

# The District Ledger

Industrial Unity Is Strength

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

Political Unity Is Victory

No. 8, Vol. VIII.

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., OCTOBER 24, 1914

## Get on the Voters' List and Have a Direct Voice in Spending the City Money --- This is Your Best Method of Securing Assistance

### THE FALL ASSIZES IN FERNIE, B. C.

The Fernie Fall Assizes opened at 11 o'clock this morning, Mr. Justice Macdonald presiding.

On Court being opened, Mr. Sherwood Herchmer, Senator member of the Fernie Bar, tendered His Lordship a hearty welcome on their behalf and congratulating His Lordship upon his elevation to the bench. His Lordship replied, expressing appreciation of the reception, after which the Grand Jury was called and consisted of the following gentlemen: Dr. Barber (foreman), W. A. Ingram, R. W. Wood, W. T. Haynes, James E. McCool, Paul H. Dubar, John S. Irvine, all of Fernie; E. A. Hill, Geo. A. Leitch, F. Coffey, of Cranbrook; Chas. M. Edwards, Baynes Lake; Fred Roo, Eiko, and A. B. Fenwick, Fort Steele.

Four bills of indictment were for the consideration of the Grand Jury, the first that of Kansak Murato being a charge of murder. Upon reviewing this case, His Lordship stated to the Grand Jurors that on August 8th of this year, one Susumu Sasamoto had been murdered near Cranbrook, and that the accused was more or less of a resident of Sasamoto's house, and according to the evidence taken at the preliminary hearing had some attention to the deceased's wife, and on the evening of the murder the wife of the deceased, upon hearing a shot fired, got out of bed and rushed outside and found her husband weltering in his blood, caused by wounds inflicted by a shot gun; additional evidence that the Crown would present aimed at the accused being the guilty party.

The second bill of indictment was also one of murder wherein Dominic Nicholas was charged with having murdered one Sam David, both being Indians residents of the reservation near Wilmer, B.C. The principal witness in this case was one Caplio (Indian) who was an eye witness to what transpired, thus eliminating the question of circumstantial evidence. The evidence to be adduced by said Caplio was directed to the accused and b. e. ay was on this occasion accused was ill-treating a horse, and on being remonstrated with did not accept the same in any spirit of friendship, but turned on the deceased and hit him with a stick which broke over his arm. Accused then got another stick close by and broke it over the head of deceased, and early the following morning he died. Investigation of that matter, His Lordship stated, should not require much time for investigation by the grand jury.

The next was that of assault against W. J. Long, charged with assaulting and beating his wife, Florence Long, actually inflicting bodily harm. His Lordship stated that the Code had been amended during recent years to deal with cases of this kind, and further that he did not deem it advisable to deal with the rather stressing evidence that might come before them in connection with the charge. Then followed, against the same man, the charge of escaping from lawful custody. That was a separate charge. Once in custody a man had to remain in such position until removed by due process of the law.

The last case was one of arson preferred against one Joseph Gall, who was charged that on September 5th last he set fire to his dwelling at Natal, adjoining the town of Michel, with intent to defraud, as he was insured and sought to obtain benefit from setting this fire. His Lordship, in dealing further with this case stated that arson was a difficult crime to prove. As a rule, if people were going to set fire to their property they did not have eye-witnesses present, and in this case it was not possible to determine whether or not there was sufficient evidence presented to them to establish a prima facie case.

After the retirement of the grand jury to consider the various bills of indictment, His Lordship appointed Mr. J. H. Thompson, of the County Court, at \$1500.00 was allowed to stand over.

Surban Singh was murdered in their shack at the village of Bull River, being shot down in a cold blooded manner by a high-power rifle in the hands of an unknown assassin or assassins. The day after the murder, Mahommed Khan, who then resided in Wardner, was arrested by the Provincial Police and charged with committing the crime. He was brought up at the Spring Assizes here and owing to two indictments having been made out, Chief Justice Hunter, who then presided, ruled that in view of that, the accused must be allowed a separate trial for each indictment and evidence was taken on the charge of murdering Surban Singh. That trial lasted four days and the jury after deliberating for three hours returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," after which, as the Crown desired to go on with the other charge, against the prisoner, that of murdering Pakar Singh, His Lordship traversed the case to the jury. Accused has been incarcerated at Nelson since Spring Assizes.

Just before the afternoon adjournment, the grand jury returned true bills in the cases of Rex vs. Murato and Rex vs. Dominic Nicholas, the two other murder charges to be tried at this assizes.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Mahommed Khan after a very patient hearing extending over nearly two days. It required three hours deliberation on the part of the jury to arrive at their verdict.

In the case of Dominic Nicholas, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter and the accused will be sentenced at the end of the assizes. A strong recommendation that mercy be shown was made by the jury.

The grand jury returned a true bill in the case of Joseph Gall, Austrian, charged with arson, and in the case William Long, against whom there were two bills of indictment, brought in "no bill" on the charge of assault and a true bill on the charge of escape from lawful custody.

The crown prosecutor, in the case of Long, pleaded with his lordship for leniency having regard to the fact that accused had been acquitted on the first charge and that he had been held in custody at Nelson since July last. His lordship complied with the request and after severely reprimanding accused for his breach of trust, he having taken advantage of a position of trust thereby effecting his temporary escape, allowed him out on suspended sentence.

The attention of the court on Thursday was directed at hearing evidence in the murder trial of Rex vs. Murato (Japanese) and as we go to Press the evidence is still being taken.

#### GRAND JURY VISIT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Grand Jury visited the three public schools, the City Hall, Post Office and Court House, and reported everything as being in a satisfactory condition. They were particularly impressed by the efficient manner in which the pupils of the Public School responded to the alarm of fire which was turned in for their benefit by Principal Daniels. The six hundred and some odd children attending the school being marshed out of the building in perfect order in one minute five seconds.

#### Do you take advantage of the Saturday Specials at the 41 Market Co?

Our Mutual Girl series reel No. 7, in which Margaret learns the latest society dances and goes "Tango mad." Orpheum Friday and Saturday.

## The Unemployed Question

### District 18 Seriously Consider Measures for Immediate Relief — Premier Sifton Interviewed — Fernie City Council Find Work for Fifteen Men in Park — Coal Creek Men Working Donate from 1 to 4 shifts per month — Friendly Societies act.

The distress prevalent and threatening in this city, and in fact throughout the whole of B. C. and western Alberta has at last aroused some of those gentry who have been placed in office to look to the welfare and well-being of the community.

The City Council has started to assist in a practical manner, and already some 15 men have been given employment in the Municipal Park. True, the wage is not magnificent, but it is as much as the Coal company pay outside unskilled labor—25c. per hour. Those who claim that the Council should do more might take a tumble and remember that the Council may not be able to pay 25c. per hour if the distress and unemployment continues.

The City Council is, to put it mildly, dependent almost entirely upon the generosity of the bank; when the bank refuses to receive any more unsold debentures, the city will be compelled to rely entirely upon its own resources—those resources are the taxes. If there is no money in the city, there will be no money in the city treasury.

While at some later date we may make several proposals to the Council that will conflict with their direct personal interests, if the distress continues, we are compelled in all fairness to state that they are trying to meet the immediate needs of the situation, and it is up to every citizen to be prepared to make a little, and possibly a big, sacrifice. The friendly societies will shortly start a scheme to assist those in need, but of course, they cannot be expected to handle this question by themselves. The Ladies' Benevolent Society has done, and is still doing good work, but there are many who would prefer the brothers of the various fraternal orders to hear their troubles and alleviate same.

The residents of Coal Creek, who never do anything but what it is done thoroughly, have had a meeting and those men that are working have responded in a manner that reflects the greatest credit upon that camp. They will give from one to four shifts per month to help the most needy cases. Coal Creek residents have a keener appreciation of the present conditions than most of us, for they realize that when the mines cease to work the camp ceases to exist. Here in the City of Fernie we often hear people (generally of huge mental capacity) belittle the principal industry of the town, and some will inform you that it is not absolutely imperative that the mines work to ensure the upkeep of the city. The little incident that happened in connection with the prosperous camp of Hosmer, however, has converted most of these brainy subjects, and since the closing of the C. P. R. camp the mines and working conditions of same, have been regarded by all in this town as absolutely essential to its welfare.

While there were indications and rumors to the effect that the mines would work steadier within the next few weeks, we regret to say that the news received from the Creek this morning was one of a total stoppage for a continuance of the present conditions for the next two months at least, if not longer.

The officials of District 18 realize that some of the men who are working are hopeful of a brightening up of trade, they are making every effort to secure assistance from the various provincial governments. Last week Premier Sifton was interviewed, and the seriousness of the situation impressed upon him. The membership may rely upon their officers leaving no stone unturned to force from those in charge of the provincial treasuries assistance for the suffering prevailing.

As has been repeatedly stated in these columns and in public by those responsible for the production of this paper, the army at the front cannot be

maintained if the army here is neglected; sentiment will not help the case, but the united effort of all must be forthcoming to conserve the welfare of the citizens of this Dominion.

The District Officials have forwarded the following communication to all Local Secretaries:

Greeting,—  
The matter of unemployed throughout our District has developed into such serious proportions that we feel it our duty to give it our earnest consideration. With that end in view, we concluded that before being able to intelligently take any active steps in the premises that it was absolutely necessary to have the assistance and co-operation of our members, we therefore make this appeal.

We would kindly ask all Local Secretaries to obtain the assistance of some active members and make a thorough census, and if possible, provide this office with a reliable and authentic report every two weeks.

Enclosed you will please find forms which are so arranged as to make the compiling of this report as lucid and thorough as possible, and which will enable us to deal with the question in the most practical manner.

Again trusting that you will make every effort to carry out this request, we are,

Yours fraternally,  
W. L. PHILLIPS, Pres.,  
W. GRAHAM, Vice-Pres.,  
A. J. CARTER, Sec. Treas.

As the letter indicates the District must first secure some statistical data before the officials can expect any action from the public bodies, and it is up to all secretaries to secure this information at once.

#### PUBLIC MEETING AT COAL CREEK

A good representative meeting of residents was held in the Club hall on Wednesday evening to consider the advisability of forming a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and to formulate a scheme to assist the necessities of distress in the camp. Supt. Caulfield opened the proceedings by reading a communication from Mr. Walker, Secretary of Fernie branch, and after discussion on the advisability of forming a branch of the Patriotic Fund, which was taken part in by many of those present, it was eventually decided to at once organize a committee to deal with our own local cases and leave the matter of the Patriotic Fund in abeyance.

A motion was then put and carried that Secretary R. Johnston write the Ladies' Aid of the three churches up here with a view to securing the services of three ladies of each church to act in conjunction with the general committee. The Ladies to form an investigation committee. Several important questions were asked, dealing with the company's work in connection with the distress and Supt. Caulfield related to the satisfaction of those present.

A general committee was then appointed consisting of the following: Messrs. B. Caulfield, R. Johnston, W. Greenhill, D. Martin, W. McFagan, Dr. Workman, J. Worthington, W. R. Puckey, J. Coombes, J. Moore, Rev. Stoddley, R. Hillsborough, C. Bahur and J. O'Brien.

The general meeting then adjourned and the committee met immediately and decided to issue relief at once to four of the most immediate cases known.

A soliciting committee was appointed to canvass the men who are working in the district.

It is indeed pleasurable to note the thorough and businesslike manner in which the Coal Creek residents have handled this question. In the first place, before the Patriotic Fund had not started in Fernie, the people there

took it upon themselves to secure the welfare of their one dependant, and a concert was organized that netted over three hundred dollars. Then they have a meeting aimed at the forming of a Patriotic Fund, and instead of frittering away time on the possibilities or probabilities of the future, the recognize that the immediate need is for relief at home. The residents of that camp have a knack of "getting down to tasks" that might be emulated by some of the intellectuals in this town. It is sincerely to be hoped that at the meeting in the City Hall on Sunday next at 2:30 p.m., those in charge will realize the necessity of doing something practical and doing it at once.

### FUNERAL OF JOCK McLETCHE

The friends and relatives of "Jock" McLetche could not fall to be impressed on Sunday last when they saw the very tangible expressions of sympathy and respect that were offered by those who followed the body of deceased to its last resting place. The weather was cold and raw, but the crowd was one of the largest ever seen at a funeral in this town, while the followers stood around the open grave bare-headed, in silent sympathy and respect for the departed. All seemed animated with a desire to show the depth and sincerity of their sorrow, and the curious found the weather sufficient excuse for their absence.

The Coal Creek contingent required three coaches, and the company provided same.

A start was made from the undertaker's parlors at 2:30, after several had viewed the corpse. The Fernie Coal Creek Excelsior Band headed the procession, followed by the Knights of Phythias (of which deceased was a member), the members of Gladstone Local, the football club, the Veterans, the newly formed militia corps, the boy scouts, while a number of private vehicles and followers brought up the rear. The relatives and immediate friends of the deceased followed the casket.

The remains were taken to the Presbyterian Church, where Rev. M. R. McQuarrie spoke a few words of condolence to the friends and relatives. Reforming the procession journeyed to the cemetery, there the deceased was given full military honors, three volleys being fired over the grave and the last post sounded by the buglers.

The military portion of the funeral was in charge of Lt. Geo. O'Brien, and the following comprised the firing squad: Color-sergeant H. Hughes, Sergt. J. Milton, Ptes. R. Welsh, G. Dingdale, J. Robertson, J. Gash, E. Hunt, W. Davison, J. McLaughlin, H. Wilkes, P. Jiffar, T. Wilson and J. Quinlan.

The pall bearers were chosen from the football club and the social club members.

We are requested by Robert McLetche, on behalf of his brothers and sisters, and other members of the family, to express his very sincere thanks to all those who assisted at the interment of his brother Jock. The kindness and sympathy with which Mr. Robert McLetche was greeted, and the great evidences of respect and esteem shown to his dead brother, have deeply moved him, and he is most desirous that all accept this expression of thanks from him.

Marriage license was issued on Wednesday to William Mallison, of Medicine Hat, Alberta, and May Johnson, of Fernie.

A private dance was held in the Victoria Hall on Tuesday evening, when the Alpha Club entertained some 60 couples.

### DEPUTATION TO PREMIER SIFTON

At the close of the Alberta Federation of Labor Convention, the Executive had a meeting in the Empire Hotel, Calgary, and formulated their requests to be presented to the Alberta Government.

On Thursday, acting on behalf of the Federation, Mr. A. Ross, president, Mr. A. Farnilo, secretary, together with Messrs. Vickerage, English, Alford, Jones, Graham and Carter, waited on Premier Sifton at the government Buildings, Edmonton, and presented the many matters taken up at the convention seeking legislation for the workers.

After Mr. J. O. Jones, ex-president of the Alberta Federation had introduced the members of the delegation, Mr. Ross outlined the many different demands which the workers were desirous of the government considering, and the one most important matter was the unemployed question.

The Premier, at the outset, pointed out the position that had already been taken by the legislature regarding the curtailment of the business of the present session. An arrangement had been made between the government and opposition members that any measures which were of a contentious nature should be waived during the present sitting. Speaking on the unemployed question, he appeared to feel himself much in the same position as President Taft, but, however, promised to give the matter his earnest consideration, and said that the government with the assistance of the various city councils, were already making an effort to cope with the situation. The deputation retired at 2 p.m. in conference from 11:30.

A full report of the different demands, together with the reply of the Premier, will be published next week. President Ross and Secretary Farnilo are still in touch with the government and are having a further interview with the Cabinet today (Thursday).

### LATEST WAR NEWS

#### FIRE FROM SHIPS WIPES OUT GERMAN ARTILLERY — BRINGS DOWN AIRCRAFT

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The power of the British Fleet and Britain's mastery of the sea are slowly becoming more and more factors in the great war. Britain has been fretting in the face of a situation which so far has precluded any general engagement with the German fleet. Thus the mention of British ships as being active off the Belgian coast is hailed with particular pleasure by the public.

All reports that the allies had retaken Ostend have proved incorrect and not much faith is placed in the dispatch saying the allies had occupied Bruges. If they had done so, it would mean that the German line has been pushed back so far as to be virtually cut and German forces in the vicinity of Neuport isolated.

#### German Trenches Shelled

As it is, a decided bend has been made in the German line in the neighborhood of Roulers, as compared with the line which recently stretched due south from Ostend through Ypres to Lille.

British men of war off the Belgian coast are reported to have done great execution to the German trenches on the coast. The Germans were observed with searchlights making trenches at night and the ships were reported to have fired over the coast.

It is learned from a semi-official source that a German aeroplane was destroyed off the Belgian coast by British warships Sunday. On Monday, a Zeppelin was destroyed. British men of war also destroyed six batteries of German artillery and killed or wounded 1,500 German soldiers.

#### German Statement Terse

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—An official announcement given out by the German military headquarters says: "Severe fighting continues on the Yser canal front. The enemy's artillery was supported from the sea, northwest of Neuport. The fighting west of Lille contin-

#### HILLCREST RELIEF FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$6310.30
Ledged	6310.30
Loyal True Blue Lodge	5.00

Some time ago we published in these columns a letter from Mrs. Tom Brown, at Edmonton, stating that she had received no funds from the Hillcrest Disaster fund. Since then, however, we are pleased to report that President W. L. Phillips has received a communication from Mrs. Brown informing him of the receipt of \$50 from the Hillcrest Relief Commission.

Tuesday next, October 27th is the last day upon which discount will be allowed on 1914 taxes.

#### A CORRECTION

In consequence of the members of the Executive being so busily engaged at the time that we went to press last week, the report copied from the Calgary News-Telegram contained the following discrepancy which we now rectify:

Resolution reading—"Whereas the recent disaster at Hillcrest Mines was met by a warm response of contributions to the relief fund from many sources..." the paragraph immediately following was not embodied in the resolution at all.

#### NOTICE

A meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of forming a local relief committee to raise money and to work in conjunction with the Ladies Benevolent Society.

J. L. GATES, Mayor.

Mutual Weekly at the Orpheum Friday night.

#### Fernie Man's Brother Wounded at Front

Mr. Adam G. Burns, of the Palace about Market, has just received a letter from his parents who live in Fort Street, Leith, stating that his brother, James, was invalided home from the front and is at present lying in Craigleith Hospital.

James was visiting with the old folks when war broke out, having recently come home from India, where his services in the army expired, most of which was spent abroad in India and China. Immediately upon joining the colors his regiment, the Cameron Highlanders, was among the first to be despatched to France, and after occupying injury in several severe engagements, he was laid low by the bursting of a shrapnel shell a few miles outside of Rheims.

Private Burns tells the story in short, pithy sentences: "We were right in the thick of the fighting when I saw a wounded comrade, and had just stooped down to help him, when something happened, and I remember nothing more until I found myself in the hospital with my leg all shot, but how I wasn't killed on the spot puzzles me, as my man was torn to shreds."

Another letter received today from the injured man's mother reports that he is getting along as well as can be expected, but whether the leg will be amputated cannot be determined yet. Nevertheless, if saved, it will be stiff, as so many limbs have been shattered. It is thought that his sturdy constitution will pull him through, as the wounds are healing splendidly.

As an evidence of the losses sustained by this well known fighting regiment, out of 1200 who went into action but 400 are left unattached.

# CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL ON THE BIG WAR AND SOCIALISM

The Frightful Loss of Life Which Has Attended the Present War is Nothing as Compared to the Losses During the Next Great Conflict, Says the Socialist Candidate for United States Senator—The Entire Machinery of Human Society, as Perfected by Modern Civilization Has Come to a Stop.

By Emanuel Julius  
"The general issue in this campaign and every other campaign is between the forces of the common people and the forces of the exploiters, but the only phase to talk about at this time is the war."

This statement was made by Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for United States Senator, when seen in his hotel the other day.

"The war," Russell continued, "contains not merely a wonderful and conclusive argument but is beyond argument—it is the truth and contains the truth of everything we've said. It renders all other argument unnecessary. One phase of the war situation that, because of our long distance from the scene of operations all Americans except those who have been abroad seem to overlook, is the tremendous fact that this war is only a forerunner of other wars still more terrible if we allow the thing that created this war to continue to exist."

"With slow emphasis Russell added that this fact is recognized everywhere abroad among thinking men, yet it doesn't seem to be recognized here."

"If any one will reflect for a moment it will be seen to be absolutely true," Russell said. "It makes no difference which side wins in the present contest, we shall have another and even more gigantic war than this within six years. The next war will involve practically every nation on earth. North and South America will be in it. It will be practically impossible for our country to retain neutrality in the next gigantic war, and inasmuch as the interim between this war and the next will be used by all nations to invent and manufacture more instruments of destruction, the frightful loss of life which has attended the present war is nothing as compared to the losses during the next great conflict."

"In other words, it is too late for any theories, peace agitation and good wishes. What we are confronted with is the most terrific and overwhelming fact in human history. What will remain of civilization after the war is concluded will be threatened with imminent destruction by the next one, and the prospect is not much less than a return to the jungle."

That, in Russell's opinion, is why there is only one thing in this campaign that is worth talking about—and that is the war.

Continuing the noted writer said: "The trumpety little issues that are raised by tinhorn politicians like Jimmy Wadsworth, Whitman, Barnes, Roosevelt and Murphy are too trivial for grown men to bother with. These persons are the fleas on the body politic. While we are struggling with the question whether the world is to plunge into chaos, these little insects hop around and invite us to scratch the bites that they make. It is as if a

man's house were burning down and a number of half-witted boys should stop him in his efforts to put out the fire by telling him that his clock had stopped.

"The destruction that has come upon Belgium and Northern France, the black ruins of a hundred burned towns, the fields strewn with unburied bodies, the streams red with human blood—all these things are only examples of the havoc that will be spread around the world unless the source of war is abolished," said Russell.

"Nothing else is worth thinking of for a moment. I see a number of the foolish newspapers of New York are devoting time and space to urging Americans to spread American trade, now that England and Germany, our competitors, are disabled by the war. I suppose that is as much vision as the average New York editor could be expected to have. No matter what might happen he could never see further than the length of a dollar bill," Russell added.

"If we were to follow such advice, we should merely be grasping at a handful of dirty gold and plunging over the precipice. All men who have a thinking apparatus and a soul—and, of course, this excludes New York editors—have far more serious business on hand now than to scheme how they can buy shoddy at 5 cents a yard and dump it upon Patagonia at 6 cents a yard; their business is to find a way by which the horrible catastrophe that has now fallen upon the civilized circuit from Nova Zembla to New Zealand shall not be repeated."

"The chuckle-heads that run the New York press are likely to have some practical enlightenment on this subject before the coming winter is over. Chiefly because of the war, New York now swarms with unemployed men and women. The number in distress is certain to increase every week. Even the dullest of the editors must remember the crisis that fell upon us last winter when the situation was not one-tenth as bad as it will be this winter. It is needless now to go into the inevitable consequences of such a situation, but all thinking men must be utterly appalled and dismayed at the prospect that opens before us."

"I have not in any way exaggerated the vast extent of the disaster that has come upon the world—vast armies of men are out of work in every quarter of the globe, factories are idle in Melbourne and in Sydney, shipping is paralyzed in Hongkong and Liebau just as effectively as it is in Liverpool and Southampton."

"In other words, the entire machinery of human society, as has been perfected by modern civilization, has come to a stop, and if it is to start again under the threat of another war at hand it will revolve so imperfectly and impotently that, at best, the great part of the disasters we now see around us will merely be perpetuated."

"In the face of these facts, every one of which is undeniable, every one of which is apparent to any man that will take the trouble to look into the matter, it is manifestly lunatic to give any attention to anything except the securing of lasting peace."

"Here is where Socialism and the Socialist party have their marvellous opportunity. There is no remedy for war, there is no promise for peace, there is no escape from repetitions of this historic disaster, there is no hope for the world, there is no way out of the morass except through Socialism. The ingenuity of all mankind can be challenged and challenged again to suggest or devise any other road to peace. All the other remedies of another nature shrivel up the instant they are brought to the test. Observe how true this is."

Russell then showed how professional peace advocates and the chattering persons like Carnegie have advocated arbitration as a substitute for war, but arbitration cannot be had without treaties among nations, and one of the facts demonstrated by this war is: you cannot possibly frame the treaty that any nation will observe so long as it is under the pressure created by the present system. That, said Russell, disposes of arbitration.

"Hell is paved with the fragments of the treaties that have been broken in this way," declared Russell. "Then what's the use?"  
"The same truism applies to the projects of disarmaments. Suppose these fatuous peace dreamers could have their way and get all the nations to agree to disarm," said Russell, "how is any one going to tell what any nation may be doing in secret? Germany fills its war arsenals with its 42-centimeter siege guns and in spite of spies and secret reports, not a nation even suspected the existence of these engines. Under the cover of an disarmament agreement that could be devised, any nation could secretly store up the most deadly engines of warfare, and on any pretext suddenly descend with them upon an unarmed neighbor."

"We ought to have learned something about this matter of pretexts. It appears to be the easiest thing in the world to delude an entire nation with a properly controlled press, so that even the best men will be bamboozled into the support of the rottenest scheme of capitalism."

"If any one thinks that any safeguard lies in professions of good will, of a desire for peace, of charitable purposes and the like, such a one is merely in a trance. Europe has been piled as high as to the eaves with all such professions within the past twenty-five years, and all the time the nations were preparing for exactly the catastrophe that has come to pass."

"There is nothing that ever has been or can be suggested that after this will give us the slightest reasons to hope for peace and security so long as we maintain the present commercial system, which alone is responsible for every war. Here is where the unassailable message of Socialism comes in. The Socialists alone of all the people in the world propose to insure peace by utterly eliminating the cause of war."

"So, in my judgment, the war is the only thing worth talking about in this campaign. I believe the minds of good men and good women all over the United States are now turning intuitively to our cause, recognizing the truth that we alone have the remedy for these conditions."

Russell related how, on the night he landed in Rotterdam on the first day of the war, he encountered a refugee from Belgium who had escaped from a town near the border that had been seized and burned. His face was still pallid and drawn and his eyes haunted by terror as he talked of the terrible things he had seen. He finished his account of buildings and bridges destroyed, fields laid waste and men murdered, by saying: "After this the whole world must turn Socialist."

Russell said to himself: "Here is a Comrade: I want to shake hands with him." So he said aloud: "Of course you are a Socialist."

The refugee answered: "No; I've been all my life an extreme Conservative. I've never had any sympathy or patience with Socialist theories, but I see now that there is no escape from the Socialist position. They have been right all the time and I have been wrong, although I opposed them sincerely. It is perfectly true that there is no remedy for these conditions except in some such form of society as the Socialists call the Co-operative Commonwealth."

Russell commented on this by stating that since that time he has encountered hundreds of men on the continent, in England and in this country who have made to him the same admission.

"Even in the hostile press, owned and edited solely in the interest of those who make profits from the present system, there appears almost daily some admission on the same fundamental truth," said Russell.

"The minds of the thinking men, therefore are now open to our appeals. If in the past, as has been charged, we have been too narrow and too self-centered, we have now the opportunity to broaden out—that we may do a memorable service to the cause in which we are called and to the human race."

"We ought to make every effort, with whatever sacrifice, to acquaint all men with the fact that, as under Socialism war would be absolutely impossible, they have the opportunity to secure relief from all these evil

conditions if they will join hands with us. The Socialists of New York have made many and great sacrifices in behalf of the movement. It is not easy to call upon them for more, and that the greatest of all, and yet the emergency is so great and so momentous that there is no other way. "This campaign should far eclipse in activity and earnestness all previous campaigns we have ever made. We ought to redouble every effort. Hitherto unthinking prejudice has been our great obstacle. The masses of men engrossed in daily toil have been reached, in the main, by politicians with false and trivial issues in order to bolster up the old parties so that the people have never really listened to the plan that we propose. Events and conditions being infinitely more forceful than arguments, have now predisposed them in our favor. We ought to take advantage of this situation to lay the truth before every voter in New York State, and I have a serene confidence in the result."

Russell was asked the following question:

"Don't you think a great increase in the Socialist vote and Socialist sentiment will make impossible the next great war you spoke of in the beginning of this interview?"

"Beyond any question," Russell replied. "Suppose, for instance, that the Socialists in the United States should elect twenty-five members to Congress this fall. You could guarantee absolutely that there could not be another great war so long as that condition existed, because it would demonstrate to the capitalists all over the world that the result of the wars they make will be Socialism, and, of course, Socialism is the thing that they fear, and the only thing that they fear, so that every Socialist vote deposited this year is a protest against war and a protest that will be heeded."

"What effect will this war have on Socialism in Europe?" Russell was asked.

"We must wait until peace comes before the Socialist movements can be put together. In all the countries that are not involved in the war I expect to see at once a great accession of Socialist strength. We have already seen that in Sweden, which is the first country to hold a general election since the war began, the Socialists having gained fourteen additional Deputies or Members of Parliament. In other words, I think that these things I have been pointing out are obvious to thoughtful men. I am anxious that the voice of rising Socialism shall be most emphatic in the United States, because I know that at the present time the word and judgment of the United States have for more weight and importance than the word and judgment of any other nation, because no other nation is so highly respected as the United States. The world looks to us to find a remedy for these things, and when peace comes it will be made in the United States."

"What do you think of the behavior of the Socialists in the countries at war?"

"They couldn't have done anything more than they did. They couldn't have acted otherwise. They all believed that their particular nation was about to be invaded by superior foes, or had been, and they all honestly declared that the first duty was to repel that foe. There is no blame to be attached."

"Did the Socialists of Italy prevent the government from joining the war?"

"Well, I think they've had a great restraining effect on the Italian Government, but there have been other causes at work. Italy sympathized entirely with France and England. But having been a member of the Triple Alliance for so long, she was naturally withheld by obvious considerations from taking the step in the war that a large number of people desired to have her take."—N.Y. Call.

(One does not care to criticize the interviewed too severely, but even he cannot escape from the racial prejudice that has played such a prominent part in the great European struggle. If Russell was accused of "ultra-patriotism" he would, no doubt, be the first to indignantly deny it. But note his remarks: "... I know that at the present time the word and judgment of the United States have far more weight and importance than the word and judgment of any other nation, because no other nation is so highly respected as the United States." Quite recently the ambassador of barbaric Turkey had occasion to rebuke the Americans, when the question of sending a naval squadron into Turkish waters to safeguard the interests and lives of American citizens arose. The ambassador reminded the American nation that Turkey had been guilty of excesses (or rather the Turkish people) but that the American people could scarcely claim to be the cultivated, educated nation of Christian gentlemen that they would have the world believe they were. The ambassador, of course, was rebuffed.)

"This great nation that Russell has the honor to belong to has on more than one occasion shown the capitalists of other countries some of the most effective methods of dealing with labor troubles. In fact, America can claim, to have more than the respect of the world, it can claim the admiration. Few countries have been expected to the extent that the land of freedom to the south has, and fewer

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nations have made a greater farce of "Liberty."

"The world looks to us to find a remedy," says Russell. Strange, but this is exactly the attitude taken by the German Socialists. They also claim that by opposing and destroying the innocent Russian peasantry they are removing from civilization one of the greatest menaces. We can excuse our enemies if they laugh occasionally at our philosophers and take a like view of our philosophy. Egotism has been responsible for many failures, but it is doubtful if it has played a great part anywhere than among the "intellectuals" or some who claim to be the leaders of the Socialist movement. Just so long as one nation regards itself as "the God-chosen people" and thinks that the salvation of mankind can be wrought only through them. The fall of Germany will be accomplished if all she does—through the egotism of her "intellectuals."

At the Garfin Laura Colliery, Konigsbute District, on January 15, 1911, a fire broke out in the Gerhard seam of the Garfin Laura pit. The fire watchman noticed smoke in the air-current. When he went to investigate, the fire was driven back by the James, and it was decided to dam off the section in question. The doors in four existing masonry dams were closed and work was begun on the additional

## FIRE & EXPLOSION

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the seat of the fire was reached, gas made its appearance, and the dams had to be closed again. At intervals of three months, the air-current was twice sent through the section. On the second occasion, in June and July, 1912, the work of clearance was continued up to the seat of the fire, but on gas again appearing, the section was once more shut off, to be finally opened in 1912. The fire was attributed to spontaneous combustion of the roof coal, which was very rotten and broken. It broke out suddenly, so that no men were in the section at the time.

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# STORIES OF THE WAR

From Reynolds's Newspaper

Private Ten, of the 5th Dragoon Guard, who is among the wounded who have arrived at Hemlington Hospital, near Middlesborough, describing a small engagement on September 1st, in which the British captured several German guns, says: "It was just at dawn when the Germans opened fire. Immediately the Bays and the Eleventh came galloping up, and after a desperate struggle we captured every gun. I saw one of the Bays, a lance-corporal, run towards the enemy with a machine gun on his shoulders. He fired several hundred rounds at them, and escaped without a scratch. He was promoted to sergeant for that."

Many of the men who have returned home have had remarkable escapes. Gunner Miller, an Artilleryman, went through three big battles, including Mons, without being injured, and then was rendered hors de combat through his leg being caught in a gun wheel. The views of British Tommies upon German soldiers is summed up in the words of Lance-Corporal Wright, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is not much good, neither is the cavalry. The artillery and machine guns, however, are fine, and they simply mow men down. The Germans are very destructive, and are looting everywhere. In one village they looted a baker's shop, and as they did not want the flour they willfully scattered it about the road and fields."

### Two Soldiers at Bay

How two British soldiers defended a mill at Mons against the Germans forms the subject of a vivid letter written by a regimental clerk to a friend in Newcastle:

"After we had been in the trenches for hours rumors were passed along that the others had retired. We could not see them as they were in an orchard over to the left. Our captain got on a bike and went off in a hall of bullets. He fell off several times and we thought he had been hit, but he got up and disappeared. About an hour afterwards he came back and said the other troops had retired over an hour before and we were told to prepare to retire, which we did as soon as the shells stopped visiting up. We went along a street in Mons and barricaded it, but returned to the trenches about 11 p.m. I took my boots off, also my pack, to get a little rest. At four o'clock in the morning the captain came and woke us up. He had just got to the end of our platoon when enemy's artillery dropped their shells right into the trench. We retired at once. I didn't have time to put my pack or boots on and had to run up the cobbly streets in my stockings feet."

My feet were beginning to hurt, so I sat down and wrapped my puttees round. When I got to the end of the street the company was nowhere to be seen. After about a quarter of an hour I saw a big mill. There was no one in, so I went up to the loft to see if there were any signs of our men. There was no sign of them, so I came down and met a woman, who gave me a cake and said there was a wounded soldier in a haystack near her house. I went there and found one of the Royal Scots wounded in the knee, so stayed with him. This woman came about an hour afterwards and said the Germans were crossing the river and would find us. I carried this chap to the mill and barricaded the door.

We then got to the top of the loft, and saw thousands of Germans march-

ing from the river, they had crossed on a bridge of barrels. Thousands marched past and we thought it was all right, but about fifty came back and went straight up to the door of the mill and started to beat it, so I thought it was all up. One of them spotted Scotty's rifle against the window, and we exchanged cards. That kept me in as I did not want to be poisoned with lead, so the other chap sat at the window the other side and we had a little sport. They broke a few rifles trying to break the door down and moved up the street out of sight.

Just after that a motor car came tearing down the street and threw something at the door. There was an explosion that shook the whole place, but did not do any damage, except blow the door in. After that a farmer drove a cartful of straw up the street, but as he was too old to be a soldier we did not fire. Then we found our mistake.

It was only straw over a shade and was full of them. They jumped in the door as it passed and we didn't get a chance to fire. They climbed up to the trap door and someone asked us in English to come down. I said, "No," and they fired a few rounds through the door and said if we came down and told them where the others were they would let us go.

### Door Riddled with Bullets

We told them to wait and held a council of war. The Scot said he wasn't particular what happened, so we said we didn't know where they had gone. Then they started. They riddled the door. We also helped, but the bolt still stood. The Scot rolled a big cog-wheel over the door and we piled everything we could find on it, which was mostly oil cans. There was a little barrel of white lime, and we went to the window to empty it over any who were below and found all straw piled up in the doorway.

We saw their way then. Someone lit it from the inside, and three of them made a bolt for shelter, but only one reached it. The straw made a lot of smoke, but burned out and everything was quiet. We didn't venture out until the next morning, and there wasn't a sign of anyone. Later we reached our lines.

### Recommended for V.C.

A vivid story of the battle of the Aisne, and of the gallant deeds which have led to his being recommended for the Victoria Cross, was told to a press representative by Private J. Warwick, of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, who is now in the Manchester Military Hospital. When it came to the point of giving details of his bravery Private Warwick was very reticent. "I do not wish to speak of myself," he said, "for all our men fought well." Gradually, however, he was led to unfold the following graphic story:

"The Germans were entrenched not eighty yards away on the other side of a hill, their trenches being far more formidable than ours. We had not very long to wait before shells and bullets began to fly about us in all directions. Our men tried to rush up the hill, but first one and then the other fell under the hail of fire.

"The Germans were at least twelve to one, but our men held their own, fighting as I have never seen men fight before. We had a great leader in Major Robb. He led the men splendidly. Lieutenant Twist, one of our number, tried to advance with a

company up the hill, but he was quickly shot down. I saw him fly, and although the sharpnel was shooting and bullets were coming like rain, I made dash and brought him back to the trenches.

"Then I saw Private Howson, a Darlington chap, fall, and I succeeded in bringing him from the firing line. The poor chap was shot through the neck and shoulders, though I believe he is still living. I went back and succeeded in bringing Private Maughan. My last journey was the most difficult of all. I had to travel over the crest of the hill to within thirty yards of the German trenches, and how I escaped being killed I really do not know. I crawled on my stomach and got along as best I could, and I am glad to say that I succeeded in bringing Major Robb back right, as it were from the very noses of the Germans. It was a hard job to get him, and in my effort I was shot through the back and fell.

### Saved a Whole Division

"We saved a whole British division." In these words three wounded soldiers at Middlesborough crystallized a thrilling story which adds another deathless page to the history of the Coldstream Guards. The three wounded men were Corporal Scholes, Private White, and Private Shaw, of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards, who have just reached Hemlington Hospital near Middlesborough.

Their story described a night surprise by a huge German force wearing French uniforms (whose accent betrayed them when they were challenged), a life and death struggle along a narrow road, and finally, after a series of mad rushes had been beaten off, victory for the Coldstreamers and safety for the British division whose rear they were guarding. It was during the retreat from Mons, explained the three wounded men, that the 3rd Coldstreamers, then at Landrecoles, were told off to guard the rear of a British division extricating itself from the German enveloping movement.

Later, while the Coldstreamers were resting, a body of men in French uniforms were seen advancing. They were challenged by a reconnoitering party, and an answer was returned in French. But the interpreter with the British disliked the accent, and asked the officer to give the challenge once more. This he did, and was immediately knocked off his feet by the foremost "Frenchman" into a pond of water, and the German started firing their big guns. The British stretched themselves across the road which lay in the path of the oncoming forces and, supported by four machine guns, with rows of infantry lying, kneeling and standing behind, poured into them a deadly fire.

"The Germans," said Private White, "were in tremendous numbers. The enemy suffered fearful losses along that narrow strip of road twenty yards wide, but they never relaxed their efforts to take the place by storm. So fierce was the fighting that the Germans did manage once to capture one of our machine guns, but they did not keep it long. We soon had it back. Rush after rush came during the long watches of the night, over our lads held fast. It really seemed at one point that the gallant little band must withdraw, but the Major rallied them finely. 'For God's sake don't retire; come on up,' and so," said White, "we would not let them get by."

A soldier in French uniform approached a machine gunner named Robson, and with a word of greeting took him by the hand. The next moment the Britisher was pierced by a bayonet thrust. But the German guilty of this dastardly trick did not come off scatheless. Robson happened to have his hand at the gun at the time he was stabbed, and in an instant the German was riddled with bullets, both men being killed. "We saved a whole division that night," proudly remarked White, "but we were saved ourselves by the interpreter. If it had not been for him we should have been wiped out. As it was the battalion lost the very, small number of 150 men during the terrible night, while the Germans were piled in heaps before them. A Medical Corps man said that the German losses were about 1,500."

### Colonel and Captain Killed While Serving Last Gun

From news received at Bordon it is clear that Lieutenant-Colonel D. Warren, and Captain and Adjutant C. E. Wilson, of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, who were killed in the battle of the Aisne, met their death in saving comrades. The Queen's, which had previously suffered heavy losses in officers and sergeants, were supporting the Northampton, hotly engaged with a large body of Germans. The latter suddenly threw up their hands and the Northants ceased fire, expecting them to surrender. On their approach, however, the Germans again opened fire and inflicted heavy loss.

The Queen's by this time had practically all the machine-gun section disabled. Colonel Warren, however, with the assistance of Captain Wilson, himself served the gun and poured in a devastating fire upon the Germans, and undoubtedly saved the Northants from annihilation. They continued to serve the gun until a shrapnel shell from a German gun burst nearby, shattering the gun and instantaneously killing the two gallant officers.

### New German Revolver

Much interest has been aroused in Paris by reports in regard to a remarkable new type of Mauser revolver, which, it is stated, is being supplied for use by officers in the German Army. I have not been able (says a Central News correspondent) to see a specimen of this new weapon of which, it is stated, only some five hundred are at present in actual use, but according to the descriptions given it fires eight cartridges and is sighted up to 500 yards, though capable of killing at a mile. It is fitted with a leather arm-rack so arranged that an officer can rest the revolver over his left arm, take careful aim, and thus make it serve the purpose almost of a small machine gun.

### Making Soldiers' Uniforms

From the following clipping from Reynolds' it would appear that the "traitors" of every country, those looking for some poor wretch to exploit in manufacturing orders for the troops, are as busy in the old country as they were during the Boer War. The following is a good sample of the "patriotic" employer who is "scrutinizing every nerve to complete military equipment":

"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. 10½d. per doz. A strong protest has been addressed to the proper quarters 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 3d., and in some cases in the West End 3½d. per hour to the women whom they employ.

Another glaring instance of underpayment with which the Society is dealing is where in a provincial factory khaki uniforms are being made complete for 1s. 6d., and breeches for 7½d."

### FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS

The following prices for foodstuffs in Paris are a little dearer than during time of peace, although in no case more than 15 per cent.

Fresh eggs, 25c. per dozen.  
Beef varies from 28c to 44c a lb., according to cut.  
Leg of mutton, 34 cents a lb.  
Pork 32 cents lb.  
Chickens (small) 70c.; large, \$1.25  
Small mackerel, 6c. each.  
Habbits, 15 and 16 cents lb.  
Potatoes, 14c. lb.  
Tomatoes, 1c and 1½c. lb.  
Green beans 1¼c to 1½c lb.  
Cauliflowers, 4c. each.  
Mushrooms, 16c. lb.  
Red pines, 5c. lb.  
Peaches, 6c. lb.  
Grapes, 12c. lb.  
It is almost impossible to get salt, and the merchants limit each purchaser to ½ lb.

From the above it will be readily seen that vegetarianism and frugalism are practised principally by the masses.

The following extracts from letters found on Germans who have been taken prisoners by the French tell more pointedly than lengthy articles on the subject how the commissary department is lacking in furnishing its fighting men with the munitions of the month.

By a German military doctor:—"I am terribly hungry. I wish I could have a real good feed for a change. For the past eight days I have not tasted bread of any kind. Many times I have gone to sleep on an empty stomach and in the morning not even a drop of coffee to drink."

By a non-commissioned officer in a Brunswick regiment: "At Epernay our life is not a gay one by any means. For the past 5 days we have been camped in water. We have only had bread and butter and sugar that we stole. Bread is a luxury. The nervous strain is frightful and our losses enormous. Our company of 250 has dwindled to 60 men; not a single officer left. We cannot see any relief to this distressful state of affairs."

Private of the 10th Army Corps: "We are sure leading the Bohemian life these days. We have only eaten bread once during the last fortnight, and even that seems like a dream that is to die. If we ever get back home it will be a miracle. Our company of 250 men is reduced to 50."

A soldier in the Ulans: "Not a piece of solid food has entered my gullet for the past 3 days, although I have had all the wine I could drink. We have just been engaged with the French, and they have given us a warm reception. We approached to within half a league of their heavy guns, when my horse was killed instantaneously. Thanks be to God I escaped without injury. Since the beginning of the campaign I have never slept in a bed, but what sleep I have had has been in the open air."

Private soldier: "We are seated on straw; the potatoes are cooked, and we are going to have a royal banquet for, during the past five weeks we have had bread served to us only three times. We have been fighting for five straight days without any result except advancing and retreating, advancing and retreating. We are all hoping that this fearful war will soon be over and there will never be another as long as the world lasts."

ers finished their repast together. I stood there watching it. Wanted to tell that driver what I thought of him as a man, but found out that I had lost my voice—couldn't talk. A moment later both two and four-footed workers went up the line in that burning, scorching heat that was not fit for man nor beast to work in

A big shop. A bunch of big, husky workers. Noon hour. Gang outside. Down the sidewalk came a young woman of the working class pushing a baby carriage. The left side of the front axle of that baby carriage had let go from the frame, allowing the left front wheel to come back and lock both itself and the rear left wheel. This made the baby carriage difficult to push.

The young lady called the boys' attention to the matter, and could they fix it? Right away there was a stampeede into the shop and out again came a bunch of mechanics and tools that was surprising. There were so many volunteers that they got in one another's way and delayed the job. It was a perfect piece of work when done. Thanks and payment were offered. The thanks were accepted, but the pay not. As one of the bunch said: "No, lady, no pay; we are human in this place."

After she left every one was silent. What were they thinking of? Perhaps a sister or a mother or a child? Do not know, because none of them said anything to me. It was one of those moments when strong men do a little thinking and don't tell you what they are thinking about.

How pitiful is the blindness with which a modern middle class man living in New York today does not see the existence and struggle of two economically hostile classes. It does not astonish him and he never seriously inquires why any persons should be without duties to perform, why without proper food, why the secure and comfortable existence of any man should cease to be the concern of all society.—Peter E. Burrows.

### YOU CANNOT WIN!

By Allan L. Benson

You cannot win unless your class wins—the working class. You cannot win unless you get together and stick together. The Socialist platform is the only platform in America in which you can get together without finding grafters and bunco men sandwiched in among you. The Socialist party is a working man's and a working woman's party. Grafters have no use for it. Bunco men steer clear of it. Its platform does not contain a splinter of comfort for any of them. It is on the level and on the square. It will not break down and it will not blow up. If we had a Socialist congress today, this country would enter upon such an era of prosperity as the world never saw. As a matter of fact, the world has never seen such prosperity, except for a few. The rest of the people are always close to the hunger line.

### MEANS SOCIALIST PROGRESS

By H. M. Hyndman

"This great war will shake Europe to its foundations. More obvious

## HIS HEALTH IN A TERRIBLE STATE

### "Fruit-a-lives" Healed His Kidneys and Cured Him

HAGERSTOWN, ONT., AUG. 26th, 1913.

"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My Kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen 'Fruit-a-lives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect, I found more than satisfactory.

Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected.

My Kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old-time vitality. Today, I am enjoying the best health I have ever had."

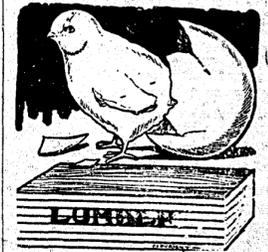
B. A. KELLY

"Fruit-a-lives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and skin as well as on the kidneys, and thereby soothes and cures any Kidney soreness.

"Fruit-a-lives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 5 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Socialist progress has been made here in six weeks than was made in the previous six years.

"The pace will probably increase rather than diminish. It is our business as Socialists to see that it does, and make sure, besides, that no factious conspiracy of silence shall prevent the truth about our national business from being made public in intelligible way.—Justice.



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**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

Made from Cream of Tartar No Alum

**Low Lights and High Lights**

By Ed. Meyer

On a side street uptown a pair of charming little girls about 12 years of age were standing on the curbstone looking across the street at an upper window of the building opposite. These two kids were so absolutely beautiful that no one could fail to take notice. As I passed them, the first one said to the second:

"Isn't that Louise up there?"

The second one said: "D—d if I know."

That was no place for a burdened sinner like myself, so I beat it away from there.

An electrician working on the high roof of an upper west side building found the torn end of a kite string caught on some metal work on the coping. The kite was still flying high in the air. Investigation found the young owner of said kite on the roof of a much lower building next door. Electrician quit his job temporarily, hunted up half a brick, tied the brick hat to the end of the string (kite still flying, told the boy to get out of the road, and then threw the piece of brick down on the other roof far below. During this time the kite kept flying just as steady as ever. Boy got his kite and electrician went back to his job. Brains and humanity in that piece of work.

Chauffeur starting in a garage in an other part of the city (where thousands of people pass every hour) saw a little boy double up suddenly in a doorway. Nobody paid the least attention to the youngster except when the chauffeur came along. He did. A few moments later chauffeur was on the spot with a high-powered touring car, gently lifted the kid in the machine, raced to a hospital. Appendicitis, operation, just in time. I see this chauffeur frequently, and every time I do I feel like taking my hat off to him.

A sizzling, burning hot day when you could see the heat coming up from the superheated street pavement in waves. On the corner a big packing case. On its glass cover, in the case a large piece of ice. On the ice a number of luscious cold, crisp red slices of watermelon. Up the avenue came a horse, wagon and driver. Horse and driver both suffering from the heat. Driver sees the ice cold melon display and stops right there. Driver says: "Gimme two big slices of watermelon." The sale is made and the goods delivered. And now this is what happened:

Driver walked over to the curbstone and while he eats one slice of melon (holding it in his right hand) he held out in his left hand the other slice for the horse to eat, which the four-footed worker proceeded to do with as much relish as the driver.

Both the two and four-footed work-

**The Fragrant Orchid**

—breathes again in this delightful Orchid line of Perfume, Toilet Water, Talcum and Cream.

Think of it! The redolence of this daintiest and rarest of flowers, skillfully extracted and retained for you in the purest of all Toilet Accessories.

Here is indeed a most charming odor.

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### The District Ledger

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F. H. NEWNHAM, Editor-Manager.  
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### CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE KAISER

"Canada produces the bulk of the world's supply of nickel and most of the rest comes from the French colony of New Caledonia. This country also produces four-fifths of the supply of asbestos. Both are vitally essential for naval and military purposes. Without nickel the great armament firms would not be able to produce the quality of armor plate required to resist modern artillery. Without it the Krupps could produce nothing which would not crumple up under the fire of the allies' guns on sea and land.

Both Canada and France should take steps immediately to prevent nickel from the Dominion and New Caledonia reaching Germany. At present the nickel industry is in the hands of a trust in which British, American and Canadian capitalists, including, it is said, gentlemen in public life on both sides of the Atlantic. From Canada the raw material is taken to the United States, where it is refined and the finished product is then shipped to the various markets of the world. It should not be a difficult matter to take such measures as will prevent both nickel and asbestos produced in Canada from falling into German and Austrian hands. One suggestion is that an export duty be imposed on it. That, of course, would not prevent the dual alliance from acquiring the product, but it would add tremendously to the cost of the war to them, which is one way of putting them out of business. A better means, we think, would be to control its export to such an extent that there would be none available for our enemies after the immediate necessities of neutral nations have been met, and if this did not give the required results to prohibit its export except to our allies during the war. This would diminish the profits of the trust, which, however, is a consideration of no importance at such a critical juncture in the world's history. Canada has at hand a weapon of incalculable power, a weapon which would extract all the teeth from Kruppism and furnish Germany with an unforgettable object lesson of the might of the empire against which she has drawn the sword."

The above is a recent editorial in the Victoria (B.C.) Times. Please read it very carefully; it's worth the effort. Note the first sentence, "Canada produces the bulk of the world's supply of nickel and most of the rest comes from the French colony of New Caledonia." Quite interesting information, is it not? When the natives of other countries boast in what respect they outstrip (?) all competitors and grow chesny whilst mentioning it, we of Canada, may point with pardonable pride to our (!) practical monopoly of nickel and asbestos.

By the way we are under an impression that somebody has said that this is the most terrible war history has yet recorded. Preachers and presidents have had their "Stop-the-war" prayer days; Socialists and anti-Militarists their "Stop-the-War" parades, but we never heard heretofore of a "Stop-the-nickel-selling" crusade of an ultra-patriotic Canadian.

Celebrated political economists of different countries have been busily engaged lately figuring out the monetary costs of this war, but not one of them has pointed out how important a factor in preventing this war with its corresponding preservation of life and property would have been Canada's non-production of nickel. Incidentally may remark we have a faint recollection of reading an article by some inconsequential, impractical Socialist in an obscure publication that would not be found in the home of any intellectual, free-born Britisher.

Let us ask that the sentence be read again: "Canada produces the bulk of the world's supply of nickel, etc." Wonder if this thought germ injects itself into the reader's mentality? What is the ratio of value of the nickel mined in and around Sudbury, Ontario, compared to the total expenditure occasioned from the beginning to the end of this war financing every item of a slaughter machine included those ranging from \$1,500 for jet valves up to \$100,000 for a general? Would it not have been better for all the nations now scrapping with one another to have joined together, bought up these nickel mines and then have "recaptured" them? Of course it would. But this is such a stupidly simple method that it cannot possibly have recommended itself to those "briny" individuals without whose benevolent assistance the lower orders would perish or chaos reign supreme!

Some of our slow deliberating workmen may question this fashion: Why did not some of those great intellects see this earlier? To such we would say: "Beloved Easy Mark do not imagine that this is an original idea with the intellectual pilot of the 'Times' not by a long shot; there is one insurmountable obstacle in the way and that is: Profit-profit-profit must be forthcoming. Of this there will be plenty so long as they of the class which mines, refines, distributes, manipulates the nickel

are willing to offer themselves as targets for the rapid delivery of the finished produce in its varied shapes and sizes.

We now pass on to another illuminating sentence: "This country also produces four-fifths of the supply of asbestos." Whoop it up! Hip! Hip! Hooray! Who said "war is hell"? Hell is a synonym of heat in the superlative; asbestos keeps in the heat. Canada produces four-fifths of the fruit of the serpentine, therefore why should "hell" (war) be decreased to one-fifth its present proportions to the financial detriment of some of our (!) best citizens?

Here's another tit-bit to roll around the mental palate: "Without nickel . . . the Krupps could produce nothing which would not crumple under the fire of the allies' guns on sea or land."

In view of this surely the kind people of this broad Dominion will be more restricted in blaming all the evil of this war upon the Kaiser. If George Washington had not been given a hatchet he would not have chopped down the cherry tree. If Kaiser Wilhelm the gross had not been given nickel and asbestos from Canada he would not have been able to destroy the forts in Belgium, consequently they who are responsible for the supplying of the aforesaid material are prima facie ipse dixit accessories before the fact.

For those of literary bent who enjoy classical literature, heartily recommend the perusal of the opus magnum of a well known fabulist regarding the locking of the stable door after the steed is stolen, or another equally charming story about a fox whose bush had been cut off.

Gentlemen! Hats off! Bow your heads in sweet humility as a mute tribute to the stupendous intellect which is revealed upon examination of the beginning of the paragraph reading "Both Canada and France (entente mutuelle's il vous plait) should take steps immediately to prevent nickel from the Dominion and New Caledonia reaching Germany."

How's this to be accomplished? Read on—"At present the nickel industry is in the hands of a trust in which British, American and Canadian capitalists are interested, etc." Oh! those naughty trusts. A short time ago they were all squeaked, crushed, pulverized, annihilated and completely routed. Mayhap they have been reincarnated during "T. R.'s" sojourn up the "River of Doubt." Still remember, please, the U. S. has such a good man, Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat at the head of affairs.

What's the remedy?

"When Sir Oracle opens his lips let no dog bark." Shakespeare tells us. This is it: "One suggestion is that an export duty be imposed upon it" (nickel.) There you are, messieurs. What a happy state of affairs it is for poor suffering humanity that the management of the world's policies are under the control of the prototype of the editor of the "Times"; practical, clear-headed business men and not subject to the chaos that must result if the hare-brained visionary Socialists were in power. These wilful subversionists, these home destructionists, might not only advocate, but likewise put their theories into practice by taking natural resources out of the hands of the private ownership class and transferring them (without compensation, mind ye) into collective ownership.

The best solution to the problem of how to mitigate the sufferings incident to war that these wiseacres offer is control of the export which "would diminish the profits of the trusts." If, as stated, this would "diminish the profits of the trusts," and have corresponding influence upon the horrors of war, is it not a still wiser plan to abolish the profit system entirely and by so doing abolish war?

This advice you will never receive from the supporters of Capitalism. They will wriggle around him at this, suggest that; make use of wonderful figures of speech—a sort of "I-could-and-I-would" attitude—but there it ends.

If ever there was a time when those who suffer most from the effects of war should look into the question of how they can forever put an end to all the evils that beset society it is now. Praying, preaching, wishing or quiet philosophizing will not accomplish the end desired. If you accept the opinions of the tinkers of the "Times" type you will never overcome the difficulties that comfort you. What is needed mostly is that men and women should not simply grumble because things are as they are, but put on their own thinking caps and start searching for the cause of why the times are out of joint. Do this and the secret is revealed—that so long as one set of men control the means whereby the great mass is kept in misery, so long will there be wars, white-slave traffic, sweated industries, shoddy clothing. The only remedy is the ownership of the world by the workers, and that remedy will never be applied until the workers themselves apply it.

The earth is fruitful. Labor is all-powerful to convert its resources to the use of the human race in abundance and for all. The only thing that stands in the way of such a consummation is the present, or capitalist system of property and production, under which labor is enslaved and the laborers robbed of their produce. The capitalist (capitalists) consume some of these products. The slaves consume to the extent of the purchasing power of their wages. The balance is sold, and can be only sold on credit. When credit has been stretched to the breaking point, production must be curtailed and suffering at once begins among the workers, through lack of employment, consequently lack of purchasing power. No matter how great the supply of necessities of life, these cannot be distributed because of this lack of purchasing power. Widespread distress and misery among the workers, along with wholesale bankruptcy among merchants; their evidence is required to prove that ignorance is in the saddle, hooded and spurred for the conduct of human affairs.

## Plutocratic Combine s Plotting Wage Reduction

By Max S. Hayes

The working people of the country should prepare to down brakes!

The big plutocratic combines of the Pittsburg district, true to their brutal, vicious records, have seized upon the hypocritical reason of "the war in Europe" to announce wage reductions.

If the Pittsburg conspiracy is permitted to succeed, the wage slashing mania will spread throughout the country like a prairie fire and affect all branches of business.

The United States Steel Corporation, one of the greediest of the capitalist brood of labor-skinners, announced that its present "agreement with its non-union employees will not be continued after December 31st next."

The Westinghouse Co., which only recently was harassed by a great strike, inaugurated by its employees, who were practically unorganized and who had been driven desperate by their unbearable conditions, has followed suit and intends to enforce a wage reduction of 10 per cent in all its plants.

The Pittsburg Coal Co., another large combine, has also declared a 10 per cent cut against its non-union workers. The contract with the union miners will be observed until its expiration.

Rumors are floating about Pittsburg that other corporations are preparing to make announcements of wage reductions as soon as the public becomes accustomed to the edicts and accepts them philosophically.

If the Steel Trust is allowed to have its way unchallenged, it is a dead certainty that all the independent concerns in the country will be forced to make reductions as well or go out of business as competitors.

The same conditions will be reflected in all other industries if the working people are docile enough to accept the situation without a general fight, for under the present highly centralized system of capitalism the most humane, fair-minded employers in a given industry must conform to the conditions imposed by the most insatiable profitmongers, or enter the bankruptcy courts.

Thus a great responsibility rests upon the unorganized employees of the Steel Trust—who have been looked upon with more or less contempt or pity by the organized militant and self-

respecting workers in their own and other industries because of their tractable acceptance of every imposition without resentment—to NOW prove to the American people that they are not helpless and hopeless slaves.

This is their opportunity to display their courage and manhood by spontaneously walking out of the mills when the notices of reduction are posted and resist to the utmost the efforts of the would-be slave-drivers to make their lot still harder.

At no time in the history of America has there been less justification for a general reduction of wages than at present.

With food, clothing, rent, etc., having advanced twice as fast as wages during the past dozen years, it is difficult to understand how the working people will manage to live if their purchasing power is still further reduced.

Moreover, business as a whole will suffer, for it stands to reason that if the millions of men in the mills of this country receive less wages, they can spend proportionately less in purchasing the necessities and comforts of life, and the upshot of it will be that overproduction and stagnated markets will become all the more pronounced, which in turn will lead to still further wage-cutting, unemployment and universal misery.

If the trust magnates were not grossly incompetent in running the industries, and treasonable to the best interests of the American people, they would attempt to preserve the balance of their own makeshift, hodgepodge, individualistic system by cutting their dividends on wind and water, reducing hours of labor to employ the idle workers, and increasing wages so that the purchasing power of the people would be materially enhanced.

But, of course, such a program is utterly out of harmony with capitalist economy, and hence will receive no consideration at the hands of the plunderbund, which fattens upon the pennies, dimes and dollars that can be gouged from the masses of the people.

The workers of America should immediately prepare for a struggle. They should cry out in stentorian tones:

"No Wage Reductions!"

And let them also supplement this shibboleth with a demand and vote for government ownership and operation of the trusts.

### HOW TO BRING PEACE TO THE WORLD

By M. Simons

The Socialists at the elections which have just been held in Sweden have greatly increased their representation in the national legislative body which corresponds to the American Congress in its powers and importance.

The war, instead of weakening the Socialist party has greatly strengthened it with the masses of the people. There is no doubt in the minds of the masses that if the Socialists had been the dominant political power in Europe the war into which it has been plunged by the ruling classes would have been avoided and the warring nations would be living together in peace.

The election of Socialists in the neutral nations of Europe is not only a protest against war, but it is calculated to strengthen the hands of those who are working for peace.

The war cannot go on forever. Sooner or later peace must come. The greatest force for peace in Germany will be the Socialist Party.

In France the various groups of Socialists will be found working for peace once France shall be freed from invasion.

In England, where there has been the most outspoken hostility to the war from the representatives of the working class that has been voted in any of the countries, owing to the greater political freedom of the English people, we may be sure that no countenance will be given by the English working class to the insistence of British capitalists that the war shall be prosecuted bitterly to the end with a view to the utter destruction of Ger-

many's overseas commerce with trade supremacy assured to English capitalists for at least another half century.

In the United States the election of Socialists to Congress must inevitably give encouragement to peace proposals. There is little hope for any lasting peace from hereditary rulers and the privileged classes constituting the European nobility, or from the jealous and rival trade interests of European capitalists.

The ideal of human brotherhood, if it is to be attained, must come through the conscious efforts of the working class—from an alert and dominant democracy.

The workers of America, by electing Socialists to congress, must strengthen the hands of the workers of Europe when they shall protest against the slaughter and sacrifice of war and demand a reckoning from those lords and masters whose policies have led to disaster.

### SLAVERY

By Robert Ingersoll

Slavery includes all other crimes. It is the joint product of the kidnapper, the pirate, thief, murderer and hypocrite. It degrades labor and corrupts leisure.

With the idea that labor is the basis of progress goes the truth that labor must be free. The laborer must be a free man.

I would like to see this world, at least so that a man could die and not fret that he had left his wife and children a prey to the greed, the avarice or the cruelties of mankind.

There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust, while the infamous sit at banquets.

The laboring people should unite and should protect themselves against all idlers. You can divide mankind into classes: the laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest. Every man is dishonest who lives upon the unpaid labors of others, no matter if he occupies a throne.

We need free bodies and free minds—free labor and free thought, chainless hands and fetterless brains. Free labor will give us wealth. Free thought will give us truth.

There will never be a generation of free men until there has been a generation of free women—a free mother.

When women reason, and babies sit in the laps of philosophy, the victory of reason over the shadowy host of darkness will be complete.

The rights of men and women should be equal and equal marriage should be a perfect partnership, children should be governed by kindness, every family should be a republic, every freewill a democracy.—N. V.

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# News of The District Camps

## COAL CREEK NOTES

Saturday last was pay day up here. Owing to the slack time worked the pay roll was slender.

The Grazeeau Country appears to be the attraction for Creekites just now. Jack Myers, Jr., left for that camp last week-end, while Mrs. Hall and family and Mrs. Armstrong and family are leaving this week.

The odour of cooked venison pervaded the camp, Bobby Glover and W. Monks having brought in two deer Monday night.

Quite a number of Creekites took in the band smoker on Saturday night and report a fine time.

Coal Creek Moose are reminded that there is a social on Monday next at the K. P. Hall. Time 7 p.m.

The work in connection with the outdoor skating rink is going on rapidly, a large staff of workers being observed on every possible occasion working to improve the location.

No. 1 East and No. 1 South worked three days last week. Visions of a brighter in the distance.

At the monthly meeting of the Ladies Aid in connection with the Methodist Church was held Tuesday evening. It was decided to hold a series of monthly concerts every Tuesday following pay day. Price of admission, 10c.

Commencing Wednesday, Oct 28th, Rev. Mr. Stoodley, of Coal Creek, will conduct a series of mid-week services, during which he contemplates giving some of his experiences whilst serving in the Royal Navy. Special invitation offered to the young men of the camp.

Coal Creek Methodist Church Services—Thursday, 7 p.m., choir practice; Sunday, 2.0 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 7.30 p.m., Gospel service, subject, "The Great Salvation." Presentation of Lacrosse Medals at Coal Creek.

A very interesting gathering took place in the Club Hall Wednesday evening of last week, when the presentation of gold medals to the Coal Creek Beavers was made. Dr. Workman presiding and being supported on the platform by Sid Horton (secretary). The doctor gave a brief resume of the work accomplished by the boys, which, in his opinion reflected very creditably on Bob Schram, who had acted as trainer and kicked the boys into shape. Messrs. W. R. Puckey, W. Flaxley, R. Billsborough and Kenneth McCourt rendered vocal selections, while the musical numbers were rendered by Messrs. F. Percy and H. Hewitt. Supt. Caulfield pre-

sented the medals to the following: John Gibson (capt.), Harold Puckey, R. Joyce, Mike Armstrong, A. Branch, J. Worthington, W. Glover, N. Patterson, T. Gaskell, J. France, J. Parker, H. Corrigan, J. Monks, F. Smith, R. Martin, F. Dooley, J. McCourt, Dan Nee, J. Buchanan, J. Hudock, and J. Glover. After the presentation the chairs were removed and the terpsichorean artists indulged in their favorite pastime to the strains of piano and violin. Messrs. Percy and Hewitt constituted the orchestra.

Keen disappointment was expressed by the committee and players at the non appearance of the championship cup which the Hon. W. R. Ross M.P., promised faithfully to provide for the league winners.

Phillip Le Fevers, who for a long time occupied the dry goods section of the store up here, took his departure on Saturday. Phillip contemplates a visit to the old country. J. Crabbe, of New Michel, filled the vacant position over pay week-end.

Mesdames Biggs, Jones, Hughes and Morris, of Fernie, were the guests of Mr and Mrs. John Evans, of Coyote Street, on Sunday last.

## COLEMAN NOTES

On Wednesday last Thomas Crawford, while at work in Mr. Goodeve's store, had the misfortune to pierce his hand with a chisel, inflicting a very severe wound.

On Thursday night the Coleman Opera House was packed to the doors when the Vitagraph moving picture "A Million Bids" was screened. It was generally agreed that this was one of the best pictures ever shown in Coleman.

Little Miss R. A. Smith underwent a serious operation in the Coleman Miners' Hospital on Thursday night. She is in a very critical condition.

The No. 2 mine of the International Coal Company was idle from the 10th until the 19th, and prospects do not look any too promising for the future.

The Coleman Hotel has changed hands, Mr. Needham having taken over the house and entire staff from Mr. Grant Downing.

Mr. Fred Cox, of West Coleman, who had his wire-haired terriers at the Winnipeg Dog Show, secured two second and two thirds in this class. He also received a bronze medal for his exhibits.

The No. 4 Seam of the International was close down this week and the shift laid off.

Another batch of men in the employment of the International have been laid off temporarily.

On Monday night last an interesting debate took place in the Institutional Church, the subject being "Resolve: Is Reading More Instructive than Travel." Messrs. Black and McAnally and Wilson took the affirmative and Mr. Norman, Miss McArthur and Miss Campbell took the negative. The judges hesitated to give a decision, though it was plain to all that the negatives overwhelmed the affirmatives on points.

John R. Moore is pulling out on Friday of this week on a visit to his home in Slamannan, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Bon voyage.

Mike Brennen is taking Saturday morning's passenger for a tour in Great Britain and Ireland, this week-end. Bon voyage, Mike.

A smoker tournament is taking place at present in the Grand Union Billiard Parlors. There is a first prize of \$5 and several other prizes presents for runners-up.

## BELLEVUE NOTES

It is with considerable pleasure that we correct the erroneous rumor that has been going around during the past week in relation to Mr. Gallan and Mr. Plard, two of the West Canadian Company's engineers, who left here some little time ago for the scene of hostilities in Europe. Both are safe, and have written their friends this week stating that they are both well and active. They hope to renew acquaintances in the future.

We are sorry to record that Mrs. James Radford has had to be removed to the hospital for treatment. She is suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy.

Mrs. H. Hutton has been under the weather for a few days with la grippe. Mr. A. Goodwin's two children have been confined to the house for the past two weeks with chicken-pox.

We made the acquaintance of Mr. Shaw as district inspector of mines during the latter part of last week.

Fred Parker is a constant visitor to this burg these days. What's the attraction, Fred?

Born—Oct. 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson, a son. Mother and child doing well.

With only the morning shift working here, and only five shifts last week at that, times are not over prosperous. Two districts were idle from Wednesday owing to the chutes being full.

Mrs. D. Davidson has returned home having spent an enjoyable two weeks with friends at Fernie.

The Finnish people of this town spent a few pleasant hours on Saturday evening tripping the light fantastic.

There will be a benefit concert held in the Lyric Theatre on Tuesday, October 27th, under the auspices of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The beneficiary on this occasion will be Ed. Litherland, who has been incapacitated since the early part of March, and is in rather straitened circumstances owing to the present prevailing conditions. The committee in charge are sparing no efforts to make a success of the venture. There will be a reel or two of special pictures for the occasion. The male voice choir will make their public debut and the best vocal talent has been secured. Tickets 50c. Come and help a brother in adversity; let us see the best traditions of the fraternal side of our union and orders prevail. The brother will not be able to work for many months and you, by purchasing a ticket for this concert, can help lighten the load and relieve the anxiety of our brother.

A number of lockers for the wash house reached their destination last week and will fill a long felt want.

At a meeting of the Methodist Quarterly Official Board it was decided to postpone their concert in favor of the Litherland Benefit Concert.

A meeting was held on Sunday to consider the formation of a rifle club. The Catholic Church building is rising rapidly with the voluntary efforts of some of its adherents.

Local 11 met in regular session on Sunday, with the President in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read, with the exception of the nomination of H. Elmer, who according to the Ledger, is a military prisoner incarcerated at Vernon, and from information on hand it is likely to be there some time. This will make it impossible for him to accept our nomination for Secretary.

The president reported being unable to get in touch with Elmer during the week, so we proceeded to call for fresh nominations. Brother J. Brooks secured the nomination.

Correspondence was received from Haddock & Jones, a bonding company in New York, who returned our premium bonds intended for our security stating that they could not handle our business. Apparently there is something wrong somewhere as our District Officers had informed us that the above mentioned company would handle our business.

The secretary was instructed to get more information on the matter and report to the next meeting.

The secretary, who was the local representative at the convention of the Alberta Fed. of Labor, explained

what had happened at that gathering and the local was satisfied.

The pit committee reported having done some business with the superintendent all of which had given satisfaction to the parties concerned.

The question which was left over from the last meeting was discussed at considerable length, the single men being of the opinion that they were not getting a square deal in the company's edict which gave preference to married men. With a promise of better conditions, however, it is anticipated that the single men's difficulty will vanish.

The question of giving our old clothes, etc., to the Belgian refugees was raised, but was left over owing to the fact that there will be a public meeting held on Tuesday evening in the Eagles' Hall for the discussion of things patriotic.

Some discussion took place on the question of whether our children were getting an education that would enable them to more efficiently fill our places when called upon in the natural course of events to do so. There was an opinion prevalent that we could get in some very effective work by forming a Sunday school along lines similar to those adopted in the East. This discussion brought a very interesting meeting to a close. Note, our regular meeting will be held on the Sunday immediately following pay day.

## LETHBRIDGE NOTES

Work at the mines has not assumed the usual proportion that the fall invariably witnesses. At this time last year the Galt mine was several hundred cars short of their orders, and the mines were going full swing. For the last week we have only had four working days, but from reports received of conditions prevailing in other parts of District 18 we may think ourselves very fortunate to get that.

George Brady, a driver in No. 6 mine, met with a painful accident Friday of last week when a trip of cars ran over his foot crushing it severely and necessitating amputation of three toes.

A smoking concert was held in the Miners' Hall Saturday, October 17th, under the auspices of the miners band, fluid refreshment and cigars were in abundance and everybody enjoyed it immensely.

On Monday, October 19th, the Roumanians held a benefit dance in the Miners' Hall in aid of the Roumanian church fund. The new church will shortly be completed.

A meeting of the North side rate-payers took place on Tuesday night in Kennedy's Hall, when many important civic matters were discussed.

Born—Sunday, Oct. 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Nick Cherenenko, of Hardville, a son.

The ladies of St. Patrick's Church held a hard-times social and dance on Monday evening, October 19th in the K. of P. hall. Prizes were provided for the best dressed lady and gentleman symbolic of hard times. The winners were Mrs. Audit and Mr. Kone.

Friday last a very pretty wedding was solemnized by F. R. Francis, when Miss Alice McNab, daughter of Mr. D. McNab, ex-board member of District 18, was wedded to Mr. P. Macfarlane. After the ceremony the happy couple proceeded to St. Mary's Parish Hall, where a wedding supper was held.

The groom was presented with an illuminated address and silver bowl from the kiddies band, of which he was a member. They reside in North Lethbridge.

## COLHURST

The mine worked two days last week, although a strong number of shift men worked steady these men are the lucky ones, getting work every day, and it's no trouble for the company to get a shift man any time.

Bob Connors started to work for the company Tuesday.

The haulage rope has not proved to be of much advantage yet in the way of getting out coal. The output decreased about half, quite a bit of grading must be done, and the shift men have had plenty of work taking off the haulage to fill up the holes with, etc.

John F. Hall quit the mine on Tuesday and his trail for pasture new.

Mrs. Patrick Kelly is an inmate of Diamond City Hospital, where an operation for appendicitis has been performed. We are pleased to learn that she is progressing favorably.

Tommy Gordon has returned from Manitoba where he has been spending his summer holidays working for prosperous farmers. He intends to return to Colhurst for the winter if a job can be found.

These Wills was in camp this week selling chicken feed. The household was blessed with a fair crop in comparison with his neighbors, who have got nothing but weeds.

The Ladies Aid have been putting more information on the matter and report to the next meeting.

The secretary, who was the local representative at the convention of the Alberta Fed. of Labor, explained

Mrs. Ralph Chambers is an inmate of the Galt Hospital receiving treatment from Dr. McNally.

Stephen Busila started to work outside this week. Steve met with a bad accident in the mine while working as a driver on the 8th February, 1913, and has been in and out of hospital ever since that date. He is still a cripple, his right leg being about three inches short and very weak. Some time ago a 25c. accession was passed at the Local to assist this case, and as a result two of our members stopped paying their dues and quite a number did some growling over the two-bits to the local secretary, according to his report after collecting the assessment.

Mr. Finkly McDonald was visiting friends in Calgary last week.

Coalhurst can now boast a mounted police station, no less than four of the "Riders of the Plains" having made this camp their headquarters.

Local Union Notes

Harry Woods was elected Recording-Secretary at the regular meeting last week to fill the vacancy caused by George Davis being on night shift.

Donald McNab received the nomination for District Vice-President, and Charles Reacock was nominated for Sub-District No. 3. Both are members of Local 1189, and reside at Lethbridge. President Phillips and Secretary-Treasurer Carter were nominated for the positions they now hold. Also Dave Rees as International Board Member. The delegate to the Alberta Federation Convention gave his report on Friday last, and in the interests of the union the usual discussion followed about the high cost of living and "War what For?" etc.

Dave Rees was in camp two weeks ago and attended the Local union meeting. The boys were pleased to see Dave around again, as he always has something interesting to tell us.

## BEAVER MINES NOTES

The mines here have been idle for the past week and apparently the prospects for work this week are no better.

A few men were employed last Friday and Saturday and are at work again this week repairing the railway track between Beaver and the C. P. R. main line.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Torpay had bestowed upon them last week a bouncing baby boy. Mother and child doing well. We congratulate the happy parents.

J. Shearer, of the Butte Ranch, got a nasty fall last week from a horse, owing to the latter's friskyness. An examination under the X-ray by Dr. Connor, of Pincher Creek, showed that two veins from the heart had been ruptured. We are pleased to say, however, that Mr. Shearer is progressing favorably.

Mrs. M. McDonald, an old-timer at Beaver, is at present under medical treatment at Pincher Creek hospital.

When the battle of Beaver was raging violently on the 3rd last a Britisher and an Austrian, named Ed and Alb, respectively (surnames censored) went at it ding-dong in what looked like a fight to the finish. In the 3rd round, however, Ed landed with his left on the jugular, whilst a right swing on the cerebellum, sent his opponent to the floor for the count. The concussion of Ed's ham and Alb's coccyus, however, proved disastrous for the former and for the next week the champion might be seen exhibiting a white flag in the form of a bandage on the wounded limb.

On Thursday of last week John Loughran set out for the South Fork with a rod and gun, his intention being to make the Butte Ranch the base of operations. Owing to the river being high and muddy, due to the melting snow from the hills, the flinty tribe were almost proof against temptation, so John tried his luck with the shooting iron. In his anxiety to secure a decent bag he followed up the game, but when darkness set in he found himself several miles from his base, and in the vicinity of Cowley. Noticing a light on a ranch some two miles off, he beat it thither, and fortunately the owners, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bowerman took pity upon him, gave him a good supper and bed, and learning it was nine miles more to Beaver, the old sport said "It's a long way to Beaver," but made it all right and landed home dead tired next day. Since then he has declared peace with all living creatures, fish, flesh and fowl. We wonder if our spouse would accept a story of adventure such as John's if we "got him"?

If the old sports can work it, why not the younger generation? Whether it would be a case of "declaring peace" or begging for same as do not care to venture.—Ed.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Bowerman are in the habit of selling out and leaving Canada. The ranch, which is about five miles south of Cowley, consists of 1/4 quarter sections well stocked and equipped with steam thrasher, blades, and blacksmith's shop, and all kinds of up-to-date farm equipment. Mr. Bowerman, who is a resident of the house, has been greatly missed from the locality, as he has been the source of many a fine home for our countrymen who find it difficult.

## Local Union Notes

The regular meeting of this Local was convened at 3 p.m. on Sunday by Bro. Tom Hughes, president, with a good bunch of member sin attendance. The minutes of the previous meeting were passed as read, whilst amongst the correspondence read by the secretary was the following letter from Robert E. Campbell, M.P.P., for the Rocky Mountain constituency, in reply to the petition forwarded to him at the request of the Local on Sept 25:

"Calgary, Alta., Oct. 6, 1914.  
"Mr. John Loughran, Beaver Mines, Alta.

"Dear Mr. Loughran,—Yours of the 25th, with petition, enclosed, to hand. I have been looking into this petition and I must frankly confess that I do not think there is one member of the Legislature in a position to pass intelligently on this Compensation Act. My opinion is that a commission of experts should be appointed to go into the whole matter thoroughly and prepare an act that would do justice to all. Neither the miners nor the operators have any faith in the present Act. There are too many chances for litigation and the lawyers take the cream. You will note my attitude on this question in the House, and I believe it will meet with the approval of all parties and be to the benefit of all concerned.

"Sincerely yours,  
"ROBT. E. CAMPBELL."

Whilst the tone of Mr. Campbell's letter might be taken as satisfactory, yet it did not satisfy the members present. In the first place our M.P.'s frank confession, "I do not think there is one member of the Legislature in a position to pass intelligently on this Compensation Act," is scarcely to be wondered at, seeing there is no one directly representing labor in that assembly. The appointment of a commission of experts may be all right, but experience has taught us that the great object of commissions, as a rule, is to kill time, especially if an election is pending. Besides, the chances are that amongst the experts there would not be one genuine representative of labor, therefore their findings would not be worth much. The petition got up by the executive of the Alberta Federation of Labor contains some of the most useful principles of

the British, State of Washington and Ontario workmen's compensation acts, hence the following resolution was carried:

"That we, the members of Beaver Mines Local No. 481, have no faith in a commission of experts which does not include a fair proportion of practical miners, or genuine labor representatives, and that the petition sent to the member of the Legislative Assembly for this constituency (R. E. Campbell) contains principles which, in our opinion, would improve the workmen's compensation Act of 1908."

The election of District Officers was then proceeded with, and the following officials nominated: District President—W. L. Phillips; District Vice-President—Wm. Graham and Robert Levitt were both nominated, but after a very keen contest, Robt. Levitt, Bellevue, got the nomination. For Secretary-Treasurer—A. J. Carter was nominated, whilst for International Board Member, Dave Rees was nominated. For Sub-District Bd. member, John Loughran, secretary of Beaver Mines Local, was nominated, and for fraternal delegate to W. F. of M. Convention, H. Elmer, was nominated.

On behalf of the pit committee, the president reported having completed the check measuring along with his colleague, S. Slapnik, but owing to so little work being done during the fortnight their task was unfortunately a very light one.

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

<p><b>GLADSTONE LOCAL</b> 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><b>COLEMAN LOCAL</b> No. 2633 Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.—J. Johnston, Sec.</p>
<p><b>MICHEL LOCAL</b> No. 2334 Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—R. Beard, secretary.</p>	<p><b>PASSBURG LOCAL</b> 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><b>PARK LOCAL</b> No. 1387 Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Michael Warren, Sec., Canmore, Alta.</p>	<p><b>BURMIS LOCAL</b> No. 949 Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in School House, Burmis. No Sick Society.—Thos. G. Harries, Sec., Passburg, Alta.</p>
<p><b>HILLCREST LOCAL</b> No. 1058 Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—Thos. Thompson.</p>	<p><b>MAPLE LEAF LOCAL</b> No. 2629 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><b>CARBONDALE LOCAL</b> No. 2227 Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.—J. Mitchell, Sec., Box 105, Coleman.</p>	<p><b>LETHBRIDGE LOCAL</b> No. 574 Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.—L. Moore, Sec.—Treas.</p>
<p><b>BANKHEAD LOCAL</b> 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><b>BELLEVUE LOCAL</b> No. 431 Meet every Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Socialist Hall.—James Burke, Sec., Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.</p>
<p><b>COALHURST LOCAL</b> No. 1189 Meet every Friday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Frank Barringham, Sec., Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.</p>	<p><b>CORBIN LOCAL</b> No. 2877 Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—R. Garbutt, sec., Corbin, B.C.</p>
<p><b>BEAVER CREEK LOCAL</b> No. 481 Meet every first and third Sunday at Lyric Hall, 3 p.m.—John Loughran, Sec.</p>	<p><b>GEORGETOWN LOCAL</b> No. 3026 Meet every Sunday afternoon, 2.30, at Boarding House. Sick and Accident Fund attached.—Max Hutter, Sec.</p>
<p><b>FRANK LOCAL</b> No. 1263 Meet Sundays, after each pay day, at Miners' Hall. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—E. Morgan, Secretary.</p>	

Fairness of the Colorado Coal Miners

The United Mine Workers of America have accepted President Wilson's proposition for a three years truce and settlement of the coal strike. The coal operators, who have always refused to discuss grievances with their former employees, have continued this policy by arrogantly defying the President of the United States.

Acceptance of President Wilson's propositions, which in many ways are unsatisfactory and objectionable to the strikers, personified the spirit of fairness on which the United Mine Workers was built into the biggest labor organization in the world and which has made it possible to secure contracts for 450,000 men working in President of the United States.

Fairness is the keystone on which a system of highest efficiency has been reached in the coal mining industry. Except for the knowledge of the operators in organized states that their men had certain inherent rights, these mine owners would be in the same position as those of Colorado, spending millions of dollars to deny their men justice and employing men at this additional cost who could only produce half as much coal as a union man and then a large percentage of that slack.

This spirit of fairness on the part of the miners has characterized their struggle in Colorado.

When, on September 15, 1913, they decided that they could not obtain their rights except by a strike, they asked only for an enforcement of all laws, the recognition of the union so they could collectively see that these laws would be enforced, and a wage scale similar to that received by miners in the neighboring state of Wyoming.

Before declaring for a strike, the miners asked the operators for a conference, believing that they could have no objection to an enforcement of mining laws made certain through recognition of the union or to paying wages equal to those received by miners in Wyoming where mining is identical with that in Colorado.

The operators arrogantly refused to meet their employees, claiming that they had "nothing to arbitrate."

Consequently ninety-five per cent of the miners went out on strike Sept. 23, 1913.

Ethelbert Stewart was sent to Colorado by Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson to attempt to effect a settlement. The strikers gave him every assistance possible. The operators insulted him. L. M. Bowers, personal representative of John D. Rockefeller, when Mr. Stewart asked him for information, told him "it was none of his business."

Then came Secretary of Labor Wilson. He was snubbed by the operators who cast reflections on his personal integrity because he was a member of the United Mine Workers.

By introducing false and misleading testimony before the Congressional investigating committee, the mine owners again tried to evade responsibility for their injustice to their former employees.

The operators likewise treated with indifference the investigation of Hywell Davies and William Fairley, con-

blood from a permanent injury to his rib, and inability to ever again follow his occupation as a miner. He was 53 years old and married when injured. Two physicians testified that the action of the strike, the defiance of the President of the United States, that the rib had loosened from its attachments, causing acute "congestion of the left lung and intense pain. Held, that a verdict allowing him \$12,000 was excessive and should be reduced to \$7,000.—Domineck vs. Western Coal and Mining Co. 164 S. W. 567.

The whole "civilized world" was horror stricken when the great steamship "Titanic" was wrecked with the loss of about 1,500 human lives. A mine disaster causing the death of 100 mine workers, no matter how carefully the mine management may have been in endeavoring to safeguard the employees, invariably and rightfully excites the sympathy of all classes for the unfortunate victims and their families, and often unjustly excites condemnation and expressions against the mine management. When crowned heads plunge their nations in a great war, causing the daily loss of many thousands of lives, the destruction of property of incalculable value, the impoverishment of their subjects, and the making of thousands of wives widows, and more thousands of children orphans, it makes one doubt whether there is such a thing as a civilized world.

A Conscript's Baptism of Fire

(Josef Bertha, a lame watchmaker's apprentice of Salzburg, is conscripted for service in Napoleon's army for the campaign of 1813, in Russia. He tells of his first battle in "The Conscript," a novel written by Erekmann-Chatrain.)

I was in the second rank, behind Zebede, and from time to time I glanced at the other square, which was moving on the same line with us, in the center of which I saw the marshal and his staff, all trying to get a glimpse of what was going on ahead.

The skirmishes had by this time reached the ravine, which was bordered with brambles and hedge. I had already seen a movement on its farther side, like the motion of a cornfield in the wind, and the thought struck me that the Russians with their lances and sabers, were there, although I could scarcely believe it. But when our skirmishers reached the hedge the fusillade began, and I saw clearly the glitter of their lances. At the same instant a flash like lightning gleamed in front of us, followed by a fierce report. The Russians had their cannon with them. They had opened on us, I know not what noise made me turn my head, and there I saw an empty space in the ranks to my left.

At the same time Colonel Zapfel said quietly:

"Close up the ranks!"

And Captain Florentin repeated:

"Close up the ranks!"

All this was done so quickly that I had not time for thought. But fifty yards further on another flash shone out. There was another murmur in the ranks—and another vacant space, this time to the right.

And thus, after each shot from the Russians, the colonel said, "Close up the ranks!" and I knew that each time he spoke there was a breach in the living wall! It was no pleasant thing to think of, but still we marched on toward the valley. At last I did not dare to think at all, when General Chemineau, who had entered our square, cried in a terrible voice:

"Halt!"

I looked forward and saw a mass of Russians coming down upon us.

"Front rank kneel! Fix bayonets! Ready!" cried the general.

As Zebede knelt, I was now, so to speak in the front rank. On came the line of horses, each rider bending over in his saddle box, with sabre flashing in his hand. Then again the general's voice was heard behind us calm, tranquil, giving orders as coolly as on parade:

Attention for the command of fire! Aim! Fire!

The four squares fired together. It seemed as if the skies were falling in the crash. When the smoke lifted we saw the Russians broken and flying; but our artillery opened and the cannon balls sped faster than they.

"Charge!" shouted the general.

Never in my life did such a wild joy possess me. On every side the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" shook the air, and in my excitement I shouted like the others. But we could not pursue them far, and soon we were again moving calmly on. We thought the fight was ended; but when within two or three hundred paces of the ravine we heard the rush of horses and again the general cried:

"Halt! Kneel! Fix bayonets!"

On came the Russians from the valley like a whirlwind. The earth shook beneath their weight. We heard no more orders, but each man knew that he must fire into the mass, and the file firing began, rattling like the drums in a general review. A few of the Russians neared us. We saw their forms appear a moment through the smoke and then saw them no more. In a few moments more the rising voice of General Chemineau arose, sounding above the rattle:

"Cease firing!"

We scarcely dared obey. Each one hastened to deliver a final shot. Then the smoke slowly lifted and we saw a mass of cavalry ascending the farther side of the ravine.

LOOK!

If you were told of a new discovery for the treatment of coughs, colds and bronchitis, as certain in its action on all chest troubles as anti-toxin is on diphtheria, or vaccination on small-pox, wouldn't you feel like giving it a trial? Especially if you could try it for fifty cents!

Peps is the discovery!

Peps are little tablets, neatly wrapped in air and germ-proof silver foil. They contain certain medicinal ingredients, which, when placed upon the tongue, immediately turn into vapour, and are at once breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey, they soothe the inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the capillaries and tiny air sacs in the lungs.

In a word, while no liquid or solid can get to the lungs and air passages, these Peps fumes get there direct, and as once commence their work of healing.

Peps are entirely distinct from the old-fashioned liquid cough cures, which are merely swallowed into the stomach, and never reach the lungs. Peps treatment of coughs and colds is direct treatment.



If you have not yet tried Peps, cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it (with 10c stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. box.

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**SHILOH**

The District Ledger reaches more readers than any other paper in the Pass.

Legal Decisions of Mining Questions

Liability of Mine Owner for Labor and Material (Colorado)

The owner of a mine which was leased is not liable to one who furnished labor and materials which benefited the mine, unless he encouraged it, or, knowing that plaintiff looked to him for payment, made no objection.—Reynolds vs. Norman, 141 p.466.

Issuance of Store Orders by Mining Company, Illegal

(United States Supreme Court) Singling out persons, firms, or corporations engaged in mining or manufacturing as the ones to be forbidden to issue orders for the payment of labor not purporting to be redeemable in money, as is done by virtue of the Virginia statutes, does not render such statute invalid under the Federal Constitution, 14th Amendment, as class legislation denying equal protection of the laws to all. The suit in this case was brought in favor of the Keokee Consolidated Coal Co. issued orders on itself directing the payment to bearer "in merchandise only from the store" to the value specified. The plaintiffs in error, who were the plaintiffs in the lower court, having a number of these orders in their possession, brought suit to compel the coke company to honor the orders and pay them in money in accordance with the law of Virginia requiring payment to be made in money. The contention of the coke company was that the law in question was unconstitutional, in that it interfered with the right to contract and that it singled out mining and manufacturing enterprises and required them to pay in money, yet not placing

any obligation on other industries. The United States Supreme Court, in reviewing the Virginia Court of Appeals, affirmed the holding of the Virginia Court and said that the Virginia law does not interfere with the right or obligation of contracts, and does not create class distinction between different industries. In passing such a law the legislature took into consideration the needs and demands of the different industries. It had a right to exercise its judgment as to the different situations.—J. P. Kelly et al. vs. Keokee Consolidated Coal Co., 34 Sup. Ct., 856.

The Value of a Miner's Leg

An award of \$1,000 in favor of a miner whose leg was broken, where he was confined for a month by reason of the break and one leg became shorter than the other, is not excessive.—Big Branch Coal Co. vs. Sanders, 100 S. W. 512.

The Duty Imposed Upon a Mine Owner

Kentucky statutes, requiring mine operators to furnish props to miners, imposes on the operator of a coal mine the peremptory and non-delegable duty of furnishing such props to miners as are necessary to make the roof of the miner's working place safe when request is made therefor, and the miner, who is injured by the operator's failure to perform such duty, may recover damages for the injury sustained, unless the danger of the working place where he was injured without props was so imminent and obvious that an ordinary prudent person would not have continued to work.—Continental Coal Corporation vs. York, Adm., 167 S. W. 181.

Excessive Damages for Injury

(Missouri) Plaintiff, a miner, broke his leg, split his knee, and injured his ribs, making it necessary for him to remain in bed two months, and leaving him with a permanently disabled leg, which was painful, a habit of spitting

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THE HOME BANK OF CANADA ORIGINAL CHARTER 1864 HEAD OFFICES AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON, General Manager BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA The Home Bank was originally established as a savings bank sixty years ago, and it now does a very large volume of business with thrifty depositors. J. F. MACDONALD, Manager VICTORIA AVE., FERNIE B. C.

List of Locals District 18. Table with columns: No., Name, Sec. and P. O. Address. Includes entries for White Ash Mine, Bankhead, Beaver Creek, Bellevue, Blairmore, Burnside, Carbondale, Cammore, Coleman, Corbin, Chinook Mines, Fernie, Frank, Hillcrest, Lethbridge, Lethbridge Collieries, Maple Leaf, Michel, Passburg, Taber, Georgetown, and Princes Mine.

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WHY PAY RENT?

By Joshua Wanhope

According to our Municipal Court records there are now about 100,000 evictions yearly in this one city of New York. No less than 700 evictions notices were prepared the other day and by this time no doubt have taken effect.

This is the reason for evictions, and every day hundreds of families are being "put out on the sidewalk." Among others, this paper has described some of the scenes attendant on these evictions.

Thousands of the people of this city have read almost daily of these occurrences for years. The descriptions are almost always the same. The "heartless" marshal directing the work of his callous assistants; the weeping and wailing of the homeless women and children; the despair of the father, sick, helpless or unemployed; the few wretched household sticks dumped out upon the sidewalk; the tin plate placed upon the rickety kitchen so that charitable passersby may drop a small coin therein, until, if they are fortunate, the evicted ones have been furnished with sufficient money for a month's rent in a similar kennel to that from which they have been thrust forth.

All that is seemingly wanted to complete this sinister event, is an anti-Socialist lecturer to mount one of the shabby chairs and hold forth on the terrors of Socialism as a home destroyer.

But why does the press insist upon picturing those disagreeable scenes to us? What is the object in this monotonous repetition?

It is to excite our sympathy and pity, for that is the surest way to safeguard rent and the results that follow from it. The best way to protect any evil institution is to excite sympathy and pity regarding its effects. For most people are so constituted that when they have wept and mourned over any social iniquity they imagine that absolves them from further effort, and they are not called upon to do anything more.

Most all the "good people" will assure you earnestly that they have been terribly affected by this, that or the other dreadful happening. Then they stop, certain that they have fully acquitted themselves.

But when this paper directs attention to evictions, and describes the scenes that accompany them, it is not for the purpose of exciting tears and sympathy among its readers, but to urge them to think intelligently about these matters, so they can act intelligently upon them.

Can evictions be done away with? Yes. Provided something else is abolished also. The cause of eviction—RENT.

Can rent be abolished? It all depends upon what we think about it, and all of us—Socialists excepted, but we will deal with that later on—are hopelessly confused about such a possibility.

Whoever, for instance, has read Shaw's great landlord and tenant play, "Widower's Houses," will remember how the conventional parasite, De Burgh Cokane, puts the matter, to prevent his youthful patron from getting too excited over the woes of the hapless tenant. "Rent must be paid, dear boy. It is inevitable, Harry, inevitable."

Most people would agree with that view. If you can't pay the rent, out you go. Rent is natural, eternal, inevitable. The vast majority of people who sympathize with the evicted, believe this, and know, of course, that their sympathy is useless and cannot change the eternal law of rent in the least.

But is rent really inevitable? One does not have to look very far to get the other view, that it isn't. Thousands of the very people who live by exacting rent, insist upon telling us the very opposite. They fill magazines and newspapers, and cover fences and advertising boards with the query, "Why pay rent when you can own your own home?" which means—If it means anything—that nobody really need pay rent, and that it is only fools who do. That rent is not inevitable, and any one that wants to, can escape paying it. But the curious phrase "owning your own home" shows clearly the general confusion regarding the whole matter.

Now let us look at New York. What part of the population of the great city pay rent? The same records that tell us about the evictions, also inform us that about 2 per cent of the city population "own their own homes."

But are they? Again, it all depends upon the point of view. If it is an inevitable, they are not. If it isn't, they are. But those "Why pay rent?" advertisements have been running for generations, and the result has been a constant increase in the number of tenants. More rent is being paid than ever before. More than half of the people of the country live in cities, and over 80 per cent of them pay rent, and the percentage is constantly increasing, until, as we see in New York, 99 per cent are renters. And the evictions, of course, grow year by year also.

It is years since it was pointed out that New York in the matter of evictions was far ahead of Ireland, the classic land of evictions. As it is now there is no comparison possible. Ireland is nowhere in that respect now. There are less evictions in Ireland now than there ever were. How did the Irish manage to reduce their percentage of evictions? Was it by following the advice of the "Why pay rent when you can own your own home" people? Decidedly not. The Irish started a "No rent" agitation, formed land leagues, and gave the government so much trouble that the latter was forced to limit to some extent the power of the landlords and curb the eviction processes. The Irish wanted the land so badly that they went to every possible extreme to get it. They have not quite succeeded, many of them still pay rent, but much less than they did. And the game of "putting them out on the sidewalk" is not so easy as it was, and there is less of it. They have not abolished rent, but they put a big dent in it, and showed it was by no means so "inevitable" as had been thought. They have mitigated its terrors considerably by united agitation against it. And for over a century, barrels full of tears and chunks of sympathy had been poured out on the Irish people, about this matter of rent. They themselves wept and wailed exceedingly, but it was only when they found that weeping didn't accomplish anything that they tried united action against rent, and achieved at least a partial success. If the renters of New York could be united as the Irish were, there is no doubt but that they, too, could lessen the number of evictions considerably, even though they could no more abolish rent totally than the Irish could. But rent is not inevitable. It will succumb to necessity at times, and it can always be overturned by united action. In France today the soldiers who are at the front pay no rent for the places their wives and children live in the great French cities. Rent has been suspended temporarily there, and what can be suspended is certainly not eternal and inevitable. In others of the warring countries similar measures have been adopted. But this sort of thing is done largely at the instigation of the landlord class. They know that they cannot get rent in war time and that evictions are useless; that when the soldiers come back, and get at productive work again, they will again be able to pay the rent that has been temporarily abolished by war. They know well enough that rent is not inevitable, that it depends not upon the ability but upon the will of the people to pay it, and for that reason only it exists. Rent in New York is not inevitable because the 2 per cent that get it think so, but because the 98 per cent who pay it think it is. And they only think so because they have never given any real thought to the matter; because they have, when harried to procure rent, or evicted because they could not secure it, relied upon "charity" and useless expressions of sympathy and commiseration instead of examining the nature of rent and uniting for its abolition. Rent is nothing more than an expression of the fact that one portion of mankind, the great majority, has to ask permission of another portion, the insignificant minority, to stay on earth. And to get rid of rent, that entire method of life must be abolished. Rent is inseparably bound up with two other forms of exploitation, interest and profit, and if it is to go they must go also. These three things, Rent, Interest and Profit, constitute the capitalist trinity—and these three things are one, in the sense that they are manifestations of one great system. There is no possible way of getting rid of one without getting rid of the other two at the same time. And the only way of getting rid of all three is through a knowledge of Socialism, which has for its object the elimination of Rent, Interest and Profit, or, as the Socialist condenses it, the capitalist system. That knowledge is indispensable. Sympathy will not bring it; lamentations will not bring it; charity will not bring it. The will and determination to study Socialism is the only thing that will bring it. But that would mean revolution, an upsetting of present arrangements, of course it would. That is the price which will have to be paid, if we decide to pay no more rent. That is the thing that is really "inevitable."

that makes rent possible—also interest and profit. No man actually desires to pay rent; but most have the desire to make others pay rent to them. If they can manage it, Nobody objects to "owning his own home," but the trouble is most people want to own other people's homes also. And while the morality of the majority is comprised in this desire to rob one another, Rent is safe, Interest is safe, Profit is safe, and the capitalist system has nothing to fear. As one of its beneficiaries, the landlord can go on unconcernedly with his evictions, certain that those he evicts would do exactly the same to him, were their positions reversed. And in that fact alone lies the safety of Rent. When the majority becomes sufficiently intelligent to perceive that society cannot live by mutual robbery—

PILES You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure; Why not prove this? All Druggists and Storekeepers. Zam-Buk FOR ALL SUMMER SORES

and there is no way of attaining this perception except through Socialism—then, and only then, will Rent disappear, evictions become a memory of the past, and ever useful worker "own his own home."—N. Y. Call.

Racial Probabilities In War

By Prof. John Ward Stimson

The scientific student of human life on this planet finds that fundamental or primary differences exist in a few prime races, very much as white light divides into the three prime colors—red, yellow and blue—from which any number of minor subordinate blends may flow. But these latter tend to hark back, to revert to their primary colors, or to seek their most harmonious complementary hues to attain the original white light from which all originally come. The artist and architect knows that the same law exists in force tendencies and form correlations. Right, round and radiate tendencies result in square circular and star formations as prime forms, like the three prime colors, can blend, overlap and combine endlessly, yet remain so fundamentally different in their primary character that they can never be substituted one for the other. Yet they require each other as complementaries in order to attain the first grand harmony from which all derive themselves.

As the first great cause or universal intelligence seems to be advancing all material formations, from chaotic darkness to light, by the introduction of solar radiance, or white light, through various shadings and blendings of the above colors and forms, so it seems to be advancing our intellectual and spiritual progress from the darkness of ignorance to the white light of full comprehension by graded shadings and colorations of racial insight.

Indeed, there has been an obvious rising from the rudimentary wild, or black, men to the later and approximately white men by way of shadings of the black and colorations of the white. We see the lowest (negroid) black clearing up into the bluish black, reddish black or brown (Nubian), yellowish black (Malaysian), through the red (Indian) men to the whites (tinted); bluish whites about the north seas of Europe; reddish whites about the Mediterranean seas and yellowish whites about the East Indian and Chinese seas.

Now, although, in apocalyptic vision the great Hebrew seer saw celestial men, or angels, "so white that no fuller's earth could whiten it," we recognize that vision as a spiritual conception of absolute purity not yet attained on earth. Here we are, all and every being, shaded or tinted with our varied colorations or complexionings by terrestrial limitations in imperfection in soul and body.

To come back to our first statement: we do not find these variations and limitations any more actually at fault or to blame in any way than we do the diverse forms and colors of fruit trees; they each have a specific and progressive service to render. But we do find a natural tendency in them to classify and to revert to primary types after blending.

Among later and more advanced white races we distinctly recognize, especially among the northern blue-eyed whites, a remarkable rigor of cold, calculating, intellectual and forceful mechanical and military energy with remarkable reverence for severe reason and its straightforward, rectilinear lines and relative angles typified by the square. It is the intellectual and scientific Teuton-Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon.

In the warmer, more meridional and colorous reddish whites, or Latin race, such as the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Greek, we find the genial, social, polite and more spontaneously emotional and sympathetic conditions of the heart which psychologically revert and respond to the sentiments and passions, but strictly guided by reason, and more mobile to sympathies, affections and enthusiasms—typified better by the mobile and globular circle or sphere. Among the Oriental, yellowish whites we find that remarkable and multitudinous complexity, dreamy diffraction, metaphysical abstraction, contemplation, reverie, imagination and philosophical vision from which the great religious and psychological philosophies have sprung. Their world is appropriately the star of the star worshippers and the Magi.

In America we are the melting pot of all, combining, but with a Saxon emphasis in our northern section, a Latin emphasis in our southern section and an Asiatic emphasis on our western or Pacific shores and island possessions.

In the present European struggle—while local or temporary strains of blood crossing or commercial and complementary affiliations may briefly tie the fragments together—I venture to believe that the Italian and Greek will gravitate to the French side; the more orientally tempered Russian will absorb the Serb and Slav, though drawing back from both English and Latin. But the entire Teutonic, Scandinavian and Saxon elements will find congenial and harmonious rapprochement in time. For these will be found the best and most stable in the natural order of historic gravity and doubtless best when they all recognize and attain the eternal fitness of Life's plan and of each one's place and role, best for the sublime consummation of harmony in the white light.—N. Y. Call.

WILL THE WAR BE BENEFICIAL?

The civilization of a nation depends on its natural resources and the ability of its people to make use of them. During the last few weeks we have been suffused with information relative to our great opportunities to get the trade with the South American republics which the great European maritime nations had previous to the war in which they are now engaged. As we lack shipping facilities and international banking arrangements, we are in the position of the hungry tramp who said if he had some ham and some eggs and some matches he would have some ham and eggs.

With the view of aiding the coal operators of the United States to expand their markets at a time when the exporters of other coal producing countries are inactive, the Bureau of Mines has issued a bulletin describing the various coals which are best available for foreign shipment. It is to be hoped that our coal operators in some way can take advantage of this situation. But here comes the rub, the English and French oppose our purchasing vessels for this or any other export trade; ostensibly because the money would relieve German exigencies, but as we see it, they fear that the vessels in the hands of unscrupulous Americans would furnish Austria and Germany with contraband of war.

A direct benefit from this war would accrue to the United States if its citizens would now start in and build a merchant marine; would develop natural resources and manufacture materials from them for which we are now dependent on foreign nations; and also if they would through suitable banking arrangements develop a system of credits whereby our manufactured articles would be bartered for the raw materials and food products of South America.

That an expansion of trade was possible did not require the European war to show; however, some people have to put their fingers on a buzz saw to see if it is going around. So far the war has greatly injured the United States, because through shortsightedness we are unable to take advantage of the opportunities offered, and in addition has interfered with industry. With due respect to Whipple, we are led on this occasion to paraphrase his words and say: The voice of the statesman never made a steamship, neither did the sword of the warrior or the pen of the writer. If you would see the true need of a merchant marine, you would see that the millions of bushels of wheat and golden corn, the bales upon bales of cotton that cannot reach those who need them most; and then we would show you the peaceful conditions in our shipyards if there are any; and explain to you what might be accomplished in the way of giving employment to the many now idle through no fault of theirs.

It has been our boast that we were independent of all nations and could produce anything we need. So far, so good, but we cannot sell all we produce, and without a merchant marine we are as buccolic as the farmer 150 miles from the railroad with a truck farm. Colliery Engineer. The Summit Hill, Pa. mine fire, is thought to have destroyed approximately worth of coal in 51 years, and to have cost about \$2,000,000 in the attempts made to quench it.—Colliery Engineer.

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. Meiklejohn. 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 Alelo's Hall second and third Mondays in each month. John M. Woods, Secretary. Fernie, Box 657. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS Meet every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue. C. C. T. Ratcliffe. K. of S. D. J. Black. M. of F., Jas. Madison. LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE Meets every Monday at 7.30 p.m., in K. of P. Hall. Dictator, F. H. Newnam. 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. W. OHR, 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. CROFTON, W. M. J. SKILLING, Rec. Sec.

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KING'S HOTEL Star supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION W. WILLS Prop.

# SPECIALS FOR CHILDREN

## Count Your Blessings



How many of us appreciate the many blessings that have been thrust upon us in this wonderful country of ours? We have been so blessed with good crops and industrial activity, that many of us overlook the other reasons for thanksgiving.

Would you like to go back to the days when you could only buy heavy, poorly made footwear? Fine shoes, as we know them, were unknown then.

Now, with improved facilities and greater experience, footwear has almost reached the stage of perfection. No more conclusive proof of this can be found than in Invictus Shoes.

We are thankful that we are able to offer you a large range to choose from.

You'll be thankful for foot comfort when we have sold you a pair of

### INVICTUS SHOES

### LADIES' SWEATERS

We have a full line of attractive Sweaters in hand-knit and fancy weaves, with high collars and others have roll collar, which fastens close to the neck when desired. They come in solid colors and others with contrasting trimmings. Sizes, 36 to 42. Prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$10.00.

### CHILDREN'S WOOL SWEATERS & SUITS

Children's Wool Sweaters and Suits for all sizes. Come in all colors. Prices ranging from 75c. to \$3.50.

## Boy's Sweaters & Underwear



Boy's Overcoats, in great variety, priced for Saturday at \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, and up to \$10.00. Boy's Mackinaw Coats, absolutely wind proof and will resist snow better than any coat made.

### Children's Winter Dresses

The values we are offering are absolutely exceptional, and we have a great range of prices and styles for your selection. Velvet, panama, serge and wool delaines. Neatly trimmed with contrasting material and braids. Sizes: 2 years to 16 years. Prices from \$1.50 to \$8.50.

We carry the greatest variety of boy's Sweaters and Underwear in the district. All lines of Coat Sweaters, "V" neck Sweaters, Pull-over Sweaters and Jerseys buttoned on shoulder are carried in all colors.

### WE CARRY BOYS' UNDERWEAR

In two-piece and combination, in fleece-lined, flat-knit wool, and ribbed wools. In all well-known makes, such as Stanfields and Penman's. We can give you perfect satisfaction in boy's underwear.

See us for Special Saturday Offering

### BOY'S WEEK

Our week-end offerings this week will be devoted to the boys. Suits, Overcoats, Odd Pants, Sweaters and Mackinaw clothing for boys from 4 years to 15 years.

We have a display in our big window of all the newest 1914 and 1915 styles in Children's Suits and Coats.

Children's Suits priced from \$2.50 to \$10.00. Boys' Suits, priced from \$4.50 to \$15.00. Children's Reefers, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$7.50.

Black, all sizes \$4.50. Blue, all sizes \$5.75. Heavy Corduroy Coats, with sheepskin lining and collar. This coat cannot be beat for a boy's school coat. Saturday's price each \$6.00.



## Grocery Specials For Saturday

- Eastern Township Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. 1.00
- Robin Hood Breakfast Food, 2 lb. pkg, 3 for .25
- Gold Standard Baking Powder, 16 oz. .20
- Gold Standard Coffee, 1 lb. tin .40
- Mixed Biscuits, 2 lbs. for .25
- Two-in-One Shoe Black, 3 for .25
- Lowney's Cocoa, 1/2 lb. tin .25
- Eggs, 2 dozen .65
- Little Herring in Sauce, 2 for .25
- Cranberries, 2 lb. .25
- Salt, 4 lb. .25
- Canada First Jam, 5 lb. pails .60
- Sherriff's Jelly Powder, 4 for .25
- Dalley's Mustard, 16 oz. .25
- Simcoe Pork and Beans, 3 lb. tin .10
- Lima Beans, 3 lb. .25
- Sago, 4 lb. .25
- Carrots, 12 lb. .25
- Turnips, 15 lb. .25
- Fancy Jonathan Eating Apples, 5 lb. .25
- School Scribblers, 7 for .25
- School Exercise Books, 7 for .25
- School Pencils, per dozen .10
- Large Writing Pad .15
- Envelopes to Match, per pkg. .05

### LADIES' HOSE SPECIAL

An all-wool Llama Hose, winter weight, full fashioned and a splendid wearer. Sizes, 8 1/2 to 10. Regular, 35c. Saturday Special 4 pair for \$1.00.

### COMFORTER SPECIAL

A full sized and well filled Comforter, comes in Chintz and Cretonne, in pretty and effective colors. Saturday Special \$2.50.

### 18-Inch LINEN TOWELLING, 2 Yards for 25c.

Made from a good quality of flax, extra heavy and a splendid washer and wearer. Saturday Special 2 yards for 25c.

### DRY GOODS

#### 36 Inch Heavy Coatings, \$1.35 per yd.

This is an extra good quality and comes in the broken check effect. Extra heavy weight, specially suitable for Ladies' and Children's Winter Coats.

Saturday Special per yard \$1.35

The Store of Quality

# TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

Money Saving Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

## COMMUNICATED

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of being present at the Grand Theatre Monday evening, October 19th, when some of our local talent was staged, and I can assure you that it was a pleasant surprise to me and a great many others to find we had among the mining community of this town so many able young imitators. It reflects great credit upon the instructors and principals, and those responsible for the staging of the piece are to be complimented upon the production generally. I have paid a dollar and seen a much inferior exhibition of histrionic ability. I am informed that it is the management's intention to stage it Saturday next, Oct. 24th, for the benefit of the Coal Creek people. If the scheme is carried out I hope it will commence early enough to allow the people ample time to catch the train, which leaves at 10 o'clock. The young people are ambitious, and it is their intention to take this piece to Coleman, as the citizens of that burg may look out for something.

I am sure when the miners know how their children are working for the mutual benefits of their parents and themselves, they will not hesitate to spend two hours at this house and enjoy the clean amusement provided. There is, however, one regrettable feature attached to our hall, and that is you will always find a bunch of young fellows loitering, smoking coffee, expectorating and generally acting (which no dancing bear would degrade itself with imitating) in the approach. On Monday night there was among them not a few of a new society which has been formed recently in this town, and from whom we might expect better behavior.

It is to be hoped those responsible for the management of the hall will take steps to abate this nuisance.

Yours respectfully,

H. V. MARTIN,

Fernie Annex

Spartacus, a Roman gladiator, by turns a shepherd, a soldier and a brigand chief, he was taken prisoner by the Romans and sold to a trainer of gladiators. In 73 B. C. he and two Gaulish prisoners broke loose with about seventy comrades and took refuge in the crater of Vesuvius. Spartacus then proclaimed freedom to slaves; and for two years he defeated all the armies sent against him, until by treachery he was captured and put to death. Some of the stirring incidents of this remarkable rebel's career were most realistically reproduced by an Italian cast of over 7,500 people at Rome and Turin, and now will be presented to the Fernie public Saturday,

October 31st and Monday, November 2nd, thanks to the enterprise of the management of the Orpheum Theatre.

### PROFIT AND POVERTY ARE INSEPARABLE

It was the first of its kind he had seen. He was Irish, of course, that goes without saying, and whilst looking over the machine, the mystified expression, growing more pronounced, along came the owner, and was immediately asked:

"Now, what do yer call this?"

"That, my dear sir, is an automobile. Have you never seen one before?"

"I have not," was Pat's reply, and when asked where he lived quickly jumped aboard and was soon whirled away at a good clip.

Arrived at his farm, with characteristic Irish hospitality, he showed his guest around the place, who, when he noted a peculiar looking piece of machinery in the barn, remarked:

"That's a queer looking contraption. What is it?"

Pat with a smirk on his face answered:

"That, sor, is a auto-mow-hay, but it doesn't."

This has its parallel in the machinery which ought to meet with society's daily needs, but it doesn't.

This is some times called "the competitive system," "the wage system," "the profit system." The word "system" predicates that it is in harmonious working condition, hence as "the times are fearfully out of joint," "system" is not philologically appropriate.

In the world of mechanics a machine built for a given purpose that fails to fill the bill would be roundly condemned and quickly consigned to the scrap heap and some other contrivance made use of that would accomplish the end desired. The machinery for the purpose of administering to the needs of the people, although used for many years, should be replaced, if it is any longer, it should be replaced with some other machinery better suited to do the work for human society.

Now in the world of machinery the machinery of production has been so capable of filling society's orders, but what do we find? Markets glutted with human beings are perishing because they are prohibited from obtaining access to these commodities.

On every side we hear the words "retrenchment and reform," and learned (?) professors tell the people that they have been over speculative and living high, and must now study the most rigid economy. Their advice is on a par with that of the deaf woman whose skirt was too short, so she cut off two inches at the waist and sewed the piece onto the bottom. What is the result of economy? We

will not go into this subject from the so-called scientifically philosophical viewpoint, but touch upon incidents that are well-known to the community in which we live.

The mines are not working steadily—that we all know; the men employed do not receive enough money to supply themselves and their families with the ordinary necessities of life. Why are there no orders? Because everybody is supplied with coal? No; we know that is not the trouble. Have the coal seams shown signs of exhaustion? This again is absurd to ask, because we know that Nature's storehouse of coal in the Pass is barely scratched in comparison with what it does contain. What then is the reason for this enforced economy?

Simply because goods are produced for the profit that can be got out of them and not for use, so that with the market full of goods there must be sold out first. In the meantime, those who could make good use of the different necessary commodities have no money to buy them. Until the machinery of production is owned by the people there must be misery and want.

Yes; this is called capitalism, but nothing short of it is going to bring any lasting remedy.

### HELPING THE RED CROSS WORK

Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, President of the Canadian Red Cross Society, writes as the opening chapter of his latest official announcement: "It may truly be said that never in the history of the world, has there been, and will there continue to be for many months, such slaughter as is now being perpetrated on the battlefields of Europe. Estimating the combatants at 2,000,000, which is under the mark, and not counting the Russian and Austrian forces at all, it can be said no such colossal armies have ever been seen. Without going into details it may safely be said that the average of killed and wounded will be 2 per cent of the number engaged, of whom 2 per cent will be killed outright. Therefore, based on these statistics, there will probably be 160,000 men killed and wounded, but it is probable that this number will be exceeded. These figures are the matter of necessity. Allow- ing 20 per cent as an average number of sick, it would mean that in the next few months there would be 400,000 sick in the armies of Europe. This is a modest estimate. In the face of such statements as the above, is there a woman in Canada who will not give some of her spare time to helping the Red Cross.

In many places the school children are helping by knitting socks and wristlets, and making handkerchiefs. The following donations are acknowledged:

Matron and nurses of Fernie Hospital—10 finished nightshirts.

Miss A. G. Murray—stitching one nightshirt and \$2.00 to buy material.

Mrs. Carlyle—one pair wristlets.

Miss Corsan—Two pair wristlets.

Mrs. Lancaster—one pair socks.

Miss Laucaster—two pair wristlets.

Mrs. E. K. Stewart—one knitted hot-water bag cover.

Mrs. R. Duthie—four balaclava caps.

Miss Allan—one pair wristlets.

Miss Hogan—one pair wristlets.

Mrs. McMillan—one cholera belt.

Miss Miller—one balaclava cap.

Mrs. Rogers—three balaclava caps.

Mrs. A. C. Liphart—Two cholera belts.

Mrs. Minton—two pair wristlets.

Mrs. Pearson—one pair wristlets.

Mrs. Corbett—two cholera belts.

Mrs. McIntyre—one cholera belt.

### MILITIA IN STRIKE ZONE IN COLORADO

Miners Wire Wilson—General Says Men Returning From Practice—Admits Giving Rifles

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20.—A report that 14 members of the Colorado National Guard, "in uniform and fully armed," entered the strike zone of the Colorado coal fields today was contained in a message sent to President Wilson tonight by the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America, district 15. The belief was expressed that the militia men "come to incite trouble and not to promote peace." The message concluded by saying that the situation is serious.

Admits Telegram's Truth

Adjutant General John C. Chase when advised that the message had been sent, confirmed the report and stated that the 14 militia men were residents of the coal camps of Berwind and Hastings, near Trinidad, and were returning from Denver, where they had participated in the annual rifle practice of the Colorado National Guard. He added that Major John

Chase of the Colorado National Guard is en route to Waterbury, where he will muster in a company of infantry. These men, Chase said, were formerly in the artillery service, but will now be instructed in infantry tactics.

Some of the militia men are members of the state militia. General Chase said that the national guard officers were engaged in equipping and drilling men, but declared that it had no direct bearing on the strike situation. The Hastings and Berwind men, who returned home today armed and in uniform, are members of troop A, which figured in the Ludlow battle.

### Given Practice Equipment

The men were given uniforms and rifles when they arrived here a few days ago to take part in the annual practice. An armory has been leased at Waterbury. General Chase said, for the use of the new company of infantry.

At the time of the arrival of the federal troops in Colorado a general disarmament order was issued. The officers of the United Mine Workers declare that the action of the militiamen in entering the strike zone with their rifles was a violation of the order issued at the time the militia was ordered out upon the arrival of federal troops.—Spokesman Review.

### KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR POULTRY

There have been several complaints made recently to both the City and Provincial police of thefts from hen-houses, while one case of cattle stealing, from West Fernie, so we are informed, has been laid before the police. That the perpetrators are not lacking in nerve is evident from the fact that hen houses, owned by people in the centre of the town have been visited and chicken stolen therefrom. If the individuals collecting this nocturnal tribute are in need of a meal, the losers might be persuaded to forgive them, but from the nature of the thefts we do not think it is a question of need, but simply a mean, thievish spirit. The person who is in need of a meal does not stop to select the best and choicest birds, but takes what he needs and runs.

Citizens who are raising poultry should arrange some simple alarm so that in the event of any person at-

tempting to enter their poultry pen they will receive warning. A good dog is possibly the best guard, but the people who are committing these thefts are not novices, and it would be a very simple matter to give a canine custodian a dose of poison. An alarm is the best means and can be easily attached to any door or entry through which an intruder must pass.

### KNOX CHURCH, Oct 26th

11 a.m.—"The Right Man in the Right place." 7.30—"A Call, a Promise and a Purpose." 2.30 p.m.—Sunday school. 7.30 p.m.—Wednesday prayer meeting. 8.00 p.m.—Friday Choir practice. Everybody cordially invited to all the services. W. J. MacQuarrie B.A., minister.

### Con Rees, Taxidermist, West Fernie.

If you wish your trophies mounted well, finished well, and really realistic, give us a call. Samples of our work can be seen all over the province.

### TO RENT—Two rooms over store; steam heated. Apply Tom Deck.

### GOOD APPLES CHEAP

Buy Direct from Grower

Address JOHN HOUGHTON, Crawford Bay British Columbia

## Classified Ads.—Cent a Word

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, in Beck Block. Apply T. Deck, Ingram's Cigar Store. 249

WANTED—Active, reliable man as local agent. New steering device for Ford automobiles. Guaranteed. Sells fast. Good money for right man. Ford Equalizer Co., 525 Burrard street, Vancouver.

A BELL OAK HEATER—For Sale. Apply, 60 MacPherson Ave.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Including heaters, range, beds, tables, chairs, etc. Apply 56 Chipman Avenue, City

GRAZING—Will take a limited number of horses to pasture: 1200 acres; running water. H. G. Nash, Livingstone, Alta.

FOR RENT—Fully Modern 10-roomed house; steam-heated; every appliance; 126 McPherson Ave. For further particulars apply H. Carlisle, Fernie.

FOR RENT—Two-roomed Shack; \$10.00 per month. Apply, 8 Dalton Avenue. 3 tp

**A Good Impression.**

First impressions are conscious. The customer who gets an unpleasant impression on his first visit to a store, is not likely to be a permanent customer. On the contrary, a favorable first impression will insure a steady patronage.

First impressions are often obtained from a firm's advertising, even before the store is visited. A frank, straightforward statement of values and advantages, will create an impression of fair dealing, and bring the customer to the store in a receptive state of mind.

Our advice to merchants is to give careful thought to their advertising and to advertise regularly.

**Free** GUARANTEED American Silk Hosiery

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW THESE HOSE

They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy, as the cheap hose is, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fitness for style for economy of material and workmanship. Absolutely stain-proof, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.

OUR FREE OFFER

To every one sending us 50c in United Savings stamps, we will send, subject to duty, absolutely free:

Three pairs of our famous men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE, with written guarantee, any color, or

Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colors, with written guarantee.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give color and size desired.

The International Hosiery Co.  
21 Biltmore Street  
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.