

The District Ledger

Industrial Unity Is Strength

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

Political Unity Is Victory

No. 18, Vol. VIII

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B.C., January 2, 1915

Wishing you a Happy & Prosperous New Year

Yegs Make Clean-up In Fernie

The store occupied by A. F. Haddad, clothing and notion merchant, in the Grand Theatre Block, was burglarized in the early morning hours of Sunday last when goods to the value of several hundreds of dollars were stolen and up to the present no arrests have been made in connection with the robbery.

About 4 a.m. Sunday the porter at the Central Hotel noticed two men in the yard at the rear of the hotel and immediately adjacent to the building in which Mr. Haddad's store is located, and while he considered their actions somewhat suspicious he did not investigate. Shortly after this a resident of the same hotel on coming down stairs was told by the porter what had been seen by him and this party was more inquisitive and immediately went out into the back yard and in passing through out to the alley he encountered three men laden with large bundles of clothing. He addressed them with the customary "Hello, boys!" and this salutation was replied to in the same manner, after which the three thieves departed, going in the direction of West Fernie, and with their departure the matter was allowed to rest until 11.00 a.m. Sunday when the circumstances were related to the police who immediately notified Mr. Haddad and in his company entered the store, where gaps in the shelves and empty clothes hangers showed plainly the purpose of the nocturnal visitors.

The thieves gained access to the store through a window that faces the Central Hotel and where a narrow passage runs between the two buildings. The plunder consisted of several suits of men's clothes, boxes of shirts, macinawa, overalls, rubbers, razors, suit cases, some ladies' and children's wearing apparel and one gross of rings.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.
There will be a special business meeting of the party on Sunday, January 3rd, at 8 p.m., for the election of officers and to consider the question of retaining the hall.

Allan's Four-Piece Orchestra will hold a dance in the Socialist's Hall on Saturday, January 2nd. Admission 50c. The floor is in grand shape; the orchestra is one of the finest in the city, and the price is in keeping with present conditions.

T. Harris Writes From The Front

France, Dec. 10, 1914

Dear Friend,—
To say I was pleased to hear from you is putting it mild, and the best way I can show my appreciation is by answering right off the reel.

Oh! to know that you folks are all well, and so far, I never was in finer fettle; it must be the open-air treatment, of which we have plenty, as well as an ample supply of fuel for the inner man. Sometimes when we are out of the trenches we have baked bread and fresh meat, which I need hardly tell you is thoroughly enjoyed and full justice done to the portions. In the trenches the bill of fare is different, consisting of tinned meats, bacon, cheese and a little butter. Instead of bread we have hard tack, which does not go badly at all with the tea when you're hungry.

The enemy is entrenched about 500 yards from us, but that does not prevent us from enjoying ourselves. You saw would laugh to see the way the boys carry on in these rabbit burrows. Of course some of the chaps will tell some horrible yarns and if we manage to get a fellow's goat the rest of them tease him out of it.

Talk about rain, this country is a fright! It's mud, sludge and slay up to the knees.

During the day time we keep well under cover, because if a fellow makes a move up above the trench the Germans don't forget to let us know that they are on the lookout, and in this way some of our men have been hit. Of course, this is not all considered, as we do the same to them when ever we get a chance. If we are not doing very much the big guns are, as they are hammering away at one another right along.

I take this opportunity of using the columns of the Ledger to thank all the

UNIONS WATCH WAR CONTRACTS

Investigate Supply British Army and Navy—Also Factories

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Through the British laboring men has, generally speaking, rallied to the support of the government in the present crisis the trade unions are keeping a close watch on the many reports of abuses under war contracts. Through the workers' national committee there has been appointed a subcommittee representing various sections of the labor party whose duty it shall be to investigate and summarize charges, presenting those that seem well founded to the government departments responsible for contracts.

The inquiry will cover the quality of food, cloth and other articles supplied to the army and navy; prices and profit; labor conditions in factories, especially in factories where subcontracting is done.

The labor party is greatly concerned just now with the evils attending subcontracting. It is alleged that some war contracts are handed down from subcontractor to subcontractor until the actual makers are five or six times removed from the original receiver of the order. By this method, it is charged, four or five middlemen's profits are paid by the nation; the worker is cheated and the nation robbed by inferior material.

FEDERAL JUDGE IS THREATENED

Will Not Try Coal Miners Because of Letters Received

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 26.—Because he had received numerous anonymous threatening letters; Judge Youmans was disqualified and Judge James P. Elliott of South Dakota was today appointed to sit on the bench at the January term of the federal court here when coal miners charged with conspiracy against the government will be tried. The appointment was made by Walter H. Sanborn, senior judge of the United States court of appeals at St. Paul.

The regular monthly tea of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Bonnell, on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, from 3 to 6 p.m.

people of Fernie and Coal Creek for the kindness they have shown to my wife and children, and especially to Mr. B. Caulfield for his efforts in my case.

I will now close with best wishes to you and yours, and hope that everybody in that part of the world will have a Merry Xmas, a Happy New Year, and that I may soon hear from you again.

I am, your friend,
(7119) Pte. T. HARRIS,
C. Co., 1st W. Yorkshire R.
British Expedition, France.

JUSTICE, NEED OF TOILERS, NOT CHARITY GUSH

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 22.—What mankind needs is more justice and less love, said the Rev. C. R. Zahniser, in a sermon in this city. "Justice and love are not comparable," said the speaker. "They are not in the same category. Love is a function of the mind, of soul; justice is a characteristic of the actions and relations of man to man. To talk about substituting justice for love is like proposing to replace the machinery of a mill with a well that there would be no need of engines or power plant."

"The type of love we are needing is that which expresses itself in justice rather than in cheap, gushing sentimentality. The world is sick and tired of the 'love' that sends toys to a sick child and oppoies child labor laws, gives nickels to cripples and oppoies workmen's compensation, or 'pities' the poor and grants labor below a living wage. Constructive service is indeed what the world is sorely needing. But that is the kind of love for which Christianity stands."

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

ASK COAL STRIKE MEDIATION

13,000 Men Now Idle in Eastern Ohio

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Mediation by the federal department of labor in the eastern Ohio coal strike was sought today by Representative Francis of Ohio. About 15,000 men are idle in this territory and Representative Francis asked Secretary Wilson to make an effort to adjust the differences and put the miners back to work. The secretary said he stood ready to offer the good offices of the department if asked to do so by the interested parties, but that the government could not interfere upon its own initiative.

WILL ENFORCE WAGE LAW

No More Leniency for Violators of the Act—Commissioner Also Assents Apprentices Must have Licenses

OLYMPIA, Dec. 26.—After finding two Walla Walla stores violating the provisions of the minimum wage act, Labor Commissioner E. W. Olson, upon his return here today, served notices on employers that future violators may expect immediate prosecutions.

"To date the general attitude of employers has been to comply with the law," said Mr. Olson, "and the comparatively few offenders who pleaded ignorance of the law's provisions have been allowed to settle with the girls the difference in wages since the law went into effect. The provisions of the law have now been given such publicity, however, that ignorance can not be considered an excuse and violators in future may expect immediate prosecutions."

Mr. Olson wished it pointed out that while the commission will, under stated conditions, issue apprenticeship licenses to beginners, entitling them to work for a time for less than the minimum wage, the fact that a girl is a beginner will not operate as a defense of the employer unless a license has been issued. Girls working without licenses at less than the minimum wage are entitled to recover at law from the employer for the difference in wages from the time the law went into effect.

In the two stores at Walla Walla several girls were found, without licenses, working for less than the minimum wage. These girls were given a total of \$204 by their employers, the difference between their wages and the \$10 weekly minimum for mercantile establishments, for the time they had been working since the minimum wage went into effect.

Hotel proprietors and other employers will be given a hearing here January 2 to protest against the \$11 minimum wage for waitresses and \$9 for other hotel and restaurant help, as recommended by a recent conference. Hotel men are making a strong fight against the proposed \$9 wage for chamber maids, claiming it would force them to employ Japanese. The hearing was to have been held Monday, but a new date was arranged to allow full attendance.

BRITISH BOSSES EXPLOIT TROOPS' OUTFIT MAYBE

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Much indignation is expressed by the women employed at a certain army contractor's factory in London, who are at present engaged in making army vests for 1s. 10d. per dozen. A strong protest has been addressed to the proper quarter by the management committee of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses, who point out that it is utterly impossible for the women to earn the minimum fixed by the trade board for this class of work, and emphasizing the fact that the various workrooms that are being run under the auspices of the prevention of unemployment and distress committees, and who provide work for women who are unemployed through the war, are paying 2s. and in some cases 3s. when they could give 4s. to the women whom they employ.

Another glaring instance of underpayment with which the society is dealing is where in a provincial factory men's uniforms are being made complete for 1s. 6d., and breeches for 7d.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Members are reminded that the secretary will be on hand Monday evening next at 7 p.m. in the lodge room to receive dues, etc. All members are particularly requested to make an effort to meet any arrears of dues there may be against them as in the event of sickness the by laws will be strictly enforced.

Dave Rees Replies to John Loughran

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—I read a letter in the last issue of the Ledger written by Brother John Loughran, of Beaver Mines, and can readily understand my friends' enthusiasm on learning that a personal friend and old time colleague had succeeded to the position of Mayor of Worthington.

If I understand the writer, however, he wishes to advance the idea that the old country method of electing a man for life is better than the system of annual elections such as we have in District 18. Our friend asks, "Would our membership submit to be led by a man 67 years of age, with 35 years service to his account?"

I feel that we, as members, should not allow ourselves to be led by a man either 67 or 27, but should realize the President is not a leader but a servant. The worker who is swayed and fro by the influence of a District President can just as easily be swayed by other speakers, and such parties are not the thoughtful members who can be depended upon to build up a progressive organization. We need our men to think for themselves and not jump backwards and forwards, pendulum like, following the whims and fancies of any officer.

We have never to my knowledge had an opportunity in this District of voting for a candidate with 30 years or more experience, hence we don't know what our membership would do with such a character. Brother Loughran says "nothing doing," evidently referring that our membership are most ungrateful toward those who have fought for decades in the industrial army. True, we have among us the ungrateful and disgraced, some who would kick at an imaginary shadow, but they are not the majority. We have those who, whilst not vociferous in their plaudits, nevertheless appreciate the work of the honest representative acting in any capacity.

Of course Brother John stood for Sub-District Board Member in the recent election, but I feel positive he has no reference to the membership of his sub-district, irrespective of how they expressed themselves in the recent election, for I understand that John advanced these ideas in Fernie some months ago whilst delivering a public address.

Further, John states, "If we look facts in the face, seeing Brother W. L. Phillips is the fourth president in three years, it goes a long way to prove that experience is a disqualification for a leader."

Our membership does not deserve such criticism, and in my humble way I will attempt to prove that our system is far better than the system of elections which has prevailed in the British Isles since the inception of their organization, but before doing so, let me explain that since our District has been established no president has been voted out of office for inexperience who could justly claim he was qualified for his work. Had P. H. Sherman lived and his health permitted, I believe he would still be holding the confidence of the majority of our membership.

Whilst I have a high regard for W. B. Powell and realize that Bill is an exceptional character with considerable ability along certain lines, as an officer of this District he evidently failed to apply his talent to said work. And with regard to this I am not very much surprised, as he had never worked even as a local officer before taking over the most important office in the District.

Clem Stubbs was voted out because the majority of the membership felt he had disobeyed the mandate of a District Convention, and also because he was held in high esteem in the political world, and he apparently went back on the ideas which he had steadfastly propounded for years. The change was sudden, and not gradual, hence his defeat was mainly for political reasons. Experience and ability are not the only things that count in an election.

Jack Smith sacrificed a position which he could have undoubtedly held for years—against his will, in a sense, and to satisfy his wilful ambition allowed himself to become a candidate for President; he never at any time showed any inclination for retaining the job, and owing to certain statements made by himself whilst in office, kept his word and resigned at the request of a minority of the membership.

Hence it cannot be said that our membership have at any time voted any President out of office merely for the sake of a change, since we were organized.

Brother Loughran is 20 years or so

(Continued on Page Four)

"ONLY YOUNG MEN NEED APPLY

This Stipulation Bids Fair to Be Done Away With

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The stipulation, "Only young men need apply," a phrase so tragic to the man over 40, bids fair to be done away with in England during the war. An agitation has just been started calling attention to the fact that employers who demand men under 30 are thus directly competing against the recruiting authorities. This was pointed out in a letter to the Lord Mayor, urging him to lay the matter before all business men in the form of some public pronouncement.

THE NEW IMPERIAL NATURALIZATION ACT

Which Becomes Effective at the First of the Year

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—The coming into effect of the imperial naturalization act on January 1 will introduce an entirely new set of conditions relating to the making into citizens of the Dominion aliens who have made Canada their home. The most striking difference between the new and the present acts will be that under the new act aliens naturalized in the Dominion will be given not only Dominion but world-wide British nationality. They will be entitled to the protection of the British flag no matter where they go.

Should a German, after peace has been declared, come to Canada and after the lapse of five years be naturalized under this inter-imperial arrangement, he would be recognized as a British citizen even in the event of his return to Germany. An alien other than a native of the United States, who has been naturalized under the present act is entitled to the rights of British citizenship only within the Dominion. A native of the United States has wider privileges by virtue of a treaty agreed to by Great Britain and the United States in 1870.

Maintains Autonomous Rights

An important feature of this new inter-imperial legislation not hitherto emphasized is that it maintains and strengthens the autonomous rights of the overseas Dominions. This is so because it is by virtue of this act, and not by virtue of imperial legislation on the subject, that aliens naturalized under the new law will secure world-wide recognition as subjects of the Empire. It was at first proposed that the whole matter should be dealt with by imperial legislation, but the representatives of the overseas Dominions objected and the imperial ministers readily conceded the right of the Dominions in the matter. As a result a precedent has been established which will strengthen the position of Canada in all matters in which the Dominion was delegated the right to legislate by virtue of the provisions of the British North America Act.

Memorandum Issued

In view of the near approach of the date on which the new act will come into effect and the desire of the government that its general provisions should be understood, a memorandum was issued today from the department of the secretary of state setting forth in detail the important features of the new act and procedure which it will be necessary for an alien to follow who desires to become a full fledged citizen of the Empire on which the sun never sets.

It is particularly emphasized that the new act will be more difficult to comply with than the present law. Under the act about to go out of force certificates of naturalization were issued by the courts. Under the new act three months' notice of the desire to be naturalized must be given by an applicant whose application will then be passed upon by a judge who will forward the papers to the department of state. The officials of the state department will take certain steps to check up the records and evidence submitted by the applicant and will issue a certificate of naturalization the same will be issued by the secretary of state. The provision of the act calling for three months' notice of a desire to be naturalized is a departure from the present law.

Need Not Do It Again

Another important point clearly set out is that although the present act goes out of force people who have been naturalized under the act will not be compelled to go before the courts again in order to secure the full measure of British citizenship, provided by the new measure. They may send the certificates already granted to the secretary of state who will issue a new certificate of naturalization the same will be issued by the secretary of state. The provision of the act calling for three months' notice of a desire to be naturalized is a departure from the present law.

Revenue

Any union or central body that has not been previously affiliated may become affiliated by paying six months' dues for the term they make application. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: A per capita tax of two cents per member per month from all local unions. From

(Continued on Page Eight)

Berlin Workers Blame Kaiser

Ruler and His Coterie Guilty of Ruthless Crime—Nation Disgraced by Devilish War

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Morning Post has received from Herr Karl Bernstein, who writes from Rotterdam, the following translation of a New Year's appeal to be issued to the Socialists of Europe and America by the committee of the German Humanity League:

"Dear Comrades—On the eve of a new year which opens up on scenes of fear and ruthless crime unparalleled even in the massacre rolls of our nation's infamous accomplices at Constantinople, we appeal to our brethren on the continent of Europe and in the United States of America not to hide themselves behind the screen of neutrality.

"We are face to face with the enemies of mankind. The German nation, driven into this wicked war by the Kaiser and his military entourage, ejected by the perjured statesmen in the reichstag and by the false reports circulated in every state in order to deceive our compatriots, has recklessly hurled itself blindfolded against forces which, sustained by indisputably moral considerations, show no signs of weakening in their determination to expel from Belgium the troops which have covered her habitations with blood and irreparably injured an innocent nation our rulers had sworn to protect.

"We ask you to remember that the territory of no German state has been menaced by the allies, who are lawfully and honorably defending the plain rights of the cruelly outraged Belgians.

Prussian Crimes Stupendous

"Fellow workers, can you longer remain idle and silent spectators of these stupendous crimes? Are you forever to be dumb in view of the awful carnage in Flanders, in Brabant, in Alsace and Lorraine? Do you not see amid the maiming and slaughter of innocent, unarmed old men and infants at breasts that the Kaiser has covered our nation with unperishable infamy and the toll of war means the

sacrifice of the precious lives of toilers and wage-earners in a devilish campaign, barbarous in its methods upon sea as upon land. Already in five months our homes, our trade, our enterprise have been ruined for at least 50 years and if this war continues the loss of life and economic devastation will scourge the fatherland for a century.

"We know from authentic intelligence which reaches us that the restless, indignant and deceived democracy now undergoing privations and nursing its grief cannot be restrained by force from making an active protest and we most earnestly appeal to every comrade who cares for maintenance of international obligations to strive his utmost to crush and sweep away forever the domination of Prussian militarism within Germany, which by its conspiracy against humanity has disgraced and humiliated our nation in the eyes of the civilized world."

The appeal is signed by Karl Bernstein, Jacob Hameisdorff, Emil Gott, Conrad Schwab, Gustav Oebes, Ernest Schuster, Franz Gausson, Albert Zetter, and is dated at Rotterdam, Dec. 29, 1914.

BERLIN RIOTERS CRY "DOWN WITH WAR!"

Reported Disorders Following Last List of 40,000 Casualties

PARIS, Dec. 26.—According to a story published in the Paris Gaulois, travellers arriving at Warsaw from Berlin state that grave disorders broke out in Berlin after the publication of the last list of killed and wounded, amounting to 40,000 names. An enormous crowd gathered in the streets and the mounted police charged with drawn swords.

"The crowd refused to disperse, and cried out: 'Give us back our fathers and sons! Down with war! We want peace and bread.'"

One Landwehr regiment, ordered to charge the crowd, refused to obey. According to the Gaulois, the revolt was quelled only after great difficulty.

Convention Call of B. C. F. of Labor

To all Organized Labor in British Columbia:—

Pursuant to the Constitution, a call is hereby issued for the Fifth Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, to convene at Nanaimo, B. C., at 10 a.m., Monday, January 25th, 1915.

Presentation

Each organization affiliated with the Federation shall be entitled to one delegate for the first hundred members or less, and one delegate for each additional hundred members or major fraction thereof. Central labor bodies, district boards, building trades councils, allied trades councils and similar bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Delegates from central bodies must be members of unions affiliated with the Federation.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Delegates shall receive their credentials from their local unions in duplicate and send one copy to the secretary of the Federation at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention and deliver the other to the committee on credentials.

No credentials shall be considered valid bearing more than name of delegate and alternate. Provided that if alternate presents credentials and is seated he shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

The Executive Board will meet prior to the date of convention for the purpose of preparing reports, appointing committees, etc.

(Continued on Page Eight)

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Hotel Accommodation

A list of hotels and lodging houses will be published later, and a copy forwarded to each delegate as soon as duplicate credentials are received along with any other necessary information.

Conclusion

The present period of trade depression will no doubt have effected all organizations, but the need of a good attendance of delegates was never more apparent and local unions are urged to make all efforts possible to be represented at this convention.

Local unions that have not been affiliated are urged, in face of the present needs, to send representatives and become a part of the provincial body by the payment of per capita tax for the first half of the year 1915.

(Continued on Page Four)

Socialism and War

Socialist Program For Prevention of Wars

By Morris Hillquit

The Socialists believe that modern wars are mainly caused by the industrial competition between nations. In this view wars must continue so long as the capitalist system prevails, and will only be ended with the establishment of the Socialist co-operative commonwealth and the federation of non-competing nations.

In seeming consistency with this theory certain Socialists, mostly of the doctrinaire type, reject all specific anti-militarist measures within the framework of the present industrial system.

In the International Socialist Congress held in Stuttgart in 1907 a group of French delegates advocated the adoption of a declaration asserting in substance that nothing short of the triumph of Socialism can insure lasting peace between the nations, and that in the meantime the mere fact of the existence of a strong Socialist movement is the only possible check upon the bellicose proclivities of the ruling classes. The author of the declaration was Jules Guesdes, the foremost Marxian scholar of France, while the opposite view was vigorously defended by Jean Jaures, the eloquent leader of the more moderate wing of the French Socialists.

"We are told," said the latter, "that all struggles against war are vain, because capitalism must necessarily produce wars. But in the same way capitalism has an inherent tendency to intensify the exploitation of the workers and to lengthen the workday indefinitely. Still we struggle for the eight-hour day, and with success. We are further told that we should rather direct our inexorable attacks against capitalism the creator of wars. We do not let up in our struggle against capitalism. But if we combat clericalism, which surrenders the workers' minds to exploiting capitalism, we must also combat militarism and war, which hurl the workers' bodies against each other in chauvinism, hatred and wrath."

It is interesting to note in connection with this memorable debate, that at the outbreak of the war the uncompromising Guesdes, in his sixty-ninth year, accepted a portfolio in the capitalist war cabinet of his country, while the conciliatory Jaures met a tragic end in the bloom of his life at the hands of a fanatical youth unbalanced by the spirit of "chauvinism, hatred and wrath."

The overwhelming majority of the Stuttgart delegates endorsed the views of Jean Jaures as conforming more closely to the general policies of modern Socialism than those voiced by the followers of Jules Guesdes. The Socialists of our generation are not contented to watch complacently and passively the daily ravages inflicted by a perverse civilization on suffering humanity and to console themselves with the hope that one day, when the cup of capitalist iniquity will be overfilled, the co-operative commonwealth will suddenly burst upon us like the kingdom of heaven and regenerate the sinful world.

Their ultimate aim is to eradicate all social evils by a thoroughgoing change of the entire industrial system, but at the same time they want today all the relief from misery and oppression that their efforts can secure. The Social-

ists, moreover, believe that every real improvement in the social, economic, political and moral life of the people is not only an immediate achievement, but also that it leads to larger improvements and paves the way for the realization of their ultimate ideal. The Socialist philosophy is evolutionary as well as revolutionary in character.

Almost every Socialist party in the world has a practical program for relieving the prevalent social, economic and political abuses within the present or "capitalist" regime. And similarly the organized international Socialist movement advances a practical program for partial relief from the evils of wars within the present social system.

The principal measures in the Socialist anti-war program are international peace treaties providing for general limitation of armament, for arbitration of all disputes among nations, and for the establishment of an international court of justice; the abolition of secret diplomacy, and, finally, in countries based on the system of compulsory military service the gradual shortening of the period of service, with the ultimate object of supplanting the professional standing army by a system of popular militia.

Of all anti-militarist measures in their program the Socialists attach the least importance to peace treaties. International treaties suffer from all the frailties of "gentlemen's agreements." They are "naked pacts," not enforceable by a power outside and above the contracting parties, and have only such force as the signatory powers choose to give them. Germany has clearly demonstrated to the world the utter worthlessness of a solemn treaty of neutrality in times of a great international crisis, and there is no good ground to believe that treaties for mutual limitation of armament or submission of international disputes to arbitration would prove of greater efficacy under similar circumstances. If one of the parties to a disarmament treaty should be found to arm beyond the treaty limit, the only remedy of the other party would be to go and do likewise. If one of the parties to an arbitration treaty should refuse to submit a dispute to arbitration, the only recourse of the other would be a declaration of war.

Recognizing this palpable weakness of voluntary peace treaties, the most advanced peace advocates have of late manifested a tendency to transfer the center of their propagandistic gravity to the idea of an international court of justice, with power to enforce its decrees. Such a court is to be modeled upon the pattern of the ordinary national or state court of justice in all essential points of procedure, principle and power. Any nation considering itself aggrieved might file a complaint against the alleged offending nation without regard to the inclination or disinclination of the latter to submit the dispute for adjudication. On receiving such complaint the international court would summon the defendant nation, examine the evidence and contentions of both sides, and render a decree in conformity with the principles of the general law of nations and the specific provisions of any treaty between the litigants.

The attendance of the parties and the enforcement of the decrees of national or state courts of justice are secured by the executive powers of the government. Its police and military

forces, and ordinarily it is not even necessary to set these forces in motion. Their mere existence suffices to insure submission to court decisions. By analogy the international court of justice must be provided with a similar executive organ—an international police. Under this plan each nation accepting the jurisdiction of the court must stipulate to furnish its quota of military forces to enable the judges to compel recalcitrant nations to submit to their decrees.

The obvious weakness of the plan is that it often calls upon the litigant themselves to furnish the instrument of their discipline. Let us assume that an international court of justice had been in existence before the outbreak of the European war, and that all the powers now at war were subject to its jurisdiction. Austria has sent its stringent ultimatum to Serbia. The little Balkan kingdom interprets the act as a violation of her treaty rights and submits the entire controversy to the international court, with a demand that the government of Austria-Hungary be restrained from opening hostilities pending the adjustment of her claims. The court issues a citation or injunction to Austria, which the latter ignores. The tribunal now resorts to the extreme measure. It calls upon the international police to enforce its mandate. The powers in the entente and their followers respond to the call; those in the alliance and their supporters ignore it and cast their military fortunes with succeeding Austria. The result is the present war with the identical alignment. An international court of justice can be an efficient instrument only in a federation of nations under one permanent joint government, and even then it may sometimes fail, just as our Supreme Court failed to prevent the Civil War.

Then why advocate international peace treaties at all? Because they have a certain sphere of usefulness, limited as it is. While treaties are, as a rule, powerless to stay very violent and general conflicts, they have proven themselves convenient instruments for the adjustment of minor international disputes, and the moral obligations which they impose upon the contracting nations generally have some weight in the oscillating balance between war and peace. Under any but extraordinary circumstances a modern nation will evince a greater hesitancy to enter into war in direct violation of its treaty obligations than it will if entirely free from them. Peace treaties also have an important educational influence. They tend to foster in the minds of the people ideals of peace and forbearance instead of war and conquest. They have a legitimate place among the forces making for a better civilization.

There is nothing distinctively Socialist in the advocacy of international peace treaties. It is one of the measures which, like so many other plans in the practicable program of Socialism, are shared by reformers of all shades. Socialism does not claim a monopoly of progress and does not reject any salutary measure of reform because it has been formulated or adopted by other parties or schools. Of a somewhat more definitely Socialist character are the measures which aim at the democratization of international politics and of the national defense.

While all other political institutions of Europe have responded, more or less promptly, to the claims of advancing democracy and popular enlightenment, the vital methods of adjusting international relations have not changed since the medieval ages. European diplomacy is still a sort of mysterious, priestcraft, the vocations of chosen aristocrats, whose negotiations are carefully hidden from the masses of the people, and when the professional diplomats have succeeded in bringing about an acute situation in the relations between their countries it is generally within the power of individual rulers to hurl millions of men in sanguinary conflict against each other in an effort to straighten it out.

The Socialists demand full publicity of all diplomatic negotiations, and the consent of parliament to all treaties and declarations of war. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the Socialists stand for unrestricted adult suffrage of all male and female citizens. The Socialists demand, therefore, means that no war shall be declared by any country unless assented to by the women as well as the men of the nation through their chosen representatives in the national legislative body.

The still more fundamental is the proposed Socialist reform in the military organization of each country. The Socialists realize that would be futile and foolish to preach complete disarmament to any nation while its neighbor and rivals are armed. They frankly acknowledge that under existing conditions each nation must be prepared to defend its integrity and independence against the rest of the world, and must maintain a strong military organization for that purpose. They are, however, opposed to the institution of professional or standing armies, particularly those based on compulsory long-term service, such as prevail in most countries of continental Europe. They maintain that professional armies tend to destroy the civic and industrial activities of a large portion of the male population of the country, to alienate the military force from the people, to

of transition they advocate the progressive reduction of the period of service coupled with an extension of general military training.

In the summer of 1913 the Parliament of France was discussing a proposed act to increase the period of compulsory service from two years to three. The measure, which was said to have been inspired by Russia, was passed against the solid opposition of development it into an instrument of aggression and to cripple the efficiency of the national defense. The Socialist ideal of military organization is the popular militia, and as a measure the Socialist deputies. The debate on the bill was unusually spirited and instructive, and probably the most noteworthy contribution to it was the two-day speech delivered by Jean Jaures in opposition to the proposed measure and in support of the Socialist counter-project for a gradual reduction of the period of service.

"Our project, gentlemen," explained Jaures, "is to increase the defensive force of France. We, who want that France should have a great historic and moral mission in the world; we, who want to repudiate forever the politics of adventure and revenge; we, who through lasting peace want to usher in a superior civilization, in which the all-pervading force of democracy and liberty will atone for ancient violence; we want that our generous offer of peace should not be imputed to the fear of a weak people little assured of itself.

"And not only do we want to develop to the highest degree the defensive force, the strength of independence of our country, but we want to organize it for defense, in view of the worst possible hypothesis, that is on the hypothesis that France would have to defend itself all alone, without outside help and without any alliance against its eventual enemies.

"That is why we wish to place at the service of our country not a force, enormous but dispersed, but the whole mass of French citizens, the whole mass, organized, educated, coordinated, distributed in organic units, with permanent officers, local recruiting places and ample provisions for common action. It is for this purpose, for the purpose of bringing out the maximum of France's defensive force, that we ask you to develop within the law of the two-year period of service the germs of a democratic future which it contains, and that we denounce as a mortal peril for France the attempt to abandon the two-year law and to proceed in the direction of professional armies."

And again: "I demand that we, the democracy; we, the republican France; we, to whom mass risings and armed organization of the people is a historical tradition, I might almost say a tradition of family history, I demand that we, who are not pledged to dynastic wars, and who are free to promise ourselves not to wage wars except for the independence of our country, I demand that we, who in the hour of peril can say to all the citizens of France, to the millions of citizens of France, 'It is not for a monarch, not for a caste, not for an adventure, not for a superficial vanity it is for the life, for the independence of the nation that we implore you to rise!' I demand that we place at least as much confidence in our citizens as the Prussian monarch places in his subjects."

The military organization which the Socialists favor is largely based on the principle of the national militia of Switzerland. Under that system all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty-eight years are kept in military training and can be relied on for the defense of the country in case of emergency. The main body of the militia, the elite, is composed of the young men between the ages of twenty and thirty-two years. It is supplemented by the Landwehr, consisting of the men between the ages of thirty-three and forty-four years, and the Landsturm, which comprises all male citizens up to the age of forty-eight, who for one reason or another are excluded from the first two classes. The members of the elite are called for brief military drills once in two years and those of the Landwehr once in four years. Under this system the little Swiss republic, with a population of about three and one-half million, can raise for its defense an army of 510,000 men, and its total military budget approximates only \$7,000,000 per year. The Socialists would improve upon the Swiss militia system by giving the men the right to elect the officers and would supplement it by military education in the public schools.

The institution of a general national militia organized on democratic principles has been criticized by military regulars for offensive action, but in the authorities as too cumbersome and in the eyes of the Socialists this is one of its chief merits. The democratic militia is primarily an instrument of self-defense, just as the standing army is largely an instrument of aggression. The popular militia besides tends to remove an antagonism between the people and the state, the civilian and the military force, and to prevent the use of the latter by the ruling classes against the workers.

"The armament of the people," says the veteran French Socialist and Communist, Edmond Valliant, "is the necessary complement of universal suffrage and a prerequisite to the development of a true democracy. The militia has historically been the institution of democracy, opposing with its victorious disorganizing with the No part of the Socialist peace program has been adopted by the na-

tions of Europe, and its efficacy has therefore not been directly tested by the present war. But the undeniable facts are that the war was precipitated and is being conducted by nations based on the capitalist regime of national and international competition; that the countries at war were not bound by a general arbitration or disarmament treaty, nor united by an international court of justice, and that they did maintain professional standing armies.

It is at least legitimate to speculate that the war could hardly have occurred if Germany, Austria, Russia and France had been Social-Democratic republics, and that it would not have assumed its savage character and monstrous proportions if the belligerent nations had been bound by reciprocal peace treaties and particularly if their military forces had been represented by a general system of democratic militia.

There is perhaps one important measure which the Socialists have failed to urge with sufficient emphasis in their peace propaganda—the suppression of what has been aptly termed the International Armament Trust. In the spring of 1913, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the noted Socialist member of the German Reichstag, created a profound international sensation by disclosing the intimate relations between German and French manufacturers of war supplies and their methods of securing "trade." These revelations have led to inquiries in other countries and the world is now in possession of some startling information about the business of supplying the governments with the modern engines of death and destruction.

The "International War Trust" is probably one of the closest knit, best organized and most powerful industrial combinations in the world. It extends to all important concerns engaged in the building of warships and the manufacture of armor, guns, explosives and other munitions of war in England, Germany, France, Italy as well as in United Steel Co. was composed of the principal armor producing corporations in Great Britain, the Bethlehem Steel Company of the United States, and the famous German firm of the Krupp, besides the leading producers of war supplies in France and Italy. It was voluntarily dissolved in 1912, but the community of interest between the great armor concerns of the world still exists. They handle government contracts amounting into hundreds of millions every year, and they make enormous profits for their shareholders. The degree of their prosperity depends upon the war sentiment of the nations.

War and preparation for war means business stagnation. It is as much part of their business policy to provoke war and war talk as it is part of the milliners' business to create styles. The men in the war trust know no fatherland. They supply munitions of war to all governments, friends and foes alike; they sell as cheerfully the guns which will eventually be trained against their own country as those that will be directed against the enemy. Yet it is their business to foster a narrow and bigoted "patriotism" among all nations. Their emissaries sit in the councils of all European governments; they are among the leaders of all parties and the most prominent members of the Navy Leagues and Army Clubs.

The English Socialist, J. T. Walton Newbold, mentions four directors of armament companies on the Liberal benches in the House of Lords and six on the Tory side, while the House of Commons is graced by a dozen directors and scores of stockholders of these concerns. These gentlemen can always be relied on for touching and emphatic expressions of true patriotic sentiments and for the most jealous defense of the country's honor. Incidentally they subsidize the press of the "hostile" countries to breed antagonism against their own beloved fatherlands, so as to impress upon them the necessity of a strong national defense.

Of all the horrible absurdities of the capitalist profit system this license given to a group of men to amass fortunes from the ruin of their countries and the wholesale murder of their fellow-men is by far the most ghastly. One of the first tasks of the international Socialist movement, after it emerges from the present European nightmare, will be to inaugurate an active and energetic propaganda for the government ownership and operation of all works engaged in the manufacture of instruments and weapons of national defense.

Aside from this lesson the terrible lessons of the last few months have produced no new ideas or ideals for combating the war evil. They have developed nothing to shake our faith in the Socialist anti-militarist program. The only legitimate lesson which the Socialists can draw from the great European catastrophe is that hereafter they will have to struggle more earnestly, more indelibly and more implacably than ever for the speedy realization of their immediate as well as their ultimate program.

Local Union Directory, Dist. 18, U.M.W.A

<p>GLADSTONE LOCAL No. 2314 Meet first and third Fridays, Miners' Hall, Fernie; second and fourth Fridays, Club Hall, Coal Creek. Sick Benefit attached.—T. Uphill, Sec. Fernie, B. C.</p>	<p>GOLEMAN LOCAL No. 2533 Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.—J. Johnstone, Sec.</p>
<p>MICHEL LOCAL No. 2334 Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—R. Beard, secretary.</p>	<p>PASSBURG LOCAL No. 2352 Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Slovak Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—Thos. G. Harries, Sec., Passburg, Alta.</p>
<p>PARK LOCAL No. 1387 Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Michael Warren, Sec., Canmore, Alta.</p>	<p>BURMIS LOCAL No. 949 Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in School House, Burmis, No. 10 Sick Society.—Thos. G. Harries, Sec., Passburg, Alta.</p>
<p>HILLCREST LOCAL No. 1058 Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—Thos. Thompson.</p>	<p>MAPLE LEAF LOCAL No. 2923 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.</p>
<p>CARBONDALE LOCAL No. 2227 Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.—J. Mitchell, Sec. Box 105, Coleman.</p>	<p>LETHBRIDGE LOCAL No. 574 Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.—L. Moore, Sec.—Treas.</p>
<p>BANKHEAD LOCAL No. 29 Meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Bankhead Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Fund attached.—Frank Wheatley, Fin. Sec., Bankhead, Alta.</p>	<p>BELLEVEUE LOCAL No. 431 Meet every Sunday at 1.30 p.m. in the Socialist Hall.—James Burke, Sec., Box 16, Bellevue, Alta.</p>
<p>COALHURST LOCAL No. 1189 Meet every Sunday in Miners' Hall, 3 p.m. No sick benefit. Secretary, F. Barringham; President, Duncan McNab.</p>	<p>CORBIN LOCAL No. 2877 Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—E. Garbutt, sec., Corbin, B.C.</p>
<p>BEAVER CREEK LOCAL No. 481 Meet every first and third Sunday at Lyric Hall, 3 p.m.—John Loughran, Sec.</p>	<p>GEORGETOWN LOCAL No. 3026 Meet every Sunday afternoon, 2.30, at Boarding House. Sick and Accident Fund attached.—Max Hutter, Sec.</p>
	<p>FRANK LOCAL No. 1283 Meet Sundays, after each pay day, at Miners Hall. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—E. Morgan, Secretary.</p>



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ZAMBUK

THE HUMAN JUNGLE

By Ida Couch-Hazlett

The proposed International Conference of Socialists confronts the hardest problem that the historic working class has ever met. Will the working class hold the key to the future, or will it prove that it is yet inadequate to the task of humanizing society and banishing the jungle law?

The war has upset the Socialist movement of Europe and there may in all probability be some hard feelings existing between the Socialists of the warring countries, from which international complications can arise, that will embarrass the actions of the delegates, especially if radical steps are to be formulated. Also, the delegates will face the danger of the international police.

We do not know what will be the outcome of the war, but we on this side of the ocean must be in a position to advance the cause at the first opportunity, and we must let it be known, should a revolution break out in Germany, that there is going to be no repetition of the Paris Commune.

As the future is obscure, so far as the Socialist movement is concerned, and as there are possibilities of working class uprisings in Europe, it is highly important that an International Convention take action. Should a revolution break out there will be heavy financial requirements, and we in this country want to be prepared to give our moral and material support, including the creation of a healthy public sentiment, that in case the working class succeed in establishing a government in Europe, we would be in a position to influence the American government to give it early recognition. We should be prepared for emergencies.

This war has shown that we are not much better than savages. The cause of war is just the old cause in a new form. Savages would infringe on another tribe's hunting grounds, and war would ensue. This time it was German capitalists arriving late on the scene, and infringing on the British and French capitalists' exploiting territory.

The British working class movement, which was showing such militant and clear-cut action, has been halted. The German movement has bewildered us. Perhaps we overestimated the German Socialist movement, perhaps it largely reflected the personality of Wilhelm Liebknecht and August Bebel, and they being dead, the movement lost its vigor. At any rate the German Socialist movement showed a yellow streak; it showed that it lacked the spirit of international solidarity. The spirit of militarism was inoculated in it. The psychology of the rifle and drum has proven more powerful than the Socialist philosophy.

There is no use in the German Socialists saying that they were tricked into the war. Had they stood firm and started a revolution or general strike, the workers of Britain and France would have forced their governments to halt Russia from invading Germany. It was not against Russia that the Socialists in the German army marched, but Belgium, the country where the workers were the farthest advanced on the road to Socialism, where the international headquarters were located; and against France, the most democratic country in continental Europe.

There is no denying the fact that the German Socialists gave their aid to militarism. The magnificent stand that Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehring, Clara Zetkin, Kautsky and Ledebour are taking against the war, shows that reaction has already set in. Germany wanted the Belgian mines and Belgian seaboard. It was necessary for her expansion or commercial development. But it looks as though she had over-reached herself.

Monarchy is now stronger in Belgium than before the war. This talk of the twilight of the kings is far-fetched, for the present at least.

A revolution is liable to take place in Austria-Hungary, but if it does it will be more of a social affair than an economic or democratic one. It is doubtful if a revolution will take place in Germany. That depends on the developments in the next few months. Russia is the one place where we may expect immediate results. In all probability Russia will become a constitutional monarchy. Russia made a big advance after the Crimean War when the Czar voluntarily abolished serfdom; and it is quite reasonable to expect that the influence of British and French capitalists will operate for reforms in Russia in order to still further secure and enhance the mortgage they hold on the Russian government, by hastening economic development.

American Socialists are deluding themselves by supposing that the Italian Socialists prevented Italy from being involved in the war. The war is not over and Italy will line up with the Triple Entente. With all due respect for the influence of the Italian Socialists, Italy is the poorest

country in Europe, and has the greatest illiteracy among its people of any of the great powers. Its geographical position and not its militant proletariat was the deciding factor in its policy. Of course, the Italian Socialists are apparently opposed to Germany, as Germany is the invader. France and Belgium are repelling invasion.

There is no hope of lasting peace after this war is over unless the Socialist movement becomes mighty enough to stop militarism and capitalism. The big bait that is still left is that stretch of territory between the Mediterranean and India, Siberia and the Gulf of Persia. The Triple Entente is liable to split on account of the spoils of war. Britain will get the big hand. The British flag will fly over the greater part of Africa; France will get Alsace and Lorraine and part of Africa south of Morocco; Russia will get Austria and German Poland. The Balkan territory will be the bone of contention between Russia, Italy, Serbia and Greece. We must abandon the hope of seeing a united Balkan States. The United States of western Europe is as yet a dream.

The Asia Minor territory is where the big hitch will come. Russia will want it; Britain wants it, and war will ensue. Had Dierack lived and Gladstone not been in power in the eighties, that territory would all have been under the British flag ere this. There is big work ahead for the Socialist movement. Socialism is the only hope of a world peace, and there is no such hope until capitalism is dead. America is not going to be drawn into this war. She is not wanted, and would not amount to anything if she were in it.

Talk of starving the war and feeding America shows a lack of economic knowledge on the part of those responsible for it. Industrial paralysis brought on by the war is one of the causes of the present high prices and working class suffering. Restricting exports to Europe would only make more workers suffer on the European side, and cause further industrial depression on this side. It is zeal misplaced for American Socialists to antagonize the farmers by spilling their markets and looks as though they did not understand capitalism and the Socialist philosophy, or did not want the support of the farming element.

Cattle, sheep and hogs are decreasing in America owing to capitalism being unable to fulfill the requirements of society. Therefore there is no use of blaming the war for the high cost of meat. The Hamburg market fixes the price of sugar the world over. The price of sugar everywhere is the same as it is in Hamburg, minus the cost of transportation. The war being on the Hamburg market is destroyed. The

German production of sugar beets is lost to the world. Sugar is scarce; the law of supply and demand governs. The only solution is for the government to go into the refining of sugar and raising of cattle, sheep and hogs on a scientific basis. The Socialists of America should make a big campaign this year on the government going into the sugar refining business. It would make a great issue in Louisiana and Texas and other sugar-growing states among the farmers. The plantation sugar men of these three states are ruined.

An article written by George D. Herron some ten years ago on the European situation, opposed the Prussianization of Europe. His "Prophetic Vision" article was contradictory to the sentiment expressed by Jaures in a speech he made the night before he was assassinated. The downfall of Germany as a world industrial power, from without, and not from within, from anything that the German Socialists might do, may be impending. Bismarck's policy of state Socialism has not had an undermining effect on German capitalism. It covers the policy of state insurance of workers against accidents in lieu of working men's compensation in vogue in Great Britain.

The theory of the Armageddon of capitalism is fanciful—at least for a while, capitalism has lasted a long time and may yet last twice as long. It all depends on the desire of the people to change the system, and of a conscious effort on their part to that end, and of capital being able to adapt itself to the everchanging situation. If capitalism can adapt itself to the new conditions as they arise, there is practically no danger of its falling by its own weight. The exploitation of the many by the few has existed for ages under different forms, and will continue to exist as long as the exploiters can adapt his tools to meet conditions, or until the workers consciously move to stop exploitation.

There is every prospect of a worldwide industrial stagnation after the war is over, and of American capitalism receiving a bad set-back in its development; but whether Socialism will progress is another matter entirely.

Germany has a life and death struggle on now, with prospects of good-bye to the German empire. The Allies are determined that there shall be no peace until democracy dictates the peace terms.

All indications are that Britain, Italy and Greece will be lined up in a war against Russia at the end of the present war, and that we are in for about ten years of militarism. No prospects are visible for a revolution in Germany, either before or after the close of the war. Militarism has done its deadly work, and it has not produced a brave class of men. The mass "efficiency" movement of the German army prove this. Mass moves in military tactics are the signs of physical fear.

As evidence of the way capitalism is adjusting itself to the situation, note the British financial experts arriving in America to assist in adjusting international finance. The capitalists do not want a financial crisis in America at present; and there will not be one. War is dangerous to capitalism.

Socialism is the only hope. How soon will the people of the earth see it? Education is civilization.

WHAT IS A LIVING WAGE?
By James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania Socialist State Legislator

The only Living Wage for the workers is all the wealth that their toil produces. Taking the figures of production published by the government, this would mean that after the cost of the raw material is deducted from the product of the worker, the equivalent of \$30 per week would be the just share of the toiler. This would be the least amount and many would produce much more. For those who refuse to credit this statement, I would call attention to the fact that Henry Ford, the manufacturer of automobiles, is now paying a minimum wage of \$30 per week and makes a frank statement that he is not paying the workers the

full share of their product. How can other employers explain away this statement of Ford's? When the majority of the workers of this country determine to use their organized power to secure this Living Wage they can get it. In the meantime we can use what power we now have to compel legislation to improve our condition so that we can fight with more efficiency for our ultimate goal, which is the living wage that I have defined. Our opponents know what our ultimate goal is, and that is the reason they are straining every effort to fool the workers that they may continue to rule and rob them.

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ORGANIZATION AND THE LAW

Speaking generally the more effectively the workers are organized the better are the conditions prevailing. This statement, we feel sure, will be conceded by every worker who has had the opportunity for making comparisons.

There is a time worn saying, "Show me what a man reads, and I'll tell you what he is." We paraphrase this by, "Tell us what percentage of men in a given district are active union men and we can thereby form a fairly accurate estimate of the conditions of these workers." This is no elaborate theory, but an indisputable fact, easy of corroboration by anybody who will take the trouble to investigate.

Statistics have been gathered by impartial observers relative to the differences existing between union and non-union camps, with the result that the character of the conditions varies with the degrees of unorganization. But between union and non-union camps there is an average advantage from a wage viewpoint of 15 per cent in favor of the former. However, the money advantage is only one feature of benefit, the most marked superiority of the union over the non-union camp is in the conditions and surroundings of the former.

These practical illustrations of what can be accomplished by organized effort should encourage every individual to aid in bettering his own condition by urging upon all his fellows the necessity of co-operation. If a partially organized camp is far better than a non-union camp, one that is solidly organized is what every worker should strive for, to the end that he may secure the best possible conditions for himself and his fellows that are obtainable under the wages system.

Quite frequently there is an agitation started for a reform, and whilst it may be badly needed we ought not at the same time overlook legislation already on the statute books that is advantageous only if enforced. Following along these lines, we strongly urge upon every secretary of the U. M. W. of A. locals throughout the province of Alberta who does not already possess a copy of the Mines Act of 1913, to write for one to J. W. Jeffrey, Government Printer, Edmonton. When this has been procured an excellent plan would be to read over the provisions and discuss them in the union meetings.

At the present time we wish to call particular attention to clause 87, found on page 32 of the act in question, which reads as follows:

"If more than twenty persons are employed in any mine below ground, sufficient accommodation shall be provided enabling the persons employed in the mine to conveniently wash themselves and dry and change their clothes, and such accommodation shall not be in the engine house or boiler house."

(Note.—There should be two "m's" in "accommodation." We quote the clause verbatim.)

By far the greater majority of the coal mining companies throughout Alberta are complying with this law in every respect. However, there are a few exceptions, the most notable amongst which is Chinook Mines, Commerce, Alberta, where approximately 300 men are employed.

At the aforementioned place the clause referred to is practically a dead letter, as the accommodation there provided (if it can be termed an accommodation) is totally inadequate, and the prevailing state of affairs simply disgraceful.

We deem it opportune to quote clause 128, page 44, of the act under consideration:

"Every owner, agent, manager, overman or examiner who violates any of the provisions of this act shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs."

Whenever a worker is charged with an infraction of the law there is but little time lost in looking into the case, and if found guilty, summary action

is taken. This Mines Act has been in effect since August, 1913, and it is now high time that its compliance therewith insofar as clause 87 is concerned should be made obligatory by the company operating the Chinook Mines.

From time to time we intend to comment upon the different acts dealing with labor questions, more especially those affecting the interests of the miners of District 18, and we trust that every member of the various locals will aid us in our efforts by furnishing any information that he may possess that is beneficial to his fellow workers.

IMPERIAL NATURALIZATION LAW BECOMES EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1st, 1915

Elsewhere in these columns will be found full details of the Imperial Naturalization Act which goes into effect January 1, 1915.

We would suggest to our readers, especially those of foreign birth, that they carefully study the provisions.

Heretofore, one of foreign birth taking out naturalization papers enjoyed the privileges of a Canadian citizen only so long as he remained within the confines of the Dominion.

Many naturalized Canadian citizens were under the impression that they were likewise British subjects until a visit to the land of their birth and a clash with the public authorities to their chagrin and surprise proved the contrary.

This new act remedies a recognized deficiency, as it now confers upon a naturalized Canadian all the privileges of a born British subject, and entitled to the protection of the British flag wherever he may go.

The following is a summary of the provisions:

- 1. The applicant must give three months' notice of the desire to become naturalized.
2. State officials will check up the record of the applicant; this is submitted to a judge who passes upon it, and if he is satisfied that the applicant is acceptable a certificate of naturalization will be issued by the Secretary of State.
3. Those who have become naturalized Canadian citizens under the old act, desiring to become full-fledged British subjects, must send their certificates already granted to the Secretary of State and, provided they furnish proof of five years' residence in the Dominion, a new certificate of citizenship will be issued. In the event of not having been a resident of Canada five years, they must wait until this period has elapsed before they can become British subjects.
4. To become a Canadian citizen only, three years' residence is necessary. The new act does not prevent an applicant from obtaining this privilege.
5. Proof of good character must be furnished.
6. Applicant must have an adequate knowledge of English or French. Court to decide this question.
7. If certificate of naturalization be issued applicant must express intention of residing in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.
8. Applications must be posted by the applicant in the post office nearest to his residence and in the office of the clerk of court.
9. Fees—(a) Naturalization, \$5.00; (b) Renaturalization, \$3.00; taking oath of allegiance, fifty cents.
10. In British Columbia the following courts will deal with applications for naturalization: Supreme Court, Court of Assizes and County court. In Alberta—Supreme Court, District Court.

The next sitting of the Supreme Court will not take place until May next, but all those desiring to make application must appear in person, and the next opportunity for so doing will be Thursday, January 14, 1915, when Judge G. H. Thompson will hold court for the purpose in the Provincial Chambers in Fernie.

For the benefit of those residents in the community who are at present subjects of Germany, Austria or Turkey, no application for naturalization will be entertained until after peace has been declared.

We do not know what is the status of a German or Austrian born resident of Canada who has already become a Canadian citizen insofar as this new act of naturalization is concerned. Those who come under this category are advised to appear before the Court Thursday, January 14th, state the case and ascertain from the presiding judge whether they can be admitted to the full enjoyment of British citizenship provided that they have complied with the regulations regarding the five years' residence in Canada.

The three months' preliminary application serves a two-fold purpose, it enables enquiries to be made touching the applicant's record, and also prevents the rushing of voters where an election is expected.

Dave Rees Replies to John Loughran

(Continued from Page One)

older than I and has had considerable experience, but I have taken an active interest in the trade union movement this past 18 years, hence feel I can speak with some little authority on the advisability of retaining our present election system.

I have followed the movements of many agents and officers who have served the workers for 20 years or more, and the same fault is invariably found with the majority of them. The miner's agent after having been out of the coal face for a lengthy period, seems to acquire a different conception of the hardships and miseries of the miner's pounding in abnormal places amid foul air, gases, etc. Too often the miner's hardships are measured by the hardships that the agent himself encounters, and whilst I know an official's life is no sinecure, there is no comparison between a man working under adverse conditions in a mine and an officer putting up with his many inconveniences.

Again, there are officers who, having held office for so long, feel that the man who has the audacity to oppose him is a deliberate thief, trying to rob him of his job. He feels that his permanency in office, regardless of his accomplishments, ought not to be questioned. This is particularly true of the old country. Why should not the officer who feels he has earned his salary look forward with pleasure to election day, inasmuch as that is his best gauge or method of knowing if his work is being appreciated by the workers? Any officer ought to be pleased that he has the privilege of knowing whether or not he is satisfying the majority. The man who cares not whether he retains the confidence of those who employ him should be immediately deposed.

I can speak with better authority of the South Wales' coalfields than other parts of Britain, and I feel positive that it would give greater satisfaction there if they had periodical elections for agents and checkweighmen. I have heard the persistent grumbling back there about the checkweighmen. This would go on until the poor old weigher's legs could no longer stand the strain of carrying an unusually large paunch to and from the weigh box, then you had the privilege of voting a new man in for 40 years or so. The only reason I can see for the Welsh miners not changing that system is their extraordinary reverence for custom. In fact they allow their old-established customs to prevail over their common sense.

Now, as to men who do their duty in this District, they hold their respective offices as long as they choose to retain them, despite the fact that every local has its annual election of local officers. Look at the many examples of local officers and checkweighmen who have held office continuously for years. In Coal Creek checkweighmen are elected regularly every six months. I have no hesitation in stating that the late Bro. Dave Paton would yet be checkweighman had he lived and not sought another office. We have other workers who from time to time receive the regular vote, the majority thus appreciating their work.

The foregoing remarks, I believe, are sufficient to prove that our members are not altogether ungrateful. It is true any District or local officer will make enemies; if he does not he immediately demonstrates ineffectiveness. It is also generally accepted that Jesus Christ himself would have his critics were he holding an important office, whilst at the same time most of our men must be given credit for acknowledging ability.

No, John, experience is not a disqualification.

I trust no reader will misconstrue my motive for replying to Brother Loughran's letter. I simply wish to uphold our system against the one we have left behind us in the British Isles, and I have expressed these views many times in writing to my friends across the herring pond.

I have possibly taken too much space to further dwell on the subject, but in conclusion I would state that it is a debatable question as to whether or not biennial elections would not be more advantageous in this District than annual elections, having in mind the fact that we have the simplest form of recall in the whole organization. However, that is a different subject, but as for this elect for life business, to quote my friend John, "Nothing doing" give me District 18's method.

Thanking you for the space, Yours truly, DAVE REES.

COMPANY ORDERS

Companies "A" and "B" will meet at the old Catholic Church on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock sharp, and march from there to Christ Church, where service will be held. The Rev. D. E. Robertson, chaplain of the regiment officiating. By Order, G. G. MOFFATT, Capt. "A" Comp. G. F. STALKER, Capt. "B" Comp. Fernie, B.C., Dec. 30th, 1914

To this end you are urged to send your representatives and support the Federation by your active co-operation and affiliation with that body. Yours Fraternally, A. S. WELLS, Secretary-Treasurer.

The International And The War

By J. Bruce Glasier, Editor of the Socialist Review, London.

The Socialist movement throughout Europe strove earnestly and valiantly against the war. That much is universally acknowledged. But the forces of war were too great for it. The Socialist movement, it must be remembered, is young; in Germany the political beginning of the movement does not date back more than fifty years, in France not more than forty, and in England not more than thirty years. In no country does the movement count a majority even of the working class; in no country does it control Parliament, diplomacy, or armaments. Militarism, on the other hand, is coeval with political government; the passions, traditions, and interests which nourish it are nourished by it are rooted in the very structure of human society. Parliaments, thrones and empires rely on it. Was it really conceivable that the Socialist movement, as yet so young, so inexperienced, so loosely organized, nowhere holding sovereignty over the people or the state, could possibly prove a match for the monstrous powers of war? Should we not rather esteem it a remarkable and encouraging sign that the hope (or fear) was already beginning to spread that Socialism might, not yet may be, but at no distant date become strong enough for the supreme task of overcoming militarism and war and establishing invariably the reign of democracy and peace?

The Socialist movement could not prevent the governments from declaring war. No reproach can fairly rest with it on that score. But how has the movement itself stood the shock of war? Has our great international proved true to its principles, proved worthy of our hopes in it, now that the first real testing hour in its history has come?

Alas! no. The International has given way lamentably under the strain. Its ties have snapped, the chief national sections have ranged themselves with their governments in the fratricidal strife. For the present the International is become a spirit, a hope, a faith, a cause, deserted of all but a remnant of the millions of all nations whose love and enthusiasm but a month or two ago made Socialism seem the most powerful and glorious embodiment of human brotherhood the world has ever known. Like Christianity, freethought, science, art, literature, education—like all the great expected means of human deliverance, International Socialism has, at this stage of its growth, at any rate, failed to endow men with invulnerability to the appeal of war.

The Socialist movement could not prevent war; it strove hard to avert it, and is in no degree responsible for its outbreak. The failure of International Socialism does not lie there. It lies in the fact that it has not been able to prevent the Socialist leaders and rank and file in the belligerent countries from participating in a war which they believed to be wrong and strove to prevent, and from murdering their fellow Socialists in the battlefield at the behest of their rulers. International Socialism which cannot prevent Socialists murdering one another and inflicting deaths, wounds and misery on defenceless women and children, and in wrecking a awful havoc upon cities and precious buildings, is not International Socialism at all, is not Socialism at all. The International Socialist movement has failed, therefore, because its internationalism and its Socialism gave way even as Christianity and culture gave way at the first blast of the capitalist trump of war.

The British Movement and the War. Let us look at home. How has the British Socialist and Labor section of the International conducted itself in this crisis? We gather that a good deal of confusion exists in the minds of Socialists abroad concerning the position taken up by the movement in this country. This is hardly to be wondered at considering how sharp and deep has become the division of opinion in the movement itself since the war broke out. The division is an unequal one, however—the Independent Labor Party (I. L. P.) standing almost alone in its unflinching adhesion to the principles of International Socialism and peace. In consequence of their feeble declarations on the floor of the House of Commons, on public platforms and in the Labor Leader columns, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., and Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P.—the two most prominent members of the I. L. P.—have been the object of bitterness since the date when Cobden and Bright opposed the Crimean War. Let us, therefore, make clear what has occurred.

Before War Was Declared. Up to the moment when the government declared war, the Socialist and labor movement in this country, as in France, Germany and other lands, was united and solid in opposing militarism and war, and in agitating against the government entering into the present struggle. Also as in France, Germany and the other belligerent countries, as soon as its own government spoke the word of war, the whole movement with the exception of the I. L. P. and a few individuals and branches belonging to other groups of the movement, at once turned round about, abandoned

pacifist principles, declared the war was unavoidable, approved the policy of the government in taking part in it, and appealed to the workers to take up arms in "defense of their country."

How sudden and complete was the change in the attitude of the movement at the beat of the war drum at its own country's door will be realized when we recall the circumstance under which the movement had pledged itself against war even at the last hour. As late as Friday, July 31, the day on which news reached this country that Russia had ordered a general mobilization of her troops and war between France and Germany was regarded as a foregone conclusion, at a meeting of the British Committee of the International Bureau (representative of all sections of the British movement), a manifesto was adopted (drafted by Mr. Hyndman) declaring resolutely for peace, urging the British Government to remain neutral in the event of war, and warning the British people, not against German militarism, but against Russian aggression and Russian despotism. On the following Saturday and Sunday (August 1 and 2) huge "Stop the War" meetings under the auspices of the bureau and the Labor party, were held in London and other cities. At the London Trafalgar Square meeting every shade of Socialist and Labor opinion was represented. Among the speakers were J. Keir Hardie, M. P.; Arthur Henderson, M. P.; Will Thorne, M. P.; George Lansbury, Ben Tillett and Cunningham-Graham. Mr. Henderson, who referred to the news published in the morning that war had broken out between Russia and France and Germany, said that "unless we are on our guard we may be reduced to the same position as Germany, Russia and France. We are here to protest against war in the name of international brotherhood."

Mr. Thorne declared that the whole country was waiting for Mr. Asquith to make a declaration of neutrality. "What do we," he explained, "the workers, know of this unholy triple alliance that bids one nation to assist another in wholesale slaughter? If under the terms of this alliance we are called upon to back up Russia and France the government should be called upon to resign." Ben Tillett averred that "the workers had the right to say they would not be embroiled." Cunningham-Graham described as a "damnable lie" the statement that was "inevitable." It is not inevitable so far as this country is concerned. Great Britain still has the casting vote, and had she given Russia and France to understand she would have nothing to do with this terrible war, Russia would have ceased her bluffing and Germany would never have had an opportunity to ampel war." In none of the speeches was reference made to Germany as the aggressor, or German military autocracy as the chief menace to European peace.

Such was the position of the united Socialist and Labor forces up till the very hour of Britain entering into war.

After the Declaration of War. On Monday, August 3, Sir Edward Grey made his speech in which he explained his negotiations for peace, his engagements with France, and announced his ultimatum to Germany with respect to the neutrality of Bel-

gium, and at midnight on Tuesday Britain declared war against Germany. The die was cast. The government had taken the fateful step of plunging the nation into a European war. Notwithstanding this the National Executive of the Labor party at a specially summoned meeting held in the House of Commons on Wednesday, August 5, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

That the conflict between the nations in Europe in which this country is involved is owing to Foreign Ministers pursuing diplomatic policies for the purpose of maintaining a balance of power; that our own national policy of understandings with France and Russia only was bound to decrease the power of Russia both in Europe and Asia, and to endanger good relations with Germany.

That Sir Edward Grey, as proved by the facts which he gave to the House of Commons, committed without the knowledge of our people the honor of the country to supporting France in the event of any war in which she was seriously involved, and gave definite assurance of support before the House of Commons had any chance of considering the matter.

That the Labor movement reiterates the fact that it has opposed the policy which has produced the war, and that its duty is now to secure peace at the earliest possible moment, on such conditions as will provide the best opportunities for the re-establishment of amicable feelings between the workers of Europe.

That without in any way receding from the position that the Labor movement has taken in opposition to our engaging in a European war, the executive of the party advises that, while watching for the earliest opportunity for taking effective action in the interests of peace and the re-establishment of good feelings between the workers of the European nations, all labor and Socialist organizations should concentrate their energies meantime upon the task of carrying out the resolutions passed at the conference of labor organizations held at the House of Commons on August 5, detailing measures to be taken to mitigate the destitution which will inevitably overtake our working people while the state of war lasts.

This resolution was, and at the time of writing remains, the formal declaration of the Labor Party policy on the war. How completely the Labor M. P.s and the generality of the leaders of the movement with the exception of those of the I. L. P. have since departed from the terms and spirit of that statement is known to our readers. The defection began early and soon became a stampede. On the very night of the adoption of the resolution by the executive the majority of the Labor members of Parliament opposed the proposal of their chairman, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, that he should read its terms in his speech that evening to the House. In consequence of their retraction from the position and policy which until then the party had unanimously adopted, Mr. MacDonald resigned from the chairmanship of the parliamentary group, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, who was then in full accord with Mr. MacDonald, accepted the office temporarily.

(Continued on Page Five)

Special Sale of Boy's Suits

- Boys' Suits, good quality serge; regular \$4.50 \$3.50
Boys' Tweed Suits; regular \$4.00 \$3.25
Ladies' Top Skirts, good make, range from \$3.00 to \$4.50
Ladies' up-to-date Overcoats, at Half price.

Come in and See our Prices

Don't miss Santa Claus' Fish Pond which will be here on Christmas Eve

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers for Men, Women and Children will be sold at cost.

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and peaceful security as well. With a policy in our old flag company, you can go off on your vacation or visit the ends of the earth and rest easy you're secure. The best in FIRE INSURANCE is always cheapest, and especially so when it doesn't cost higher. Don't delay about that renewal or about that extra insurance you want but come right in at once and have it arranged.

M. A. KASTNER

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

Fernie Municipal Elections 1915

Fernie, B. C., Dec. 30, 1914.

Unsolicited by any party or sect I beg to offer myself as a candidate for Municipal honors at the forthcoming elections, and if elected will use my best effort and ability to serve the ratepayers in a thoroughly businesslike and unbiased manner.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT E. BARNES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

The probabilities are that legislation affecting the workers will be brought before the Legislature at the coming session, among which will be... attention for accidents, and other matters dealt with by the Royal Commission, and it is possible that these matters may be shelved owing to the present war situation. It is therefore necessary that organized labor should be prepared to deal with these matters, as the occasion arises. The present unemployed situation has been considered by all kinds of organizations, charitable and otherwise, but as no solution or palliative can be advanced unless of a provincial character, it is necessary that it should be considered by the labor movement of the prov-

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

The Christmas holidays up here extended until Monday, Dec. 28.

Johnny Walker and Johnny Dewar were very popular in camp during the festive season.

The children's concert and tea party at the Methodist Church up here was productive of great discoveries in the shape of youthful prodigies. Children who, with our grown up wisdom we had regarded as just ordinary "flappers" or lads, displayed a wealth of artistic ability that has been the talk and wonderment of the camp ever since. The youngsters surpassed themselves, and went one better; they gave an exhibition that would not have disgraced their parents, while the absence of stage fright amply indicated that the children had been well trained and possessed a confidence in their own ability. Wednesday evening's concert will be remembered for some time, and we earnestly hope the youngsters will be permitted at some not far distant date to repeat their performance. Starting at 5.30 with a sumptuous repast the concert followed when the juvenile appetite had been appeased, the Rev. J. Stoodley presiding. Among those contributing items were: Misses Merchant, Branch, Millburn, Hillsborough, Drew and Finch; also Masters Young, Corlett, Hartley, Poxon, Duchanan and McCourt. The program concluded with a laughable farce entitled, "A Schoolmaster's Examination."

Christmas Tree at Coal Creek Club Long before the appointed hour of 11 am Christmas morning, a large band of expectant juveniles assembled in the precincts of the Club to partake of the good things from the Christmas tree. A willing band of workers were in attendance. Santa Claus drove up to the Club Hall in state, and his arrival was the signal for general cheering. The character being ably sustained by Joe Worthington, who carried out his duties admirably. The thanks of the parents and children go to the subscribers and committee in charge to whom all credit is due.

The balloting for officers at the Coal Creek Club took place on Sunday last. The following being the officers for the next year. President: Wm. McFegan; vice-president, Dr. Workman; secretary, W. R. Puckey; assistant secretary, J. S. Weir; auditors, Messrs. Finlayson and Huggall; board of management, J. Worthington, W. S. Greenhill, Sam Heaney, John Langdon, David Blanks, J. Buchanan, Frank Nee, Ed. Harrison.

A very successful social dance was held in the Club Hall on the evening of Christmas Day. Music was supplied by Chas. Percy ably assisted by Wm. Allen, president of the Musicians' Union.

Don't forget the grand concert on January 3rd at the Methodist Church. A good time assured.

MICHEL NOTES

The Sunday school children of New Michel spent a very enjoyable afternoon on Monday last at the Opera House. Tea was served out to 150 children at 4 o'clock by the ladies and the youngsters did justice to the good things provided. After the tea came the distribution of presents, candies and oranges, every child present receiving a gift. At 5.30 the children enjoyed a picture show which was also provided for them free of charge. To meet the expenses incurred a picture show was run in the evening under the auspices of the New Michel Sunday school. We are sorry to note, however, a deficit of \$5.90. Thanks are due the ladies who did so much to make the treat a success in providing provisions, assisting at the ball and many other ways.

Tuesday afternoon the children of the Methodist Church Sunday school took in their treat, which comprised a tea and Christmas tree and lantern views, entitled "Up the Yangtze River" (China). A number of ladies busied themselves baking cakes and pies and making sandwiches for the occasion, and judging from the manner in which the goodies disappeared the children thoroughly appreciated their efforts. After tea prizes were distributed from the tree. The ladies deserve every recognition for their efforts, while the gentlemen must not be forgotten.

Santa Claus this year was impersonated by Miss Paul, who is laboring in Michel under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society. There is no woman in town who has more consideration and regard for the children than this lady. All the presents distributed in connection with either New Town or Michel (with the exception of one package which was donated by T. Eaton, Winnipeg) were gifts from Miss Paul through the kindness of the W. M. S., whether it was a new dress, sweater or a child's home-made scrap book.

TABER

December has been about the worst month of the year in this camp. The mine has worked only three days so far, but we are threatened with more physical exertion before the new year makes his debut.

The Christmas tree held in the Union Hall Christmas Eve was a very successful affair, as all such events should be. The youngsters got suitable gifts while their elders were refreshed with cake and tea.

The volunteers from Taber, who are training in Calgary, spent Christmas in town with their friends.

The miners' band on Christmas Day played music appropriate to the occasion, at the homes of a number of citizens, and as a consequence the local relief fund is richer by about twenty dollars. Those people who were not reached on that day will receive attention at New Years.

Taber has made application for a share of the money granted by the provincial government in aid of the unemployed.

A rink is being prepared on the old Citizens' Lumber Co.'s property. The relief committee is doing the work and same is being distributed where most needed.

FRANK

James Stone, of Pocatongas, is spending Christmas with his uncle, Danny Stone, of Frank.

Ed. Marples left here Sunday for Vancouver, where he has a job in sight. Tom Patterson left here for Lethbridge, on Saturday.

The Sanatorium Hockey Team played Mr. Marsh's recruits Wednesday night and beat them by a score of 4 to 3.

CORBIN NOTES

(Although received early on Wednesday, we were unable to publish the following notes owing to the fact that we went to press in the afternoon of that day.)

On Saturday last the railroad employees of the Corbin-McGillivray division of the Eastern British Columbia Railway gave an invitation dance in which practically every resident of Corbin of dancing age attended, and a goodly sprinkling of trippers of the light fantastic from most of the adjoining camps were in evidence.

The Plathead Hotel, where the event took place, was appropriately decorated, and at midnight the joyous crowd sat down to a dainty supper prepared by mine host Spencer and his capable staff of assistants.

Excellent music was furnished by the Frank (Alta.) Orchestra, for whom comments of praise were heard on every side, but the lion of the evening was the master of ceremonies, Frank Rowe, for the energetic efforts he had displayed in bringing this red letter event to such a successful conclusion.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the several committees who had so thoroughly performed their various duties, and also to the manager, Mr. Chas. Graham, for courtesies extended in providing special transportation for the orchestra and outside guests.

William Strickland, better known as "Missouri Bill," who recently tried to buck a crocheter, as a reminder, perhaps, of bygone broncho busting days, is one again on deck feeling as fit as ever.

The members of the local lodge of I. O. O. F. are making extensive preparations for the ball to be given on New Year's Eve.

Mrs. Hobart left on Monday morning's southbound to renew acquaintances in her home town of Spokane.

Mickey Williams, an old-timer in the Pass, who has been on the sick list for some time past, was recently made the recipient of the kindness of some of our local philanthropists and it is expected that other steps will be taken in the near future with the object of making some provisions for the comfort of the old man.

The tippie is now complete and in full swing.

Men are all working steadily, but at the present time we do not know of any openings for an addition to the staff.

The ? is: Who was the prominent citizen who found the door locked on his return from acting as a gallant escort "after the ball"?

A Presbyterian minister, W. H. Muncaster, from Blairmore, held religious service in the school house last Sunday which was well attended.

This is the first time a sky pilot has been up here for an age, except, of course, Father Anthony, who is a regular visitor to the members of his flock.

While two Russians were walking from McGillivray to Corbin Saturday one of them said that he felt tired and told his companion to walk on while he rested. One of the men reached Corbin safely, but as he was not staying at the same shack as his partner, never noticed his absence until Sunday afternoon. After making enquiries, and ascertaining that he had not returned, he proceeded to walk down the track, where he eventually found him frozen to death. There will be an inquest today (Wednesday).

Mr. Charles Graham, superintendent of the mines here, journeyed to the coast to spend Christmas with his wife and family, but, we are sorry to hear that he has been taken ill. We wish him a speedy recovery.

The children's Christmas tree was held on Christmas Eve, and after the juveniles had given a few recitations and songs, their efforts were rewarded by the appearance of the Saintly Nicholas, who distributed presents that gladdened the hearts of all.

A turkey shoot was held at the Flathead Hotel Christmas Day. Mr. Spencer putting up five big turkeys. R. Garbett secured first prize with a score of 24; while C. Kerr, W. Bell and J. Macdonald also secured birds. A special 15 lb. turkey was also won by R. Garbett with a score of 14 out of a possible 15.

A match was arranged between R. Garbett and "Missouri" Bill at 100 yards, 5 shots. R. Garbett won easily with 23 points.

COLEMAN

(Received too late for publication last week.)

Local 2633 met in the Opera House on Sunday, Dec. 20, R. Morgan, president, in the chair. The principal business was the appointment of Bros. Wm. White and Wm. Cole as auditors.

The dance under the auspices of the Relief Society has been postponed until New Year's Eve.

The local Order of Owls held a meeting on Sunday in the Eagles' Hall for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing term.

George Johnston, son of our local secretary, met with a bad accident last Saturday while driving P. Burns' rig. The horse whied at something and bolted, with the result that the pole broke, throwing George under the rig, which passed over his leg breaking it above the knee. He was conveyed to the Miners' Hospital where he was attended by Dr. Ross.

The funeral of Dan Daly, who died in the Miners' Hospital after a lingering illness, took place Tuesday afternoon, when a large following paid their last tribute to the deceased.

Billy Morgan met with a serious accident on Tuesday night while making for Blairmore on horseback, the horse slipping and falling on top of Morgan, breaking his leg.

Santa Claus was a visitor at the Catholic Church on Tuesday night and was very generous with his gifts to the young folks.

A good time was spent in the Institutional Church on Wednesday evening when the usual Christmas service was presented by the young people of the church, who acquitted themselves creditably with the different parts allotted to them. Santa Claus distributed about 100 bags of candies and fruit at the place of the church.

The members of the Girls' Athletic Club gave a demonstration in the Opera House on Christmas Eve. The program consisted of pyramids, scarf drills, club swinging and dumb-bell drills also a boxing competition for the girls and free reels of moving pictures. The audience fully appreciated the different items especially the boxing in which a few of the girls showed they had some knowledge of the manly art.

In the boxing competition at Graham's Pool Rooms which closed on Christmas Eve, J. Jackson won the five pins with a score of 130, while S. Burns and C. Fairbairn tied for second prize with a score of 127. L. Marton won the 10 pins with a score of 512. T. Harris scored with 514. A lucky match was played on

Christmas evening, Coleman v. Pincher Creek. The visitor won with a margin of one goal. Score: 4-3.

The Freemasons gave a dance in the Opera House on Christmas night in honor of the Coleman Contingent, who, having leave of absence, were spending their Christmas holidays with friends in town. An enjoyable evening was spent.

Born—At West Coleman, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Young, a daughter.

If wrong doing is done, we say let the wrong doer be punished, but that does not palliate misrepresentation nor does petty spite. One of our contemporaries along the Pass, in order to foster the spirit of animus, alludes to a man who had the misfortune to be a subject of the Sultan as a Turk, when, as a matter of fact, he is not, but a born Syrian and a Christian, not a Mahomedan. This is no time to display the spirit of vindictiveness, and would suggest to the scribe in question that he comply with the regulations laid down by the governmental authorities regarding alien enemies who are peacefully following their usual vocations in our midst. Nuf sed.

BEAVER MINES

(Received too late for publication last week.)

The mine here worked two days last week, which was the first offence for over a month, and one day this week, but from what we can learn great hopes are entertained that we will go to full steam ahead from the beginning of the New Year.

Mr. F. J. Boyd, of the office staff, who took Mr. N. Morrison's place here about four months ago, left last week to take up a position in the head office of the firm at Edmonton. Mr. Joe J. Cash, of Coalhurst, has taken Mr. Boyd's place here. Previous to leaving Mr. Boyd entertained his co-officials and a few friends to supper at the Beaver Hotel. Like all others who have inhaled the breeze of Beaver, Mr. Boyd regretted leaving and would have willingly sacrificed the prospect of promotion if left alone at Beaver.

Jack and Mrs. Kadlik, bartender and cook of the Beaver Hotel, left on Tuesday for Edmonton. Both were well respected and made many friends during their twelve month's stay.

The concert held on Christmas eve was a great success from all viewpoints. Harry Drew succeeded in collecting over one hundred dollars, which was a record considering the industrial conditions here for the past 12 months. The committee after carefully investigating the requirements of the 85 children under 14 years, in most cases advised Santa Claus to send boots, sweaters and other useful articles instead of toys. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Drew did most of the investigating. Mr. J. G. Prentice presided at the concert, and although the talented artists were making their debut, they acquitted themselves most creditably, while Harry Drew, J. Crawford, Irene Pickard, Helen Malcolm, C. Prior, G. Bouthellier, J. McLeod and others excelled themselves.

The dancing was kept up until the small hours and enjoyed by almost the whole adult population. Alex. Thomson had charge of the floor, whilst Billy McCulloch, of Lundbreck, ably assisted Mrs. Cameron, Jack Crawford and other members of the orchestra with his cornet. Mr. J. Newhouse, of the Beaver Hotel, sent his blessing in an eight gallon keg. This was much appreciated and enjoyed by the masculine gender, while Mrs. H. Prior and Mrs. McLeod supplied a tasty lunch which all enjoyed.

Miss Lee, school teacher, left Wednesday last for Nelson, B.C., to spend the holiday with her friends.

HILLCREST

(Received too late for publication last week.)

Two Hillcrest ladies canvassed the camp last week for subscriptions to provide an ambulance motor to be used in the present war. We understand they have been very successful. Those people who are responsible will have to thank Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Crankshaw. A collection was taken up recently for the Red Cross Society.

Several shooting competitions took place this week-end at both pool rooms. Those winning turkeys at Bob Hall's place were Chris Myer, Jack Maddison, G. Wilde and G. Vickers. Prizes have been competed for at Martell's place, and included, 20 kegs of lime juice and 14 turkeys.

A grand ball was held in the Union Hall Monday, Dec. 21st, Fernie Orchestra being in attendance.

President W. L. Phillips and Secretary A. J. Carter accompanied by Mr. Ostlund, were visitors in camp on Tuesday on business.

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BELLEVUE NOTES

Born—To Mr and Mrs. W. H. Chapell, Jr., a son.

Mrs. J. McLean is under the weather, we are sorry to record.

The hockey staged here on Christmas Day between Bellevue and Frank resulted in a win for the latter by 6 to 5 goals.

An escapee of one of our well-known residents resulted in the loss of eleven "bones."

Quite a number of thefts have been reported lately around here of fowls, pigs, turkeys, potatoes, etc. Mr. Cole lost four turkeys from his ice room that had been procured for the successful competitors in his rifle range competition. It would almost seem as if these thefts are indicative of the conditions prevailing in the camp; possibly a little investigation would verify.

Quite a number of the residents of this camp are to be congratulated upon their faithful adherence to the pledges taken some times ago. They partook of the Christmas cheer that gladdened but does not sadden, and to all appearances are greatly benefited.

The captain and Shorty's aggregation are expected at Bellevue on Wednesday, when a team of our invincibles will oppose them.

The miners here were in a position to commence the festive season early owing to the mines being idle since Monday.

The joys of the season have not been unalloyed for the residents of St. James and Elizabeth Streets (what about Piccadilly?) have had the pleasure of packing their water from a spring 500 yards distant, owing to a series of leakages in the water line, resulting from the activities (?) of those responsible, the likelihood is that the said residents will have a permanent job.

The Christmas tree and concert which was staged in the Methodist arena was immensely enjoyed by the children and grown-ups, judging from the hilarity of those present. The children performed their various stunts creditably and those responsible for their tuition deserve every praise.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND THE WAR (Continued from Page Four)

A few days later, on the invitation of the Prime Minister, the Labor members agreed to co-operate with the Liberal and Tory parties in promoting a joint recruiting campaign, the purpose of which was also, as Mr. Asquith afterwards explained, to justify the war policy of the government.

In response to a similar request, the national executive of the Labor party decided to place the electoral machinery of the party at the disposal of the joint committee for recruiting purposes. There was, however, a strongly dissentient minority. Since then the whole of the Labor members of Parliament, with the exception of four of the six I. L. P. members, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Kote Harllo, Mr. P. W. Jowett, and Mr. Tom Henderson, have in a greater or less degree, identified themselves with the war policy of the government and the so-called "non-political" recruiting campaign.

The I. L. P. alone of all the organizations affiliated to the Labor party and to the British section of the International has withstood the onrush of war passion that has overpowered the nation. It has refused to identify itself and Socialist and labor principles with the foreign policy that led the country into the war, with the glorification of war as a means of civilization and religion, with the catastrophe that has flung the disempowered of Europe into two contending torrents of slaughter. The National Executive of the party, immediately after the outbreak of the war, and ever since, has issued a manifesto which has been accepted virtually unanimously by the members of the party as a statement of the position and policy of the I. L. P.

It is the duty of every conscientious citizen to think the soundest in Socialist principle and clearest in Socialist vision from an international standpoint of any of the manifestoes issued by the Socialist parties of the belligerent countries. At a special meeting the National Council adopted a resolution disavowing the I. L. P. from the decision of the Labor members of Parliament and the executive of the Labor Party to take part with the Liberal and Tory parties in the "non-political" campaign to press the workers to join the army. This decision to take no part in the recruit-

ing campaign aroused far more hostility to the I. L. P. than did its manifesto on the war. The council certainly left itself open to the criticism that while not explicitly declaring against recruiting altogether it conveyed the impression that it had done so. Its position would have been sounder had it frankly declared that as a Socialist organization it could not take part in any militarist appeal to the workers, that Socialists as Socialists could not ask the workers of one country to go forth to slay the workers of other countries. That, however, would have involved the Quaker position, which is, we believe, finally the only true Socialist position.

The "Revolutionists" and "Rebels." Officially, the organization which claims for itself the title of the British Socialist party, while protesting against the rivalries and diplomacy that have driven the peoples of Europe into war, believes it to be the duty of Socialists in this country to support the government and the military arm in the crisis and assist in recruiting. So we read the somewhat ambiguous manifesto issued by the executive, and so evidently do a considerable number of the branches of the party. Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the founder of the party, and for many years its representative on the International Socialist Bureau, has thrown himself into the war crusade against "German" militarism with a patriotic intensity which does not surprise us. He has written to the Tory Morning Post accusing Mr. Ramsay Macdonald of being a traitor to his country because he opposed in Parliament the inflation of British armaments, as all members of the International were

and are pledged to do in their respective countries. Doubtless in Mr. Hyndman's eyes, our martyred Comrade Jaures was also a traitor to his country, and deserved his doom at the hand of an assassin for opposing in the French chamber the law for extending military service from two to three years.

Of our British "revolutionists" and "rebels" in the lump, it may be said they have almost to a man gone over to the war party. At any rate, Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Cunningham-Graham, Mr. Cecil Chesterton, Mr. Ben Tillett and a crowd of their friends, as likewise Mrs. Pankhurst and the militant suffragists generally, are now gone a-suffraging and an anti-Germanning with the "Labor party trimmers," the "Marconi Liberals," the "fat men" and all such like whom, until a few weeks ago, it was the joy of their lives to denounce and scarily. Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. Herbert Burdrows have, on the other hand, stood boldly out from the war party. We must also include in our anti-war list Mr. James Larkin and his Irish Revolutionary party—N. Y. Call.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHERNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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 may bring sickness, doctors bills and loss of work. You know that serious sickness usually starts with a cold, and a cold only exists where weakness exists. Remember that.
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Coal Dust Explosions Investigations

By M. J. Taffanel, Lievin, France

I am very much impressed by this manifestation of international brotherhood; the mining engineers on both sides of the ocean have similar subjects to deal with, meet with the same difficulties, expose themselves sometimes to similar dangers; they are like companions in arms in the battle fought by mankind in order to subjugate the natural forces and to draw profit therefrom. There is no other field where this fraternity must manifest itself more actively than in the studies pursued with a view to improving the safety of mines and to rendering impossible in the future these mining disasters, which every year claim hundreds of victims. These are very difficult problems, the solution of which requires numerous and laborious experiments accompanied by very arduous scientific investigations; it is extremely desirable that the various mining countries, which have undertaken to solve these difficult problems, should unite their efforts in order to succeed as soon as possible and as well as possible.

I think it will be interesting to you to know what has been done in France along this line.

It was the Courriere disaster which led in France, as well as in other countries, to the undertaking of experiments on a large scale with a view to investigating the danger of coal dusts. We have had in France, prior to 1891, numerous explosions in the mines; but beginning from that time great progress has been made in the fight against fire-damp in all the mines where fire-damp was found, even if in exceptionally large quantities. To meet this end mine ventilation was considerably improved by modifying, when necessary, the method of working and by substituting, for instance, the system of complete filling of the mine excavations for that of partial filling or none at all; use was made of improved safety lamps, particularly of the double-gaze and horneted Marsaut type; the use of black powder for firing shots in the coal was forbidden; the escape of fire-damp was observed with greatest attention by making precise gas analyses every week and sometimes every day in all the splits of the air current. Thanks to these measurements, which have already been made obligatory by the regulation of 1895, not a single large explosion took place between 1891 and 1906, and the proportion of miners killed remained very low, at about one per

thousand annually. But the development of the mines, the deepening of the workings, which became warmer and drier, the increase of the ventilation which dried up the galleries, and many other causes, have increased the dust danger. On March 10th, 1906, at the Courriere collieries, which were absolutely free from fire-damp, an explosion occurred which devastated the workings of one pit and part of the workings of two neighboring and connected mines, and caused the loss of 1,089 lives. This disaster, the greatest that ever occurred in the mines of the world, has demonstrated in an indisputable manner the reality of the coal-dust danger.

Thus was shown in France the imperative necessity of studying this danger and of investigating the means of fighting it. Contrary to what happened in the United States, it was not the Government, but the Coal Owners' Mining Association of France, that took the initiative in making these investigations and experiments, establishing the station of Lievin, and furnishing all the necessary funds. However, this initiative had the full approval of the Government, and led to my appointment as Director, having formerly been a Government mining engineer. Further, an administrative committee, the fire damp committee, appointed by the Government, keeps in touch with the experiments and ratifies the results.

The first experiments of the experimental station of Lievin were made in 1907 on a restricted scale; but showed that the various kinds of coal dust had quite different inflammabilities, the most inflammable having the largest proportion of volatile matter, and that by mixing a sufficient amount of stone dust with the coal dust the latter could be made non-inflammable.

From year to year the investigations have been continued on an ever larger scale. At present the testing gallery is 1,000 feet long and has, at a distance of 750 feet from the origin, a side branch of 230 feet. The gallery is entirely on the surface; the first 90 feet has been made of reinforced concrete in order to have a rectangular cross-section; the following portion up to 600 feet from the origin is circular in cross-section, in order to offer the best form for increasing pressures. It is a steel tube 6 feet in diameter and 3/4 inch thick. In one instance an extremely violent dust explosion generated in the last 30 feet a pressure of about 280 lbs. per square inch and caused the destruction of this

part of the gallery. The extensions to 1,000 feet have been constructed of special steel plates of 3/4, 1/2 and 1/4 inch thickness.

A branch tube connects the gallery with the ventilator, which is used for driving out the smoke after the explosion, and a trap-door protects the ventilator during the majority of the tests; it has been found, in fact, that even if the ventilation should have any slight influence upon the initial phase of the explosion, it does not have any influence on the propagation.

The experimental station also has a smaller steel gallery for the investigation of explosives. The two galleries are so arranged as to receive mixtures of fire-damp and air in explosive proportions in an explosive chamber, or with a low content of fire-damp in their entire length.

There are several laboratories, one of which is specially devoted to the study of explosives; in addition to various apparatus met with in the majority of laboratories of this kind, there is an extremely rapid cinematograph established last year by the Lievin experimental station, which gives a complete image of the flame of the explosion for every one-thousandth part of a second.

The dust explosions produced in the large gallery are investigated with the help of numerous apparatus, chronographs, manometers, gas-sampling bottles, etc., which it would take too much time to describe here; I shall confine myself to explaining a diagram obtained with one of these apparatus. One of the curves, recorded photographically, gives the variation of the pressure as a function of time at the point where the apparatus was located; the first point to be noted is the arrival, at the manometer, of the shock wave produced by the detonation of the explosive; the pressure is maintained by the combustion of the dusts and rises in proportion as the explosion approaches a maximum. The passage of the flame is photographically recorded on the same film; its passage lasts but a fraction of a second. Another curve gives the velocity of the air; immediately after the passage of the shock wave the air is set in motion in the direction of the explosion, running from the centre of combustion; this is the "pioneering" wave which raises the dust; this first velocity amounts to from 50 to 100 feet per second under the conditions of this test, but it rises rapidly at the same time as the pressure, and attains a maximum at the moment of passage

of the flame; this passage, which takes place a little sooner toward the centre of the gallery than on the wall, where the recording is done, has as its effect to reduce considerably the velocity of the air and often during violent explosions to change their direction; the reason thereof is to be found in the increase of volume of the gases in consequence of the combustion; there is, on the one hand, a blast in front of the flame, waves which maintain and reinforce the pioneering wave, and on the other hand, a recoil of the burned gases toward the regions where the explosion was less violent and the pressure was lower; this reversion of the direction of the movement of the gases during the passage of the flame is sometimes sufficiently strong to give great dynamic effect in a direction opposite to the direction of the explosion; this explains the contradictions observed sometimes in the investigations in consequence of mine accidents.

An artificial gallery, like the one at Lievin, is easy to clean and to prepare, and allows of performing numerous tests at any season; in certain series of tests we have been able to make one test a day; the total number of tests in the large gallery exceeds at present 1,400. We have, therefore, collected a large number of results.

We have investigated the laws of development of the dust explosions, which enabled me to establish in 1910 the theory of explosions based on the laws of combustion and of the dynamics of fluid. Numerous series of tests have been made with the dustless or watered zones, or with the pure dust zones, or with zones containing variable proportions of stone and coal dust; these zones of from 300 to 600 feet in length prove to be incapable of stopping a violent explosion. But I succeeded in 1909 and 1910 in stopping explosions, even the most violent, by means of arresting barriers where large masses of water, or of stone dust, were accumulated at the point where the combustion is to be stopped; these masses are set in action by the pioneering wave. During the last 1 1/2 years, in consequence of an explosion that occurred in the Clarence mine in Northern France, which seems to have propagated itself with exceptional slowness, I have been trying to improve the arresting barriers by increasing the quantity of the accumulated extinguishing materials, by securing their setting in action even by weak pioneering waves, and by making their discharge last sufficiently long in the case when the flame arrives several seconds late. I arrived last year at a solution which showed itself to be efficacious by means of a slow-discharging water trough or tank.

Some hundred tests made between 1908 and 1909 and more than 500 tests made more recently, had as their object to investigate the relative capacity for proportions of stone dust and deposited in variable quantities in the gallery, in the presence of various initial explosions, with or without watering, with or without the presence of various fire-damp contents in the atmosphere of the gallery.

At the same time the inflammability of these dust mixtures was measured by means of a laboratory apparatus which was thus calibrated for the gallery tests.

ROCKEFELLER INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS "INVESTIGATION."

Was it a spirit of sardonic humor or failure to understand which moved John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to follow his imperious rejection of President Wilson's true plan for the Colorado mining situation with the announcement that a commission of the Rockefeller Foundation (an institution financed by the Rockefeller millions) was to undertake an inquiry into general industrial relations between workmen and employers?

Does Mr. Rockefeller really sense the fact that something is very wrong in the world of labor, in which justice and real freedom are denied workers, or does he merely desire data to sustain the Standard Oil ideas of freedom and the economic theories he voiced before the House Committee on Mines?

Have the American people forgotten that strange, sinister witness, his fatalism, his absolute unyielding indifference to public sentiment, his cynical policies, his terrible concentration of power, his assumption of infallibility? This is the man who proposes to use his money to finance a worldwide quest for the truths of the causes of conflicts between "Labor and Capital." Note the abstract terms with which the effect of isolating the problem from the human beings concerned. Furthermore, remember the old adage: He who pays the piper may call the tune.

This "investigation" will be conducted by the Rockefeller Foundation. It will be remembered that this is the foundation that vainly sought a Federal charter but was refused because Congress felt that its influence would be undemocratic and anti-social. "In spirit and in method the investigation will be like that carried on by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research." That is to say, a new germ or a new form of life has been noted. Let there be an assemblage of the savants and the scientists to observe this new bug. Let them come armed with microscopes, laboratory outfits, to observe and study the reactions and the habits of this new bug. Let the phenomena be carefully noted, tabulated, compared, in order to formulate principles and rules and reduce to scientific formulae. Let the investigations be prepared to experiment. Investigation promotes the interest of science—this new bug, the worker, may be improved by a few operations, or the removal of a few wants or aspirations. Let the investigators maintain the scientist's attitude of disinterested aloofness, and they may be able to discover great possibilities for the miners of Colorado. Of course, the miners need do nothing but patiently submit to be "investigated," castigated or dissected.

AFRAID SHE WAS DYING Suffered Terribly Until She Took "Fruit-a-lives"

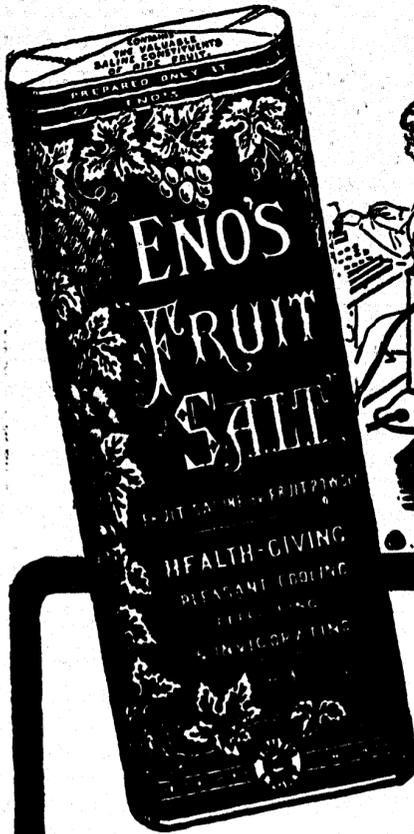
ST. JEAN DE MATHA, JAN. 27th, 1914. "After suffering for a long time with Dyspepsia, I have been cured by 'Fruit-a-lives'. I suffered so much that I would not dare eat for I was afraid of dying. Five years ago, I received samples of 'Fruit-a-lives'. I did not wish to try them for I had little confidence in them, but seeing my husband's anxiety, I decided to do so and at once I felt relief. Then I sent for three boxes and I kept improving until I was cured. While sick, I lost several pounds, but after taking 'Fruit-a-lives', I quickly regained what I had lost. Now I eat, sleep and digest well—in a word, I am completely cured, thanks to 'Fruit-a-lives'."

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CALGARY ALBERTA

the association between the Department of Agriculture and the Rockefeller Foundation roused public indignation. Recognition of this principle led the National Educational Association to declare for education unhampered by subsidization by private foundations or endowments. Within the recent past has come an additional verification of Dr. Wm. H. Allen's explanation of his resignation from the New York City Bureau of Municipal Research, charging that the contributions from the Rockefeller Foundations were stifling the bureau and substituting so-called "scientific" research for municipal research. If Mr. Rockefeller would really do labor and all the nations favor, he would follow a suggestion recently made: "The one thing that the world would gratefully accept from Mr. Rockefeller now would be the establishment of a great endowment of research and education to help other people to see in time how they can keep from being like him."

"O wad some power the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as others see us!"
—American Federationist.



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Get This Beautiful Orange Soon. Save 11 "Banker" orange or lemon wrappers.

Fruit Knife for 24 Wrappers

Send for full description, history of wrappers and amount of each necessary to receive equal fruit.

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A Chicago man has a machine to bury soldiers during the war. What we want is a machine that will bury the Japs before the war starts.

While the women of Europe are forced to harvest the crop the men raised, the men are harvesting the human crop the woman raised, and are doing it with cannon.

The ruling classes of Europe, who have been swimming in blood for the last three months, object to socialism on the ground that it preaches violence.

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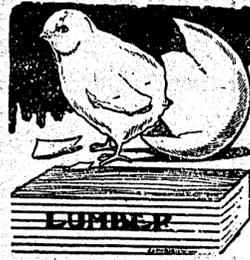


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P. Carosella

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A preacher says John D. Rockefeller is the richest man in the world, whereas old John winks knowingly and grabs another coal mine. After spending ten million dollars of the people's money and nineteen lives the president pretty nearly got the flag saluted in Vera Cruz. Old party politics is a sturtege of the outsiders to get in office as much as possible and for the insiders to get out of office as much as possible.

Shiloh

Shiloh's Cure

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A Discussion of the Problem of Drink

By Alexander Scott

That overindulgence in alcoholic liquors is injurious to health and morals goes without saying. No one but a fool or a knave would attempt to deny it. But that overindulgence in alcohol is responsible for the problems of poverty, unemployment, vice, crime and insanity is untrue, and it is safe and logical to assume that many of those most active in the "cause" of prohibition know it.

Medical authorities are agreed that alcohol in small doses is a valuable stimulant and a food, and in large amounts acts as a depressant and a poison. "In moderation, wine, beer, and spirits may be taken throughout a long life without impairing the general health."—"Practice of Medicine," by William Osler, M.D., F.R.S., (Appleton.) "The habitual use of moderate amounts of alcohol does not directly and of necessity do harm. . . . For certain wasting diseases it is 'combined with milk or eggs, the most perfect food known for digestion.'"—"Therapeutics: Its Principle and Practice," by H. C. Wood, M.D., LL.D. (Lippincott). But the habit of frequent stimulation often grows into drunkenness. This depends, however, upon the state of the individual's nervous system and environment.

Persons whose nervous systems are low are more likely to crave alcoholic stimulation than healthy persons. And the condition of nerves, digestion and general bodily health may be due to a hundred and one different causes, but the chief causes of that state of health which demands artificial stimulation are worry, malnutrition, overwork, impure and insufficient air in homes and workshop and congenial environment.

Drunkenness in itself is not the cause of any social problem, but is the result of economic ill-management. That there should be a constant desire for alcoholic stimulant by a vast number of our people reflects very unfavorably upon our mode of social life. For a healthy and happy people will not feel the need of artificial stimulation. Although occasionally one might get deliberately drunk, just as Uncle Smead's red cow gets drunk when she finds herself in the middle of a juicy apple orchard, or just as bees will 'dope up' when there are poppy plants around. (If you don't believe that bees will eat opium, just ask W. E. Baker, Deputy Auditor of the State of Ohio. His bees do.)

But getting drunk on apples or pure wine once in a blue moon is quite a different thing from chronic alcoholism or alcohol poisoning. And to say that the saloon or the brewery or distillery is responsible for this is just as sensible and as true as saying that grass grows long and shaggy on the front lawn because there are no lawnmowers to cut it, or that people like music because there are phonographs. The saloon does not create the demand for drink. The saloon is the result of that demand and the liquor license. The sign over the door of the saloon does not make the teetotaler wish to get drunk any more than the glittering cross on the church spire will turn an atheist into a religious zealot.

Perhaps the saloon encourages the frequenter to linger longer than is good for him. Perhaps the saloon environment is more congenial to the workman than his home and shop and general surroundings. It makes us ashamed to think so. And it is so it is indeed a sad commentary upon the kind of life our present society provides for its workers. What then shall we abolish the saloon because it is less miserable than our working class homes and our workshouses, or shall we better the homes and improve working conditions shall we provide dullness, monotony, task work, poisoned food, the yellow press, cheap burlesque, rapid music, impure air, doped patent medicine and tracts for the working masses and expect them to be satisfied—and sober?

"But if the working class did not spend so much money on rum they could afford to live better," objects the prohibitionist. "The saloon is responsible for the slum and the pauper, and the 'near do well' and 'low wages.' It is always the sober man who gets promoted. Poverty is not the cause of drunkenness, but drunkenness is the cause of poverty."

Our own immigrant Jews, employed in the clothing trades, are almost all of them total abstainers and hard workers, and their poverty is well known. There is no drunkenness in New York's East Side, but certainly there are slums. In fact, there are hardly any thing else. Will the prohibitionists tell us that if all the workers were total abstainers all would be promoted to foremen or managers? Certainly the sober man is always the one to be promoted. But it is not so much because he is

sober as because the others are not sober.

Submitting, but not admitting, that intemperance is responsible for poverty and vice and crime, is it true that the closing of the saloon makes for temperance. An investigation will prove that it does not; that, in fact, "prohibition" increases the consumption of spirituous (and poisoned and watered) liquors, and decreases the consumption of pure beer and light wines. Any travelling man will tell you that the easiest thing procurable in a "dry" town is whisky. Unless you wear an Anti-Saloon League badge you will be almost invariably approached by the bellboy of your hotel and cautiously asked if you want a drink. And such drink!

Prohibition gives rise to semi-secret whisky drinking and nothing is more conducive to drunkenness, or rather alcohol poisoning than this. Mayor Tyler of New Castle, Pa., will testify to the fact that the closing of the saloons in his city greatly increased drunkenness and petty crime. Mayor Coughlin of Fall River, Mass., Mayor Ashley, of New Bedford, Mass., Mayor Thompson of Chattanooga, Tenn., Mayor House of Nashville, Tenn., Governor Pothier, Rhode Island, Governor Davidson of Wisconsin, Governor Patterson of Tennessee and a host of others have already testified to the complete failure of prohibition.

But, after all, no one knows better than the distiller himself and the "patent medicine" vendor just what the result of prohibition and strict and heavy licensing is.

The prohibitionist is glib concerning the increase in prohibition or "dry" territory, but is strangely silent regarding its effect. Why if we suppose the prohibitionist of being the servant of the distiller, it is not to be wondered at, surely, when we consider that—

The consumption of alcoholic liquors of all sorts has increased 90 per cent per capita in twenty years.

The amount of whisky produced for the year 1898 was only about 80,000,000 gallons, while for the year ended June 30, 1912, there was produced 178,240,685 taxable gallons of distilled spirits—an increase in sixteen years of about 110 per cent.

The internal revenue receipts for 1912 shows \$146,716,203 collected as tax on distilled spirits—an increase of \$1,352,440 over the previous year. The receipts for the first ten months of the fiscal year ended July 1, 1913, are even more startling, showing an increase over the corresponding period of 1912 of \$7,208,133, which at \$1.10 per gallon equals 6,552,848 gallons.

While prohibition and the consumption of distilled spirits have increased together at enormous rates, the actual consumption of beer has decreased or remained stationary.

There was a decrease in the consumption of beer for 1912 of 1,106,428 barrels from the previous year, but an increase of about 2,000,000 barrels for 1913.

In view of these figures and considering that of our total population of 95,000,000, 39,000,000 now live in dry territory what other conclusion can we arrive at than that prohibition does not prohibit but increases the consumption of alcohol.

There can be no doubt that a great many of the rank and file of the temperance movement are thoroughly honest and sincere—and ignorant, but that the leaders and financiers of the cause are anything but mercenary politicians is hard to believe. Patent medicine manufacturers are and should be enthusiastic prohibitionists, for the records of the post office and express companies show the sale of patent medicines to be greatest in prohibition States. There's a reason.

Samuel Hopkins Adams, in a series of articles which appeared in Collier's Weekly, in 1905, analyzed all of the popular pain killers, proving them to be subtle poisons, containing in many cases a larger percentage of alcohol than meat whiskies, besides opium, cocaine, colicine, acetanilid, etc. Also he identified a few temperance leaders with the patent medicine fakery.

Tea and distillers and patent medicine manufacturers, the makers of doctored soft drinks and candy are, or expect to be, benefited by prohibition. That these latter openly contribute to the temperance movement is well known, but mercenary motives are not attributed to them by most people.

The "evil of rum" has been very much overestimated. Professor Pearson of Oxford made extensive investigation as to the hereditary effect of alcoholism and discovered that it had little or no effect upon diseases with which it has been associated. (See "Wideline's Magazine," London, for February, 1913.)

Certain it is, however, that over-doses alcohol is destructive to arteries, nerves, liver and kidneys. But then, acceptance of almost anything will do us much harm.

The statement of the prohibitionists that 80 per cent of our prison inmates are intemperate proves nothing. For it is safe to assume that from the standpoint of these people 50 per cent of the entire population

are intemperate. And the assertion that alcohol is filling our insane asylums is without foundation. The effect of alcohol on insanity cannot be ascertained.

Let the honest social reformer give over this nonsensical preaching about "drunkenness and poverty," "the saloon and the pawnshop." Let him not be used as a "cat's paw" for unscrupulous mercenaries, who find the open saloon and the brewery a stumbling block to their own greediness.

If the saloon is an evil, let us not replace it with an infinitely greater evil—the "speak easy" and the opium den. If the saloon is now the social center of our workmen, our husbands, fathers, sweethearts and brothers, then let us see to it that a better, cleaner, more elevating social center is provided. Let us give the people healthy, human lives, sufficient leisure and amusement, and pure meat and drink, and drunkenness will soon disappear.

Since the public has an appetite for liquor, since that appetite is not destroyed but only increased or perverted by the closing of the saloon, why not try the opposite of prohibition? It has worked well in many European countries. There is less drunkenness in those countries where prohibition and Sunday closing is unknown, such as Italy, Austria, Germany, and most drunkenness in prohibitory countries, such as Scotland, Norway, and the Scandinavian territory.

Let the government remove the tax on liquor, and do away with the saloon license. Taxation never kept anyone from drinking. It simply encourages adulteration and makes the tavern keeper a power in politics.

Let the government establish a standard of purity and see that it is lived up to. The adulteration of liquor and not the actual quantity consumed is what does most harm.

Any one desiring a glass of pure light wine or beer with his or her midday meal should be able to get it without going to a saloon or a high-priced restaurant. And the \$10-a-week clerk is as much entitled to it as the president of the company. And it is not one whit more immoral for Nellie, the stenographer, than it is for the president's lady, and it will do her less harm than coffee.

The abolition of prohibition and adulteration is not a cure for drunkenness, but it comes a thousand times nearer to temperance than all the closed saloons and temperance tracts in the world.

It will be a sad day for the distiller of rotten whisky, the manufacturer of doctored medicine and the vendor of "doctored" gin when we get sense enough to stop taxing them. But how about the government income of \$218,000,000 from liquor taxes? Simply build fewer battle-ships, or tax the railways, or let the government itself run them at a profit of no more than \$218,000,000 a year, giving everybody a seat and cutting the rates at the same time, or, maybe, the government could go into the brewing and distilling business, thus getting its \$218,000,000 directly instead of exporting a tax at the expense of purity.

If the government is not efficient enough to do this, and it cannot exist without the whiskey tax, then God help us!—N. Y. Call.

INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY

The United States Commission on Industrial Relations at its recent session in Lead, S. D., discovered that 3,000 employees of the Homestead Mining Company are practically slaves. The testimony showed that no employee is permitted to enjoy the right of membership in a labor organization. Applicants for employment must submit to a physical examination and must state their political affiliations. Typographical Journal.

(Perhaps some of the above 3,000 might be quite patriotic if their homes (S) and their (S) country were likely to be invaded by some hated (S) foreigner, or in the event of an attempt being made to compel those turbulent Mexicans to cease their barbarities would shoulder a rifle for the advancement of civilization. Ed.)

SOME CAUSES OF UNTIMELY EXPLOSIONS OF DYNAMITE

In a consideration of the causes of untimely and disastrous explosions of dynamite while loading holes, H. N. Freeman in Coal Age, Oct. 3, 1914, enumerates the following causes which may be responsible:

- 1. The hole may not have been cleaned properly and a small piece of coal remaining may break the cartridge and allow the powder to become distributed along the hole. This is liable to be, and often is, exploded either by forcing other cartridges into the hole and grinding the stray powder or by the friction of the tamping bar.
- 2. If the powder is not properly packed it will have small parts of it protruding into the sides of the hole, which are liable to be exploded by the friction of the tamping rod.
- 3. The hole may have been bored with drills that are not of the same size. These drills often in the hole so that when the powder is being in-

serted, it will jam against one of them. (4) There is a practice prevailing among miners to force the powder, thereby causing the premature explosion of the charge.

(5) It frequently happens that in his hurry a miner may neglect to put the first stick of powder to the back of the hole. He then puts in the primer and forces it on to the powder, driving the charge back a couple of inches or more. This is a common practice among miners and a large percentage of accidents may be attributed to this cause.

It illustrates a device that should prove a great benefit to miners in both quartz and coal. It will enable one to place his powder to the back of the hole without its coming into contact with the sides.

The charger consists of a light copper tube or round with a rod or handle of 3/4-in. thumb copper riveted to the side of the tube. The thimble is made half an inch larger in diameter than the cartridge and half an inch less than the diameter of the hole. A slot is made in the tube to accommodate the fuse. The charger is open at both ends, thus enabling the tamping bar to be inserted next the powder and preventing undue pressure. Both charge and tamping bar are inserted into the hole at the same time.

After the charge has been delivered to the back of the hole, the charger is withdrawn over the tamping, and the powder is pressed into a solid mass in the back of the hole. Some miners make a practice of splitting the paper cartridge and compressing the powder to the full diameter of the hole. This can be done more safely with the charger, as the split cartridge does not come in contact with the hole at any point, thus eliminating those causes for premature discharge previously referred to.

ONTARIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

The new Workmen's Compensation Act, passed at the last session of the Ontario Government, comes into effect on January 1st, 1915. Those who have given the matter serious consideration have not reasonable grounds to find fault with this advanced legislation.

It has taken a long time for the province to make proper provision for workmen injured by industrial accidents and their dependents. Under the old law the employer of labor had many defences which enabled him to resist, if desired, claims for compensation made by injured employees.

This was the fault of the laws on the statute books relating to the liability of an employer for accidents to his employees. Under the new law, these defences are abolished. The fact of the injury alone will entitle an injured workman or his dependents to certain compensation provided by the act. The Ontario government, therefore, has shown a progressive spirit in enacting a new law to take the place of the obsolete one that has been in operation in that province since 1885.

TRY A LEDGER ADVT

Guess Work.
Things may come out all right if you trust to guess work, but there is an uncertainty about it and in many cases the results are distinctly unsatisfactory. The household run on guesswork is not managed as it should be. Knowledge full and sure is the only guide, and the housewife may have that knowledge regarding prices, qualities, the best time and the best place to fill her household requirements, by keeping close tabs on the advertisements. There is news in the advertising columns that is just as interesting as the other parts of the paper, and which will eliminate guess work.

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

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. Melkiefjohn.
- 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 Alesio's Hall second and third Mondays in each month. John M. Woods, Secretary. Fernie, Box 667.
- 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. P. Hall. Dictator, F. H. Noonan. 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. CHAS. J. BROOKS, W. M. W. 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.

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 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., Trial Package Free. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family 1914 for constipation.

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Doc. and P. O. Address
481	Beaver Creek	W. Archer, Beaver Creek via Pincher, Alta.
481	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 20, Bellevue, Alta.
1163	Balmora	Wm. Archer, Balmora, Alta.
949	Burnside	T. H. Harrison, Burnside, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1247	Colman	Michael Warren, Colman, Alta.
2632	Colman	J. Johnston, Colman, Alta.
2617	Corbin	R. Garbutt, Corbin, B.C.
1124	Chinook Mines	P. Swanson, Chinook Mines, Commerce, Alt.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1083	Frank	Ryan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1058	Hillcrest	Jack Sigler, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1721 1/2 Ave. N. Lethbridge
1199	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Birmingham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2629	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harrison, Pansburg, Alta.
2234	Michel	Richard Beard, Michel, B. C.
2332	Pansburg	T. G. Harrison, Pansburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2494	Georgetown, Camrose	Max Huetter, Georgetown, Camrose, Alta.
1067	Bronson Mines	Narry McKenna, Nordegg, via Rocky Mount-ain House, Alberta.

A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL

Shoe Dept.

Specials in Skates and Skating Boots for Saturday
 Men's Professional Hockey Boots, made in black French kip leather, strongly reinforced, steel toe-cap and spring heel. Regular value \$5.00 pair. **Saturday Special \$3.90 pair**
 Men's Black Hockey Boot, with ankle supports, made of Hickory calf leather, very strong and durable. Regular value, \$3.75 pair
Saturday Special \$2.95 pair
 Men's Tan Calf Hockey Boots, with ankle support and lightning hitch. A very serviceable and dresy boot. Regular value \$4.00 pair.
Saturday Special \$3.20 pair
 Men's Black Hockey Boots, with Skates attached, shoes and skates of very good quality. Regular value, \$6.00 pair. **Saturday Special \$4.75 pair**

Lady's Skating Boots

Lady's Brown Calf Lightning Hitch Hockey Boots. A very neat and serviceable boot. Regular value, \$3.75. **Saturday Special \$2.90 pair**
 Lady's Black Box Kip Hockey Boots, with low heel and ankle support. Regular value, \$3.25 pair. **Saturday Special \$2.65 pair**
 Lady's Black Hockey Boots, with ankle support and spring heel; a very serviceable skating shoe. Regular value \$3.00. **Saturday Special \$2.45 pair**

SKATES

Regular \$5.00 pair; Saturday \$4.00 pair
 Regular \$3.75 pair; Saturday \$3.00 pair
 Regular \$2.50 pair; Saturday \$2.00 pair
 Regular \$2.00 pair; Saturday \$1.60 pair
 Regular \$1.50 pair; Saturday \$1.20 pair
 Regular \$1.00 pair; Saturday \$0.75 pair
 Regular \$0.75 pair; Saturday \$0.55 pair
 Regular \$0.50 pair; Saturday \$0.40 pair

Men's Sox

Men's Heavy Wool Sox, in dark grey only. This is our regular 50c. Sox on sale in our men's department at 3 pair for \$1.00

Don't neglect this, it is a real money saving opportunity.

Extra Holiday Bargains in Men's Overcoats & Sweaters



Now is the time to buy an overcoat, every overcoat in the store for men or boys will be sold on Saturday and Monday at a discount of 20 per cent.

Men's coats in heavy tweeds and chinchillars with convertible storm collars or shawl collar. Colors; Grey, Brown, Navy, & Heather mixtures
 Regular prices, \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$16.50, \$18.50, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, and \$27.50

Will be sold less 20%

Boys' Tweed Ulsters made from heavy, dark tweeds warmly lined and made with high storm collars, also convertible collars, all sizes in stock from 6 to 18 years, will be sold at a discount of 20 per cent

Men's Heavy Jumbo Knit Sweaters with high collars. A sweater that is heavy enough for any kind of outdoor sport or work; in the following colors: Maroon, Havana, Khaki and Green. All sizes, 36 to 42. A Sweater usually sold at \$5.00. We will clear up the line at \$3.50



20 p. c. off

KANDY GIFTS FOR KIDDIES

We want every boy and girl to visit the Big Store and get their usual big bag of Kandies etc. at 11 a.m. Friday, New Year's Day.

SATURDAY AND HOLIDAY SPECIALS

Robin Hood Porridge Oats, 5's, 2 for	55
Robin Hood Cream of Wheat, 3 pkg	25
Quaker Oats, 5 lbs.	25
Braid's Best Coffee, fresh ground, 2 lbs.	85
Lowney's Cocoa, 1's	40
Roquefort Cheese, per lb.	25
Gorgonzola Cheese, per lb.	30
Lemburger, per block	20
Okanagan Peaches, 3 lb. tins	25
Libby's Sliced Peaches, 2 lb. tin	20
Libby's Sliced Pineapple, large tin	25
Evaporated Peaches, 10 lb. box	1.25
Red Seal Jam, 5 lb. pails	50
Kootenay Jam, Plum and Cherry	75
Kootenay Jam, Strawberry & Black Currant	50
Bulk Mince Meat, per lb.	10
Dominion Hams, per lb.	18
Dominion Bacon, per lb.	22
Dill Pickles, per dozen	20
Heinz Beans in Sauce, 2 tins	35
Siam Rice, 4 lbs.	25
Braid's Best Bulk Tea, 2 lbs.	90
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 3 lbs.	1.00
Tomatoes, 2 tins	25
Fresh Carrots, 12 lbs.	25
Turnips, 16 lbs.	25
Onions, 12 lbs.	25
Military Scribbles, 3 for	10
Military Exercise, 3 for	10
Big Red Scribbles, each	05
Lead Pencils, per dozen	10
Big Rubber Eraser, each	05

Hockey Toques, 25c.

Extra warm and strongly knitted; come in all plain colors and also two color combinations. Regular 35c. and 45c. **Special 25c.**

Lady's Knitted Hook

These are satteen lined and come in a fancy knit, two-color combination. Reg. \$1.25. **Special 95c.**

Oozy Night Socks

Made from an extra soft fleecy yarn; just the thing for those zero nights. Shades: Pink, sky and white. Regular 50c. **Special 35c.**

Flannellette Special

Extra soft pure finish; very suitable for ladies' and children's underwear, night dresses, pyjamas, etc. Pink and pale blue only. Full 36 inch wide. Regular 25c. **Special 2 yds. for 35c.**

The Store of Quality

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

UNEMPLOYED MEETING IN NANAIMO

A mass meeting of the unemployed of Nanaimo and District was held in the Athletic Club, Nanaimo, Dec. 21st. A large attendance of unemployed and sympathizers were present. By the issue of a circular letter, the mayor, city council, ministers of the city, Salvation Army and the representatives of organized labor, were invited to be present and participate in the proceedings.

Mr. Jack Place, M.P.P., was asked to preside, and upon assuming the duties of chairman explained the circumstances leading up to the calling of the meeting. Mr. Robert Foster, of the U. M. W. of A., and Mr. Frank Shepherd, M.P., made short speeches. The latter expressed his surprise on hearing of conditions being so bad and rather than speak at this juncture preferred to listen to the testimony of those directly affected. Rev. Dr. McLellan also took the same stand.

Many of the unemployed present explained how they had applied for work and failing to obtain it, they and their families were destitute.

Mr. Geo. Pettigrew then gave details of information he had received from J. C. Waters, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Mr. Draper (secretary of the same) and also Executive Board Member Alderman Rink, of Winnipeg. An explanation had been made to these officials of the Congress by the Cabinet of the Dominion Government to the effect that they were prepared to advance money to provincial governments, who in turn could advance same to the municipalities to relieve the unemployment and distress consequent upon the war. A conference of the various premiers of the provinces had apparently been called and information had leaked out that Premier Balfour, of Alberta, and Premier McRidie of British Columbia, had scorned this offer, saying they were in a position to attend to their own unemployment. A statement had also been made by Senator Lougheed at Calgary to a deputation of the Alberta Federation of Labor, to the effect that the Dominion Government were prepared to loan this money, which statement, incidentally, bore out the statement of the officers of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

After hearing this information the meeting were of the opinion that if this was available we ought by all means to have it in justice to the starving women and children of the district. Consequently a deputation was elected to wait upon Premier McRidie consisting of Mr. F. Shepherd, M.P., Mr. J. Place, M.P., Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rev. F. Hardy. The City Council was represented at the meeting and it was agreed to ask the Council to send two of a deputation to

accompany the deputation to the Premier, same to have authority of municipality. The Council appointed Aldermen Young and Ferguson.

One of the clergymen stated the church had charge of funds of a relief nature and had committees working on same. He requested that a committee of the unemployed be appointed from this meeting to co-operate with these various committees and have the relief distributed from one central fund. This was desirable for many reasons. This thing was done. A standing executive was also appointed to deal with various other phases of the situation and to handle the general situation. This executive is comprised of the following: Arthur Leighton, Herbert Skinner, R. Foster, Tom Armstrong, Rev. Turpin and Wm. Watson. This concluded a very successful meeting. The unemployed of Nanaimo are now on an organized basis.

HELPING OUR SOLDIERS

The following donations have been received:
 Mrs. Robertson—3 pair sox, 1 pair wristlets.
 Mrs. R. W. Wood—1 pair wristlets.
 Miss Brown—1 pair wristlets.
 A Friend—4 pair sox.
 Anonymous—42 pair sox.
 Mrs. Cliff—2 belts, 2 caps.
 Mrs. Donaldson—3 belts.
 Mrs. T. Brown—3 belts, 3 caps.
 Miss Hogan—1 ball.
 Mrs. E. Wright—1 cap.
 Mrs. Powell—1 belt.
 Mrs. McMillan, Miss McMillan and Miss Fair McDonald—3 pair sox, 4 pairs wristlets.

Donations of wool—Mrs. Harvey Watson, Vancouver; Mrs. Clode, Bessener Ave.; Miss Andrews, Victoria.

It is stated on good authority that socks and flannel shirts are in great demand by the men on Salisbury Plain, as the training in drilling, long marches and trench digging is almost as hard on clothing as in active service.

BRITISH WOUNDED SOLDIERS

For Having Postcards Ridiculing the All-Highest

The latest form of Prussian leniency in its impudent and unbecoming extension to wounded prisoners who fall into their hands. The Central News learns that the British authorities, acting in conjunction with the French military censorship, intends to discontinue sending to the front from friends at home picture postcards ridiculing or caricaturing the Kaiser or the German Crown Prince. It has been discovered that where such productions have been found on prisoners or wounded soldiers that they have, according to the German military code, rendered themselves

liable to summary treatment, and in some cases they have been maltreated or even shot.

Nothing apparently angers a Prussian more than to discover that a captured enemy possesses pictures derogatory to the Kaiser or his family, and for that reason it were better not to ridicule the Kaiser—certainly not at the front, if only to save the lives of the wounded from being imperilled. All who write to soldiers at the front, therefore, should avoid sending postcards or pictures until such time as the Allies are able to smash the Kaiser's forces and their insolent military codes. As the "All-Highest" is a bit touchy, it is just as well for the present to avoid putting our wounded to the risk of being shot.

What was perhaps one of the fastest games of hockey ever played on Fernie ice was witnessed on Monday evening when Cranbrook and our local intermediates came together, the game resulting in a victory for our boys by a score of five to four. There was not a very large crowd present, which was unfortunate, for the game was a rouser from the drop of the puck, and the fast play brought and kept the spectators to their feet for the whole of the game. Despite the fact that the Cranbrook men were many pounds heavier the rubber was at their end practically all three periods. It is easily seen that our boys are coming and it seems too bad that they are not receiving the support they deserve. McKay and McNabb starred for Cranbrook. To individualise among the Fernie line-up would be impossible. The boys are trying to arrange one more game before leaving for Spokane and trust that this time a larger crowd will turn out to encourage them.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear son, William Worthington, aged 6 years, who died December 18th, 1910.

Also our dear son, Alec Worthington, aged 16 years, who was killed in the trenches at Coal Creek, Dec. 21st, 1914.

We often pause to think of you, And think of how you died; To think we could not say "Good-by" Before you closed your eyes.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Moffatt on Wednesday, January 6th, at 3.30 p.m.

Remove the Christmas tree and the overhosed stove. This is the season of danger and loss from inflammable decorations and from candles on the tree. Use decorations of metallic, inflammable tinsel and substitute electric lights for the Christmas tapers.

COLORADO IS LIKE MEXICO

Lecturer Tells of Experiences During Mine Strike Troubles

Comparisons between conditions in Mexico and Colorado were drawn last night by Mrs. Mary Geffs of Denver, one of the national lecturers of the socialist party, before a packed house at Spokane. Mrs. Geffs said that Mexico is less barbarous than Colorado was during the strike disorders that culminated in the Ludlow battle. She declared, however, that she was proud of the women of Colorado, who, upon hearing the tale of the battle, framed a telegram to President Wilson, asking for United States soldiers. She ascribed the change from militia rule and "gunmen rule" to the determined activities of the women.

"The people need not expect different treatment so long as the capitalist class is at the business end of the musket, which is the end that the working class ought to be at," she said.

Mrs. Geffs said that Villa and his supporters are "teaching the Socialists a thing or two, although they are not Socialists," by "taking over" industries in the territory they control and setting factories going again and farmers again farming.—Spokesman Review.

R. J. Maloney, when brought before Judge Thompson today (Wednesday) elected for trial by jury.

Remi Jules Van Mechelen was killed on December 21st, 1914, about twelve o'clock noon in No. 1 East mine of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Coal Creek, B.C., by being buried by a fall of coal, and the jury agreed that death was accidental.

The jury was comprised of the following: A. M. Owen (foreman), Louis Carosella, Jos. S. Hamilton, Frank Eyre, Chas. Hunnable, Donald McDonald.

KNOX CHURCH, FERNIE

Sunday, Jan. 3.—11 a.m., "Thinking Day," 100 pages, 100 words, 100 p.m. Prayer school, Wednesday, 7.45 p.m. Sunday meeting, Thursday, 7.45 p.m. Thoughtful Workers.

On Wednesday afternoon, from 3 to 5 there will be a mother's meeting in the basement of the Knox church, to be held in the basement. Bring your baby and enjoy a social hour or two; it will do you good.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, FERNIE

Thursday, Dec. 31. Prayer, Praise and Testimony meeting 8 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 2 morning prayer 10.15; public worship, 11 a.m.; subject, "Beginning Right." Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. Evening service, 7.30; subject, "Let Us Forget." Monday, Jan. 4, a big night for the young people.

IMPERIAL NATURALIZATION ACT

(Continued from Page One)

certificate, but not before the applicant has been a resident of the Dominion for five years. This means that many naturalized Canadians who received their certificates recently after residing but three years in Canada will have to wait until five years is up before they will receive the new certificate entitling them to world-wide British nationality.

Subject to Provision

The repeal of the present act is also subject to the provision that persons residing in Canada on Jan. 1 may apply and obtain naturalization under that act. There will, therefore, be two methods of naturalization during the following three years, the first requiring only three years of residence and conferring naturalization within the Dominion, and the second requiring five years of residence and conferring British nationality for all intents and purposes.

The Conditions

The conditions and qualifications of naturalization under the new act are as follows:

(1) Residence within his majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years or service under the crown for the same period within the last eight years before the application.

(2) Residence in Canada for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence either in Canada or in some other part of his majesty's dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application.

(3) Good character.
 (4) An adequate knowledge of the English or French languages.
 (5) An intention if a certificate of naturalization is granted, to reside in his majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the crown.

Must Post Application

Notices of application for naturalization must be posted by the applicant in the post office nearest to his residence and to the office of the clerk of the court until considered by the court. It is in the hands of the court to decide whether or not the applicant has an adequate knowledge of English or French. The judge also has it in his power to require evidence to prove that the applicant is of good character and if necessary, can adjourn the hearing to secure the evidence of witnesses.

The fee for naturalization will be five dollars and for re-naturalization three dollars. There is no further fee to be paid except fifty cents for taking the oath of allegiance.

The following courts will deal with applications for naturalization: Courts Which Have Authority in Ontario the court of general

sessions of the peace of the county in which the alien resides or the court of assizes and Nisi Prius during its sitting in such county.

In British Columbia, the Supreme court of British Columbia, during its sittings in the electoral district in which the alien resides; the court of assizes during its sitting in such electoral district, or the county court of such electoral district.

In Manitoba, the court of King's Bench, during its sitting in the judicial district within which the alien resides, a judge of the court of King's bench, sitting in court in the judicial district within which the alien resides, the county court during its sittings in the division within which the alien resides.

In Saskatchewan or Alberta, the supreme court sitting in the judicial district in which the alien resides, or the district court in such district. The Yukon territory, the territorial court, during its sittings in the circuit within which the alien resides. The Northwest Territories, to such authorities or persons as the governor-in-council may prescribe.

BRAVER THINGS THAN WAR

Making Soldiers Out of Them the Poor—set Use a Nation Ever Made of Its Boys, Says, Dr. Jordan

"I have just come back from Europe, where every nation has made a soldier out of every man fit to bear arms," writes David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University, in the leading article in the overture issue of Boys' Life, the Boy Scouts official magazine. "And now the whole continent is impoverished and starving while its rivers run with blood of young men who have been killed by other young men, who had no quarrel with them at all. It's a soldier's business to fight and kill or to stand up against other soldiers who are forced to fight and kill. It is a Boy Scout's business to help and to save, to make this world a better place for good men and women and to do it in the most effective way for every man who is killed in battle, and this amount must be paid in 150 years' work for each one of the former and workmen who make up the armies of Europe. And we who are unable to do this may be more thankful that we were born in a republic where no man is made a soldier against his will."

"Just a word to the Boy Scouts of America as to what they are doing and why they are doing it. It is not that we want to make soldiers of you. That is about the poorest use a nation ever made of its young men. There must be soldiers, sometimes, even in our greatest republic, but they are called to fight only when some ought to know better have made some awful blunder."

Classified Ads.—Cent a Word

FOR SALE—160 Acres good land, 3 miles from town; 135 acres broken, 8-roomed shack; barn; good water; will sell cheap. Apply A. Balmace, Hillcrest, Alta.

FOR SALE—(At Stud) Brown Pomeranian Dog; also brown (female) adult and black puppies; would make fine Christmas present. Apply, Hill-ton, Toy Dog Kennels, West Fernie, P. O. Box 279.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Four rooms; West Fernie. Apply, A. Luke, Box 381.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

New Year Holidays

Fare and one-third for the round trip Between all stations, Port Arthur to Vancouver & branches

DEC. 30th to JAN. 1st, 1915

Final return limit Jan. 4th

For further particulars apply to Nearest agent or

R. DAWSON

District Passenger Agent CALGARY ALBERTA

***** HILLCREST *****

Cassiano was a great trust was given to the youngsters and children. A committee of ladies and gentlemen after considerable labor succeeded in decorating the hall very effectively. The children, under the able guidance of Miss Thompson, presented a splendid concert, consisting of songs, recitations and a short play. The affair was well attended and was presided over by Local President, F. Pearson. The presents handed out to the children gave every satisfaction, and each recipient seemed highly pleased. Frank Orchestra provided the music for a dance that took place afterwards.

We are pleased to see Mrs. E. Woyle out of hospital again.

Mr. J. Howard was seriously hurt on Sunday whilst skating on the rink. He fell and sustained internal injuries.