sugar coating to this pill is the assurance by the Lord Chancellor that no British subject, not under martial law, shall be deprived of life by court martial until parliament meets again.

It were a shame to spoil such a beautiful reversion to the Medieval Age by so flagrant a sample of civilized pusillanimity as the meagre concession referred to. This puerile play to the gallery ought to be frowned upon, in fact, deleted, otherwise it looks too much like absolutism with a minus sign—(an unthinkable possibility). Note, however, it is only applicable to the British subject, who (this merely incidental) has a vote. The unlucky mortal other than a British subject who incurs the displeasure of a military or naval potentate may be tried by court martial and shot without the benefit of either judge or jury. There is no mention as to whether he will be without the benefit of clergy or whether he will be scientifically drawn and quartered before the extreme penalty is visited upon him.

Apologists may claim this is an extreme and absurd view to take of the case, that the military officials will not be carried away by malice nor permit spleen to govern their actions. For the sake of argument we will admit the force of the contention but there is always the fear of the misguided zealot endowed with plenary powers and imbued with fanaticism resultant from being dressed in a little brief authority, committing acts that may savor of the "Zabern" affair. It is folly to pooh-pooh such a possibility. Men are men, regardless of the flag they are born under, and if the old saying in "Vino Veritas" be correct, no less so is "an open door would tempt a saint," which in plain English means that unbridled license in British military circles is likely to breed the despotism so pronounced among the German officials, and which has been so caustically denounced by Old Country writers.

Prior to the outbreak to have hinted at the possibility of so drastic an edict being issued in Britain would have been scouted as the product of a sorely diseased imagination, yet it is now accepted with complaisance, plainly indicative of the obsequiousness paid to the super-law dictators.

Doubtless when more quiescent times have arrived and the great mass have reached the analytical stage we may look for a readjustment carrying with it a relegation to Limbo of all these anti-social manifestoes of Might and Militarism.

WILL SECURE CHEAP APPLES FOR PEOPLE

OTTAWA.—Acting on the suggestion of Dr. Dan Johnston, fruit commissioner, that municipalities should organize to secure apples direct from the farmers to sell cheaply to the consumers, the city of Ottawa has decided to try the experiment. The city council will secure as a trial a carload of apples from western Ontario. The apples will be purchased loose for about 45 cents a barrel, and loaded into the car with hay padding to protect them. Counting freight and all it is figured that the apples can be retailed in Ottawa for about $1.25 for two bags. If the plan works well and they arrive in good shape the city will purchase several more carloads.—Calgary Herald.

If the above plan works out satisfactorily the city might also purchase potatoes, cabbage, beets, etc., direct from the agriculturist; flour and feed direct from the miller; beef, mutton and veal direct from the stock raiser; chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc., from the poultry man; milk, butter and cheese direct from the dairyman, and, in fact, take upon itself the labor of caterer to the entire community. If it be applicable to apples why not extend the plan to every other necessary commodity? Of course it would meet with a fierce opposition from the army of wholesale and retail dealers. Such an outcry would be quite natural for the very simple reason that it would spell their complete undoing. Their slogan would be: "It's an infringement upon private enterprise." This is quite correct, and as it is nowadays "Every man for himself and the Devil take the hindmost," they, the wholesale and retail dealers are far more philanthropic towards themselves than to anybody else, to them it is of less import that ten thousand sink than that they should be unable to keep afloat.

This action on the part of the City of Ottawa is establishing a most dangerous (!) precedent (i. e. *dangerous to the middle man*), *and whilst it will* not affect the development of capitalism directly, if it be carried to a successful issue the working class may even draw the deduction that if municipalities can effect an economy by eliminating the profit on the smaller scale, then why not carry it still further and abolish the Profit System altogether? This, indeed, would be extremely dangerous to the master class. However, we don't expect they will have many wakeful hours on this score, as there are yet too many individuals in human society who say "It's always been so and I expect it always will be so."

Japan's Advancement

No better evidence that Japan has emerged from barbarism (sic) and is now well advanced along the high-road of civilization (!) is necessary than the following:

"A Tokio despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company reports a serious mine disaster at Hokkaido, the northernmost of the main islands of Japan. It is reported that 500 miners are dead.

Hokkaido is a term used by the Japanese to designate the northern part of the empire—i. e., the island of Yezo, the southern half of Sakhalin, and the Kuriles.

As another convincing proof of the determination of the U. S. authorities to preserve a strict neutrality Secretary Daniels of the U. S. Navy has expressed approval of the action of Lieut.-Commander F. I. Evans, commanding the naval training station at Newport, R. I., forbidding the apprentices from singing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

"My Country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of . . . . ?

To the Plain People of Europe

By Charles Erskine Scott Wood in "The Public."

Why are you killing each other? What is your quarrel? Why did you so suddenly hate each other? What have you against each other?—you plain peoples who do the working and the fighting, the paying and the dying? How much did you have to say about bringing on this world-conflagration in which you will be the destroyed? Yes, I know you are throwing up your hats for Kaiser and Czar, president, emperor, King and fatherland—patriotism.

There can be no folly without fools. You threw up your hats and died for Charles of England, the curled voluptuary—for Peter the Great and Napoleon. You have always died for your rulers, for God, and fatherland. What God? The God of Christians? If Christ stood for Christianity, Christianity stands for peace on earth, good will toward men—the universal brotherhood of men. But it has failed to deliver its promise. By their fruits ye shall know them. . . . If your God be Christ, He doesn't want you to fight for Him. He rebuked Peter for drawing the sword. What fatherland are you fighting for? The soil where you happened to open your eyes: How much of it do you own? German peasants? Russian peasants? French peasants? English peasants? Austrian peasants? What is this thing you call fatherland? Surely you are not fighting for dirt owned by others. What has this fatherland done for you? Are you free? Are you happy, you and your children? Are there no privileged classes, no monopolies, no nobilities which are not noble, no aristocracies which are not aristocratic?

Is the Russian fatherland so much kinder and freer and finer than all other fatherlands that you must die for it? And so with all the other fatherlands. You migrated from one to another peaceably; you intermarried and made business partnerships. Why must you so suddenly kill each other? The Jews fighting for the Russian fatherland is very laughable. What is your quarrel? I know the quarrel of your rulers, but what is your quarrel, and when a mailed fist waves why do you yell and huzza and go out to die? Why did your fathers—the plain people—go out to die for Francis I. and Louis XIV. of France? And Socialism: What has become of its universal brotherhood? "Workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and the world to gain."

Socialism said every workman's home the world over was one common fatherland. The red flag of Socialism meant the red blood of all humanity in common brotherhood, but it seems it is no more controlling force than Christianity. It has become "Workers of France, unite to murder your brothers, the workers of Germany;" "Workers of Russia, unite to cut the throats of the workers of Austria."

I repeat for the third time: Why are you doing it? What is your quarrel? I know your rulers' quarrel. The Austrian governing class who despise you plain peoples wanted the Balkan states; wanted to limit the power of the Russian ruling class. The Russian governing class felt the same about the Austrian class. The brutally impossible demands of Austria upon Servia on the assassination of Prince Ferdinand were a pretext to force Austrian government upon the Balkans. The Balkan peoples were not consulted. Why should they be? The German ruling calss, capitalistic and aristocratic, feared any increase in Russian power and a destruction of the balance of power. Do you wield it? adjust it? or arrange it? And the German government was tied to the Austrian government by treaty as well as policy. What have you to do with government? So the Russian rulers, those who can tap a wire and mobilize armies, mobilized; and the German rulers, who can tap a wire, mobilized. Who of you, my dear plain peoples, can tap a wire? And France, with forty years of mourning wreaths on the statue of Alsace-Lorraine, forty years of cherished revenge, but above all million on millions of money loaned by French capitalists to Russia—France mobilized. The God of Peace must have been much confused by this time, for when Germany, as a war measure, a self-preservation measure (war knows none of the niceties of peace), violated the neutrality of Belgium and her own guaranty, England joined the Dance of Death.

This was a good, honorable pretext for English rulers, but after all, it was only a pretext. . . . The English people were not as generous nor as docile as the German in paying the military budget. England for motives of economy and commercialism (not Christianity), sought to end the period of backbreaking armaments, but Germany would not agree.

It was everywhere a case of force against force, power against power, money against money. And if you the burden-bearers, the driven cattle, can show me what interest you have in the game or why you should die for capitalistic rulers now any more than for warring dukes in the Middle Ages I will be glad to know.

If it had not been for the courage and wisdom of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan our young fools would be fighting in Mexico today and next year, at the behest of our government, for such splendid patriots as William Randolph Hearst and Harrison Gray Otis.

"I have laughed at this cry for "civilized warfare" and the protest against dum-rum bullets. There is no such thing as civilized warfare, and if you engage in wholesale human butchery why be nice about just how much you rip a man up? . . .

I know things that even on the march the censor will suppress—hasty executions of innocent men; men overdriven on the march lying down to vomit from exhaustion and kicked into their places again. War is brutal and begets brutality. Young soft lads of nineteen or twenty killed on the march, or, if not killed, brutalized forever. "Civilized warfare"—why not "Christian warfare? . . .

You German workingmen, did you know until you were told that your right to live was in danger? Did you know it you Russians? You English and French workers? Do you know it now? How in danger? Why in danger? From whom? The domains, powers and privileges of your rulers may have been in danger from the ambitions of rivals, but why could not these things have gone on as they were till you overthrew the governing class? Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and if you really do believe you are brothers the world over and have the courage to die for that instead of for a government by aristocracy or plutocracy you will gain the world and your own souls.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

EARSDON, ENGLAND. — Every thinking reader will agree that we are living in a strange and very mysterious age. We have the principal nations of Europe involved in one of the most cruel and monstrous wars known to history, and yet how strange is human thought when we come to measure it by the standard of reason and justice. We have many today who are crying shame to such cruel methods that call for men to slay each other in order to gain fame for a few despotic junkers. Well, we agree they are in perfect order in taking such a stand, yet I have before me the the annual report of the Lancashire county medical officer of health, Dr. Sergeant, and for 1913 we find that Lancashire found employment for 745,863 females and 104,173 children as compared with 1,480,735 men. The list of wage-earning workers included 211,000 married women.

Now to my point: Many of the above persons that I refer to as taking the stand against such cruel, despotic warfare are found to be some of those factory employers in Lancashire. Listen to these awful remarks from the industrial battlefield in the report by Dr. Sergeant. The rate of infantile mortality shows a rise from 104 in 1912 to 124 in 1913 per 1,000 children born. Now, I do not desire to detail this report in full. But to what is this heavy death rate of babies due? There are many reasons, and Dr. Sergeant ascribes the principal causes to prematurity and immaturity, arising from the employment of women in factories. But there are other factors which prove much negligence on the part of local authorities in not providing better sanitary arrangements for the care of the children of women who, through economic reasons, are compelled to seek work in the factories. To prove the neglect of the Kirkham urban district in carrying out their reformed duties, that district has the infant mortality of 348 per 1,000 births. This really is not a factory district, but a small area on the sea coast in an open country known as a health resort in Lancashire. Of course the factory employers must not be blamed for that, but there is ample proof to show the mill conditions and the sacrifice of so many infant lives and married women's conditions in the mills. The attention of the government is to be drawn to it by the labor party when they assemble tomorrow. Note the deaths of children under one year in that district total 4,850. Is not the industrial battlefield paying a great price for its product? But the time is not far distant when labor will be heard and heeded. Wonderful light has been shed upon the mind and thought of the British democracies during this war which will be heard.

Now we come to the one other important question regarding the Belgian refugees, of which there are many thousands in England. The Glasgow employers are offering to employ these people in the various branches of labor, including mines and quarries. They are offering to the women situations in various callings, yet there are thousands of British workers out of work in Scotland. Do not misunderstand my meaning, Mr. Editor. The British is too warm-hearted to allow a Belgian worker to be out in the cold without work, but certainly the British workers have a perfect right to see that these people, who have endured so much of late but are now sharing the generosity of the British workers, that they are only right in asking these people to become members of the various trades unions and work only under such trades union rate of wages. Can you wonder, Mr. Editor, at these workers being dissatisfied at these employers wanting to engage Belgian women as dressmakers when there are already over four hundred dressmakers out of employment in Glasgow.

There is something wrong and it will have to be righted. The Glasgow Labor party is firmly opposed to refugees replacing home labor under the present circumstances. Regarding our mining districts, work runs about four days per week in Yorkshire and other Midland districts, and in Durham and Northumberland. Work is very fair at some pits and those who have much shipping over North sea routes are somewhat hindered by the area being laid with mines.

The Durham miners have suffered a reduction of 3¾ per cent. in their wages this last week. In Northumberland work is a little over three days per week, high rates of shipping and mines play an important part against our northeast coast collieries.

Just at present in South Wales the Admiralty mines are fairly well employed; the other mines are not working so steadily. Now, there are various districts where German capitalists have speculated enormous sums, and now that such complications have arisen between Britain and Germany that has caused them to go to war, many of our miners refuse to work for these firms, and in the new coal field of Yorkshire, near Doncaster, there were two very large shafts being sunk and a new village was being built, and everything up-to-date. But mark this, everything was done by German labor; in fact, it was to be a German colony entirely. I am informed there was £450,000 invested or had to be before it was completed. Now there is a point being raised by the miners as to how far such things can be allowed by any foreign company coming and speculating large sums of money in this country and employing solely their own countrymen. I could say a great deal more, but this is not the time, only to say I shall keep my eye on this important point and report in due time. But let me say that while the war is raging with all its cruel carnage in Europe, the British labor forces are keeping a watchful eye upon the industrial battlefield.—Henry Evans in the U. M. W. of A. Journal.

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News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

The mines up here were idle Tuesday. Shortag of cars was given as the reason. Thursday also was an idle day.

No. 3 mine resumed work on Wednesday after an idle period of two months.

A meeting of subscribers to the Coal Creek Relief Fund was held in the Club Hall on Monday evening. Reports were received and the meeting decided to continue with the monthly subscriptions.

That a lost key does not necessitate staying out all night was clearly demonstrated by one of our residents, who was seen entering his domicile via the window.

George Young is spending a short vacation in the Brazeau district.

Mrs. Holman and Mrs. J. Oakley, and family, of Michel, were visiting Mr and Mrs. Joe Worthington during the weekend.

The anniversary of the wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Markland drew a large number of friends together Sunday. Festivities were kept up until the wee sma' hours.

Sleighs, of the "bob" and other species of the glider type are much in evidence.

The stork paid a visit to Slav town on Friday evening last, leaving a fine daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Steve Sangall. All's well.

The usual monthly examination for miners certificates will be held Monday, December 7th, at 2 o'clock in Old No. 9 office.

Candidates must give in their names not less than two days before examination to Chas. O'Brien, secretary to board of examiners.

The District and International elections will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Methodist Church — Wednesdays "Talks on the Navy," by the pastor. Thursday, choir practice, 7 o'clock. Sunday, 2.30, Sunday school and Bible class. 7.30 p.m., Gospel service; subject, "Living, but Dead."

BELLEVUE NOTES

The mines are supposed to be working five days a week, which is appreciated by those who have a job.

The Belgian Consul was a Bellevue visitor Monday.

Mr. James Cousin's was the successful applicant for ice man for the Bellevue Rink.

The attendance at the Methodist Sunday School has reached the high-water mark of its history, some 120 children having been enrolled under its banner.

Emil Vihanty is spending a few weeks on his fruit ranch at Creston, B.C.

The wind storm which prevailed around this part of the globe the latter end of last week took its usual toll of loose fixtures in the shape of roofs, chimneys, windows, toilets, etc. No personal damage to record, however.

Mr. T. Phillips and Mr. E. Drake returned from their hunting expedition with a good bag.

Births

To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Goodwin, a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. May, a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Allan Hamilton, a son.

To Mr and Mrs. Joe McLean, a son.

The International and District Elections will take place next Tuesday in the Workers' Hall.

The regular meeting of Local 431 will take place on Sunday next, Dec. 6th, at 2.30 p.m.

COLEMAN NOTES

A joint meeting of Coleman Local 2633 and Carbondale Local 2227, was held in the Opera House, Sunday 29th ult. Bro J. Pryce, president of Carbondale Local was in the chair. The meeting originated through complaints from members being garnisheed by one of our local merchants, and was called for the purpose of enlightening the members on the act covering same. Bro. J. Johnson, who had communicated with W. Ostlund, solicitor, Lethbridge, read the correspondence received, and after considerable discussion on same it was decided that any members being garnisheed in future should put his case in the hands of the local secretary who would see that he was properly dealt with and take legal steps, if necessary. The following is a copy of letter received from the solicitor, which may be of interest to the membership at large:

Dear Sir,—

Re Garnishees:

I have your favor of the 22rd instant and in reply beg to state that the new Consolidated Rules of the Supreme Court of Alberta contain the law governing garnishee proceedings at the present time. There are a few changes relating more to procedure in getting money out of court once the money is paid in by the garnishee, but I take it that the point you wish information upon is whether the workman can demand his exemption of $75.00 now as he formerly could. In answer to this question, Rule 561 reads as follows: No debt due or accruing due to a mechanic, workman, laborer, servant, clerk or employe for and in respect of his wages or salary, shall be liable to seizure or attachment unless such debt exceeds the sum of $25.00, and then only to the extent of the excess, provided that nothing in this rule contained shall apply to any case where the debt sued for or in respect of which the judgment was recovered has been contracted for board and lodging. If the garnishee you speak of have been put in by business men of the town of Coleman, the miner or laborer, whatever he may be, has a right to apply to the clerk of the court for payment out of $25.00 as allowed by the rule above referred to. His exemption amounts to $25.00 and only the amount in excess of the $25.00 can be held under garnishee unless the debt sued for is for board and lodging, then nothing is exempt, the creditor can take it all to the extent of his claim and costs.

Yours truly,

H. OSTLUND.

A concert and dance under the auspices of the Red Cross Society was held in the Eagles Hall, Friday last.

George Reid left Saturday for Dundee, Scotland, on a four months' trip.

Mrs. D. Banks and family left Saturday to join her husband in Laurence, Mass.

The Literary Club held their usual weekly meeting on Monday evening in the Institutional Church, when a spelling bee took the place of the usual debate. It proved both interesting and amusing at times.

A meeting of the electors of Coleman will be held in the Council Chambers, Monday, December 7th, for the purpose of nominating a mayor and three councillors, also three school trustees.

A social and dance was held in the Eagles' Hall on Monday evening by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows after their usual lodge meeting, when members and friends to the number of 130 spent a pleasant time.

P. Clements, better known as "Frenchie," had one of his fingers badly bruised while at work in No. 2 seam of the International Coal Co. Monday morning.

A public meeting called by request of Mayor Ouimette was held in the Council Chambers on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Alex. Morrison presiding. The purpose of the meeting was to devise ways and means to relieve the distress prevalent in the town. The tone of the meeting suggested that whatever scheme was adopted should be under the control and guidance of the Council, and a motion to that effect was adopted. It was also decided to start a relief fund. Messrs. Wm. Haysome, A. Cameron, F. G. Graham, J. McKeagan and Dr. Connolly were elected to act in conjunction with the mayor and Councillors Johnstone and Holmes. A subscription taken up in the meeting will help to relieve the immediate distress of the most deserving cases. Councillor Ritchie stated that firewood can be got on the forest reserves for 25 cents a cord, and that he was willing to give the use of a team for hauling. This offer was much appreciated.

MICHEL NOTES

The ladies of Michel wish to express their heartiest appreciation for the service rendered by all who helped to make the evening of Monday, Nov. 23rd, a success, when a dance was held in Crahan's Hall. The dance was well attended, and the modest sum of 25c. was charged. Everyone present expressed themselves as having had an enjoyable evening, which extended into the wee sma' hours of the following morning.

At midnight a recess was called and about 150 guests enjoyed the toothsome repast of cake and sandwiches donated by the ladies. The receipts for the evening were $32.00, which together with the $53.50 subscribed, made a grand total of $85.50 as a result of the ladies' effort. This sum has been expended upon the needy children of Michel and Natal for shoes.

Some 36 pairs have been purchased and the money expended as follows:

Paid to Trites Wood for shoes	$63.55
Paid Western Grocery, shoes	22.15
Total	$90.70

It will be noticed that there is a deficit of $5.20.

TOO MANY CHILDREN

are under-size, under-weight

with pinched faces and poor blood; they do not complain but appetite lags, they have no ambition and do not progress.

Such children need the rich medicinal nourishment in *Scott's Emulsion* above everything else; its pure cod liver oil contains nature's own blood-forming, flesh-building fats which quickly show in rosy cheeks, better appetite, firm flesh and sturdy frames.

If your children are languid, tired when rising catch cold easily or find their studies difficult, give them *Scott's Emulsion*; it supplies the very food elements that their systems lack.

Scott's Emulsion contains no harmful drugs and is so good for growing children it's a pity to keep it from them.

30-67 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

The statement of Mrs. Littler and Mrs. Whitehouse was to the effect that they could have disposed of another 40 pairs of shoes to needy cases.

The ladies are to be congratulated upon the very thorough and practical manner in which they handled the funds.

Don't forge the sacred concert at the Methodist Church next Sunday evening at 7.30 p.m. The proceeds go to the local relief fund.

HILLCREST NOTES

Local 1058 appointed a Christmas Tree Committee, with power to add to their numbers any interested persons. The committee have been highly successful up to the present, and the kiddies are assured a happy time, Santa promising to remember all.

Quite a lot of excitement prevails these days at the pool room of Mr. R. Hall who has fitted up a tube range for shooting competitions each Saturday. George Wilde won a turkey last Saturday; a prize of $2.00 was won by G. Halliday. On Saturday next three prizes will be competed for—viz., 1st prize, two ducks; 2nd prize, a ham; 3rd prize, $2.00.

Our local butcher lost part of his nose by allowing it to come too quickly in contact with the ice while skating. Better luck next time.

We hear that a large number are attending the technical classes conducted by Mr. Robertson. It would be a good thing if some of our foreign-speaking brothers would join the English class.

BEAVER MINES

The mine here has been idle for the past few weeks, and the railroad track is in such bad shape since the thaw that set in a few weeks ago, it will have to be made safe before work can be resumed. This, we understand will be done.

James White and Eli Nelson left Beaver in the early part of last week for the Fergie Mine in the Pacific Pass.

Miss Mary Simpson, who was formerly employed in the post office here, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Torpy before returning to Calgary.

Mrs. McDonald and family left their homestead at Beaver on Tuesday last for Calgary where Mr. McDonald and two of the boys have been engaged in business for the past two years.

George Ballentyne, sr., of Coalfields, near Beaver, met with a serious accident whilst working with a team on his farm a fortnight ago. Apparently the horses took fright and ran off, throwing their unfortunate owner from the rig with such violence as to render him unconscious. He never seemed to recover from the shock, and died last week. The interment took place on Thursday at Pincher Creek.

Elmer Stumphe (Huff), who has been employed as porter at the Beaver Hotel for the past two months, left last week and Jake, the bartender, will b called upon to make himself generally useful.

Miss Lee, school teacher of Beaver, is drilling the children and licking them into shape for the concert in connection with the Christmas tree on Christmas sEve. As there are very few working in the camp, raising the necessary funds to furnish the tree will be a difficult proposition, but we hope that those who can spare a little will give freely to enable the children to have a good time on that occasion.

We learn that the services of three boys from Beaver, who volunteered to serve their king and country, have been rejected. This was due to the fact that although but 25 were required, upwards of 70 men volunteered, and but half of this number was invited to visit the doctor at Pincher Creek. There is evidently no scarcity of volunteers in the "Golden West," but whether this is due to excessive patriotism or unemployment it is difficult to determine.

A very pleasant time was spent at the Lyric Hall on Saturday evening when upwards of 30 persons took part in a whist drive and dance.

For several months past the picture shows at the Lyric were followed by a free dance Saturday evenings, and as these were practically the only re[illegible] quite could feel at home they were as a rule well patronized. However, as dollars and dimes are becoming scarcer in the camp there was no picture show Saturday night, and the whist [illegible] unanimous wish of those present that a similar entertainment should be held weekly, the following committee was appointed to make arrangements: John Loughran, Ed. Beaver, John Crawford, Mrs. Cattie, Mrs. Ann Joe and Mrs. Pickard. In order to meet expenses it was agreed to charge gents 25 cents; ladies free. Every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock prompt.

In order to break the monotony caused by the idleness, Dave Thomson, Wilfrid Bainbridge and John Loughran, of Beaver, visited Hillcrest on the 21st ult. and spent a very [illegible] able evening with Bob Stenhouse, Jack Eddy, P. G. Oughagan, W. Lesse, and other old Beaverites. Old John went from there to Coleman and spent the next few days with his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Graham. He had a good time while in Coleman—You bet!

PASSBURG AND VICINITY

At a special meeting of Maple Leaf Local Sunday last the correspondence from the International and District with regard to our appeal for relief was read. The subject was thoroughly discussed and it was decided to send Brothers John Hoggan and Charley Cerni to Fernie as a delegation to interview the District Officers, and to give the correct detail concerning the mine workers at their respective camps. There will be a special meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, to receive the report of the delegates.

Brother Mike Kuiska was duly appointed for neutral scrutineer to attend at Blairmore on election day, Dec. 8th.

On Tuesday of last week the Leitch Coal Co. posted notices at the pithead to the effect that no more work would be carried on until further notice. It seems that their contracts with the Government and C.P.R. terminated on the 30th. Whether they will be in a position to renew the contract or not cannot be said. We, like many thousands more, are trusting to Providence to see us through.

Mr. Thos. Duncan, accompanied by the Kerr Brothers, went out on a hunting trip to the South Fork Friday last.

A large number of miners are pulling out for the northern field, but unfortunately when they reach their destination they can only hear two words, "Nothing doing!" It is rather foolish to travel so far and spend so much money on transportation before enquiring as to conditions in these camps. Work is hard enough to perform when we have the job, but the hardest work of all is to get the job.

We are sorry to learn that Bro. Leon Guvas, of Maple Leaf, who left here some time ago for Gebo, Wyoming, died of pneumonia and was buried on the 20th ult.

Passburg miners intend holding a hard times dance shortly, provided they can get a hall gratis and a few mouth organs.

The technical school is being well patronized by the non-English speaking brothers.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

The mines are still working full time here. After the last cold spell it was thought that things would slacken up, such however, is not the case, and in spite of the fact that the cold weather may mean additional hardship to some who are in need, there is not the slightest doubt that it benefits the mineworker. The majority would, no doubt, welcome a mild winter, and in spite of the aforesaid advantages attached to a severe winter from a mineworker's viewpoint, we are compelled to say that we trust the weather man will not be too severe.

A delegation from the Trades Council waited on the Commissioners Monday of this week with suggestions to take a thorough census of the city and find out the necessitous cases. They were assured that their suggestion would be acted on at once, as they (the commissioners) realized the necessity of such action. They promised to confer with the Chief of Police, as they thought probably the police could handle it best. A list of questions to be asked in the canvass was drawn up to assure that authentic information would be gained.

George Sawyer, a driver, who had his leg broken eight weeks ago in No. 6 Mine, is now out of hospital going around with the assistance of crutches.

A rather peculiar accident happened on Thursday evening last when a number of students attending the mining class at No. 6 were using a hand car for transportation. It seems that in the dark a ridge of slack was taken for box cars, and upon a shout going up one of the party applied the brake suddenly. The result was the precipitation of Joe Miller and Joe Campbell through space. The former fell on his hip, which was badly dislocated, and the latter alighted on his shoulder and was rendered unconscious for several hours. He is still confined at the hospital, and the doctor cannot state whether any bones are broken or not.

A grand concert was held Monday evening in the auditorium of the new [illegible] school. The artists were pupils of the school, and the performance was a credit to both them and their instructors. The proceeds will be used to purchase books for the school library.

Mrs. Malcolm McLeod and her three children pulled out Monday for her native home in Scotland. She has supported herself and family for the last five years, since her husband's death, but the hard times that have been experienced in western Canada during the last few months, makes it double difficult for a woman with a family to live, so several of the organizations in the city defrayed the expense of sending her home.

TABER

There is no improvement in the labor situation in this camp since last report. The mine worked eight days in November. There has been no work now since Friday. A number of men have quit and gone across the border to look for a master.

A message was received in town this morning by one of the business men, from Drumheller, asking for fifty miners. A number have already declared their intention of going.

A patriotic meeting is programmed for Thursday night at which the Mayor, Alex. McRoberts and others will speak. A collection will be taken to aid the patriotic fund.

The school board have made arrangements to start classes in mining this week. The teachers are Mr. Huntroyds and Mr. Johnson for mining, and Mr. McMahon for machine drawing. There are also classes in typewriting and other business courses. A class in English for the foreign-speaking men has also been arranged.

At the regular meeting of Local 102 on Sunday, the question of nominating candidates for the Town Council was discussed and it was decided to run three candidates, and Alex. Paterson, H. Brooks and R. Lee were nominated. Two candidates were also nominated for the school board, but later declared they would not run. Nomination day is on the 7th, and the election on the following Monday.

The annual meeting of the electors of the town was held on Monday night in the school auditorium to hear the report of the finances for the year. The people seemed to be satisfied with the reports given and very little criticism was heard.

COALHURST

The mines here worker steady the whole of last fortnight, the 1st of December bringing the first idle day since November 5th.

Sam Jones was a visitor to Coalhurst two days of last week, acting in the capacity of mine inspector.

Joe Melling is engaged as top-eager in the tipple, filling the vacancy caused by the absence of Duncan McNab, who is serving his king and country.

A committee of three were at work last week getting up a subscription in the form of a check-off for the benefit of the widow and children of the late George Smith.

Alfred Bedwell quit Coalhurst, and there is a rumor that he got a job under King George.

A number of Italians quit last week and have left for a trip to their native land.

James Purdy, fanman at the mine, met with a painful accident on November 24th, which resulted in two broken fingers.

A dance was held in Roland Hill schoolhouse on Friday November 27th. The proceeds were turned over to Mrs. Howard Start, who was reported to be in need owing to he rhusband being away with the Canadian Navy defending our shores.

Charlie Phillip met with an accident in the mine while working as a driver. He is now in Diamond City Hospital.

Harry Woods, several months recording secretary for the miners' union, got a hunch that his country was needing some assistance, so he offered his services and is now in Calgary getting in shape for the big fight.

Bob Conners was elected to act as recording secretary at last Sunday's meeting.

A ratepayers' meeting for nominating Councillors for the village is billed for December 7th in the school house.

"SCOTTIE IN JAPAN," AT THE GRAND THEATRE

"Scottie in Japan," a fascinating musical fantasy of the "flowery kingdom," will be the initial offering of F. Stuart-Whyte's all-star English Musical Comedy, "The Versatiles," when they come to the Grand Theatre, on Tuesday, December 15th.

The scenes of this dainty little offering are laid in Japan and the characters are Geesha girls, British naval officers, diplomats tourists and Scottie McKay's tough luck vaudevillians.

Scottie is on a tour of the world, but when he reaches Japan he thinks he has discovered the jumping off place. The trials and tribulations of a stranded theatrical troupe have furnished more comedy for the stage and the funny column than any other stock source of amusement not excepting the mother-in-law. In "Scottie in Japan" the situations are new and the laughs are numerous. The piece offers a happy blend of the old time light opera of the Gilbert and Sullivan type, combined with the new crop vaudeville style of musical comedy which took New York by storm last year, and in which the "Candy Shop" and the "Honeymoon Express" are striking [illegible] of its popularity.

The musical numbers are reminiscent of "The Mikado" and "San Toy," with here and there one of the [illegible] military [illegible] that have come into such demand since the beginning of the world war.

"Scottie in Japan" is preceded by the Old Country Pierrot's in a new vaudeville creation called "Past, Present and Future." In this there are twelve songs and some delightful dancing numbers. The costuming of this part is a decided feature, as the period covered is from 1777 to 1999, beginning with the old English square-cut with the powdered wig, and progressing as the action goes on to the modern dress and finally to the futurist fad with the ladies in colored wigs and mannish dress, and the men in the knee breeches and lace frills, which experts tell us will be the approved masculine attire three generations hence.

KNOX CHURCH, FERNIE.

Sunday, Dec. 6—11 a.m., "Why God Wondered"; 7.30 p.m., "Christ and the Broken Ones"; 2.30 Sunday school. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., Prayer meeting. Thursday, 7.45 p.m., Thoughtful Workers. Friday, 7.30 p.m. choir practice.

METHODIST CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, Dec. 6.—11 a.m., "The Eternal Word"; 2.30 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 7.30 p.m., "Christianity and War."

On Monday evening Mr. Stoodley will give another of his addresses on the Navy, the subject being "Modern Gunnery." Thursday evening Christmas practice and prayer service. Friday evening choir practice.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday, Dec. 6th.—Morning prayer, 10.15; public worship, 11 a.m.; Sunday school and bible class, 2.30 p.m.; Gospel service, 7.30; Communion service, 8.30. Young People's Service, Monday at 8. Weekly prayer service, Thursday, at 8.

M. J. J. Martin, of the firm of Herchmer and Martin, left on Thursday for Sydney, N.B., in answer to a summons home on account of his mother being seriously ill.

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Funeral Director and Embalmer

Headstones Supplied and Set up

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Up-to-Date — Every Convenience.—
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If you are satisfied, tell others. If not satisfied, tell us.

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Our Grocery Department is complete with the choicest quality goods

APPLES IN BOXES	$1.25 and $1.75
Choice Ontario Apples	$6.50 per barrel

Try a sack of our GOLD SEAL FLOUR, $3.65.

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

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The Store That SAVES You Money

The Militant Hog

By Prof. John Ward Stimson

We grow so pained and distressed at the insane horror of war that there is need to rally our sails back upon firm sources of intellectual and moral consolation and support or we would fail to desire life. The greatest idiocy of the materialist is that in his brutal idolatry of matter he finds he has got nothing—after he has grasped it—except Dead Sea apples.

There is nothing in the mere ashes of materialism, the mere dead carcass of atheism, to justify existence or make us desire it. He has committed intellectual and moral suicide and self-stultification. The cards now don't pay for the cradle.

It has been said that the hideous selfishness, brutality, vanity and cruelty brought out so flagrantly by Prussia's violation of her own honor, oath and treaty obligations toward other nations (and especially her wanton ruthlessness and hellish cruelty toward innocent, humble Belgians in defending their homes from this unprovoked outrage) was due to the cynical pessimism and inane Nihilism of Nietzsche's writing—lately permeating and condoning Teutonic despotism and militarism.

It is a highly probable explanation of this rank and gross reprobation of all that co-ordinates humane society; all that constitutes humane civilization, and all that dignifies and sonsecrates the mutual pledges and contracts of men and nations into something more than a "bit of waste paper." A war despot fails to see what would happen to him and his if men applied upon him his own infamous logic. But this was quickly recognized when Turkey turned and ruthlessly tore up all her treaty contracts with William Hohenzollern and the rest of us as waste paper. Then suddenly one war lord hurriedly tried to cough up the very pill he was asking poor Belgium to swallow. "The devil was ill, the devil a monk would be. The devil got well, the devil a monk was he."

Such and so obvious are the insane paradoxes and self-stultifications which selfishness inflicts upon itself and others. The crass materialist could not himself endure to exist in the world of greed and arrogance that his own philosophy would beget. He is himself childishly unconscious of how vast a proportion of what makes life possible and precious to him is the result of far higher and sublimer conceptions of life and labor in others.

A selfish and greedy child in a family takes for granted the unselfish love of his parents, which makes home possible and liveable (to himself), and the world seems serene and smiling. But let his other brothers at the table once turn and apply upon him his own code (of egotism at others' expense) and he would find the world very dark indeed. There is nothing that can blot out the beautiful sun from our heaven and the flowers from our daily path like a first-class hog on ice, i.e., let loose from his sty and on a rampage in other folks' gardens. If Germany and England had a right to object at Waterloo to the first Napoleon "playing the hog in general," why have not France and England the same identical right to object to William of Prussia assuming the same role?

It is amazing how quickly we fool mortals object to our own crimes and vulgarities when committed against us instead of by us, and how clearly we recognize them in some one else. Hence, the eternal necessity of constructing for each soul an intellectual and moral aeroplane by which he can raise himself out of the bog of his own sty long enough to get a fair perspective of life in general and of his own relation to the rest of creation. There is nothing so valuable for a chump bullfrog whose adoring grandchildren consider him the prize swell-belly of that pool than to duck him in the ocean. It is as amusing as instructive to notice the altered horizon of a schoolboy bully when all his classmates concentrate on teaching him he "isn't the only pebble, on the beach," or the quiet dignity that settles on a drunken cowboy's corpse after the whole camp decides he's "had too much licker to go shootin' round so reckless."

It is the same with "Little Willie," I fear, as it was with "the Little Corporal" of France, and with Wallenstein and Charles V. and Hannibal, and Alexander, and Tamerlane, and Genghis Kahn, and Nero and Xerxes, and many more far abler than he in every way, who strutted their little hour and fired off their bunch of crackers to their own childish vanity, but faded before the contempt of time and the cold smile of scorn from the great Gods of Olympus.

A breath had made them and a breath unmakes. Their card palaces crumble; the mice eat their wornout regalia, and only the curses of the martyred orphans and widows, and the ever more inflated debt of blood, agony, hatred, revenge and restitution remains to be repaid. When shall rational men who boast of their intellectual, moral and spiritual superiority over the ape and tiger put an end to these insane obsessions, these maniacal monstrosities, these brutalizing and degrading slaughter pens for human beings, when these very humans have put an end to such bloody spectacles among lower animals?

Civilized beings and social systems calling themselves Christians, which have suppressed dog fights, bear-baiting, bull rings and legislate even against boxing matches and vivisection, do not hesitate to rise up in vast millions, armed with the most horrible and destructive engines of murder and torture and tear to pieces the palpitating bodies, the broken hearts and the burning homesteads of the most innocent, harmless and helpless of their fellows, all at the insane bidding of some few gamblers in blood, and actually egged on by clerical priests caling blasphemously on God to bless their butcheries.

Can anything be more horrible, hypocritical and monstrously maniacal? It is surely enough to make every soul, with a grain of decency, self-respect, human kindness or plain sanity, want to fly to some remote island, or leap into the sea itself to escape beholding such mockery of manhood or from collusion with the perpetrators.

How bitterly we blame ourselves now and one another that we did not educate and agitate a thousandfold more zealously against the criminal agents that involve the world in such slaughter, and against the debasing sophistry of mammon and materialism that is directly responsible. If, then, our temporary despair, almost unseating reason, makes us cry out with Cowper—

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness!
Some boundless contiguity of space,
Where no more rumor of oppression come," etc.

—let us, on second thought, remember that it is against that very temptation (of selfish egotism) that we must all struggle since it is right in that very weakness that all the trouble has lain.

It is because we have doubted and feared one another and generous Mother Earth, and even God himself, that we have been punished by our own hands. We must get back to trust, loving kindness and mutual co-operation. Nature has more than ample space and fecundity to nourish and shelter us all, if we would but study her majestic wisdom, beauty, economy self-restraint and forethought; if we would but obey the yet higher command of her creator to "seek ye the kingdom of the soul with its imperishable and satisfying riches," to "bear one another's burdens" in the spirit of the Golden Rule (not dump our burdens on each other like parasitical snides and cowards), and, best of all, "He that conquoreth himself is greater than he that taketh a city."

Here, surely, every one has enough to keep him busy, to draw out from within his noblest faculties, highest heroisms and most essentially imperishable and satisfying rewards.

And one other great scientific fact, we must remember, is ever on our side to assist and to console us. It is this: In the exact ratio that we pull together, we pull the easier, and in the exact ratio that we conflict, we add to the burden and the strain.

And far from nature being the hopeless bear pit that the pessimist and war lord lyingly assert, we find her steadily enlarging, expending and ennobling the area of faculty (from physical to intellectual, to moral and spiritual perception and attainment), substituting co-operative for competitive instincts, flooding the earth with infinite examples of altruistic mother love and self-sacrifice (versus selfishness and egoism) even among animals; of survival by order and harmonic association (even among ants, bees, birds and gregarious beasts), and slowly, steadily and obviously subjecting all obsolete jungle animals and animal passions to the higher control of human reason, and finally compelling man himself by the severest lesson of self-inflicted punishment to also accept the government of conscience and the higher self.—N. Y. Call.

An Appreciation of John P. White

From "Trapper Boy" to President.

One has but to study the pictured face of John P. White for a moment to realize that here is a man fully endowed by nature to become a leader among men. The broad forehead, the firm mouth and steady eyes bespeak a man of intellect and great strength of character. Every feature is clean cut, and unconsciously perhaps with convincing certainty one realizes that so is the man in all his dealings.

To mount step by step from the duties of trapper boy in a coal mine to National President of the United Mine Workers of America is an attainment of which any man has a right to feel justly proud, and President White is proud of the honor bestowed upon him by his fellow workers, yet in his quiet, unassuming demeanor can be found no trace of "chestiness' nor arrogance of manner.

From observing him one comes to the conclusion that John P. White considers himself just one of the fellows, a sort of general spokesman for his fellow miners, working with and for them for the betterment of working conditions and in assuring them just compensation for the labor they perform. Born in Coal Valley, Illinois, February 28th, 1870, from earliest infancy his thoughts have centered around mines and mining. Before he was out of dresses he was dreaming of the day when he should toil beneath the crust of mother earth by dim rays of his pit lamp, sledging and wedging the sooty lumps of coal from the face of his room.

At the age of thirteen he embarked upon his mining career in the humble yet necessary capacity of trapper boy in a mine. Of course the work of this sturdy little trapper boy palled upon him at times, as it does to most trapper boys. The incessent opening and closing of the door was not fraught with romance of peril that he had dreamed should mark his mining career. But he was happy, for at last he could mix and mingle with mining men, for he was one of them. It was much more interesting than attending the public school, which he quit to begin as a trapper boy. Besides the lurid descriptions of mighty explosions and the no less hazardous escapes from rooms filled with deadly gases, told by the men as they munched their noonday lunch, the stories told in his lesson books paled to nothingness. And daily the lure and mystery of the eternal darkness of the pit took deeper hold upon his youthful mind.

At last he attained to the stature of a man and with pick and shovel he worked at the face, digging and loading the sparkling lumps of coal. He was a good miner, honest and industrious, and as he grew in stature so also he grew in the estimation of his fellow workmen.

At the age of 29 he was elected secretary-treasurer of District No. 13, Iowa, and served so faithfully and well in the six and one-half years that he held this position that his fellow workers in the State nominated and elected him president of the district, which office he held for a period of four years.

By this time he had gained no mean reputation in his district for integrity and ability, and in 1908 he was elected International Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America. At the expiration of his term of office he voluntarily declined renomination for the same office and returned to old District No. 13, where he was again chosen president and served until his elevation to the International Presidency, which office he now occupies.

Great as is the superstitious dread in which the numeral "13" may be held by others, for John P. White it should hold no terrors. In his case it seems to be but the mystic emblem of greater preferment and success.

Being International President of a great organization like that of the United Mine Workers is a man's size job, but so far, in every particular, the present incumbent has measured up to the specifications and requirements of the position.

In the many perplexing controversies which are constantly being referred to him for settlement he has shown rare ability, great diplomacy and sound judgment in his advice and assistance in their settlement.

Big-hearted, broad-minded and full of an earnest desire to do that which is best for his fellow workers, President White is bending all his thought and powerful energy toward the betterment of mining conditions today and for all time to come. He is trying to impress on this and other nations the full measure of honor and respect they should pay to the honest toiler and bring them to a greater appreciation of value of the service the laboring man is accomplishing for the growth and development of the industries of the world. No doubt President White has, or will, make mistakes. Only people who never do anything can hope to go through life without making them. After all such people have made the greatest mistake of all for they have never benefited themselves or their fellow man. John P. White is not that kind. He is built to do things, therefore he is prone to make his share of mistakes. It is better to have made a few mistakes and yet have accomplished some good than never to have tried at all.

Leadership among men has its penalties as well as its honors. No man can hope to fill the office which President White fills without making some enemies. No matter how hard he may try to deal in a fair and just manner with all parties concerned in a controversy, some are sure to feel disgruntled and bear him malice. Some few may even be like a certain young lawyer's client: "An Irishman," so the story goes, was haled before the court charged with having defrauded his neighbor, and the young attorney was appointed by the court to defend him.

"Say, laddie," said the client to his lawyer, "what sort of a judge is his honor?"

"He is one of the most honorable and upright of men," said the young lawyer, "and you need have no fear but that you will get absolute justice at his honor's hand's Pat."

"Are yeez certain, man?" said Pat.

"Quite certain," replied the lawyer.

"Then let's take a change of venue," said Pat. "It's not justice I'm after at all."

So it is with at least some of the questions submitted to President White for his advice and decision. Justice is not always desired by the applicant.

Possibly this paragraph, taken from the Mt. Carmel (Pa.) Item, best voices the high opinion in which President White is held by the rank and file of United Mine Workers.

"President White, of the United Mine Workers of America, is a diplomat, a gentleman, an honest man and, in our humble opinion, working in the labor movement for the uplift of humanity and the betterment of working conditions for the miner and labor of the world, and his ideas and convictions lead him to think that the only way to better conditions for the working man is for him to be a member of a well and honestly managed labor union."

WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

Mrs. Kelly Advises all Women to Take "Fruit-a-Tives"

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., AUG. 26th. 1913.

"I can highly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking "Fruit-a-tives" for a general break-down and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollar's worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking "Fruit-a-tives" after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case".

MRS. W. N. KELLY

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

"Military despotism" is spasmodic in its outbursts; industrial despotism is constant.

After Krupp's murder factory has been razed to the ground will Creusot's, Vickers' Son and Maxim, Armstrong's, Carnegie's like wise be dismantled? Deponent wotteth not, but does not think so. Militarism is not a German monopoly.

The District Ledger

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

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

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

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Will Soon Be Here
ARE YOU READY? WE ARE

We can supply your needs in either coal or wood heaters. Call in and look over our stock of ranges and heaters before the cold weather arrives.

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This Lumber Business

When you want spruce we do not send you hemlock. When you buy first-class lumber we don't slip in a lot of culls. Those who buy once from us always come again. Those who have not yet made our acquaintance are taking chances they wouldn't encounter if they bought their lumber here.

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Beef, Pork, Mutton Poultry, Butter and Eggs

Try our Cambridge Sausages for tomorrow's breakfast.

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Bar supplied with the best Wines Liquors and Cigars
DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION
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Wholesale Liquor Dealer
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishings
BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.
Beer and Porter
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26 MINERS INDICTED

Some Frivolous Charges

FORT SMITH, Ark.—The most unnecessary Federal grand jury ever assembled by a Federal judge to probe disturbances of a stricken community today returned twenty-six indictments against members of the United Mine Workers. The following were indicted under the blanket indictment: P. R. Stewart, former president of District 21; Fred W. Holt, former secretary of District 21; James McNamara, former member of the City Council, Hartford, Ark.; James Slankard, resigned constable of Hartford township; Sandy Robinson, Charles Robinson, Bee Trout, Valentin Burillo, John Manick, Moro Colo, Wm. Reed, Michael Ryan, Boster Bean, Charles Robinson, Charles M. Blackburn, Bruce Jordan Z. Crossley, Frank Crossley, Marvin Stanfield, Wm. W. Roberts, John Champion, Dave Branch, Jesse Edward and Clint Burris.

The indicted men are charged with conspiracy. Some of the "overt acts" set out in the indictment are interesting. The fourth count follows:

"Said Moro Colo (otherwise called Morro Collo) and Foster Bean (otherwise called Foster Beam) on May 16, 1914, at Prairie Creek, aforesaid threw stones at certain employes of said Mammoth Vein Coal Mining Company, to wit: Charles Cheek, Earl Kuntz, Will Bohanon and Levi Brown.

The idea of a special grand jury of the United States Court being necessary to determine the damage done by a "pebble thrower," in what is said to be by the judge of the court a serious conflict between capital and labor. Never before in the history of the nation has the same smallness in scope of procedure been equaled.

The fifth count in the indictment is doubtless one of the most serious charges that was ever embraced in any indictment. It follows:

"Said Sandy Robinson (otherwise known as Sandy Robertson), Moro Collo and Charlie Johnson, James Slankard and others, on June 10 1914, at Prairie Creek, aforesaid, cut and destroyed a bag of feed belonging to said Mammoth Vein Coal Company."

The terrible destruction of a sack of feed is another evidence of the great danger to which the lives of the peaceful citizenship of Hartford valley was daily menaced and made necessary the calling of the special grand jury.

And now we have the indictment resulting from the fact that Judge Youmans received a threatening letter from some unknown, which the judge said made him ever fearful for his personal safety. The section of the indictment and the letter follows:

"Said James Z. Crossley, on July 27, 1914, deposited in a railway post-office on the Rock Island railroad, for mailing and delivery to the judge of said United States Court for the western district of Arkansas, a certain letter, to wit: a letter of the tenor following:

"July 27, 1914

"'Judge Youmans:

"'Dear Sir—You know the acts you have decided upon. As a warning friend, we caution you to be more considerate on the administration of your decisions. You are notified to comply with the requirements of your office. If such is not complied with very shortly there's likely to be an unexpected change between your soul and fleshy temple, and you won't know the day, nor time, nor what means such will take place. Still we don't want to act cowardly, but give you a little time to act differently, and at any rate you will have a little time for future preparation for the place called heaven. You are weighed in the balance and found wanting. There's a great change soon to happen.

"'Signed, FOREWARNED.

"'This is a barking dog, and if teased much longer will bite.

"'PRESIDENT OF COMMITTEE.'"

Such were the findings of a special grand jury of the Federal Court, impaneled by Judge Youmans to probe the recent mining troubles in Arkansas.

All of the men indicted will surrender and make bond.—U. M. W. of A. Journal

Causes That Led up To Trouble in Arkansas

By K. C. Adams

FORT SMITH.—The industrial trouble in Arkansas is more than a fight between employes and employer; more than a conflict between a powerful corporation on one side and a powerful union on the other. It is a battle to a finish to see whether the Federal Government will protect unsound business enterprises against the protest of legitimate demands coming from disturbed citizens who innocently have fallen victims to the shortcomings of mismanagement.

The transportation of non-union employes by Mr. Bache to his Hartford valley mines evidences the fact that he nor his associates have any intention of observing the law. Armed with high-power guns and with broken boxes of ammunition laying in the bottom of wagons, the recruits were conveyed to Prairie Creek. Thus did they mount the chip of defiance on their shoulders and invade the disturbed community which they had previously antagonized.

When informed that the non-union men carried guns with them, Special Prosecutor Hill stated that the "non-union men had done nothing more than the citizenship had done in carrying guns with them," as all reports reaching him indicated that in most instances the citizens of the Hartford valley were armed with high-power rifles. This statement is unfair and untrue.

It is not now difficult to understand the sympathies of the special prosecutor. Never before in the history of an industrial conflict have the Federal troops been dispatched to protect armed men to defy the innocent citizenship of a community. Never before has a Government prosecutor given his approval of such an occurrence.

For several months, in his endeavor to assume the role of the persecuted to cover his own mistakes as manager of his numerous allied companies, Mr. Bache has a representative in Washington laying the foundation for the sending of Federal troops into Arkansas. But to the surprise of all, a special prosecutor also was sent to inspect this section. Four months from Porto Rico, where he performed detail in the Department of Justice, gave this prosecutor a complete understanding of labor conflicts. When I asked him of the guns carried by the non-union men were high power or shotguns," what do you suppose he said?

"Why, I know nothing about guns myself?"

Then I asked him if he was not investigating a conflict in which guns were supposed to be used. He replied that he was, but that he knew nothing about them. There can be no question but what Mr. Hill is of the opinion that the locked-out miners and sympathizers are armed. As an example, the following section of the grand jury:

"Said Moro Colo (otherwise called Morro Collo) and Foster Bean (otherwise called Foster Beam) on July 16, 1914, at Prairie Creek, aforesaid threw stones at certain employes of said Mammoth Vein Coal Mining Company, to wit: Charles Cheek, Earl Kuntz, Will Bohanon and Levi Brown."

In the next paragraph of the indictment four men are charged with having destroyed or attempted to destroy a sack of feed. Wonderful work, isn't it? Think of the National Government calling out the Federal troops and sending a special prosecutor into Arkansas to determine the real purpose of the pebble throwers and the destruction of a sack of feed.

It is indeed ridiculous. When the full investigtion of Bache vs. The People is revealed to the Nation the parties responsible for the coming of the Federal troops will be held up to the Nation's scorn.

No one can justify the action of Mr. Bache. No sane person would attempt to justify his course. His first move was to force other concerns to take over his property. He outlawed himself from legitimate business activity. His policy has been to rule or ruin. This is the policy that has victimized the National Government officials.

But there is an end to all things. He cannot forever do the things that he has done. He cannot successfully prove that the miners or the citizens are armed to fight him or his hirelings. No representative of the Government can prove this charge. The fact is that the miners are content to taketheir chances in a Federal investigation that will go to the bottom of the difficulty and establish the guilt where the guilt will be punished. If Mr. Bache would ever agree to go into an open, unrestricted hearing, the organization of workingmen who he now seeks to exterminate will cooperate with him in every possible manner. But Mr. Bache seeks to shield himself under the cloak of the law.—U. M. W. Journal

THAT TERRIBLE ANSWER

By Prof. John Ward Stimson

I mentioned in a recent article how modern science discovers the riddle of the tortoise and the sphinx and recognizes that the creative thought of nature works geometrically from marvelous inner ratios revealed in the hexagonal net of the tortoise shell, the honey bee's comb, the spiral seashell, the beautiful eyes of the peacock's tail, etc.

And that our great Comrade, Sir [illegible] Wallace, in his law of evolution, revealed the mighty answer to [illegible] showing how human intelligence had reached its throne of controlling reason he was of the dominated and couchant lion or animal forces. But there yet remains a deeper and more gigantic problem for us to solve on which depends our highest life itself. And woe to him who will not strive to answer it, for, as the sphinx said, "He shall be devoured!" It is the problem, not of the origin of life's forms; not the unfolding progression of her forms up to human reason, but the third greatest question of all: "Qui Bono?" To what good and justifiable end or ideal purpose ahead is she creating and evolving life and lives? And woe to us and our lives, if we do not calmly and earnestly seek the answer. We shall surely be devoured, i. e., destroyed, disintegrated and absorbed up into her transmuting alchemy retort, and cast and recast ourselves and our social institutions until we do answer, and correctly. For we are surely in her school of experience, and are daily and yearly passing her examinations to be advanced or retarded into higher or lower gradings.

Now, it will help us to go back to that sphinx a moment, where the trail ends, and see if we can pick up the scent of her forward steps.

There we see the mighty geometrical pyramid sitting by her side through the awful ages. And both together are surrounded by the drifting desert sands—typifying all that is chaotic, formless, anarchic, wild, terrible, dangerous, lonely and blinding, and strewn with the bleached bones of beasts and men. Not a cooling spring or smiling oasis in sight for our thirsty souls or bodies.

Alone, there ranges, perhaps, the lion, in his brutal and uncontrolled bloodlust and the cringing sycophant jackal, and the frightful night-marauding, sneaking hyena, digging up the corpses and the bones.

Well, here we have, indeed, caught the trail and the mighty fingerposts of time. A strange mysterious voice seems to come forth, with the rise of the aurora, over the still desert, as from the very lips of Memnon (or memory): "I am God of the living, not the dead," it says. Yes, yes, Life! Not disorderly, destructive, chaotic, anarchic force, leading to blindness, emptiness, starvation and despair, nor to conflict, rapine, murder, greed, theft, and the horror of death, and dark night, but to order, beauty, progress, peace, balanced reason, harmonious adjustment to usefulness and growth. Science, like an angel of heaven, a white-winged Apollo of light, comes to us, not only to reveal to us the first great truth of abstract thought in geometry along whose lines the very stars, in their courses, are hastening; or the second great truth of evolutionary unfoldment of formative thought in biology, by which the step of life's progress is marked, but third, and mightest secret, it holds before our eyes a little instrument it calls the eidophone, a little pipe across whose bowl a slender membrance has been stretched, and on it the pulverized desert dust has been sprinkled. Now it lets the voice of Memnon, or musical intonation, descend the pipe stem, and lo! all the arid desert dust begins to dance in magic steps and waves of life, and fall into the most marvellous geometrical arabesques into original and varied designs, rosettes, seashells spirals, ferns, concentric flowers, trees and insect co-ordinations of exquisite beauty, poetry and suggestiveness. It seems to stand, like Mercury, pointing with his caduceus, to this message from the gods: "Oh, mortals of the poor selfish, blind, distract, tormented planet, look around you at the great workshop of Nature, and see the glories and beauties about you that have all sprung out of the humble dust atoms to miraculous beauty, usefulness, charm, delight and immortality at the magical touch of Melody and Harmony. And whence shall melody come, save from your own inner hearts, and harmony from your one consenting, co-ordinating and intelligent wisdom?

If you will not recognize the universal heart and mind; if you will not seek the co-ordinating social wisdom: if you will not exert the collaborating will and hand to learn the lesson, and to obey the mandate of your divine parent, then behold! by your own sins you shall be shut out of Paradise; your house be left unto you desolate. You shall wander, blind and naked, in the dark desert of life. Brutal lions of bloodlust and tigers of untamed passions shall tear you; sneaking sycophant jackals shall haunt your halls of government, your courts of justice, your marts of trade. Hideous hyenas of superstition and sect, with grinning jaws of sanctimony, but dripping with the blood of babes and the persecutions of the past, shall trail your steps, and mephitic night owls of empty pedantry, of sterile tradition and of hollow conventions shall flap their dark-robed wings through your vacuous colleges of false education, or the tombs and bones of thrice dead fallacies. Not until you truly love life and one another; not until you wisely understand her ordered harmonies; not until your hearts are [illegible] and contrite by Nature's divine melodies and seraphic symphonies of hope, fraternity, co-operation and Christlike compassion, shall you enter the Gate Beautiful of life and build under the [illegible] happy and prosperous civilization.

And, alas! we know the voice is true and the way of her steps is sure. But, as we listen, we hear the bloody roar of the cruel lion tearing his victims in Europe, Asia and Mexico. We watch the [illegible] sycophant jackals climbing and sniffing about the steps [illegible] courts of government: we see the sickly grin of the hypocritical [illegible] the churches, while they crush the bones of babes and tear [illegible] the toilers in mines and factories [illegible] and basest of all, we scare the dark wings of superstition hats and false learning vultures feeding upon the dead carcases of tradition, convention and stale abortive pedantry, utterly deaf, dumb and blind to the sublime transcendent voices of Life, of Love, of Human Sympathy and Christlike Pity, and of Mother Nature's divine compassions and, summing it all, one world-wide international cry for practical brotherhood and Socialism.—N. Y. Call.

Naughty Germany is not to get any more of Canada's nickel. What an awful slap on the wrist! Our amiable ally, Russia, is to be furnished with all she can use. What an awful shock it would be if the Big Bear should not use it all up in the present war and five years hence would have to be shut off from the Sudbury product. O tempora! O mores!

The individual who honestly believes that this is the last war has another think coming. So long as the ingredients are on earth there'll be no let up to the war game, unless the workers refuse to supply the ingredients, and that is a doubtful quantity.

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
27	White Ash Mine	Wm. Marsh, Taber, Alta.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	Wm. Archer, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Garbutt, Corbin, B. C.
2126	Chinook Mines	J. Evans, Chinook Mines Commerce, Alta.
2311	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1058	Hillcrest	Mack Stigler, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth avenue, N. Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	Richard Beard, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
[illegible]	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutler, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
[illegible]	Brazeau Mines	Harry McKenna, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS
Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand, J. T. Puckey.
Secretary, J. B. Moiklejohn.

ESTHER REBEKAH LODGE NO. 20
meets first and third Thursdays in month, at 8 p. m., in K. P. Hall.
A. MINTON, N. G.
S. TOWNSEND, R. Sec.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
Meet at Aiello's Hall second and third Mondays in each month.
John M. Woods, Secretary.
Fernie, Box 657.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Meet every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.
C. C., T. Ratcliffe.
K. of S., D. J. Black.
M. of F., Jas. Madison.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
Meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.
Dictator, F. H. Newnham.
Secretary, G. Moses.
140 Howland Ave.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION
Lady Terrace Lodge, No. 224, meets in the K. P. Hall second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 p. m.
MRS. J. BROOKS, W. M.
[illegible] ORR, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGEMEN
Terrace Lodge 1713. Meet at the K. P. Hall first and third Friday evening of each month at 7.30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
R. CRICHTON, W. M.
J. SKILLING, Rec. Sec.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, Dr. Gordon Stables and Dr. Lascelles Scott, the famous English analyst, have all personally tried Zam-Buk and expressed themselves convinced of its great healing value.

Mrs. St. Denis, of Thompson St., Weston, Winnipeg, suffered long with eczema; and finally her doctor said only Zam-Buk could cure her—another fine tribute of a scientific man to this great herbal healer.

Mrs. St. Denis says: "The eczema broke out on my nose and one side of my face. I could get no sleep because of the irritation and pain, and my face was in such a shocking condition that for two months I did not go out of the house. I applied remedies and my doctor treated me, but without effect, until one day he said that the only thing which would be likely to cure me was Zam-Buk. I procured a supply and to cut a long story short, in a few weeks Zam-Buk cured me completely, leaving no scars."

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for cuts, scalds, burns, eczema, scalp sores, ulceration, inflammation, piles, etc.; also as an embrocation for rheumatism, sprains and sciatica. All druggists and stores at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes.

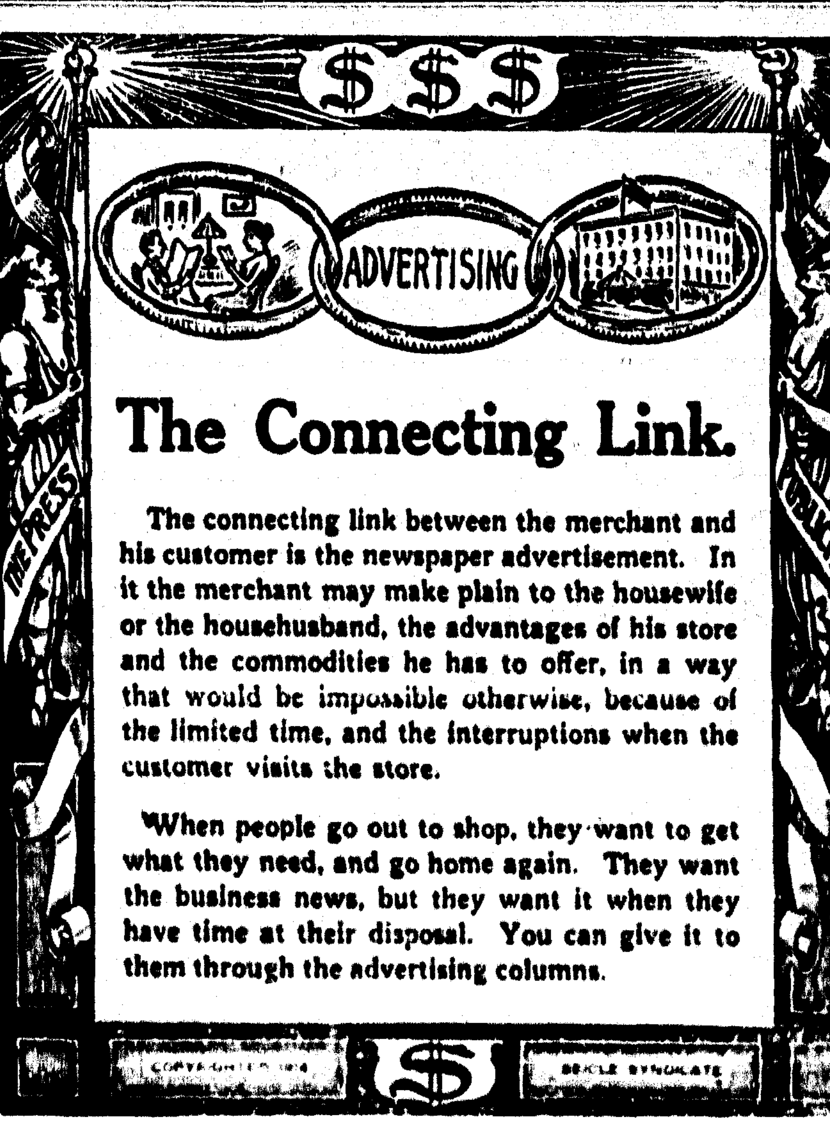
ZAM-BUK

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Shiloh's Cure
QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS



The Connecting Link.

The connecting link between the merchant and his customer is the newspaper advertisement. In it the merchant may make plain to the housewife or the househusband, the advantages of his store and the commodities he has to offer, in a way that would be impossible otherwise, because of the limited time, and the interruptions when the customer visits the store.

When people go out to shop, they want to get what they need, and go home again. They want the business news, but they want it when they have time at their disposal. You can give it to them through the advertising columns.

Great Northern Railway

is offering especially attractive round trip fares from Fernie to destinations in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec. Also Portland, Me., Boston, Mass. and New York, covering the Holiday Season.
Tickets for steam ship to all European points can be secured at depot.

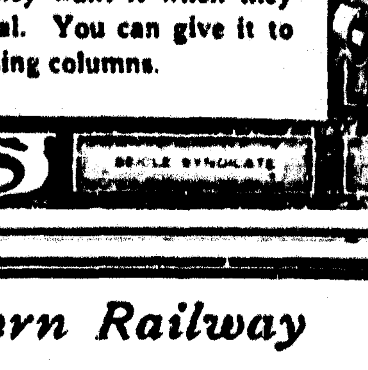
Direct connections at Rexford for East & West

You will enjoy all the comfort of most modern railroad equipment. Courteous and efficient employes will make your trip pleasant.

Before purchasing steamship tickets let us talk it over.

For further information apply to

J. E. COLE, Agent
Box 451 FERNIE, B.C. Phone 161



DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY

SPECIAL NOTICE The usual Wednesday half-holiday will be cancelled during the Christmas week. Starting Monday, December 21st, this store will be open each evening until ten P. M.

Christmas Suggestions In The Shoe Dept.

Fine Morocco, Wool and Fur-lined Slippers, for all at very moderate prices, ranging from **$1.25 to $3.00 pair.**

Felt Slippers for Ladies in mostly any color. Your choice made in different styles, with fur tops, or the low bedroom styles. Prices ranging from **65c. to $1.75 pair.**

Skates and Boots

Ladies' Men's and Boys' Hockey Boots with Skates attached. These shoes and Skates are made in high grade quality and make a suitable gift. Prices from ..... **$4.50 to $6.00 pair.**

We carry a large assortment of Skates in Men's, Women's and Children's sizes. Prices ranging from ..... **50c. to $6.00 pair.**

Snow Shoes

Snow Shoes for Men, Women and Children in different sizes and prices. Ranging from **$2.25 to $7.00 pair.**

Hockey Sticks and Pucks for Men and Boys.
Overshoes and Rubbers

Our stock of Winter Overshoes and Rubbers is complete in all styles and grades.

Gaiters and Leggings

Ladies and Children's Over-gaiters and Leggings in all sizes and qualities. Prices from **65c. to $1.50** pair.

Specials Attractions in Our Toy Dept.

Teddy Bears

Regular $1.50 for $1.25
Regular $2.00 for $1.50
Regular $2.50 for $1.75

Leather Goods

25 per cent Discount off all Leather Goods, ladies' and gents' dressing cases, manicure sets, collar boxes, jewel cases, military hair brushes and brush and comb sets.

Dolls

Dressed Dolls, regular $2.00 for $1.50
Dressed Dolls, regular $1.25 for ..... .95
Unbreakable Dolls, extra large size .. 50c. and $1

See our Window of Dolls at HALF PRICE

Dolls that are Strongly made, jointed, very nicely Dressed and every one goes to sleep

PRESENTS FOR LADIES

Just arrived a splendid selection of good, very suitable for Christmas Gifts—Neckwear, Bead Bags, Waists, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Kimonos and many other useful and dainty gifts.

See the Window

Men's Department

Gift buying in our Men's Department is a real pleasure. The suggestions for the men and boys are so numerous you have no worry in making suitable selections.

Dressing Gowns,
Smoking Jackets
Ties in Fancy Boxes
Suspenders in boxes
Armbands in boxes
Mufflers—Silk or Wool
Fitted Suit Cases
Fitted Club Bags
Fur-lined Gloves
Sox and Tie Sets
Warm Wool-lined Mocha Gloves
Suspender and Garter Sets
Handkerchiefs (Initialed or Plain)

Tie, Cuff Button and Tie Pin in Fancy Boxes

Our great variety in each of the above lines will make choosing an easy matter. See our window display of Christmas suggestions for men.

MEN'S AND BOYS' MACKINAW CLOTHING

We have a most complete stock of men's and boys' Mackinaw Coats and Pants.

With a pair of Mackinaw Pants on your boy can romp and play all day in the snow and not get wet. A shake and a brush and all traces of snow and dampness is gone.

Men's All-Wool Mackinaw Coats. Come in a variety of checks; just the thing for this country where the snow makes a long coat a nuisance.

Now is The Best Time to do Your Christmas Shopping

Do you realize the benefits you get by doing your Christmas shopping early? Not only are you enabled to make your selections quietly and carefully, and in your own time, but you have the choice of the best assortment of Christmas novelties Fernie has ever seen. You will be free from the hurry and flurry that attends late Christmas buying. It means greater pleasure and more satisfaction with wour selections.

Any selection you may choose may be left in our care until the day before Christmas.

Grocery Specials

Fancy Okanagan Celery, 3 lbs.	.25
Fancy Okanagan Cabbage, per lb	.02
Fancy Okanagan Red Cabbage, per lb.	.02½
Fancy Okanagan Beets, 14 lbs.	.25
Fresh Killed Turkey, per lb.	.22
Fresh Killed Geese, per lb.	.20
Family Mixed Biscuits, per lb.	.15
Dairy Butter, 1 lb. bricks	.30
Robin Hood Porridge Oats, 5 lbs.	.25
Robin Hood Cream of Wheat, 3 pkgs.	.25
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	.20
Roquefort Cheese, per lb.	.40
Peaches, 2 lb tins, 2 for	.35
Plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.25
Heinz' Pork and Beans, large size, 2 for	.45
Heinz' Pork and Beans, medium size, 2 for	.35
Siam Rice, 9 lbs.	.50
Roger's Pure Cane Syrup, 2 lb. tins	.15

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

Geo. D. Herron On the War

A dear comrade of ours interviewed one of the most famous American Socialists, Comrade Dr. George Herron, who is also a learned sociologist. He has been living these last few years in our city, devoting himself to study, and he has been following the Italian Socialist movement with great interest.

The interview, very important and profound, is the expression of a soul sincerely and enthusiastically Socialist. Therefore, we publish it in full; also because it enables us to know the opinion of the American Socialist party on the responsibility of the Socialist parties of different countries in this present tragical conflagration.

Now let us hear what our Comrade Dr. Herron has to say:

Do you believe what the bourgeois and the democrats now believe, that the international work of Socialism will be destroyed by the present war?

The existing Socialist parties may be destroyed but not the international work of Socialism. Even if the worst that is feared should come to pass; if the duration and devastating effects of the war should so exhaust both governments and peoples that, under the strain of it, they should give way, and universal chaos follow; if out of this chaos should rise new tyrants and tyrannies; still the need of Socialism, so deeply and patiently sown in the human soil, will ultimately bear its promised fruit. The co-operative world—in which all children shall be born the equal heirs of social wealth and freedom and opportunity—will certainly come. It does not matter under what name it comes; its coming is no less a universal necessity. The world cannot otherwise go on. No matter how great the catastrophe through which mankind is now passing, beyond that catastrophe waits the universal communism that is the only condition of human sanity and continuity.

Human brotherhood, solidarity of the people, will perchance become reality after the present conflict?

Human brotherhood may be a speedy result of the present conflict. That will depend largely on the conflict's intensity and duration. It seems a terrible thing to say, but it is no less true, that the great danger to the working class, to the people international, lies in a too early peace being concluded by the rulers and diplomats. Now that the catastropne nas come, for the sake of the workers it should be complete and final. It should continue until existing governmeins break under the strain of it. It should continue until the peoples, looking out over a Europe that has become a graveyard, looking out over their weed-grown fields and ruined homes, and reflecting on their shattered lives, shall resolve to make an end of mere political government forever; shall resolve to take the ordering of life and labor into their own hands, and to put the sane and brotherly administration of industry and society in the place of political and military organization. The existing political and military establishments are parasitic in their nature The political conception of society is obsolete. It is really an imposture, existing only through a vast hypnosis. Tarough its existence the people who toil receive but a tithe of what they produce. The bulk of their product is absorbed by the monstrous political and military parasites. The secret of all this the people are bound to discover sooner or later. And, as I said, the danger of the present catastrophe is: that the rulers and politicians may become apprehensive and for their own self-preservation, conclude to a too early peace. It is not at all impossible that, threatened with social revolution from within, Germany and England and Russia and France may compromise their issues tnrougn secret diplomacy, and conclude a peace that shall be merely a true, leaving Europe industrially and socially speaking just where it was.

What is the opinion of the American Socialists on the conduct of the German Socialists who have supported an aggressive war, a war enforced by the Kaiser's party?

Because of the irregularity of the post I am not fully informed, by papers or letters, as to the general attitude of American Socialists toward the conduct of the Socialists of Germany, though I fear that many of [illegible] what has taken place in both the leadership and the ranks of German Social Democracy. I can, therefore, only speak for myself as an American Socialist, not knowing how many of [illegible] opinions.

To me the example of the German Socialists is one of utter apostacy and failure. German Social Democracy has proved itself a traitor to Socialism, to labor, to freedom and democracy, and should be outlawed by the International Socialist movement. Indeed, judged by the present conduct of that party, we may say that there is no Socialist movement in Germany. There is only an immense political party that represents a certain number of votes and nothing more. The slightest of that party is without excuse, and its leaders know it. And English or American Socialists also know that the conduct of their so-called German Comrades is inexcusable. They may try to say that the German Social Democracy will be found true when the time for the action comes. But the time for action has come and gone, and the Socialist party of Germany has not acted. It has only proved how destitute it is of courage, of sincerity, of Socialist principle. And it has proved its utter lack of moral force as well as its lack of fidelity to freedom and to international Socialism. The Social Democratic party of Germany could have prevented this world catastrophe if it had had the manhood in it to do so. If the 4,000,000 men who vote for Socialist candidates had so decided, and their leaders had so ordered, every wheel in German factories or on German railroads would have ceased to turn the moment Germany declared war. This would have involved insurrection, and would have resulted in Socialists being shot. But it is the business of Socialists to be shot when a great crisis arrives. If there had been enough men in Germany ready to give their lives for the cause they profess, they could have changed the face of the world.

To my mind, human history presents no moral failure more appalling, more stupendous or enduring in its consequences than the miserable failure of the German Social Democracy in this day of its opportunity. It had, I say, the opportunity to begin a new epoch for mankind. All that may come to pass as a result of the world catastrophe might have been brought about without the catastrophe—if the German Socialists had acted promptly and nobly in the hour of their opportunity. This universal devastation is a judgment on the quality of German Socialism. And it is also an utter condemnation of materialism as a philosophy of life. The economic interpretation of history is true; but the adoption of material- [illegible] Another only of both moral cowardice and intellectual disintegration.

Do the American Socialists approve the justification the German Socialists have offered as an explanation of [illegible] namely, giving as the principal reason the impending danger of the Czarism?

The presenting of the danger of Czarism as a reason for the approval of the war on the part of German Socialists is an afterthought, and an utterly dishonest one at that. The fear of Czarism has, literally, no more to do with the conduct of the German Socialists than the fear of an invasion by the armies of Mars. And the German Socialists perfectly well know it. They are not in the least deceiving themselves when they try to deceive the world by this piece of imposture. They grasped at the excuse of Czarism as a last resource. It was a fear for their own skins, and the lack of what their forefathers would have called backbone.—N. Y. Call.

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The French approach within firing distance of their foe. Wolfe delivers a stirring address to his men as the French approach. The battle commences.

The opposing forces come together with a clash that sends both sieds reeling. Forward they spring, slashing and stabbing like madmen. Wolfe is in the thickest of the fray. A shot strikes him. He falls. A tremendous shouting arrests his agony.

"They run! They run!" cries one of his aides.

"Who run?" grasps Wolfe.

"The Enemy!"

"Now God be praised," the dying man whispers. "I die happy."

At the same moment, Montcalm, desperately striving to check the rout, is mortally wounded. The French commander is carried to his headquarters. He is informed that his wound is mortal.

"How long shall I live?—twelve hours more or less?—So much the better. I am happy that I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec!" he gasps.

[illegible] pictures for Saturday evening and matinee.

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(Signed) SAMUEL SMITH.

Fernie, B. C., December 3rd, 1914.

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