

# The District Ledger

Industrial Unity Is Strength

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

Political Unity Is Victory

No. 6, Vol. VIII.

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., OCTOBER 10, 1914

## Householders Must Pay Road Tax of \$2 to Get on Voters' List

### DOMINION TRADES & LABOR CONGRESS

#### W. GRAM, DELEGATE FOR DISTRICT 18 REPORTS

The Congress was opened by J. G. Montague, President of the Trades and Labor Union of St. John, who extended the usual welcome to the delegates to St. John. He then introduced the Mayor of St. John to the delegates, who extended a hearty welcome to those assembled, throwing the town open to them, and saying that he was sure they were intelligent enough not to abuse that privilege.

President Walters then took the chair and gave a short address, asking the delegates to endeavor to do the business which might come before the Congress intelligently and to try to avoid repeating themselves on any one question, and above all, to avoid personalities. He then read out the names of the delegates appointed to act on the different committees. The congress then adjourned until 9.30 a.m. Tuesday, Sept. 22.

#### Tuesday's Session

The principal business on Tuesday to my mind was the report of the Executive Committee of the Congress, which among other things condemned the war as unnecessary, although they recognized the principle for which the Allies are fighting. The following is a resume of what they had to say on the matter: "Of late years it seems to have been a race between the advocates of peace and common sense methods in settling international controversies, and the advocates of war, with their lust for power and greed for profit, in constantly preparing for it. The war lords of despotism broke the tape a little ahead in the race, and plunged the world into a fearful war. The worst, according to indication, of any struggle known in history. When the history of this appalling conflict comes to be written one feature of the gathering storm before the terrible crash, which will shine as long as the world lasts, was the common opposition to this war from the working classes of different countries. The labor movement all over the world, almost alone, was the one stout advocate of common sense and peaceful methods of settling these disputes. There cannot be any doubt that this force, a product of the unity of interests of the workers the world over, will gather an impetus from the lessons of this struggle, which will make it for the first time in history the dominating force in the world. Institutions which have been on trial for years utterly failed to stem the return to barbaric methods of settling disputes. The present position of the working class industrially, and the awful struggle proceeding in Europe, which is fast in every corner of the world, is a standing indictment of the mismanagement of the great nations by the ruling classes, whose ideas of government are incapable of dealing with the problems of modern society. It is fair to assume that just as the workers in Canada review with horror this tragedy, so do the workers in other countries involved. No doubt amid the bloody destruction of the flower of manhood on the field of battle, in the deluge of blood, amid the crashing and rending of steel and iron, and the earthquakes which demolish the patient work of centuries of glorious architecture, amid the tears of orphans, and walls of the widows, that hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and as many wage-earners, toiling or starving to pay the price, will remember the resolutions they voted for in convention assemblies and unions of workers: that inasmuch as the capitalists of the world cause all war, that they be allowed to do all the fighting. And will not see into a conventional effort when the hour comes to settle things after the war? Amid this horror, your executive council recommended that the Convention reaffirm its utter abhorrence of war as a means of settling disputes. That as a principle of the working class in one country alone cannot stop war, and to prevent these struggles it is necessary for the working class among the great nations of the world to come to an understanding. That we declare, at any moment the working class in the other countries involved unite a move to end this struggle, that we in Canada will cooperate in that move to end this terrible conflict as speedily as possible. We also feel that in this unfortunate struggle is involved a principle which should have universal support. The German people have believed for years under a despotism which should have

no place in the 20th century civilization. Great Britain and France are fighting together, as they must always stand together, for the forces of democracy against autocracy. The workers are not for a moment willing to change their present institutions for German despotism, and desire that the German people should have the way made clear towards their freedom. This is evidently not a war of Great Britain's choosing, and with the inevitable struggle now on, we express the hope that the despotism in Europe will be hurled to its final destruction to make way for constitutional freedom in all the countries in Europe in preparation for the last and great struggle of the working class to secure their own actual freedom. While ready to move in co-operation with the workers the world over to end the struggle, yet, at all times our great care should be the workers and their dependants at home in this Dominion.

#### Wednesday—Morning Session

Wednesday's session opened with a strong plea for the organization of women, which was made by Miss L. O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League of New York. Miss O'Reilly gave a striking description of the work which is being done in organizing women workers in the United States. She proved herself to be a fluent speaker, and made a deep impression on the members of the Council. She pointed out the possibilities of unorganized women crowding men out of employment by reason of the lower rate of wages they would accept, and intimated that the cure for this menace lay in the organization of female workers.

W. R. Trotter (Vancouver) read a report on his organization work. He had endeavored to secure the affiliation of the Maintenance of Way Employees Association, which had been accomplished. This was an important year for the Congress. On behalf of this organization Mr. Trotter introduced a resolution calling upon the executive to endeavor to secure for the Railway Commission authority to regulate the length of sections and the number of men who should be employed to keep the road bed in condition. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Secretary Draper submitted his report on finance to September 15th, 1914. The following is a brief recapitulation of financial condition of the Congress:

B. C. contributed \$183.61 for per capita tax. Alberta, \$162.39. Saskatchewan, \$120.85. Manitoba, \$561.75. Ontario, \$1,372.98. Quebec, \$14.55. New Brunswick, \$92.32. Nova Scotia, \$57.53. International unions headquarters \$1,049.35.

The balance on hand Sept. 15, 1914, was \$4,266.05. Receipts from per capita tax, charters and supplies, \$12,616.30.

The A. F. of L. grant for legislative purposes was \$500, while the interest on Bank deposit for year was \$200.29, making a total of receipts from all sources, \$27,713.11.

The total expenditure was \$12,769.12 leaving a balance in the bank on Sept. 15th, 1914, of \$14,943.99.

I would like to point out at this stage that our own international union is paying the second highest per capita tax to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the amount paid for last year by International for District 18 being \$1,049.35. You will also note that the Albera Federation of Labor paid \$162.39 per capita last year. The greatest portion of this was also paid by the miners of District 18, thus the miners will readily recognize the extent of their contribution to the finances of the Congress.

President Walters submitted to the Trades and Labor Congress his Parliamentary Report, of which I believe the most important, so far as the miners are concerned, is the Lomax Act. The following resolution was submitted for the consideration of the Convention by the Telegraphers' Union, Manitoba:

"Whereas, the Lomax Act governing workers in public utilities is a capitalist's weapon to prevent class action on the part of the workers (decried in the proposed general strike of Canadian workers in an effort to relieve their fellow workers in Vancouver Island, imprisoned for their activities in the miners' strike); and whereas, the capitalists use this law to their advantage by refusing

### Fraternal Societies Will Assist Necessitous

It is with pleasure that we report the decision reached by one fraternal society in town to assist the most necessitous cases of distress prevalent in the city of Fernie. The society in question is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It is not the intention of the brothers to make this a charity, but to follow out the dictates of the order and assist in distress. Other fraternal societies will be asked to co-operate, and it is to be hoped that as a result a strong and energetic committee will be formed to handle the distress that threatens this town. The usual inquisitorial methods common to those who dole out assistance will not be countenanced, although we have not the slightest doubt that properly handled there will be little attempt at imposition from those seeking aid.

#### HILLCREST RELIEF FUND

Amount previously acknowledged ..... \$6050.50  
Lethbridge Local 574 ..... 244.50  
Georgetown Local, 3026 ..... 15.00

All contributions should be sent to A. J. Carter, Secretary-Treasurer, Dist. 18, U.M.W. of A., Fernie, B. C.

### Street Car Fatality at Lethbridge Alta.

LETHBRIDGE, Wednesday, Oct. 7.—Last night marked the first fatal accident in connection with the operation of the Lethbridge Municipal Street Railway, when Anthony Bolenska, a Russian miner from No. 6 shaft, was knocked down and fatally injured, death occurring at an early hour this (Wednesday) morning. The accident happened at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, at Adams Park, on 18th Street north. Bolenska and a friend were homeward bound from the city at the time and endeavored to pass a Blue line car that was backing up. The car, which was completely severed, and he died in the hospital during an operation. It has been the custom during the construction of the 13th Street subway to back the cars on the north side from the terminus at Adams Park to the subway. The conductor stands on the rear platform and warns all traffic of the approach of the car. When Bolenska started to cross the street the conductor, A. Emery, sounded the gong and gave the signal to the motorman to stop quick. H. Gurr, the motorman, received the signal, applied the brakes and reversed the motor, but it was too late. John Washulic, of 912, 10th Street north, witnessed the accident, and he states that he shouted to the man to stop. He also says that he heard the conductor sound the gong and give the signal to the motorman. Bolenska was taken to No. 2 Fire Hall on the car, where he was attended by Capt. Lindsay until the ambulance arrived. An inquest will be held.

### The City Council

The regular meeting of the City Council was held on Thursday evening of last week, all the aldermen and mayor being present. The first business was a kick from the residents of Dalton Avenue complaining of the condition of that thoroughfare. The city engineer was instructed to remedy this as soon as possible. It may be mentioned that Mr. Ramsey has had all the work he could possibly handle for the last few months and the roads or pieces of road, that he has made for the council are a credit to the city. We trust the Council will recognize the efforts of this official, who has certainly taken a deeper interest in the work of the city than any official heretofore.

A deposition consisting of Lieut.-Col. MacKay, Captains Moffatt and O'Brien waited upon the City Fathers requesting financial assistance in connection with board, etc., accounts incurred while organizing the Fernie Overseas Contingent. As a result the Council, after some little discussion, passed a motion that a cheque amounting to \$462.94 be issued to Lieut.-Col. MacKay to settle these outstanding accounts. There being a provision that should the government reimburse the Council for these expenditures or any part thereof, money so received was to revert to the officers of the city. The contract for the City Ambulance was awarded to the Fernie Livery Co. at \$1.50 per pound trip.

Dr. Simmons, I. D. R. P. D. R., Agent, Bank of Hamilton Building, opposite Triton-Wharf Co. Vancouver

### Latest War News

While the world awaits news of the great battle in which the English and French allied forces and the Germans in northern France have engaged for 26 days the meager official reports from the front vouchsafe little information of the actual operations. Today it is a small piece of ground lost and tomorrow the same ground has been regained. Meanwhile the French forces are moving northward, but are gaining little to the east, which would be essential to the outflanking of the German right wing.

As a matter of fact General von Kluck, in command of that section of the German army, with heavy reinforcements which have reached him in the last week, has taken a decisive offensive and day by day the announcement is made by the French war office that "the violent engagement continues."

The British official bureau reports that the French army is fighting with the greatest dash and bravery, but is silent on what the British are doing. The French officials report an advance on certain points in the center and the retaking of the ground previously yielded in the Roye district.

Masses of German cavalry have been recently seen near Lille, and behind them German forces moving on a line between Tourcoing and Arras. This important unit of the German army, which it was thought might serve to break the French line (the French report) has been held in check and to the north of Lille has been driven back. On two wings it is added, the German attacks have been repulsed.

The northward movement of the French line brings it close to the Belgian frontier and coincidentally there have been engagements between the Belgians and the Germans in the environs of Ypres, 20 miles south of Ostend, and at Oudenarde, 15 miles southwest of Ghent.

While the East India troops have reached France and may already have reinforced Field Marshal Sir John French's army, operating in the neighborhood of Soissons, the whereabouts of the Canadians, numbering about 33,000, has been a matter of conjecture. It is now announced that they are about to be landed in England and will be sent to an island training camp.

The situation as between the Russians and Germans and Austrians is somewhat problematical, but a very frank statement from Berlin admits that the German forces on the frontier of East Prussia have assumed a defensive movement and that they abandoned the bombardment of Osowetz, a fortress in Russian Poland.

This statement adds that the fighting at Augustowo and in Suwalki was of a most sanguinary nature and that while the German machine guns finally turned the tide of battle in favor of the Germans the slaughter of the German artillerymen was terrific. The movements of the German troops were greatly hampered by the physical condition of the country.

The thirty-third German casualty list contains 10,600 names in dead, wounded and missing.

Berlin also reports that the fighting on the German right wing in France has been successful, and that in the assault on Antwerp two more forts have fallen into German hands. The Belgian government has been removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

### DARING RAID BY SUBMARINE

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Submarine ED of the British navy, under command of Lieut. Commander Max K. Horton, yesterday made another raid into German waters off the mouth of the river Ems and succeeded in sinking a river torpedo boat destroyer. It was this same submarine under the same command which made a similar raid and sank the German cruiser Hela off Heligoland sept. 13. As on the former occasion the ED has safely returned to its home port.

The action took place at 1 o'clock yesterday and was witnessed by the Dutch coast guards on the Dutch island of Schiermonnikoog in the North sea, off the province of Friesland. The weather was calm and the destroyer could plainly be seen cruising before the mouth of the Ems. Sinks in Three Minutes Suddenly the observer saw a high column of water near the bow of the destroyer. The vessel immediately turned over and sank in three minutes. Shortly after the explosion the port scope of the submarine came above the surface of the water for a mo-

### Pay The Road Tax And Get on The Voters' List

If you are a resident of the City of Fernie and desire a vote you must have your name on the voters list. Renters and license holders are entitled to vote if they pay the Road Tax of \$2.00 or have paid their traders license. They will not be put on the voters list if they do not make a declaration before the City Clerk or a Justice of the peace. The city does not put you on the voters list when you pay the tax, you have got to go and make a declaration. If you have any interest in the welfare of this town you will see that your name is on the list. The Council decided when they were collecting the tax not to collect from married men. Remember: If they do not collect the road tax you will have no right to a vote. The Road Tax must be paid before October 30th. If you are a property owner and are not on the list you should make the necessary arrangements to get your name registered.

### FERNIE JOTTINGS

D. V. Mott has returned to the city after an absence of over a year.

Reel five of Our Mutual Girl Series at the Orpheum Friday night.

See the Thanksgiving Offerings in the 41 Market Co's. advt.

Pat Lynch, wife and family have left for Spokane.

It is reported on good authority that the local armory will be commenced this fall.

"A Million Bid," the big-five reel Vitaphone classic will be shown at the Orpheum Saturday night.

Mr. Mayer, immigration inspector of Fruitvale, spent Wednesday and Thursday in the city.

Mr. Selwyn H. Banwell, of the firm of Macdonell and Banwell, barristers, is spending a few days in Rossland.

G. M. Brookes, of Gateway, Mont., collector of customs at that port, is registered at the Fernie.

De Burle and Co., merchant tailors, have closed their Fernie business and moved to Taber, Alta.

Mr. Bruce, inspector of public schools arrived in the city on Saturday and is registered at the Fernie.

J. P. Lowe, Dominion Express Agent, left on Thursday for a few days duck shooting at Pincher.

W. R. Owen, roadmaster of the G. N. Railway, spent Friday and Saturday in the city on official business.

The merchants of Fernie have decided to continue the Wednesday half holiday until the end of November.

There will be a sale of home cooking, candy and tea at the Methodist Church Schoolroom, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Thompson, of the local staff of the C. P. R., has been elevated temporarily to ribbon handler of the Dominion Express Co.'s delivery team.

The Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will hold a delicatessen sale in the basement of the church on Saturday, October 17, at 3.30 p.m.

The usual monthly tea of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. MacLennan, on Wednesday, October 14th, at 3.30 p.m.

H. Hansen, of the Dominion Express Co., and G. Winters, of the C. P. R. telegraph staff, leave this week for the prairie on a shooting excursion.

A good show every night; a show that is sure to make you glad that you came—The Orpheum, the Sign of the Winged Clock.

M. Zygmund and Wasil Andryak are in the City Jail charged with assault upon the person of a well-known Fernie citizen.

Latest reports from the hospital contain the pleasing information that "Sandy" Hunch, a victim of pneumonia, is making satisfactory progress but as soon as those on board the plunger saw that their torpedo had struck its mark the vessel was again submerged.

A German cruiser and torpedo boat came quickly to the rescue of the crew of the ill-fated destroyer, who could be seen swimming about in the vicinity or clinging to the wreckage of their ship.

As Schiermonnikoog is close to the island of Borkum, where the Germans have a naval base, and within 60 miles of Heligoland and the naval arsenal of Wilhelmshaven, the dash of the submarine is considered a particularly daring one.

The Dutch naval staff announces that the sinking of the destroyer occurred seven miles off Schiermonnikoog and well outside Dutch territorial waters.

### BRITISHERS REJECTED AUSTRIANS ACCEPTED

#### S. P. OF C.

The Saturday night dance of the Socialist party will be held in the Socialist Hall. Ladies free.

Lawrence Hautzinger will give an address on Sunday night next, subject: "War and the worker."

The "Million Dollar Mystery" series starts at the Orpheum Monday and Tuesday. Two reels will be shown each night—Monday and Tuesday.

The 41 Company Butchers are busy this week killing chickens and turkeys for Thanksgiving. Place your order early.

Chas. Hunnabell, local manager of the Crow's Nest Trading Company, left on Tuesday for a vacation at Vernon, where his parents reside.

The Fernie Coal Creek Excelsior Band gave a very appreciable concert in front of the Grand Theatre on Wednesday evening.

The Fernie Rink Company held a meeting on Wednesday evening, when the lease of William Robichaud was renewed for the ensuing year at \$500 per annum.

A party of sixteen boy scouts, in charge of Assistant Scout-Master J. McDougall, left the city on Tuesday for Morrissey, where they will camp out for the next ten days.

R. F. Green, M.P., for Kootenay, accompanied by his brother, Mr. S. Green, arrived in the city on Friday evening from Cranbrook. Mr. R. F. Green's call at Fernie, we understand, was in connection with militia affairs. He returned to the Coast on Saturday.

Chas. Fyfe and wife arrived in the city on Friday evening and are registered at the Fernie. Mr. Fyfe is an old-timer of Fernie, for a number of years he was city ticket agent. He is now city ticket agent for the C.P.R. at Edmonton.

G. O'Brien, superintendent of the Fernie Rescue Station, goes to Michel on Monday next where he will hold classes of instruction in the use of the various types of rescue apparatus used in this province. Mr. O'Brien expects to remain in Michel for one month.

E. Mallandaine, of Creston, and H. G. Parsons, of Golden, came in on Thursday evening and took up the question of organization of companies to be attached to the 107th Regiment, with Lt. Col. Mackay. Satisfactory arrangements were concluded and the two gentlemen returned to their respective towns on Saturday morning.

At the regular meeting of the Fernie School Board the salaries and accounts were passed. Plans were ordered and tenders are to be called for the erection of a porch for the front door of the Central School. It was also ordered that necessary sanitary repairs and kalsomining of the Annex School be done immediately.

A session of the Fernie Spiritualists was held Tuesday evening in the Fernie Hotel Parlor, and the annual election of officers was as follows: Wallace F. Stephens, president for the ensuing year; K. A. Milton, vice-president, and Forsyth I. Williams, secretary. Regular sessions, we are informed, are to be held during the winter months.

His Honor Judge Thompson arrived in the city from Cranbrook on Wednesday evening and will hold the regular October sitting of the County Court today (Thursday). There are no criminal cases on the docket for this month, but there are a number of civil actions to be disposed of, among which the principal one is that of Hart vs. McIntyre, for which a special jury has been summoned.

Letters received by friends and relatives of the "three" who left Fernie a little over a month ago to go to the front with the Canadian Overseas contingent, are high in their praises for their trip across. The more recent letters written on board the "troop ships" state that the sleeping accommodation is in cabins, not the usual hammocks, and that the food served up is varied and ample.

Over three hundred "alien enemies" have signed the undertaking prescribed by the Militia Department in the Provincial Police District of South-East Kootenay. Up to the present the police have not found it necessary to resort to any other means of having these subjects of belligerent nations report, other than posting notices in conspicuous places. The majority of those who have signed the undertaking are anxious to learn when they may be allowed to take out naturalization papers.

Contractor Wanted to Reduce Wages From \$4.50 to \$3.20 Per Day With Bonus and Men Refused to Accept—Militia was Dispatched.

Sixty men quit work on the C. P. R. tunnel at Rogers Pass on Saturday last owing to a dispute over the matter of wages with the contractors on the work. A number of them came into the city on Monday. A number of the militia were dispatched to the tunnel on Sunday as it was feared there might be some resistance on the part of the men who quit when the new force of drillers were put to work.

When seen at the Hotel Selkirk yesterday by a representative of the Review Messrs. J. Duffy, T. Murphy, Henry Yundt and L. Kennedy told the story of the trouble. The contractors on the tunnel work, Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, had decided to take the sub-contract for the rock drilling work out of the hands of Mr. J. McIlwee for reasons best known to themselves.

Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart then proposed a new scale of wages for the men. They proposed to pay them \$3.20 per day with a bonus system for the entire gang at the rate of \$1.50 for each additional foot of tunnel driven above a certain limit. The former rate of wages under Contractor McIlwee was \$4.50 per day straight.

The drillers refused to accept this proposition and accordingly quit work. Messrs. Duffy and Murphy, however, stated there were no threats made by the men and why the militia should be rushed to the scene was more than they could understand. They criticized those responsible for the action in this manner, casting reflections on the attitude of the men who were perfectly peaceable in their demands at all times.

Members of the militia were on guard at the mouth of the tunnel on Monday morning at the change of shifts. As was the no trouble they returned to their headquarters.

The trouble affected only the machine rock drillers on the pioneer tunnel and some twenty other men on the main tunnel. The men seen at the Selkirk Hotel yesterday state their places have been filled by Austrians.

(The above extract is not from the Western Clarion or Federationist, but from the most respectable Revelstoke Review of October 2. When the men would not accept a reduction of \$1.30 a day the militia was dispatched with a rush to safeguard the employer's interests—not the workers', for he is not supposed to have any. And yet there are some who express surprise that the workers do not tumble over one another to join a militia corps? The men that quit work were principally Irish and Scotch. But note the last sentence: THE MEN SEEN AT THE SELKIRK HOTEL YESTERDAY STATE THEIR PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED BY AUSTRIANS! These discharged British subjects now have the privilege of dying for their (1) country whilst the alien enemies live on their jobs!)

Herman Elmer, the late secretary of Local Council, who is being detained by the military authorities, is receiving every care and attention from his union associates. He is supplied with excellent food, both physical and mental, and at present also taking the air under surveillance, which his many friends sincerely hope may in the near future be modified to release on parole.

The courtesies extended are granted by those who have charge of military affairs in this district, and made in compliance with the requests of District and Local officials of District 18.

A quiet wedding was celebrated Thursday evening at the home of the bride, in Fernie Annex, when Janet, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Tuiley, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. J. Hewitt. Rev. M. R. McDonald officiated.

partaking of a sumptuous wedding breakfast the happy couple left on the midnight Spokane Flyer. They will reside in Fernie.

Over three hundred "alien enemies" have signed the undertaking prescribed by the Militia Department in the Provincial Police District of South-East Kootenay. Up to the present the police have not found it necessary to resort to any other means of having these subjects of belligerent nations report, other than posting notices in conspicuous places. The majority of those who have signed the undertaking are anxious to learn when they may be allowed to take out naturalization papers.

**NOTICE**  
You are advised to stay away from Bellevue, Alberta, as the mines are working but one or two days a week and there is more than enough men to fill all the jobs.

# The German Socialists And The War

By William English Walling

## I.—How the German Socialist Party Backed Up the Kaiser

There has been an almost endless controversy both in the Socialist and non-Socialist press as to the attitude of the German party in this war, but there are no longer any doubts. After the war had once been declared the German Socialist Party did everything in its power to support the Kaiser in the prosecution of the war. Government credit, as everybody knows, is a very vulnerable thing, especially in war, and the vote of the Socialists in favor of the war grant may be worth billions to the German government. Everybody knows, too, that soldiers cannot do the best fighting without moral enthusiasm. The Socialist Party endorsed the war as being a war of defense, and documents issued by the central committee since the celebrated speech of Haase, on August 4, take the same position, that this is a defensive war. The invasion of Belgium and the concentration of two-thirds of the Kaiser's troops in the invasion of France made no difference whatever.

Before the war the attitude of the party was all that could be expected or desired. At the meeting of the International Bureau in Brussels on July 29, the same Haase (chairman of the party) said that the German proletariat would be against war, even if Russia declared war against Austria. No wonder that the Dutch Socialists and the New York Volkszeitung called the voting of the war credits absolutely "incomprehensible"! No wonder that the greatest living leader of the Marxian school, Jules Guesde, enters the French bourgeois cabinet "to fight against the traitor workmen of Germany!"

What was the exact sequence of events in those troubled days at the beginning of the war? By August 3, Germany and France, as was admitted in the Berlin papers, were engaged in hostilities without any declaration of war. It was on this day that the German Socialists held the conference at which their fateful action was decided upon. And it was also on this day that they had their meeting with the Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollwig, at which, as their later action showed, they allowed themselves to be convinced in the essential points by this later and smaller edition of Bismarck. They were converted to his view that "Russia had applied the torch to the house," as Haase's official statement for the party showed on the following day.

On August 4, in the morning, the Reichstag members went to the Kaiser's palace to shake hands with their war lord; the Socialists did not disgrace themselves by being present. In the afternoon the Reichstag was called in session and the Chancellor made the statement in which he said that Luxemburg had already been invaded and that if Belgium had not already been invaded it soon would be. Even without this outrage it would still be true that that France was regarded as a hostage by the German government, and that Austria, as Vorwärts had declared for nearly two weeks, had brought on the war. But suddenly Haase and the majority of the Socialist leaders walked into the very trap that Vorwärts and the Leipzig Volkszeitung had just said was being laid for them; that is, they put the whole blame on Russia and completely exonerated the German government.

It will be well to quote the essential passages from Haase's speech: "Should the Russian despotism

which has stained its hands with the best blood of its people achieve a victory, our country and the freedom of its future would lose much, if not everything. It is our duty to obviate that danger and to hold our shield over the civilization and the independence of our country. Therefore we do what we have always promised; in the hour of need we shall not fail our country. In this we feel ourselves in accord with international Socialism, which always admitted the right of every country to national independence and self-defense. In accordance with its teachings, we shall object to a war of conquest. It is our demand that this war must end as soon as we have the certainty that our country is secure, and must be ended by a peace which will make friendship between us and our neighbors a possibility."

Of course, after a speech like this, the Kaiser and his government were able to claim that the Socialists favored the war. The truth is that they opposed the declaration of war, though it can no longer be questioned that they supported the war after it was declared. The Chancellor, for example, said:

"With our fate that of other countries is bound up. This inspires us with double zeal, for in this war social difficulties have disappeared; even Social Democrats stand behind us. It is an inner moral force that drives us forward."

So delighted were the enemies of Socialism that the famous German Anti-Socialist League suspended its activities, announcing satisfaction with the Socialist stand and expressing the hope that it would not have to resume its activities after the war. Nor was this all. The Kaiser himself has given the party his royal-imperial approval. We quote from the New Statesman:

"The Vorwärts, which in the past he sold at the bookstalls of the State railways, has now been invited to enter those sanctuaries of official stamp and loyalty. Restaurants which were boycotted by the military on account of their taking in Social-Democratic newspapers or giving facilities for holding Socialist or Trade Unionist meetings, have had the ban removed from them. Hitherto German workmen who were known to belong to the Socialist Party have been refused work in the government factories as a matter of principle. General Von Bissing, the commander of the Seventh army corps, has now placarded the country condemning that reprehensible practice. The vent is all the more noteworthy as this gentleman's name appeared, some years ago, signed to an official document which instructed the military as to measures to be taken in cases of civil war and street fighting. The document reached the public by means of one of the subterranean channels connecting the German workers' party with the bureaucracy, and created a great sensation at the time."

## II.—How the German Socialist Leaders Defend Their Action

How have the leaders, who at the present moment control the Socialist Party in Germany, explained the action that was taken? A cable from Amsterdam, quoted with approval by the American Socialist press, reports Scheidemann as saying that the German Socialists did not know of the action about to be taken against Belgium. Either the report is false or Scheidemann expressed a falsehood.

It seems that either the German party or the German government sent the Socialist leaders as emissaries

to several countries. Scheidemann was sent to Holland, Haase and Suedekum to Italy, and Fischer to Belgium. Fischer took exactly the opposite position attributed to Scheidemann—if we are to believe the very credible report, for Fischer has always been an extreme opportunist.

"The march through Belgium was unavoidable, because of the life and death struggle," said Fischer. "Stories of German atrocities are lies. Army, consisting of one-third Socialists, above suspicion. Reprisals due to Belgian treacherous attack."

Haase and Suedekum, it seems, were sent to Italy in an effort to induce the Italian party to use its influence to have Italy join Germany in the war. They were very properly told by the Italian Socialists: "We hope that this infamous war will crush those who provoked it."

Phillip Scheidemann, last year vice president of the Reichstag, has practically as much right to speak for the German Party as had the chairman, Haase, having occupied even more important positions of responsibility in the party.

On August 21 Scheidemann wrote a letter to the New York Volkszeitung, which was published on September 10. It contains a complete and almost official defense of the action taken in supporting the Kaiser in the present war. Scheidemann's letter is so important that all its leading points must be mentioned.

He says that nobody wanted the war in Germany, and underlines the word "nobody," that we are given to understand that the war was not desired even by the Crown Prince and the war party.

In spite of the repeated statement of Vorwärts to the contrary, he puts the chief blame for the present war upon Russia. In spite of the statement of Vorwärts to the contrary, he takes the Russian mobilization as a sufficient cause for the war.

"When France, Republican France, has allied with the Russian absolutism for the purpose of murder and destruction, it is a difficult fact to conceive that England, parliamentary England, democratic England, is fighting side by side for 'freedom and culture.' That is a truly gigantic, shameless piece of hypocrisy." And the sole motive of England is "envy of the economic development" of Germany.

It does not seem to have occurred to Scheidemann that the action of France and England may have been dictated by fear of German militarism. Suddenly this German militarism, which was the arch-enemy of German Socialism, has been forgotten. He continues: "We in Germany have the duty to protect ourselves. We have the task of protecting the country of the most developed Social Democracy against servitude to Russia." But France and England have been called to the greater duty to protect their more democratic civilization against the military absolutism which—by the confession of the German Socialists—governs Prussia and dominates Germany.

Scheidemann passed quickly from this defensive patriotism into the more aggressive and common variety. The superiority of German civilization over all others seems to be so profound a conviction that he takes it as a matter of course: "Russia, France, Belgium, England, Serbia, Montenegro and Japan in the struggle for freedom and culture against Germanism, which has given to the world, Goethe, Kant and Karl Marx! This would be a joke if the situation were not so desperately serious!"

Scheidemann says that German Socialists are as much Germans as they are Socialists, but the conclusion cannot be avoided from his whole argument that he wants them to be Germans first. He says, "We Social Democrats have not ceased to be Germans because we have joined the Socialist International."

It was reported, as we have said, that Scheidemann recently in Holland had defended his party against the bitter attacks of the Dutch Socialists on the ground that the Germans did not know that Belgium was invaded. In his letter Scheidemann takes the opposite position and defends this invasion. He approves the German Chancellor's defense of this action, namely, that it was "necessary." It may be true, as he says, that it was used by the British government as a mere pretext. But this invasion was

not a mere pretext. The new world war principle which all the Socialist congresses agreed unanimously was that neutral countries must not be attacked, and that even Socialists must defend this principle.

After the German government had broken its sacred promise not to violate Belgium, surely the world could not be expected to believe the second promise from the same source that it would withdraw its troops later. It was this invasion that caused the Socialists of all the smaller countries of Europe to resent the German Socialist action, and has also persuaded the majority of American Socialists to

take the same hostile attitude.

Scheidemann is guilty, in the closing part of his letter, of what German Socialists have called "murder patriotism." He wants Germany to conquer France at the earliest possible moment and to force peace on that country, although, being fully acquainted with German imperialism, he must know what sort of a peace this would be. Moreover, leading German Socialists have often said that the victory of German militarism would enormously strengthen the reactionary forces of Germany, and that only defeat could lead to revolution and progress. He even takes up the exact position of the professional German patriots in this country, claiming that Germany in the early part of the war had everywhere been victorious, that all contrary statements were lies, that German victory was absolutely certain. He goes so far as to claim that the German Socialists have full responsibility for this war, and we may even say that he demands they should have full credit for carrying it on. He quotes Bebel's statement to the government in the Reichstag in 1904: "Gentlemen, you cannot carry on any victorious wars henceforth without our aid."

But Scheidemann's "murder patriotism" is a less serious matter than his perversions of the truth. He says that the whole German people are united for the war and that the Socialists in the Reichstag unanimously voted the war credits. He does not mention the fact that there was a strong minority against the action in the Socialist central committee, and that the radical minority in the Socialist group in the Reichstag was bound by party ties to vote with the majority. Last year, it will be remembered, 47 out of 111 Socialist members were against voting military supplies to the government. At least a part of this radical group certainly stood with the minority of the central committee and demanded that Socialist principles be maintained. What do Socialist principles require? There can be no doubt whatever of the answer.

Bebel and Liebknecht refused to vote the war credits in 1870. If two men can take such a stand against the whole of the Reichstag in 1870, surely 112 can safely take the same position today.

III.—How the international Movement Received the Action of the German Party

The Socialist press of the world—with the exception of a part of the American and British publications—received the action of the German Party, or of its majority, with the most extreme indignation. Het Volk, the official organ of the Dutch Party, declared that there was no doubt that Germany was the aggressor, and Troelstra, the leader of the party and a moderate to boot, said that he hoped the international would be reorganized on a new basis after the war.

The Volkszeitung of New York, the leading paper of the German Socialists in the New World, has attacked the German Party leadership in editorial after editorial. It declared it to be "simply unbelievable that our comrades suffered themselves to be driven into their incomprehensible position through fear of the bugaboo of Russian despotism." The Volkszeitung contends that the German Party had no grounds whatsoever for this fundamental abandonment of Socialism.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung took the same position. It denounced the action of the German Party, especially for the paralyzing effect it would have upon the masses who had been taught that Socialists were opposed to war. The Arbeiter Zeitung summed up the case in these words: "The famous Social Democracy has delivered our cause a blow from which we shall certainly not recover soon," and it continued:

"The circumstance that we see Russia on the side of the Western powers undoubtedly makes the matter complicated for the judgment of the average man of the people. It appears to be clear that one must put himself on the side of those who are fighting against the 'Realm of the Knout.' But Russia is no longer the centre of the reaction in Europe as it was sixty years ago; Germany has taken its place. Besides, the political constellation is a direct result of the politics of Bismarck—i.e., of his unnecessary humiliation of France, which was thus directly driven into the arms of Russia. These circumstances, moreover, make very much less the danger to civilization which might result from a possible defeat of Germany."

Among numerous illuminating arguments of the New York Volkszeitung several deserve special mention. It points out, for example, that the victory of Germany would have inevitable result in the destruction of the French republic and the resurrection of the monarchy. It demands that neither France nor Germany should be crushed after the war. And finally, it asserts in the most positive way that Germany was the aggressor. For example, it brings this decisive argument against the "patriotic" New York Staatszeitung:

"The German Emperor, said the Staatszeitung, declared war constitutionally, because Germany is attacked, and the whole German people will support the War Lord, the greatest of generals, in repelling this attack. By whom has Germany been attacked? Up to now no one had heard that was had been declared because Germany had been attacked, as thought, rather from the official declarations of the German authorities and the Kaiser, that the grounds for war lay in the

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obtained from voting. Nobody can deny that it was open to the German Party to do so at the present time. But the main point is that the majority not only forced the minority to vote for the credits, but actually labeled the Kaiser's war as a defensive war and so gave it their moral support.

It must be noted that both before and after the war Vorwärts, which shapes its course very largely according to the desires of the revolutionary Socialists of Berlin, who constitute the majority of its readers, took a very different position from that of the Central Committee. Over and over again

in the days before the war, it declared that Austria was responsible for the war, that it might lead to defeat and to revolution, and it even went so far only a day or two before the war broke out, as to say that even Russian mobilization was not sufficient ground for the declaration of war by Germany. And even since the war Vorwärts has used every effort to keep before the German people the fact that France and Belgium are being attacked and invaded. It has pointed out that the French people are resisting to the utmost, and that the Belgians are doing the same, and that this is no more than should be expected. Vorwärts has

(Continued on Page Three)

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# Quarterly Report of the Secretary of Alberta Fed. of Labor

To the Officers and Members of Central Labor Bodies and the Local Trades and Labor Unions of the Province of Alberta Affiliated with the Alberta Federation of Labor:

Fellow Brothers and Workers:—In presenting to you my quarterly report, I would impress upon you the fact that the annual convention will be held in the city of Calgary on Monday, October 12th, and that bodies should lose no time in making preliminary arrangements regarding said convention.

Your Executive has not as yet met in session to deal with the legislative program. There is nothing definite that the Legislature will meet prior to the convention; therefore it is felt that the monies of the Federation will be conserved by holding the Executive sessions on days immediately preceding the convention. In this manner all legislative matters considered may be discussed by the convention prior to their presentation to the government.

During this month, Mr. Fred Bancroft, vice president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, conferred with President Jones and Vice President Alford in Lethbridge, and with Vice President Vothke and Secretary Bellamy in Medicine Hat. Labor matters in general were discussed, most important being the conferences regarding the new Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario. From reports received from these officers, the opinion seems to prevail that it would be unwise for our Federation to ask for amendments to the present Act in this Province. The new Ontario Act appears to be so vastly superior that it behooves us to press for absolutely new legislation along the principles of the Ontario Act.

President Jones and Vice President English attended the convention in Calgary of the Railway Engineers and Firemen, when over 700 delegates were assembled. Your officers received assurance that the Legislative Committee of the organization would cooperate in every way with the Federation in an endeavor to have a new Workmen's Compensation Act enacted. It is expected that their legislative representatives will accompany the Federation Executive when the Legislature is approached for this legislation. It is pleasing to know that the Federation has in this way become in closer touch with one of the strongest organizations in Canada, and it means much for our future advancement.

It is interesting to note that up till the time your Federation officers took up the matter with the congress, nothing had been done by that body re the Sleuter case reported in my last report. We have subsequently been assured that the matter would have the earnest consideration of President Waiters and his colleagues.

In addition to matters referred to in my last report, the Electrical Workers, through the Federation, are asking for important legislation, and a copy of the prevailing law in Saskatchewan will be used as a basis of demands.

On June 31st your secretary forwarded to the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, a letter of sympathy with the Unions, widows and orphans so sadly distressed through the Hillcrest Disaster. After a conference by telephone with President Jones, your secretary advised that he proceed to Hillcrest as a representative of the Federation. On his return our president reported that the number of men that went into the

mine previous to the explosion was 237, saved 48, bodies identified, 130, unknown 6, not recovered 3. All heads of families were wiped out with the exception of thirteen in town. President Jones wrote Premier Sifton on behalf of the Federation asking that a commission be appointed to investigate the fatality. At present the executive has under consideration demands whereby the mine workers will be more fully protected, both regarding working conditions and compensation.

In connection with the Hillcrest disaster, it may be well to state that at the Saskatchewan and Alberta conferences of the Typographical Unions held in Medicine Hat in July a resolution of condolence was passed and a printers' two-bit fund organized. This subscription list will be presented to practically all Union printers in the two Provinces, and with contributions of 25 cents a head, it is expected that the Typographical Unions will exhibit their sympathy in a tangible manner. Your secretary personally believes actions along similar lines by the various trades Unions would be to the credit of the workers of the Province, who, though suffering to an extent from the current depression, cannot realize the extent of the disaster that occurred in the Hillcrest mine and the resultant sufferings of women and little ones.

The Typographical conference has asked for the assistance of the Federation to secure proper ventilation sanitation laws in the Province, and proper factory inspection. In this connection the complete labor laws of the State of New York have been secured through Commissioner of Labor James M. Lynch, formerly president of the International Typographical Union.

The Typographical conference passed a strong resolution favoring the establishment of Provincial Federations of Labor in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and will ask the Trades and Labor congress to give energetic assistance to the proposal.

During the past few months a number of court decisions re Compensation Act cases have been adverse to the workers, and your Executive will endeavor to have legislation enacted to cover such cases.

In Medicine Hat, the city council has launched a scheme to withhold a certain percentage of the wages of laborers working for the city for a certain period. It is expected this matter will be taken up with the government and if the law at present permits such action by municipalities, contra legislation will be asked for.

The Federation finances are in good shape. On July 31, 1913, the balance was \$217; on July 31, 1914, the balance is \$771.51, with practically no outstanding accounts. The affiliated membership is therefore assured that the monies have been guarded carefully; though heavy expenditures will be necessitated through future executive sessions and legislative delegations.

The forces are still under the distressing spell of business depression and financial stringency, but are full of fight and optimism, and your secretary looks forward to a convention in October that will be a boon to trades unionism in the Province of Alberta.

To those Unions which have not remitted their current per capita, I would ask early attention to the matter. While the Executive desires to

display leniency on account of prevailing conditions, it is expected all Locals will make every effort to meet their obligations towards the work of the Federation.

Fraternally yours,  
Alberta Federation of Labor,  
B. M. BELLAMY,  
Secretary

### WHAT HE GIVES

A man marries a woman, builds a house and puts her into it. Then he goes about his business and she devotes herself to her household tasks. As the years pass, children come, and the wife gives up every personal interest and devotes herself to them. She may not be especially strong, but she gets through her duty as millions of women have done before her, and it is not until she is forty-five or fifty, and the children are less of a responsibility and the house runs more smoothly, that she has time to draw a long breath and to think, a little timidly, about resuming some of the pleasures and pursuits which she has so long foregone. And then, gradually, she begins to realize the ghastly truth that she cannot resume these things; she has lost her spring, her resiliency, her initiative. She has been so busy in such a narrow groove for such an extended and unbroken period that she feels utterly incapable of anything else. And her husband, with half-irritated tolerance, wonders why his wife is so much older and less interesting than the wives of Smith and Jones.

Does it ever occur to him that she has nothing to fall back on because he has brought her nothing? All those busy, taxing years when she was drained to the uttermost, what did he do for her? He bought her things, and told her to do what she wanted, but he never took the trouble to keep her soul alive. He was engrossed in business, and left the house and children to her. He never cultivated her interest in anything; he never gave her his man's point of view in regard to the trifling matters that loomed large on her horizon; he forgot to encourage her small talent for singing or playing. When he came home at night, he was so tired with making money that he could not go anywhere with her. He might have known that if she was the fine woman he had loved she would rather have a little less money and a little more human companionship.

And now he wonders why she is narrow and dull. Does he not know that he and he alone, had the opportunity to keep her youthful and gay? If he had cared to develop her, if he had had the patience to educate her, and the love to develop her, if he had brought her sweetness instead of carelessness, she would have bloomed instead of withering, and be more vitalized today than when he married her.

"Why, I give her everything," says such a husband in utter astonishment. Everything? He gave her clothes and food and shelter. Mentally, spiritually, he brought her nothing. He starved her for the food which would have kept her individually alive. And now he has a dull, limp woman on his hands instead of an intelligent companion and a quick, fond friend.

Some strong women are able to do these things for themselves, but the frail ones are as dependent upon their circumstances as a rose tree is dependent upon the soil in which it is planted. Women need care, sympathy, encouragement. The narrow women are frequently the women whose husbands have never taken the time to broaden them as only a man can broaden a woman.

"I have given her everything," says such a man complacently. And he would stare at you in amazement if you told him the truth: "You have given her nothing."—Ex.

# German Socialists And The War

(Continued from Page Two)

gone so far that bourgeois correspondents have caught its drift and praised it for its courage. For example, it protested against the treatment of the civilian population of Belgium and said that it was doing no more than the German law allowed the Landsturm to do in case of invasion of Germany. Incidentally, it may be said that the declarations of the German government itself leaves no doubt whatever of its organized and purposeful brutality—the evident object being to save troops which might be required to guard the line of communications by keeping the population in terror. Not only was the whole city of Louvain "punished" according to German government declarations, but official warnings issued to the French and Belgian governments threatened that the war might become brutal and cruel, while putting the blame, of course, on France and Belgium. This is in direct contrast to a similar declaration of the French government, which was merely an appeal to the civilized conscience of neutral countries.

The Vorwarts' editors, facing the danger of instant execution under martial law, continued their intrepid exposures from day to day. Another splendid illustration was printed in a New York Times dispatch of September 10:

The Vorwarts of Berlin says that war prisoners are now being treated badly in Germany as the result of the revulsion of feeling caused by the press criticism of women who at an earlier stage of the war gave cigarettes and chocolates to prisoners arriving at the railway station.

The Vorwarts cites the cases of a nurse who was severely reprimanded for writing his will for a dying French count, and of the killing of a Belgian clergyman in a prison camp in Saxony on the ground that he had incited a civilian attack on the Germans in Belgium.

The Vorwarts concludes by asking whether the troops have not instructions to afford proper protection to prisoners of war.

The New York Call produces more evidence concerning the courageous attitude of the Vorwarts:

The Vorwarts did not even have a line of comment on the matter of the Socialists voting in favor of the war budgets. Had the comrades of the Vorwarts felt that it was a right step on the part of the Socialist parliamentary group they would have defended their action. Of course the censor would not have prohibited the publication of an article in favor of the Socialist parliamentary group.

When Germany entered Belgium the Vorwarts could not say any more than the following:

"Now when the war god reigns supreme not only over Time but also over the press, we cannot say about the invasion of Belgium what we would like to express about it. . . ."

When it became a well established fact that Italy had decided to break the Triple Alliance, every "patriotic" German cried out against Germany's former ally. But not the Vorwarts, instead of condemning Italy, it spoke enthusiastically in favor of its maintaining the position of neutrality. Regarding Italian neutrality, the Vorwarts said:

"Unfortunately, we also hear workers condemning the position of Italy—workers who have for years been considered as enlightened, and to whom the menace of imperialism has been preached for years. We must confess the preaching evidently was not very effective. . . ."

On Monday, August 3, when the Social Democratic group in the Reichstag decided to vote in favor of the war budget, the Vorwarts printed an article condemning German "patriotism" and the "patriots" who suddenly became warriors for "freedom against Caesarism."

The article, which is entitled "War Against Caesarism" expresses the fallacy of German patriotic jingoists who have for years been trying to plunge the country into a war by crying that it is being menaced by the enemy.

It also ridicules the position of the government which for years has sided with Russian barbarism and the Czar and persecuted Socialists for "insulting" Nicholas, but which suddenly changed its front and adopted the stand of Marx, Engels and Bebel, who always spoke of the necessity of smashing the Czar's rule.

"Since the above-named leaders of the Social Democracy expressed their opinion that it was necessary to wage a democratic war against Russian despotism, conditions have changed considerably."

"Russia today is no longer a stronghold of reaction, but it is a land of revolution. The overthrow of the monarchy and Caesarism is now the aim of the Russian people in general and the Russian worker in particular."

The article then goes on to state that shortly before the war was declared Russia was in the midst of a revolutionary blaze that was sweeping the country. Caesarism has not been weakened by the declaration of war but on the contrary it has been considerably strengthened. The war has given the despotic government a change to distract the hatred of vast numbers of Russian people against the monarchy and Caesarism, and gain the confidence of the people by its tactics

against the Germans. By its agitation the German Socialist Democracy had shown the Russian people that its enemy is not across the border, but right in their home.

Nothing was more unpleasant to the Russian reactionaries, the "real Russian" jingoists, than to hear of the great peace demonstrations of the German Socialists," continues the editorial. "Oh, how glad they would have been to come out to the revolutionary working class in Russia and say, 'Why, the German Socialists call upon the people to war against the Russian people.'"

"The 'little father' at St. Petersburg would have felt as though a great burden had been removed from him. He would have exclaimed: 'That's just what I need! Now, that the German Socialists call upon the people to war on Russia, my worst enemy, the revolutionary movement has broken its backbone. The international solidarity of the working class is now smashed, and I can get a chance to let out a yell of patriotic nationalism. Oh, I am saved!'"

Prussian militarism, extending the normal methods of Prussian absolutism (we saw it at Zabern), to more civilized countries, finally aroused not only the public opinion of all countries, but the action of the International Socialist Movement. Even this, as we see from the following dispatch, was not enough to detach the Socialist Nationalists from their new alliance with the Kaiser. Here we have the beginning of the end. "Socialistic" Nationalists are taking one road, International Socialists another. The dispatch reports that "a part of the board" of the German Party indignantly protests against the action of the International Bureau:

"Vorwarts published declaration of board of German Socialist Party, strongly condemning the manifesto of the Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau. Part of board indignantly protests against concealment of step by Executive Committee to German Socialist Party, which so had no opportunity to counteract. Part of board protests against suspicion expressed in manifesto against German soldiers' humanity; states that manifesto is inciting neutral countries against Germany while concealing Belgian franc-tireurs' and Russian Cossacks' atrocities."

We need not doubt that a considerable part of the board, a still larger part of the Reichstag members, and perhaps even a majority of the Party members will remain with the International. It is probable that at least 400,000 members of the German Party still maintain the revolutionary position and that these members will grow rapidly in case of military defeats. If we remember, also the very violent and successful anti-military agitation of Karl-Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg during the last year, we may confidently hope for a revolutionary outcome—provided the war lasts long enough for a revolutionary movement to develop, say six months or a year. For it must be recalled that the German workmen in the last few months have been more embittered than ever. Rosa Luxemburg, it will be recalled, collected 32,000 cases of recent military abuses and even secured over a thousand persons who had the courage to offer themselves as witnesses against the military authorities.

So there is every reason to give credence to the widespread expectation of a German revolution after a crushing defeat, as we read, for example, in the dispatch of a Danish correspondent of the New York Times:

"The Socialist workmen—what of them? Their newspapers reveal a strong undercurrent of criticism and apparently patriotic protestations. The Socialist Journalists of Germany are experts in implying sedition in cleverly written articles under the guise of patriotic appeals. Their comments reveal a differentiation between Germany's war against Russia and Germany's war against Belgium, France and England. Their advice to the workmen to defend his country zealously against the Russian rings true; but their opposition to attacks on the western countries is evident."

"When the German soldiers return home and tell the story of the war and compare notes with their Socialist comrades there will be a terrific upheaval against the theory of 'Kanonfutter' (food for powder), which is really the foundation of the whole military system of the country. The ex-

the supposition that the militarism of Germany was so powerful as to force France and England to call in Russia to help to crush it, a supposition absolutely justified by the subsequent difficulties of the Allies.

Very wise is Kautsky's remarks that the objects of the war would first crop out when the relative strength of the various powers is settled. Then the victors will suddenly have the courage for all sorts of demands.

However, some results of the war already appear as highly probable, especially in reference to the nations not directly involved. The United States, for example, is sure to get very great benefits. Moreover, this will have the result that American industries will develop to such a degree that Europe will be absolutely unable to continue her vast armaments and still compete effectively with us.

Next Japan, China, India, Persia, Turkey, etc., will be in large measure relieved from the oppression of the European powers. This will not only strengthen them but will lead to a second result of world-wide benefit. For the stronger these outlying states become, the less practicable is the continuation of the present imperialistic politics of the great powers.

Kautsky is also absolutely confident that there will be a great shifting of the balance of political power within each nation, and that this shifting will be in favor of the democracy, though he does not hazard any calculation as to how it will go. In fact, he says at the beginning of his article that his mouth is closed on the most important phases of the situation.

Kautsky's conclusions seem most mistaken and unfortunate. He makes an appeal for party discipline as being especially necessary in war time. On the contrary, one of the greatest results to be hoped for from this war is the destruction of Prussian military discipline and then of Prussian Socialist discipline, its direct result—a method of organization totally unjustified in more democratic countries. The heat with which Kautsky speaks of this matter, however, leads one to suppose that he sees a very near menace of a party split. We can confidently hope that his feeling is correct and that the reformists will be thrown out as they were in Italy. They can then form a powerful and very valuable social reform party with the bourgeois radicals—a party which will not make any pretense to internationalism. This will leave the Socialist Party in exclusive control of Socialism and internationalism.

But we can find still stronger German Socialist authorities against the action just taken by the German Party. The Volkszeitung of New York reprints an article by Engels for the Neue Zeit in 1892, in which occurs the following passage:

"No Socialist of whatever nationality can wish the triumph of the present German government in the war, nor that of the bourgeois French republic, least of all that of the Czar, which would be equivalent to the subjection of Europe, and therefore the Socialists of all countries are for peace. But if it comes to war nevertheless, just one thing is certain—this war in which fifteen or twenty million armed men will slaughter one

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another, and all Europe will be laid to waste as never before—this war must either bring the immediate victory of Socialism, or it must upset the old order of things from head to foot and leave such heaps of ruins behind that the old capitalist society will be more impossible than ever and the social revolution, though put off until ten or fifteen years later, would surely conquer after that time all the more rapidly and all the more thoroughly." Engels, then, expected the advance of Socialism from a general European war, not through the patriotic defense of any country by the Socialists, but through the revolutionary action of all at the proper moment. The victory of Germany would be quite as bad, or almost as bad, as the victory of Russia.

But, better still, we have a very wise expression of Karl Marx bearing immediately upon the situation, in an address to the International Workingmen's Association, delivered on September 9, 1870. In this address he made the following remarkable prophecy:

"Do the Pan-Germans really believe that the freedom and peace of Germany are assured, if France is driven into the arms of Russia? If the fortunes of war, the arrogance of victory, and the dynastic intrigues of Germany, result in the plunder of French territory, two ways remain open: Either Germany must become the open tool of the Russian spirit of conquest, or it must prepare itself, after a short period, for a new 'defensive' war. Not one of the 'localised' wars, but a race war against the allied Slav and Latin races."

Here we have, in Marx's bitter satire, a branding of the idea that the present German war is a "defensive" one, in view of Germany's conquest of 1870, and also of the pretended efforts of the German government to "localize" it.—New Review.

## Canadian Pacific

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THE MILITIA—THE WORKER—HIS CRITICS

Quite a little comment has been caused in patriotic circles in this town at the disinclination of some of the miners to join the militia, while the editor of the "the only patriotic paper in town" has paused for a moment in his harmless pastime of smudging his window with red and blue spots to breathe dire threats upon all who dare utter any remark disparaging to this particular force. It may be stated right here that the miners have an objection to the militia, but they have not extended this objection to the volunteers, for one has only to look down the list of men who left Fernie to go to the front and fight, to discover that a number of them were miners from Coal Creek. We may be wrong, but we have no hesitation in stating that some sixty per cent were union men and members of the U. M. W. of A. This may be incorrect, in which case we are willing to stand corrected. Nevertheless, every fair and unbiased individual will immediately see that the miners of this camp have more than done their share in providing "food for powder" at the front. Now, Mr. Reader, let us have a look at the number that the tradesmen of this town have provided for the volunteer contingent. So far as we know there has been but one solitary member from a tradesman's family in this town who has offered to bear arms in the defense of the Empire. Remember, there may have been many who volunteered but were not chosen, of this we cannot speak. Now the question naturally occurring to the fair-minded individual is: Why were the middle class so anxious to let one particular class have all the glory? Was it because their generosity is so munificent that they would not dare rob the wage-earner of an opportunity to get killed? Did they think that they had done their little bit when they stuck a flag on their building or a few yards of hutting on their shop fronts? There are among the citizens of Fernie men capable of unbiased judgment, and we do not wish any remark to be taken as personal, but we do wish to impress on these citizens the simple truth why the coal miner has an objection to the very name of the militia. Both on this side and the other side of the arm of the force has been used to protect the masterclass in his efforts to defeat the worker. On Vancouver Island the miner found the militia defending the Celestial who was stealing the bread out of his family's mouth. He saw Mr. Bowser's Chinese guarded by militia; he saw the job that should be his, in his "own country" (that he is now asked to defend) given to the Celestial, and the militia was used to save the Chinaman's skin in case the white miner kicked. Nevertheless, when the call came for VOLUNTEERS these men responded; when the call came for FIGHTING MEN, they went. But now there is a call for militia they do not seem so eager—Why?

The incidents referred to above are too recent in the minds of those who abhor a militia uniform, but now, on another page is a report of the alacrity with which the authorities use those who have sworn to defend their country and countrymen, when the workers refuse to accept conditions imposed upon them that spell a decrease in their standard of living. Rossland and Nanaimo have already had their unpleasant experiences with the militia, and now Revelstoke is added to the list. These are all in the province of British Columbia, the white man's paradise! Similar incidents in the eastern provinces and the various states of the republic to the south of us are too numerous to mention. Even in democratic England Featherstonehaugh is not forgotten by those now residing in this country.

The ordinary business man does not give the members of the working class much credit for intelligence, and this, in many instances, is not to be wondered at, judging by the rapidity with which members of the working class forget, or at least do not remember, the treatment meted out to them. There is a proverb which says "The pitcher goes many times to the well but gets broken at last." This is the case with the working class. The feeling of dislike for the militia is consequent upon the treatment which they have been met with. The quotation of Portia, "I would rather tread the primrose path of dalliance," applies to those patriotic individuals who bubble over with enthusiasm in their love of country provided it does not disastrously affect their material interests. Every day we see more and more exemplified that economic liberalism is a directing factor of our interests. The worker does not appreciate the militia for good and sufficient reasons—to him. The business man disdains shouldering a rifle when his own affairs may be placed in jeopardy during his absence. In the light of working class philosophy ethics are determined by the individual's material surroundings, and not as the ideologists claim that the reverse is the rule.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE MENTALLY BLIND

Ask anybody from the prairie provinces how business is, and the chances are the reply will be "Rotten!" Ask anybody from Fernie how business chances are, the reply will be "Rotten!" Does this suggest anything particular? Yes; that there is a similarity regarding the state of affairs in both localities. Right enough. Does it suggest anything else? Yes; that this is going to be a hard winter for many people throughout the country. So far so good. On the prairie wheat is grown; from this grain flour is produced and with flour there is but little labor required to transform it into bread.

In Fernie, Michel, Corbin and at other points along the Pass there is abundance of coal. On the prairie it is fully expected that the residents will suffer because of insufficient warmth being procurable, they not having the money to buy coal. In Fernie and the other mining camps along the Pass the problem confronting many of the workers is how are we going to feed ourselves and families through this winter. Where does the shoe pinch? In other words, who is to blame for this idiotic state of affairs? Some may hurl their shafts of bitterness at the capitalists. This is a boomerang—the sheerest nonsense. Instead of going so far afield to find a peg on which to hang their hat, keep the hat on and in nine cases out of ten the individual wearing it is the man to blame.

When it is a question of operating machinery of all kinds the working class displays great intelligence. They dig coal, but cannot buy, therefore suffer inconveniences. The farmer tills the soil, sows and reaps grain, but has not the money to buy coal.

What is the reason for this anomaly? The farmer and the miner allowed themselves to be hoaxed at election times in voting into power those who make the laws for the protection of the class that controls the destinies of the working class. be they miners, farmers or other aggregations of the producing class. A hundred years hence (perhaps less) when the historians examine the records to see the character of the individuals who were living in the previous centuries, he will be puzzled to explain their actions and will wonder what kind of brain they possessed. If charity covereth a multitude of sins then he (the historian) will put a mantle of generous proportions over the sins of omission and commission of the so-called enlightened electorate.

Government elevators, government ownership of railroads, coal mines, etc., old age pensions, compensation acts and so forth may slightly improve the conditions of a few individuals, but they can never extricate the working class from the abyss of exploitation.

To accomplish their own salvation it must be through the medium of education, and that education they are now being taught in the school of hardknocks. They (the workers) have allowed themselves to be hoodwinked so often and for so long that they surely will realize that the only route to follow in order to see their way out of the wilderness is firstly to throw off the blinkers that they have worn so placidly and join those of their class who are making a thorough study of why conditions are as they are. It may be "A long way to Tipperary," but there is a goodly crowd now travelling it, and with the continuance of hard times as a spur, they who are suffering will be more receptive to the teachings of the students of the "dismal science" clubs.

Mr. Working Man, no matter whether you are in mine, workshop or on a farm, it is up to you to get busy and study where you stand in society today. If your cow fell in the mire, Mr. Farmer, you wouldn't simply stand by doing nothing but growl and swear at the Road Department, but would be putting forth every effort to pull the beast out of the hole. Apply the same intelligence to your present difficulties; get yourself out of the hole, not by railing at somebody else, but by studying the root causes of your trouble. This applies with equal force to all wage earners.

At the coming convention of the A. F. of L., to be held in Calgary, Monday, October 12th, there will be a strong delegation representing District 18, U. M. W. of A., consisting of officers of the District and Locals. One of the vital questions to be discussed after the adjournment of the Convention is the unemployed problem, in which there will be participants from all the labor organizations that have headquarters in Calgary, and also the civic authorities will be on hand to say what they deem the best plan to pursue to meet the emergencies present and prospective.

It is no use blinking our eyes to the fact that there is considerable privation right in our midst. Work in this locality has been fitful since the beginning of the year, and now it is near the vanishing point. What is to be done? It is a fact that some days were taken without doing any work, and the increased destitution which is sure to take place before the Spring of 1915. Money has been subscribed for the Patriotic Fund, a portion thereof should be held for the purpose of ministering to the needs of the cripples on the industrial field. The city authorities should get busy making the preliminary arrangements to meet the exigencies that cannot fail to materialize.

It is little short of folly for this city to send money to Ottawa when every cent will be needed right here in this town. Tradesmen cannot be expected to donate money that will be sent to Ottawa and more likely than not never be seen back in this town. There are few if any dependants in Fernie, and unless a large number of married men volunteer we shall not have any more. In fact, with the number of single men in town there should not be any need for those with families leaving the front.

DOMINION TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One) ing to appoint an arbitrator, and place this privilege upon the government. Instead, which invariably appoints a member of the capitalist class, making a majority of the board favorable to the masters.

"Resolved, that we members of Manitoba District C. P. R. System Division No. 1, Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, instruct our delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to work for the repeal of the Lemieux Act."

This resolution was left over to hear President Watters' report, which was as follows:

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Because of the shortness of the session the time required to grant franchise, vote money and otherwise give aid to the privileged classes to further exploit labor, and to the illness of the Minister of Labor, the House had no time to devote to a consideration of the plea of the exploited for amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Draft amendments to the act were submitted to the government at the interview which took place in January. These amendments provide for men who have been discharged or are on strike, still being employees, within the meaning of the act, making the decision of the Minister of Labor final in appointing a board, giving authority to the minister to appoint a board, notwithstanding the absence of compliance with any of the provisions of the act, removing the penalty attached to giving and receiving benefits by and from a trade union, and preventing any court or judge from in any way interfering in the administration of the act. At subsequent interviews with the Minister of Labor these amendments were pressed for. Being advised that the Minister of Labor proposed to amend the act in some vital particulars, close watch was kept to see that nothing of an injurious nature was introduced. The minister repeatedly gave assurance that your representative, together with the representatives of the Railway Brotherhood, would be consulted before anything was done. With regard to several suggested amendments, such as the extension of the act to include all classes of labor and the prevention of workmen under penalty of refusing to work with a non-union man, your representative registered a vigorous protest. The latter provision was offered as the complement of the employer being prohibited from discriminating or discharging an employee because he was a member of a union. On the other hand suggestions were made to the minister that the Act could be amended, with advantage to all concerned, by providing for the appointment of a board on the application of either party to a dispute, in any or all industries not now affected by the act, without in any way interfering with the right to strike or to declare a lock-out, and that such application could be made by either party before or after a strike had been called or a lockout declared. The Act as it now stands requires the consent of both parties to the dispute; if amended as proposed to the minister, either party would have the right to obtain the appointment of a board.

"Two days before the session closed, while he estimates were before the House, in reply to a question by Mr. Carroll as to whether the Minister had under consideration during the session, amendments to the act, the minister said:

"I gave a great deal of consideration to some proposed amendments to this act, but we had not time to bring them down this session. It is my intention during recess to issue some kind of a circular—I will not send out the whole bill—calling the attention of labor unions and employers of labor to suggested amendments, in a general way, and asking what suggestions appear to them desirable." The Convention decided to wait for the suggested amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act to be submitted to the labor organizations for their approval or disapproval before moving any further in the matter. Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, addressed the Convention on the 24th, giving the same old political stump speech. Regarding unemployment, the speaker said it was a difficult problem; the greatest hardship was the want of money, and the impossibility of borrowing it. It had been said that the government could make money, but it is well known when this had been done, its value depreciated. It might, however, become necessary for the government to make an issue, but it would be a dangerous thing to do. Taken out of the hands of the government, and the unemployed worker wanted no charity, he desired to earn his every dollar. The government intended to do its utmost to solve the problem and better conditions generally.

The Minister of Labor came in for a great deal of criticism from delegates Moore and Farrington. The

latter, who had charge of the Vancouver Island strike, charged the Minister of Labor with being mainly responsible for the conditions now prevailing on Vancouver Island, owing to Crothers not having used the machine provided by the government to the best interests of the miners of Vancouver Island. He also accused him of making a statement that he (Farrington) the "foreign agitator" was responsible for the strike, and not the miners of Vancouver Island. And that he took this attitude for the benefit of the Washington operators so that they would get the coal trade as a result of the strike on Vancouver Island. Mr. Farrington emphatically declared that this assertion by the Minister of Labor was false, and that it was by repeated request of the Vancouver Island men for the assistance of the United Mine Workers owing to the very deplorable conditions that existed there, that they decided to go in there and to try and better the condition of the miners there. Further, that he was instructed to go there by the President of the U. M. W. of A., J. P. White, and that they had been on strike for a considerable time there before it was endorsed by the United Mine Workers.

The Hon. Crothers replied to Mr. Farrington, but his explanation was very unsatisfactory, and after a vigorous discussion, a resolution was adopted condemning the Minister of Labor on the ground that his department had failed in its duty in connection with this strike of the miners on Vancouver Island.

At the Friday's session I took the opportunity to ask the privilege of putting before the Convention a resolution from District 18. I would like to point out here that according to the rules of the Trades and Labor Congress, all resolutions should be in ten days before the Convention sits, and that resolutions put in after that can only be accepted by a two-thirds vote of the Convention. The privilege was accorded, and the vote taken and carried. The resolution was as follows:

"Owing to the awful disaster at Hillcrest, June 19th, 1914, in which hundreds of orphans and widows were left without bread winners, and were left entirely dependent upon the public for support, therefore be it resolved that the Trades and Labor Congress in convention assembled vote a sum of money towards the aid of these widows and orphans."

The convention decided to hand the resolution over to the Ways and Means Committee for consideration. The committee decided, after getting my explanation of the conditions prevailing through distress, to recommend the convention to donate the sum of \$500 to the Hillcrest Relief Fund, same to be forwarded to A. J. Carter, Secretary-Treasurer of Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A. I am pleased to say this resolution was carried unanimously by the convention. There were over 60 resolutions submitted to the convention for consideration. Most of them were requests for legislation to benefit the working class, and at times there was considerable discussion by the delegates upon these merits of such suggested measures. I had the honor of being on the Committee of Immigration, and only found it necessary to occupy a few minutes of the convention's time in expressing my views. I feel, however, that I expressed the views of the majority whom I represented, both on this matter and on the other matters that came before the convention. In my remarks to the convention I contended that if all the energy of the working class was put forward in an effort to unionize and educate themselves to realize their position in society, they would then be in a position in every country to make conditions such that emigration would not be desired, and further that they would not be in the position of appealing to the government for restrictions to control immigration. I pointed out to the convention that while the men I was representing were miners, we were responsible for the first compensation act and eight hour act introduced in the Dominion. Further that the mine workers were instrumental in electing the first labor representative to the legislative assemblies of the Dominion, who included such men as Hawthornwaite, Parker Williams and C. M. O'Brien. I expressed the opinion that if the delegates assembled, representing as they did thousands of labor men in the Dominion, would become as progressive as the mine workers there would be no need to ask the representatives in the houses of parliament for legislation to benefit the condition of the working class, as they would have their own members in the legislative halls ready to safeguard the interests of their class. There would be an end to begging and appealing—we should have our own men who would be thermometric conversant with our needs. Respectfully submitted, WM. GRAHAM.

"LUCILLE LOVE" CLAIMED TO BE FOUNDED ON FACT

Thrilling Experiences Shown on the Screen Were Enacted in Real Life by Grace Conrad

That "truth is stranger than fiction" is a truism so trite that it is beginning to lose its novelty. But it exemplifies the life of "Lucille Love," the wonderful serial film which is now being released by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company. For "Lucille Love, the Girl of Mystery,"

is founded on facts, and these facts occurred in the life of a girl of sixteen years of age.

(The above is from the Universal Weekly, and we must confess, after reading the strange adventures of Miss Conrad, who was born of French parents, but educated at Columbus, O., that the author of "Lucille Love" has found his heroine in real life.

At the behest of the local educational authorities a census was taken several months ago of the children of Fernie, West Fernie and the outlying community of Cokato. Fernie and West Fernie are under the jurisdiction of the City Board of Trustees, but Cokato's interests are under the Provincial authorities.

What action they have taken we do not know, but so far as any material evidence of it is concerned, it is by no means evident nor presumptive. Winter is fast approaching, and it is highly important that some steps be taken without further delay looking to the accommodation of the children of school age living in the western outskirts of the town. During the summer months a walk of a mile or a mile and a half does not work any great hardship upon a healthy child, but when the wintry blasts make their presence known, accompanied by heavy falls of snow, there are dangers and discomforts for children of tender years in tramping from Cokato to the Central school. Particularly as the only available route is along the railroad track of the C. P. R.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that parents are loth to send their youngsters to school, furthermore, as there are considerably more than the required number of school age living in the district under

consideration, the Educational Department ought to see to it forthwith that measures be taken to furnish the means of acquiring knowledge to the future citizens and citizenesses of Canada.

That the Department is fully alive to the situation goes without saying as they have had the data long enough to enable them to judge of the crying need of Fernie's suburb.

There is an old saying, "The Lord helps those who help themselves," hence would suggest that all adults in Cokato should come together in mass meeting and make a loud and insistent appeal to the Minister of Education that they be granted suitable educational facilities at an early date.

THE COKATO SCHOOL QUESTION

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ISIS THEATRE Fernie's Leading Picture Theatre Every Friday The World's Greatest Moving Picture Serial LUCILLE LOVE, The Girl of Mystery It is stiff a neck and neck sore of wits between Lucille and the spy, and Lucille escapes many more dangers. SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING Soloir Drama In The Fang of Jealousy 2 Reels—A gripping drama of the life of stage folk in which Jealousy plays the chief part. Full of dramatic incidents and a startling climax. Special Wednesday and Thursday, October 14-15, Bruce McRae in the The Famous Political Drama 4 Parts—THE RING AND THE MAN—4 Parts From the story by Cyrus Townsend Brady. COMING Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21-22, Charles Doherty 5 Reels—OLD CURIOSITY SHOP—5 Reels Produced by the British and Colonial Film Co. on Historical English grounds. Competition piece to "David Copperfield." KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE 1915

HEALTH PAST FIFTY Careful diet is of utmost importance to men and women past fifty years of age. It keeps up their strength, and the cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is a nourishing food, a curative medicine and a sustaining tonic to regulate the functions. It contains the medicinal fats of pure cod-liver oil and science proves that they furnish twice as much energy as other fish oils. It creates pure blood, sharpens the appetite, relieves rheumatism, strengthens the body and alleviates the ailments due to indigestion. Scott's is free from spices, alcohol or harmful drugs. Beware of substitutes.

# News of The District Camps

## COAL CREEK NOTES

Things are going from bad to worse up here. Since our last issue some of the mines have not started yet. No. 1 East and No. 1 South have worked two days.

The Methodist Church was again filled to overflowing on Wednesday evening last to hear Dr. Westman, of Calgary deliver his illustrated lecture "The Making of the Man." The first half of the programme consisted of views of the country of Canada which were well received. During the second half a large number of photographic slides were shown.

We learn that Wm. Puckey has received a large consignment of up-to-date music from the old country, among which is included the popular ditty, "It's a long way to Tipperary."

We are pleased to report that the choir of the Coal Creek Methodist church are making great headway under the capable tuition of Chas. O'Brien. Three prominent tenor singers are the latest addition. Practice for this week only will be Thursday evening at 7, instead of Friday.

Mrs. Dr. Workman and Mrs. Davy Martin are the committee for Coal Creek in charge of the sale of tickets for the Patriotic Ball to be held in Fernie on Thanksgiving night.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Booth have taken up their residence on Covo's street.

Harvest thanksgiving services will be held in the Methodist church. In the evening the choir will render the anthem "Rejoice in the Lord." The church will be decorated by the Ladies' Aid with contributions of flowers, fruit and vegetables. Owing to the hard times the church committee will not canvass the camp, but all who are asked to donate. Should any exhibitor require the return of his exhibit he should mark it "required." It is hoped that all who can will lend a hand with decorations on Friday night.

The local Moose thoroughly appreciated the late train placed at their disposal by the coal company on Monday night.

Miss Annie Billabrough, of French Camp, entertained a number of her friends on her birthday Saturday last.

## COLEMAN NOTES

place at a Slav wedding at which Mike was a guest. Mike had to find On Wednesday of last week Olo Gunget was brought up before Inspector Gunget on a charge of assaulting one Mike Goran. The affair took

\$3.00 and costs or spend one month at Macleod. The fine was paid.

A rather unfortunate accident occurred at McGillivray Creek Coal Co.'s mine on Wednesday of last week in which Paul Alozon received such injuries which terminated fatally on Thursday night. It appears that along with his partner they had just put up a prop. Alozon moved down the room a little way and his partner gave the prop a tap to see that it was secure. The prop, however, fell out of its place and fell, striking Alozon and dislocating his neck. Paralysis set in from which deceased succumbed.

The funeral took place on Saturday last from the parlors of Davis the undertaker to the Catholic Church, and from thence to the B. C. Cemetery. The members of Carbondale Local No. 227, and many friends, followed to the grave.

Joe Scott was up before Inspector Gunget, charged with assaulting Mrs. Malsack. For this little affair Joe was deprived of \$11 and costs, or two months detention in Macleod. The fine was paid.

On Thursday night a party of about thirty of the Coleman lodge of the I. O. O. F. journey to Bellevue to assist at the opening of a new lodge at Bellevue. A most enjoyable time was spent.

Collin McKenzie, from New Dayton, has taken over the duties of teller at the Bank of Commerce, Coleman.

Mrs. Davidson, of the Rebekah Assembly, Calgary, paid a visit to Coleman on Wednesday evening last and was entertained by the Rebekahs of the local lodge. After business a pleasant evening was spent.

Bob Easton is on a visit to his son Alexander in Wyndham, Montana.

Work at the International Coal Co. and McGillivray Creek Mines is the worst experienced in the history of both mines. Still we are not quite so bad as other mines in the Pass.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Fraser on Monday, Oct. 5th, a son. Mother and child both well.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Cox, a daughter. Mother and child well.

Married—At the Catholic Church, Monday, October 5th, by the Rev. Father Swenceski, O.M.I., of Fernie, Miss G. Doubrak to Mr. Walter Bobbitt, of Coleman.

Vice-President W. Graham and Mrs. Graham, returned Saturday morning from St. John's, N.B., where William has been attending the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress.

Several skirmishes took place at the celebration of a Slav wedding in Coleman on Monday. Up to the time of writing several casualties have been reported.

## BELLEVUE NOTES

Thursday evening marked the inauguration of a new lodge of the I.O.O.F. here in Bellevue, the Lyric Theatre being used for the occasion. G. M. Henderson was ably assisted by Odd Fellows of the surrounding district in initiating 58 of Bellevue's citizens into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship, and from information to hand they have the making of a lodge that will be a credit to the organization the world over. The following were elected to office for the first term: N. G.—H. Barlass; V. G.—Rd. F. Randall; R.S.N.G.—Dr. McKenzie; L.S.N.G.—W. H. Chappell, Jr.; R.S.V. G.—Walter Scott; L.S.V.G.—Dr. Moore; Warden—A. May; Conductor—J. Rudd; Recording Secretary—A. Hamilton; Chaplain—Rev. F. T. Cook; Financial Secretary—D. McMillan; I. G.—J. Painter; O.G.—J. Dudley; R. S.—S. Humble; L.S.S.—D. Davidson.

After business was concluded they adjourned to the Workers' Hall where supper was served by the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church. A most enjoyable evening was terminated in the wee sma' hours. We understand that the present dispensation will be kept open for one month, and that the lodge will meet every Monday evening in the Eagles' Hall until one more suited to their requirements is found.

Mr. Albert Hallworth pulled off an horticultural stunt that might be of interest to the Ledger readers in the Pass. He is the fortunate owner of a garden that is yielding peas still with a foot of snow over them. Did you have the lamb with 'em, Albert?

Dick Morrill, who has been under treatment here for cancer for some weeks, left on Thursday night looking pretty sick. He is travelling to Derbyshire, England.

The early and heavy snowstorm which visited here last week-end, caught many of the sporting enthusiasts. Some of them had a rather tough time getting home.

The adage "The early bird catches the worm" was amplified when Big Jack and his inseparable chum appeared with a good bag of ducks before breakfast on Monday morning.

Mr. A. Goodwin and Mr. W. Goodwin took in the Methodist concert at Frank. They report that Bob Dickson, Frank's celebrated comedian, was on the top of his form.

A Catholic Church is in course of construction here.

Barney Bovio has been idle some weeks, suffering from some minor throat trouble.

Mr. Sam Patterson was the successful competitor in the billiard tournament in Cole's Pool Room, for which he lifted a beautiful case of four pipes. Mr. W. Sloan was second, and he secured a similar case, but only two pipes.

Mr. Ostlund, solicitor, Lethbridge, was in town on business relative to the question of who owns the land on the south-west and west side of the Bellevue Mines, on which a number of Bellevue miners have built their houses. The West Canadian Co. claim ownership and wish the men to move their property. Some of the men have been living there for a number of years, some even before the above mentioned company got their title. They claim that they have been paying rent for same to the Hillcrest Coal Company. Mr. Ostlund, accompanied by James Burke, went over the disputed area on Saturday. Mr. Ostlund, who is handling the case for the men, left immediately for Calgary to visit the Land Titles Office.

The war for an estate is still raging here. The mine has been idle since Wednesday of last week, and it seems to be a question of doubt just when it will open up again. If one-tenth of the rumors are true, there will be a great need for the formation of a patriotic fund to support those who are without a job.

To those who have been anxiously enquiring when the next union meeting is to be held, will state for their information that the regular meeting will be held on Sunday next, October 11th, in the Workers' Hall, at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Williams has assumed the responsibilities of superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school.

operation for appendicitis in Diamond City Hospital last week, is reported as doing nicely. The operation was performed by Doctor D'Arc and G. B. Rose.

Jack Davis returned from his ranch again this week and made his headquarters at Tonys.

Big Paul returned from his home-stead the latter part of the week and started to work right away.

The court of enquiry, better known as the Board of Arbitration, did not meet as scheduled on Sunday, and the rumor that the tool trouble as regards fines of \$5.00 fell through is not without foundation. Quite a number were supplied with their back time last week and told to "git" on account of sending out dirty coal. One miner was also fined for smoking about the works on the surface.

Last Friday night at the union meeting a discussion arose as to the high cost of living, which is supposed to be caused by the war. One individual, however, went and told Oshaskis, the grocer, that the union were going to boycott him because he was charging too much for his groceries. Of course the storekeeper got wild about it, and wanted to know why the union was doing this. Who wouldn't? It would be well if these half-bred union men would savvy before they get talking too much about what goes on at union meetings.

Quite a strong staff of outside workers were kept busy on Tuesday clearing tracks from the snow that fell since last Friday. Cars that had been left standing on the tracks were blocked solid.

Robert Allen, of West Lethbridge, was visiting friends at Coalhurst for a few days this week.

Mrs. Gripps returned to Coalhurst Monday night from Regina, where she has been on a business trip to the ranch. The Pacific Hotel boasts a colored boy, bran new from sunny climes, who will shine shoes, carry heavy grips and do all kinds of other sensible tricks for a pleasant smile—and a few dimes. The proprietor has done well to add to his staff in such a manner, and everybody looks pleased.

The school was closed on Monday on account of teachers and children not being able to make the grade through the snow.

Geo. Unchelnicu, an outside worker had a narrow escape with his life on Saturday morning. He was working at the time about the box car loaders, and somehow he was down in the basement when the loader man started to operate the machinery, preparatory to loading a box car from the belts. Nobody seemed to be aware that a man was inside the basement until he let out a yell, and the loader immediately stopped the machinery. The unfortunate fellow got a very bad squeeze and is now an inmate of Diamond Hospital.

Songs, recitations and dancing was the order until the wee sma' hours, while Archie McDonald's fishing tackle was responsible for a good fish breakfast. After which the party betook themselves to the stubble, with the exception of two disciples of the celebrated Isaac, who tried their luck at fishing. Like the fishermen of old the anglers toiled all day, but caught nothing, whilst the gunmen were full of good excuses for their short comings. However, the slaughter was about equal to one bird per gun, whilst Jake brought down six chickens. There is no truth in the rumor that Mat Dennis shot Mike Torpy in the right side or the left side—or the other side, and from what we can learn everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The mine here worked one day last week, but as there is no prospect of work this week quite a bunch of miners got their cheques and pulled out.

Amongst those who left the camp are Allen Turner, James Cook, Frank Palmer, Joe Bishoff, John Hutchinson and Ed. Tumas, the latter returning to Montana, where he was formerly employed. Owing to snow falling continuously for the past 48 hours, the ground is covered to a depth of over two feet.

Most of the visitors to the Butte Ranch last week subscribed to a presentation to Mrs. Watson in recognition of her kindness to them on that occasion. The presentation will be made in the Lyric Hall on Wednesday evening.

Michel Notes

The mines have been idle two weeks and no signs of starting again yet.

Bert Davis and Joe Wilson came in from their hunting trip with a big black bear, one deer and one goat on Monday last.

A big dance was held in Crahen's Hall on Monday last, the hall being crowded. The dance was free, the musicians making no charge for services.

A. B. Trites was in town on Tuesday on business.

Mr. Tom Williams, mine inspector, was down here on Tuesday with Mr. G. O'Brien, giving instructions on mine rescue work. Mr. O'Brien will remain in Michel for two or three weeks and deliver lectures on the rescue apparatus and mine rescue.

The K.P.'s have changed their meeting night again, and in future will meet every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

International Board Member Rees and District President Phillips were down here on Sunday and addressed the local. The meeting was well attended.

District Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter was here on Monday auditing the Local Union books.

Nordegg Notes

On September 17th the statement was made in our paper that the sports here were not a success. That is not correct, as our sports were a decided success.

The statement is also made that the reports of men suffering with their eyes is much exaggerated. It is certain that the trouble is not near as light as your informant would have it appear.

I am asked to make the foregoing contradiction by the duly elected correspondent.

Beaver Mines Notes

On Wednesday of last week several inhabitants of Beaver, including Tom Moore, Jake Kodlec, Archie McDonald, Alex Thompson, Bill Brown, Harry Drew and John Loughran, accepted an invitation from George I. Wood, the genial manager of the Butte Ranch, about 7 miles from Beaver on the South Fork, to open the shooting season by making war upon chickens and other game which were said to be very plentiful in that locality. Mr. Wood also sent a conveyance in charge of Dennis Garbridge, to convey some of the party to the shoot, whilst Archie McDonald conducted the party.

The party were well equipped with shooting irons, fishing tackle, Burke's Irish, Alberta's Pride and other luxuries. They were joined at the ranch by the host, J. Shearer (assistant manager) and several other sportsmen from Coleman to assist her agent, Mrs. Watson (housekeeper) to cater for the party. Mike Torpy and Bert Lamb, who had charge of the threshing outfit, were also present.

In welcoming the party, the manager stated that the threshing outfit had returned that day after practically completing the threshing of all the corn and wheat in the district, and this was the first season that farmers in this district could boast of being able to complete threshing operations by the end of September. However, the credit was now and unfortunately the weather was excellent, while the men in charge did their work well. As a result the farmers were all very well pleased. He hoped the party could enjoy themselves thoroughly.

Coalhurst Notes

The mine worked three days last week and blocked the road tracks with loaded cars. Monday was idle.

Mr. Alfred McInnes, time-keeper, returned from a vacation up the Pass on Saturday. He reports a good time.

John Bert New late camp last week from parts unknown and is seeking a place to dispose of his labor power for Delta Mills.

Some of the Chinese business men were doing some heavy driving with the rig belonging to the Pacific Hotel last Wednesday night. The Chinks had evidently just returned from town about midnight and had no intention to wait, but the post got disgusted with the Chinese and bolted, smashing up everything in its stampede and returning to the stable. Mrs. Carter, who underwent an

single garment be withheld by a manufacturer or is supplied to any firm whatever, the war office will at once take over the factory at which it is made and run it, giving the firm a certain percentage of the profits.

The government has prohibited the exportation of raw wool from England to any other country.

(Confiscation! Eh? What! Interfering with private enterprise? We see what is done in time of stress, during war times to supply the necessities of life to men on the battlefield but in times of peace the workers on the industrial field have perfect freedom to starve or freeze to death. Rumour system, isn't it?)

Lethbridge Notes

C. J. Eckstrom, proprietor of the Dallas Hotel, Lethbridge, passed away on Sunday night at the Galt Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis, which suddenly overcame him on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Eckstrom was well and hearty on Wednesday. On Thursday noon he complained that he did not care for any lunch. He went upstairs to lie down. Members of the family going up after lunch found him in a state of great pain. Medical assistance was called, and he was rushed to the hospital where he was operated on at 5.30. The disease was found to be of a malignant form, but he withstood the test well, and on Friday and Saturday was reported to be progressing favorably. A turn for the worse came on Sunday, and during the night he passed away.

Mr. Eckstrom was well known to many of the members of District 18, and his hotel was the recognized rendezvous of members when in convention. The District Officers, upon receipt of the news of his death, immediately dispatched a message of condolence to the family, and instructed Board Member Larsen to attend the funeral.

Confiscation? No!

LONDON, Oct. 6.—According to the Yorkshire Post, the war office is taking drastic measures to secure an adequate supply of hosiery, underclothes, gloves and other woolen goods for the army and navy. All the manufacturers in Leicester, the chief center of the woolen industry, have been informed that their entire product of heavy goods must be placed at the disposal of the war office, and that if a

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In the olden days all roads led to Rome. These days they lead to the Co-operative Store at Coleman where a great

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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, Mirer's 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. Johnstone, 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.—H. Elmer, Sec.</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. 2829 Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in Union Hall, Maple Leaf. No. Sick Society.—Thos. G. Harries, Sec., Passburg, Alta.</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 132, 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. 1253 Meet Sundays, after each pay day, at Miners' Hall. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—Morgan, Secretary.</p>	

Major Jarero - Who Went For Zapata

By Emanuel Julius

Zapata—the Robin Hood of Mexico's southwest—is more than a man; he is a myth. Terrible Z (the last letter in the Mexican revolutionary alphabet) is more than a leader; he is a flag. Peons speak of Jesus and Zapata in the same breath. Praying peons often mumble Zapata's name when they mean to use Christ's.

Zapata and Jesus—rebels, both of them. True, they differ in some respects. However, the rough Zapata, like the gentle Jesus, fights for the landless, penniless, ragged scum of the earth. Jesus turned the other cheek. Zapata never does that. Jesus was crucified. Zapata is better equipped, having splendid rifles and quick-firing guns; so, there is little likelihood of his being "dismantled." The difference between Jesus and Zapata as fighters for the poor is one of efficiency.

Jesus had his Pontius Pilate. Zapata had his Major Pablo Zayas Jarero, erstwhile leader of 4,000 Huertistas in the "green valleys of Morelos," not many miles southwest of Mexico City. And this brings us to the story. Zapata is still in Morelos—a rich, beautiful country. Major Jarero isn't. That's an important difference. Z is an "in"; Major Jarero is an "out," a hopeless "out." The major is in New York, which is a compliment to the leader of the peons of Morelos.

As a major in the Federal army, Jarero had the unpleasant and difficult task of annihilating the rebel army of the southwest and sending Zapata to Kingdom Come. Don Pablo Zayas Jarero began four years ago; he quit recently. Zapata and his army are still doing business at the same old stand.

In the restaurant of the Whitehall Building, Battery Park, I met the major and heard his story. At the table were Mr. Carlo de Fornaro, noted caricaturist, author of "Diaz, Czar of Mexico," and Manuel Esteve, New York consul during Huerta's regime.

"About 2,000 Zapatistas were always carrying on a guerrilla warfare against my men," said Major Jarero. "Zapata's regular army had about 2,000 but he had a fighting force of at least 40,000 men, women and children (children fight for Zapata), who had and still have guns and ammunition ready to fight at a moment's notice. They tilled the soil most of the time, but never hesitated to leave their plows and grab their guns whenever they saw an opportunity to pick off a few of my men."

Asked how it happened that he permitted the peons to carry on such warfare, the major shrugged his shoulders and said:

"What could I do? Zapata owns the country down there. Every man I talked with would deny he was a Zapatista. It was hard to prove they weren't, since their guns were hidden. They do not fight habitually.

"They are just humble peons when they work on the land their leader stole for them, but as soon as they take their guns they become brave fighters who fear nothing.

"They would work quietly when they saw a company of my men march by, but they would count my men—I couldn't stop them—and when my men were gone they would quickly organize a force twice the size of my party, which may have had only fifteen men. Zapatistas would follow, set a trap and exterminate them. Then they would hurry back to their land, hide their guns and go to work. What could I do? Sometimes I wouldn't hear of my loss for weeks. It was awfully exasperating!"

The major frankly admitted that it was impossible to down Zapata's followers. Of course, the only action (from the major's viewpoint)—to execute the thousands of peons in Zapata's country—is impossible.

"Zapata is their god," Major Jarero continued. "The peons worship him. He is a Socialist, who knows little of the theory or philosophy of Socialism, but who instinctively understands its spirit. Zapata's secretary, a school teacher, is an intelligent man of pronounced Socialist views, who is the brains behind Zapata's bravery."

Zapata, according to the major, has an elaborate method of taking toll from the rich sugar plantations. As it takes considerable capital and expensive machinery to raise sugar, Zapata, probably unready to confiscate the lands, allows the rich to hire Zapatistas, provided sufficient sums are paid for the use of the land.

"Zapata," said the major, "is a village leader, almost a myth. He goes from village to village, never remaining longer than a night. When I was after him, I found it impossible to trace him because the peons everywhere gave my men wrong directions, often sending them into traps."

The major then told of an incident that showed the sort of hero-worship Zapata is in.

"I was looking for Zapata near the village of Jopista, in Morelos, and at last decided to give him up as a hopeless case. He looks like an ordinary Mexican, and Mexicans, in the main, look alike. At a little hotel, a man approached me with the time of day. He told me he wished I would find Zapata, the bandit. I soon became attracted to him and invited him to eat with me. He impressed me as a simple-minded man, quiet and sympathetic. We slept in the same bed that night. Next morning we parted. An hour later we learned that a score of my men were being attacked, so I hurried to their aid. We finally succeeded in saving some of them, and in doing so we took a prisoner. Of course, the usual thing is summary execution, which we decided upon. The peon said he would tell me something of great interest if I should order his freedom. 'Tell me what you know; I'll decide afterwards,' I told him. He answered that I had slept with Zapata. I tell you, Zapata is a funny sort of a man."

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Zapata is hopeless, said the major. He cannot be eliminated.

Former Consul Esteve interjected with this: "I believe the government should let Zapata have the country un molested. The more he is fought, the stronger he becomes. If he becomes Governor, he will become conservative before long."

"But Zapata scoffs at the idea of becoming Governor of Morelos," said Fornaro.

Said the major: "Every man suspected of being a Zapatista should be sent to distant States."

"Why not let the peons have what they want?" asked Fornaro. "They want land to work on."

"Oh," exclaimed the major, "that can't be done. They are too poor to pay for the land. They haven't the capital."

Miners and the War

Mr. John Wilson, in his monthly circular to the members of the Durham Miners' Association, says:

"If it were possible we might have selected a more congenial subject, for I confess I am against war in general, and was against this in particular in its origin, for I could not see what part or lot we had in the difference between Austria and Serbia, and if it had been confined to these two nations I should still have been against it. But how much wider and more complicated is the area and circumstances. It is quite clear that the Servian situation was but a pretext. It is the old fable of the 'Wolf and the Lamb,' in a slightly altered form, but with the same end in view. The triple alliance was to be used as a means for German aggrandisement, and as a consequence we have the whole of the European continent (with a probability of the far east) suddenly turned into a great armed camp, and the peoples who have no difference with each other are drawn from their peaceful and beneficial occupations, and turned into destroyers of property and mutual slaughterers.

What a change a short three months has wrought. Who in the month of May would have said that we in England would have been in such a war, with all its probable dread results as we are now brought face to face with? Who would then have said that before the month of August we should have landed an expeditionary force of 165,000 of our best, as our first quota, to stop in his wild progress the Mad Juggler of Europe? The probability might have been in his mind and the minds of other crowned autocrats, political intriguants, and those who profit by the manufacture of the material and instruments of war, but such an idea was far removed from the bulk of the population who are now being called upon to do battle against each other, because one man is full of the spirit of vaulting ambition and intoxicated with the idea that he rules by divine right, and as a consequence he, and he alone, must be the sole arbiter of and dictator in the affairs of nations, and who is so full of the wine of intoxication that he will not hesitate to take the first place when he speaks of the Almighty and himself until 'myself and God' has become a German proverb.

"Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." Surely there was never a clearer illustration of the truth than in the case of the German Emperor. At the commencement of the sad business it was Austria against Serbia; but hardly were the first shots fired before the Kaiser was launching his thunderbolts in the shape of ultimatum against Great Britain, small except Great Britain, and he tried to bribe us by what Mr. Asquith rightly designated—"A most infamous proposal." We were to be bought for the present and dealt with afterwards, when we had dishonoured ourselves as a cat's-paw, to effect his purpose. All his ultimatums were disgraceful, both in terms and in time. In one case a demand was sent at 7 p. m. Sunday, and an answer demanded by 7 a. m. Monday. Truly such arrogance was never seen, neither has it ever before entered into the heart of man to conduct an instance so glaring. We are past the cause of the war. Whatever may have been our diversity of views

"Why speak of capital?" Fornaro asked. "The peons are giving capital no thought. They have rifles—that is better than capital. Let the peons work on the land and they will let their rifles grow rusty from disuse."

But the major didn't seem to understand.—N. Y. Call.

PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURING

In 1855 it required 28 1/2 hours and 20 minutes' human labor to make 100 pair of shoes. According to the report of the commission of 1902 the labor required to produce the same number had fallen to 62 hours and 4 minutes.

By the old-style foot-power looms, it required 480 hours to weave 500 yards of cotton sheeting. In 1897 it required 16 hours and 35 minutes to produce the same quantity. The aggregate labor required for the production of these 500 yards of sheeting was 5,605 hours; with the help of the machine the time required is 52 hours and 45 minutes.

A century ago a workman, with the tools of that time, could make 5,000 pins a day. Now, with modern machinery, a workman can turn out the marvelously increasing number of 15,000,000 in the familiar papers ready for market.

In the increased production of food, agricultural machinery has played its part so that the bushel of wheat that in 1830 required 192 minutes labor for its production has been reduced to an average of about 9 minutes to the bushel.

In 1855 it took 275 minutes of labor to care for and raise a bushel of corn. In the year 1894 the average time required and been brought down to about 41 minutes.

In the manufacture of sugar the invention and mechanical improvements have brought down cost and prices. In thirty-five years it has been reduced from 2 to 3 cents per pound and the quality of sugar obtained from the beet has been raised from 6 to 8 per cent to 10 to 14 per cent.—Erie Journal.

have drawn attention to them in the labor press for the last quarter of a century. What the New York paper says is forcibly said, and will undoubtedly draw the attention of many to the child labor problem, who, before this, were unaware of the existence of such a problem. Publicity is the great cure for all such economic evils, and the greater the publicity given to everything appertaining to the sweatshop, the sooner will the sweatshop become a thing of the past. This is what the New York paper said, and it is well worthy of perusal.

The Factory Investigating Committee will see no more pathetic exhibits than the samples of child labor in the homes of New York which are already before it. These include artificial flowers, price tags, neckties and other work done by children of five and six years of age and upward, in long hours before and after school.

No interval of education interrupts the labors of the girls who had to make 576 violets and paste them in a wreath to earn 10 cents. Being 14 years old, she has her working papers, and by

tolling all day and much of the night she can earn the magnificent sum of \$2 a week.

"This is the hardest problem with which the committee has to deal. A general prohibition of child labor would prevent that household training in industry and helpfulness which in moderation has helped to develop character in thousands of men and women. Yet the abuses of home labor must somehow be attacked and conquered."

Of course the New York paper does not look at the situation from a working-class standpoint, and makes no explanation whatever of the conditions that drive parents to in turn drive their children to such unchildlike toil. The workers would remove these conditions, and give every parent the full product of his labor, so that there would be no necessity for him to exploit the labor of his children, or rob them of their childhood. It is good for the press to draw attention to all such abuses; the workers will draw attention to the remedy. By and by they will apply it.—Machinists' Journal.



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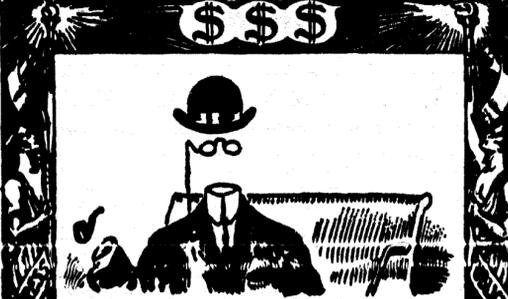


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Quality work, quick service, every detail, and best of the best and latest.



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**Minard's Liniment**

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

**Passburg Hotel**

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

**COLEMAN Liquor Co.**

Wholesale Dealers in

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Liquors

Cigars

Mail Orders receive prompt attention

Full supply of following for an appetizing meal to choose from.

**Beef, Pork, Mutton Poultry, Butter and Eggs**

Try our Cambridge Sausages for tomorrow's breakfast.

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VICTORIA AVE., FERNIE B. C.

**List of Locals District 18**

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
27	White Ash Mine	Wm. Harsh, Teber, Alta.
29	Bashhead	F. Wastley, Bashhead, Alta.
41	Beaver Creek	J. Longbrun, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
43	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 26, Bellevue, Alta.
5163	Blairmore	W. C. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmie	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
3327	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Casmere	Michael Warren, Casmere, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Garbutt, Corbin, B. C.
727	Chinook Mines	P. Swanson, Chinook, via Diamond C.
2514	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1563	Frank	Ernie Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1053	Hilkerest	Maek Stiger, Hilkerest, Alta.
1174	Lehrbridge	L. Moore, 1781 Bern Avenue, N. Lehrbridge
589	Lehrbridge Collieries	Frank Harrington, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2234	Nichel	Michel, B. C.
2582	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
102	Teber	A. Patterson, Teber, Alta.
3124	Georgetown, Casmere	Max Hector, Georgetown, Casmere, Alta.
1087	Brassau Mines	Harry McKenna, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

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**BAKER AVENUE**

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B. C.

A reign of blood does not disturb the masters. It means that the crop of profits will be at the greater.

Good roads may bring you closer to market, but they will not be of much benefit until you own the markets.

# How The British Government Averted Capital's Breakdown

By R. C. Wallhead

In the following article Mr. Wallhead, who is the Independent Labour Party candidate for Coventry, a manufacturing city in Warwickshire, England, points out how the British government propped up the bankrupt capitalists by issuing a medium of exchange based upon its credit and then borrowed from the same group, guaranteeing its own loan and promising to pay the bankers for something which they haven't got:

August 4, 1914, the day of declaration of war with Germany, will probably go down in history as the day upon which, by universal admission, the capitalist system was declared bankrupt. Capitalism, face to face with the Frankenstein monster of war, finds itself hopelessly smashed and cast aside by the monster it has called into being. Individualism has disappeared, overwhelmed in a great debacle, and the principles of Socialism have emerged as the saviour of society. Mr. Mallock utters no protest, the anti-Socialist Union band fingers muted instruments, while the Property Defense League thanks "God, from whom all blessings flow."

I do not want to enter into the details of all that happened during the first week of the war. It suffices to point out that those of us who have urged that Parliament may be used effectively, once the motive power is established, have been rather more than amply justified. The right to work, state insurance, maximum prices, national control of railways, State credit, etc., have all been vindicated and proclaimed inside one short week. "Immutable economic laws" have been broken past the hope of repair.

The inherent want of stability of the capitalist system has been clearly demonstrated, and its mean philosophy has been stripped bare and dragged into the light of day. Its frothy patriotism and its sickly pietism are exposed, for what they are worth.

Often has been uttered the damning indictment of capitalist methods in connection with the supply of armaments, etc., an indictment that none of the patriots have attempted either to defend or deny. But what shall be said of the ghoul who in the day of crisis, when the chronically poor were face to face with a still more dire poverty through unemployment, immediately rushed up prices to a point that threatened millions of the working class with absolute starvation?

The spectacle of rich men cornering supplies while the great mass, quite unable to store, were compelled to go short would very well form a fitting theme for those who talk glibly about "war's ennobling, chastening, and moral purifying effects." And it has to be borne in mind that it is exactly those whom capitalism keeps poor in normal times and plunges deeper into poverty at time of crisis like the present, to whom the capitalist will come cringing to give of blood and suffering and life itself. Verily, verily, is the truth borne out that Mammon gorges and fattens upon the poor in time of peace, and makes a bulwark of them in time of war.

How long, O Lord, how long? But capitalism, although convicted of incompetency, will certainly not surrender without a struggle. It will assuredly fight for its pound of flesh, and the government will give it what assistance it can. As thus:

The government has obtained from Parliament the power to borrow £100,000,000 (\$500,000,000). It will probably want several more amounts of like size before the present struggle is over. That by the way. It is the principle of the loan itself to which I want to direct attention. It seems to me to be so instructive as to merit consideration.

It is exceedingly probable that many of the big financial magnates knew on Saturday, August 1, or Sunday, August 2, that war would be declared. On Monday, August 3, a bank holiday, it was discovered that capitalism was bankrupt, and at once it was decided that banks should remain closed for an additional three days in order to give the government the opportunity of issuing a medium of exchange based, not upon the gold reserves held by private enterprise in banks, etc., but upon the credit of the State. Even when the capitalists did timidly open the doors of their banks they did so with the credit of the State behind them. Without that they were absolutely bankrupt. They could not redeem their pledges, they could not pay their debts, because they had nothing to pay them with.

But it would not do for a capitalist government to proceed too far. Having saved capitalism for the time being, the capitalist is to have his wounded feelings salved. The government proceeds to borrow from his £100,000,000—a price.

Mark what has taken place.

From financiers and capitalists who were bankrupt and could not pay their own debts, the State is proposing to obtain huge sums of money which they have not got, or credit, which is worthless if the State withdraws its guarantee. The State proposed to exchange its own superior credit for the inferior credit of the capitalists! As a matter of fact, the State is guaranteeing to pay the capitalist interest on something he does not possess!

The alternative, it seems to me, would be for the State itself to issue its own currency, based upon its own credit and resources, present and future.

But that, of course, the State at present will not do, because that would be the funeral of the present capitalist state of society and the beginning of the Socialist state.

If it is argued that a currency that is incontrovertible into gold very soon depreciates, my reply is that there is no reason why the State could not give their currency a gold backing, and, in any case, what we have witnessed during the last three weeks is that there is no such thing in modern finance as a gold basis.

That idea is supplanted by the fact that State credit has taken the place of gold, and without such State guarantee capitalist finance is impossible.

—N. Y. Call.

# The State of Trade

Encouragement and improvement seem to be the keynotes of the general situation, but it must be said that it is hard to designate particularly many points of advantage. Of course there is some gain as compared with the chaotic condition existing in the first few days of the war, but in fact the betterment is rather in the matter of hopefulness, the possibilities of the future being so great according to the predictions of many eminent leaders of trade and industry. The readjustment of banking arrangements is of course one of the features of prime necessity for the establishment of exchange arrangements on something like a normal basis do not seem to be receiving the united support that is so necessary in such a case. Ships are now available in ample supply, justifying all that we have previously said as to their being available when tonnage was ready to move, and exports of wheat are going forward at a good pace, helping to improve our position in the foreign money markets. Naturally the success of the allies in the field tends also to improve the financial situation in London, and so for the time being perhaps the best that can be said is that matters are gradually being rearranged.

Naturally with the public at large committed to a hand-to-mouth policy with regard to many purchases and the business world in general in an unsettled state, the demand for coal is uncertain and irregular. It is indeed fortunate that there are so many inquiries being received from one foreign land and another for steam coal tonnage, for this serves to improve the tone of the home markets. Were the shippers of coal today restricted to the handling of orders actually in hand and concerned with domestic

capitalists and men of wealth who prate of the "principles at stake" when their despotism brings about industrial warfare. "Freedom of Labor" is the hypocritical slogan which they fall back upon as a last resort. But from their lips we do not learn the fact that the "open shop" of their choice is invariably used as an instrument to break down and crush unionism. Justice Higgins pertinently directs attention to that fact.—The Carpenter.

At Boston consumers are taking contract coal in fair volume, but it does not seem feasible to put the market report in stronger terms. On the other hand, Baltimore makes a more encouraging report than for several weeks past and states that there is undoubtedly a more buoyant tone to the trade. This is largely due to the increase in export business. From Hampton Roads also comes a report of shipments showing up well. A good record of dumpings for September is expected and it seems certain that a successful season is before the shippers of smokeless coal. Even Pittsburg reports a spurt in demand. The suggestion that prices are subject to change without notice is a clear indication that shippers are looking for higher prices in the near future and it is encouraging to find such a thought prevalent in one of our most representative coal markets. There seems to be little likelihood of more than the usual tightening up of car supply this season and while the lessening number of weeks in the lake season helps to stimulate movement in that direction the general all-rail-transit of coal will not be affected by anything like a car famine.

Anthracite continues to give a good account of itself. Ever since the outbreak of the war and the increase of commodity prices which then began to eventuate the hard coal people have been able to report an increased volume of orders from the actual consuming public, the lack of earlier buying joining with the apprehension of higher prices to bring the small users in particular into the market. As a consequence we get encouraging news from the region as to mines working on full schedules and some of the less favored mines of the large companies, which only work when the market is very strong, are now being put into service after suspensions of greater or less extent. The cool weather of the past week also coincided nicely for dealers in many cities with the return of customers from their summer outings and some increase in the transient demand was noted as a result. Quite frequently it is heard that the anthracite industry is the most prosperous in the State of Pennsylvania and it seems evident that now as in 1907 it is to be a great steady-going factor in the welfare of the counties in which it is produced.—Coal Trade Journal.

In a recent issue of the International Molders' Journal there appeared a quotation from an opinion handed down by Justice Higgins, president of the Australian court of conciliation and arbitration, which ably states the case for the Union shop, and on that account deserves to be read by every trade unionist. Justice Higgins does not, of course, say anything strikingly original or anything that the average well-informed trade unionist does not firmly believe to be true, but he presents an admirable statement of the trade union attitude on this important question.

This decision was the outcome of a case between the building trades and 570 building contractors, and in it the Justice took occasion to point out a number of reasons why union men were opposed to the so-called open shop and endeavored to establish union shops. As the principles involved operate the same in Australia as in any other country, his opinion applies equally to conditions in America.

"The truth is," Justice Higgins said, "preference is sought for unionists in order to prevent preference of non-unionists or anti-unionists—to prevent the gradual bleeding of unionism by the feeding of non-unionism. It is a weapon of defense. For instance, some employers hired men through the Independent Workers' Federation—a body supported chiefly by employers' money, and devised to frustrate the ordinary unions; and those who applied for work at the office of the employer unless they ceased to be members of the ordinary unions and became members of this body.

"What is to be done to protect men in the exercise of their right as free men to combine for their mutual benefit, seeing that the employing class has the tremendous power of giving or withholding work? . . . It is, indeed, very trying for men who pay full dues to a legitimate union to work side by side with men who do not with men who look to their own personal interests only, seeking to curry favor with the employers, getting the benefit of any general rise in wages or betterment of conditions which is secured without their aid and in the teeth of their opposition, men who are preferred (other things being equal) for vacancies and promotion.

"Every fair man recognizes the difficulties of the position every man who is not too much of a partisan to look sometimes at the other side of the hedge. In another case recently before me, a non-unionist told me that he acted solely on the basis of his own personal interest, without any regard to the interests of his fellow workers. He looked for favors for himself, because he kept away from those who combined for the common good of the whole body.

There are, indeed, fair words, coming from an employer's point, and an able answer to the complaint of the workmen. The mine operators of Colorado and Michigan, and the other

# "UNION SHOP" PRINCIPAL INDORSED

Recent researches on the limits of electrical ignition of inflammable mine gases and coal dust are summarized in a paper by Professor W. M. Thornton, at the Australian meeting of the British Association, the title of the paper being "The Limiting Conditions for the Safe Use of Electricity in Coal Mining." The lower limit of inflammability is 5.6 per cent. of methane in air by volume; a temperature of 200 degrees C. lowers this to 5.1 per cent. The most inflammable mixtures are at 8 per cent for continuous-current break-sparks, 10.2 per cent for alternating-current breaks. Excess of nitrogen appears to markedly increase the necessary igniting current. With non-inductive circuits 1 ampere at 100 continuous volts is a typical value; the corresponding values with alternating current are 7 amperes at 40 cycles per second, 16 at 60, 20 at 80, and 29 at 100. By varying the inductance, the energy of an igniting break-spark is found to be constant at about 0.1 joule. Electric signalling bells have inductance up to 0.5 henry, and ignite gases at the trembler spark or signalling point. All electric lamps and fuses, however small, must be inclosed. Oscillations on a cable sheath caused by short circuits on the conductor will not ignite gas, but maintained leakage arcs from armouring are not only slightly more active than break-sparks. Static discharges from 6-in. high speed belting could not be made to ignite gas, nor the blue brush discharge from high-pressure conductors. Movements of clouds of dust have been shown to give electrification and to cause sparks, but the energy must be much greater than can be obtained experimentally in order that this should become dangerous. Wireless telegraphy operations on the surface do not induce sparking potentials underground. Capacity sparks in general from cables left insulated after being charged are very active, 0.002 to 0.005 joule causing ignition. The influence of gas in forwarding dust explosion begins to be felt when 1-2 per cent of gas is present. At 2 per cent full ignitions are obtained at every trial. Coal dust alone can be ignited by both continuous-current or alternating-current break-flashes, the former requiring 3.5 to 6 amperes at 480 volts in non-inductive circuits, the latter 14 amperes at 40 periods and on a power-factor of 0.8. Continuous-current faults on the negative cable develop rapidly in the presence of moisture, and the cable is disintegrated. Alternating faults, are self-healing, and a mechanical fault does not increase electrically on an alternating current cable. Armouring is necessary under modern power conditions; lighting and signalling circuits must be equally well protected to prevent open sparking. The limits of safety are electrically low, but the risks of ignition are even now no greater than those attending the use of flame safety-lamps, and they can be entirely prevented.—Science and Art of Mining.

# 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. Molklejohn.
- ESTHER REBEKAH LODGE NO. 20**  
Meets first and third Thursdays in month, at 8 p. m., in K. P. Hall.  
A. MINTON, N. G.  
S. TOWNSEND, R. Sec.
- ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS**  
Meet at Aiello's Hall second and third Mondays in each month.  
John M. Woods, Secretary.  
Fernie, Box 657.
- KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS**  
Meet every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.  
C. C. T. Ratcliff.  
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.  
MRS. J. BROOKS, W. M.  
W. ORR, Secretary.
- LOYAL ORANGEMEN**  
Terrace Lodge 1713, Meet at the K. P. Hall first and third Friday evening of each month at 7.30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.  
R. CROUGHTON, W. M.  
J. SKILLING, Rec. Sec.

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**KING'S HOTEL**

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. J. D. QUAIL & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the 33 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and fully capable of carrying out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken through the drug stores, or by mail order. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

**SHILOH**

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# SPECIALS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

## Great Bargains in Suits

LOT No. 1.—Ten Fall Suits of superior quality, made in the popular styles; come in Serge, Broad-cloth and wool Poplin. Jackets are cut in the new fancy effects and skirts come in the long tunic and others with the new flare. Colors: Black, navy, brown, green, Copenhagen and gray. Sizes: 16 to 38. Regular prices: \$40.00 to \$50.00.

SPECIAL ..... \$30.00



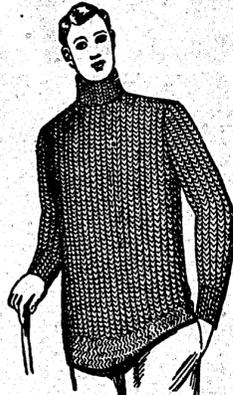
LOT No. 2.—Nine Suits in good Fall styles, with the new Skirts and trimmings. Jackets come in round and square cuts. Sizes: 34 to 40. Regular price, \$32.50 to \$37.50.

SPECIAL ..... \$22.50

LOT No. 3.—Nine Suits in this lot, with all the new cuts. Jackets come with fancy collars and well lined with satin. Sizes: 34 to 42. Price \$20.00 to \$27.50.

SPECIAL ..... \$15.00

## THANKSGIVING SPECIALS FOR MEN



### Men's Pull-over Sweaters

This is a splendid opportunity to buy a good serviceable Sweater to work in. Comes in navy only made in a close rib with deep roll collar. Regular values \$1.75 Saturday \$1.00

\$1.00

*"The Anorak Knit"*  
BUNFALD, CAN. BUFFALO, N.Y.

**MEN'S "V" NECK SWEATERS**  
This is a very convenient style and can be left open in front; has good collar that can be buttoned up close if desired. These are made in heavy-weights, brown trimmed with green, fawn and khaki, smoke and fawn. This Sweater is good value at \$2.75.

Our Saturday selling price will be \$1.75 each

### RUBBERS! RUBBERS!

We are prepared to fill your wants in Rubbers, Overshoes, Gum Boots, etc. The new winter stock is now open, with many new lines in low cuts and styles that will fit any shoe and all the different style heels.

## House Furnishing

**REVERSIBLE EIDERDOWN WRAPPETTES**  
Each 35c.

A soft, fleecy finish, made specially for ladies' and children's kimonos. Come in plain and fancy designs. A splendid weave and fast washing color.

## Penman's Pen - Angle Underwear



Everybody knows this line of Underwear made from pure wool. We carry this in all sizes, 34 to 44, and will place it on sale Saturday at

\$1.00 Per Garment

\$1.00

The weather suggests heavier Underwear, Sweaters and heavy Sox? This Saturday we will offer the most wanted lines at prices that mean a big saving on your winter supply.

## Light-weight Rubber Boots in Women's, Misses and Children's

Child's size from ..... 5 to 10½  
Misses' size from ..... 11 to 2  
Women's size from ..... 2½ to 7

### Heavy Lumbermen's Rubbers

We have added several new lines this season to our large assortment, among them being two and three hole lace in men's and boys. Also boys' and youths' heavy gum boots.

Little Gents' Heavy Boot Rubbers—Made specially for boys. These are particularly good for rough wear. Sizes: 8, 9 and 10.

### COMFORTERS..... Special \$2.50

Extra large size and well filled. Covered with a good heavy chintz.

Saturday Special ..... \$2.50

### FLANNELETTE SHEETS ..... \$2.00

Extra heavy and a big size, comes in grey and white, with both pink and blue border. Just the thing for the cold nights.

## Thanksgiving Specials

Fancy Hothouse Lettuce	per lb.	.30
Fancy Okanagan Celery	2 lbs.	.25
Fancy Table Figs	per 1 lb. pkg.	.20
Fancy Table Raisins	per 1 lb. pkg.	.20
Golden Dates	per lb.	.15
Fard Dates	per lb.	.20
Mixed Nuts	2 lbs.	.45
Fresh killed Chicken	per lb.	.26
Fresh Killed Fowl	per lb.	.22
Fresh killed Turkey	per lb.	.28
Fresh killed Ducks	per lb.	.25
Juicy Red Apples	5 lbs.	.25
Juicy White Apples	6 lbs.	.25
Juicy White Apples	per box	1.40
Tokay Grapes	2 lbs.	.25
Cape Cod Cranberries	per lb.	.15
Mixed Candy	2 lbs.	.25
Fancy Chocolates	per lb.	.35
Crosse and Blackwell's Red Currant Jelly	1 lb. pot	.30
Wild Rose Honey	16 oz.	.30
Heinz Tomato Soup	per tin	.10
Van Camp's Assorted Soups	2 for	.25
New Laid Eggs	2 dozen	.85

## NOTICE!

*This Store will be close all day Monday (Thanksgiving Day)*

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Here is your opportunity to get a new Fall Hat at a very small cost. You will have no difficulty in getting one to please you with our large assortment. They are in three different lots.

TABLE No. 1—Hats ranging from \$10 to \$12.50	Special	\$7.50
TABLE No. 2—Hats ranging from \$7.50 to \$9.00	Special	\$5.00
TABLE No. 3—Hats ranging from \$5.00 to \$6.50	Special	\$3.75

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## "R. W." Replies To The Ledger

To the Editor, Fernie Ledger.

Dear Sir,—As a subscriber to your paper, I ask a privilege to reply to certain criticisms appearing in your paper dated September 19th, 1914. In an editorial entitled "The Physical Lubricant," I am informed that said editorial is the result of the request of several correspondents to reply to a letter of mine appearing in the Western Clarion, dated September 12th, 1914. Had the reply met the desires of your correspondents, which, as I believe, an analysis of, and, if possible, a refutation of, statements made in reference to our organization, I would have let such a reply speak for itself. But as the reply is centred on the person that wrote the Clarion letter, and as reflections have been cast on my character, I feel duty bound to defend myself, as the occasion now demands.

The sentence in the editorial which states, he is never content until he has told us what tremendous sacrifices he has made, is unmerited. For here I not frankly admitted in my letter that I have been three years out of five on strike. Then how could I have anything to sacrifice? Have I not also stated that the working class found me ignorant, and that they took me and give me an education, of which I am proud? How then can it be claimed that my letter is a claim for any sacrifice on my part. Such a conclusion could only be arrived at by a mental miscarriage. No one ever thought of explaining why the one over the other was over. This contention is intended to convey the same idea as a contemporary critic, that I am a disappointed office-seeker in the U. M. W. of A. In answer to this I want to say that I am an adherent of the materialist conception of history which is, in brief, that man's actions are determined by his economic environment, and his understanding of that environment. Living in a class society, and taking an active part in the class movement, or class struggle, if a man's actions conflict with his class interests, it is either because he does not understand his economic environment, and his class interests, or else, he has sacrificed his class interests to further his own individual self-interests, which can only be done at the expense of his class. With my conception of my economic environment, I contend that the conditions of

the working class must grow worse as long as capitalism obtains, and that the interests of the working class lay in the complete overthrow of the wages system. And I defy any man or woman to prove that I ever advocated anything else, here and now, other than the abolition of the wages system. It is not that I wish to boast, but to convince my comrades in arms that I am not what the Ledger would have them believe, a disappointed office-seeker. No, my friend, the grapes are not sour; but the fact that it has been inferred that to me the grapes are sour, is rather suggestive that to my critics, the grapes are sweet.

Again, the editorial says, the last paragraph is the most significant. And now you gods and would-be's I have stood aside and allowed you to flim-flam and hoodwink the island miners for the last two years with your sentimental bunk and bourgeois economics. And now take notice how the above sentence is perverted in the next paragraph. It is hard to reconcile the fact that a class conscious man can stand aside and allow his fellow-workers to be sold again without protesting. The word flim-flam is converted to solid. Have I not made it plain in my letter that it was not necessary to call their attention to the fact that they were sold, but that they understood? This is not to say I did not protest, for it is for protesting that I have been on the bad books with almost all officialdom of the U. M. W.

I agree with him. There is no difficulty, however, to the student of popular science. To resist any popular movement when at its highest pitch of enthusiasm is folly; to interfere with the enthusiasm is to spend and the result has set in, is so foolish as to administer medicine to a dead man. To have tried to stop this strike at its beginning would have had much effect as to try and stop the Lancashire Pudding as they say with fixed bayonets is nearer to an order to charge the Germans. The officials of the Ledger reveal behind the pen that writes them a man opposed to war, yet he

does not see any contradiction in standing by and allowing his fellow workmen volunteers for the front, to march into the jaws of death, without protesting. I have no apology to make for accepting relief from an organization I had no faith in, I had only one alternative, to scab. That I bitterly resent the squandering of so much hard earned money is manifested in my letter in the Clarion. In conclusion, I wish to say: Let us for a moment suppose that I am a disappointed office-seeker, or as my friend Loughran says, "a wide-awake hypocrite," what does that prove? Is that the best possible defence to the charges I made against the U. M. W.? If it is then such a defense is an admission that so far as my critics know, the charges made are true. As already stated, I believe men's actions are determined by their economic environment and their mental make-up. Hence I bear no malice against any man. Personal attacks on my character are only so many compliments to me; my critics meet with my heartfelt sympathy.

Hoping you will give this the same publicity as the reply to my letter, I am,

Yours respectfully,  
R. W.

(While the correspondent signs his name to this communication, we are not sure that he wishes it to appear, so refrain from publishing same. Of the communication we have little comment to make, but would remind the writer that so long as he is content to remain unidentified it is impossible for us to become "personal." As "R. W." he is known as much as any other anonymous letter writer. In the first part of his letter the correspondent writes: "I am a disappointed office-seeker." The latter part states that "I have no apology to make for accepting relief from an organization I had no faith in." This is the most difficult part of the whole correspondence, to our mind. It is not necessary to say that the officials of the U. M. W. of A. are an organization then we can clearly understand him alluding to it as "our organization," and then stating that he "had no faith in it." Surely it was not necessary to wait until the organization had spent itself before he informed his fellow-workers that it was all bunk? We have no desire to criticize "R. W." harshly, but we must candidly confess that his arguments, to say the least, are very feeble. Of all men concerned with the strike he had the best opportunity of telling us how in the face the "disappointment" which he has

been making in the Clarion, and, mark you, of telling them not at the "beginning of the strike," but this year. In another part of his letter he states: "Let us for a moment suppose that I am a disappointed office-seeker, or as my friend Loughran says, 'a wide-awake hypocrite,' what does that prove? Is that the best possible defence to the charges I made... I believe men's actions are determined by their economic environment and their mental make-up." "R. W." must not deny this belief to his critics, and they, like him may bear no malice. Personally we have always maintained that the U. M. W. of A. and its officials (also the editor of this paper) are not above criticism and fair criticism is and always will be welcomed, but it is hard to understand the individual who, given every opportunity, will stand aside and see a body of men "flim-flammed," "hoodwinked," "sold," or bought and attempt to defend himself by the argument that "to resist any popular movement when at its highest pitch of enthusiasm is folly." And yet of this "popular movement" "R. W." says, "Have I not made it plain in my letter that it was not necessary to call their attention to the fact that they were sold, but that they understood.")

### THE L.O.O.M. SOCIAL

The members of the Loyal Order of Moose and their friends assembled in the lodge room (K.P. Hall) and spent one of the most enjoyable evenings in the history of the order. The whole affair was a revelation of the ability of the Moose to entertain, and those who had not previously enjoyed the hospitality of the brothers were

shortly after 7:15 there was not a dull moment until after the singing of the "Closing Ode." The Coal Creek contingent turned up in force, and their talent was, as on previous occasions, well in evidence. A social dance was fair to individuals, for everyone was at the top of his or her form, and the audience showed their appreciation by repeated cheers and applause. Brother Evans, of Cedar Valley, gave these present a little talk on "Solidarity of the order," while Thomas Uphill (past Dictator) also said a few words. The highest praise rendered very valuable assistance in spreading truth and serving the order, and are especially entitled to special mention. Possibly the best feature of the evening was the real spirit of fraternity that prevailed, everyone putting up a good will and waiting for the foreman's

of introductions. Special mention must be made of the efforts of T. Uphill, who occupied the chair, and had early in the week persuaded the coal company to grant a late train for the benefit of the Coal Creek brothers. The Moose will be holding a social for the brothers and their male friends during the month, and it is to be hoped that every member will make an effort to introduce a new member on this occasion.

A dance is also contemplated early in November particulars of which will be announced next week.

All members should make an effort to be present next Monday night at 7:30 when business of an important nature will be discussed.

## FERNIE JOTTINGS

Francis Jentsch, the genial hair abreviator and face polisher at the Club Barber Parlors, intends going after Bruin's scalp or hide, and promises to come back with some venison—or bear steak.

There has been considerable comment in the press regarding the reluctance of French Canadians to volunteer for the front. To such critics it may be interesting to know that there were seven natives of Quebec with the Fernie contingent. Most of them were former residents of Hoosier with a preference for war's loud alarms to the C. P. R.'s deserted village.

George Barton, who operates the Fernie Coal Creek automobile stage, in connection with the Coal Creek mail contract, had a very narrow escape on the return journey on Wednesday afternoon. While on the right position, thanks to which Barton and a passenger, of the name of Hill, escaped serious injury. As it was they were shaken up pretty considerably and the car very badly damaged.

The funeral of the late William H. Russell took place on Tuesday afternoon from the undertaking parlors of C. S. Thomson. The deceased was 65 years of age, a native of Ontario, and was a member of the local branch of the G. A. R. For the past sixteen years he has been making his headquarters in Fernie, B.C. He was well known throughout the Pass. He is

survived by a brother living at Butte, and a sister who resides at Conneville, Pa.

The management of the Orpheum have succeeded in securing a great feature in "The Million Dollar Mystery." This is another serial film, consisting of 22 episodes to appear 22 consecutive weeks. The film is produced by the Thanouser Film Co., who have offered a prize of \$10,000 for the best 100 word solution of the mystery. First installment at the Orpheum Monday and Tuesday.

Captain Stalker, commanding "B" Company of the 107th Regiment held company drill at the Drill Hall last evening, at which 28 of the 32 enrolled members attended. Captain Stalker is to be congratulated on the fine showing made by his men in so short a time. Perhaps the captain's genial personality has something to do with the success of his squad for he has the happy knack of attracting some of the finest material for a militia company.

Harry Mackay was sent up for two months by His Worshipful Judge Whimster on Wednesday for beating his board bill. Constable Hughes arrested Mackay on the blind of the west-bound passenger ten minutes after receiving the information that he was beating his board. The constable had earlier in the day warned the man to quit town and the fact that he had occasion to arrest him when he was leaving town gave rise to a report that reflected discredit upon the officer. We are in a position to state, however, that Constable Hughes only did his duty in seeing that a hard-working woman was not victimized.

### KNOX CHURCH, Oct. 11

11 a.m. Thanksgiving Service; 7:30 p.m., "What is the Deepest Desire of Man?" 2:30 p.m. Sunday School. Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. prayer meeting. You are cordially invited to all the services. W. J. MacQuarrie, minister.

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KEEP AWAY  
◆◆◆◆◆  
We are requested by the secretary of the Hillcrest Local to advise all men to stay away from that camp for the present, as there are more than sufficient men to fill positions. Notice will be given through these columns when conditions are normal.  
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## LOOK! LOOK! Thanksgiving Dinner Prices at The Butcher Shop

**FOWL** Usually 25c for **20c**  
**VEAL** Usually 25c for **20c**

Fresh Turkeys and Cranberries

"QUALITY OUR HOBBY"

The 41 Market Co.