

The District Ledger

Industrial Unity Is Strength

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

Political Unity Is Victory

No. 3, Vol. VIII

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1914

COLORADO MINERS AND PEACE PROPOSALS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—The proposition of President Wilson for the settlement of the coal mining strike in Colorado was accepted by the officials of the United Mine Workers of America in a letter sent to the President and made public today. The acceptance, however, is subject to approval of Colorado miners, who met today in Trinidad to take action on the proposal. William Green, International Secretary-Treasurer of the miners, said he believed the Colorado miners would sanction the settlement.

Reply to President
The letter, which is in reply to President Wilson's communication of September 5, recommending a settlement of the strike, follows, in part: "We have weighed well and thoughtfully both the sentiments expressed in your personal letter and the proposed tentative basis for the adjustment of the coal mining strike in Colorado, the acceptance of which you urge with very deep earnestness.

"The organization which we have the honor to represent stands for industrial peace. We favor the establishment of right relations between employers and employees to the end that strikes may be rendered unnecessary. Having proper regard for these aims, we sought in the beginning to avoid an industrial conflict in Colorado.

"We repeatedly asked for a meeting with the mine owners with the object in view of entering into contractual relations with them, so that peace might prevail. Had this been done we are confident that the awful industrial struggle which has been going on in Colorado could have been averted, instead of bloodshed, bitterness, industrial strife and economic waste there could have been established throughout the coal fields peace, prosperity and harmonious co-operation.

Working Agreement Sought
"It is our judgment that employers and employees, through their chosen representatives, ought to meet and settle their differences by mutual agreement. A direct working agreement, entered into in a friendly spirit, makes for abiding permanent industrial peace. This, we believe, ought to be done by the miners and operators of Colorado. However, we are mindful of the suffering and waste which this strike has thus far imposed and the additional sacrifice which will be made if it continues.

"Feeling keenly, therefore, our responsibilities as the representatives of our organization, we accept your proposed basis of settlement of the Colorado strike—subject, of course, to the approval of the miners of Colorado. A convention of the representatives of the miners of Colorado will be held at Trinidad, Col., Tuesday, September 15, at which time action will be taken thereon.

"We sincerely appreciate the personal concern which you have manifested in the Colorado strike. Speaking as you do, in the name of all the people of our great nation, we feel it our duty to respond to your earnest wish. We do so, therefore, as we trust in the true spirit of American citizenship."

The acceptance is signed by John P. White, president; Frank J. Hayes, vice president; William Green, secretary-treasurer; Spokesman-Review.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 15.—Today, one year after the miners decided to strike for an enforcement of Colorado mining laws, 125 officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America are meeting here to decide whether or not they will consider a plan of conciliation suggested by President Woodrow Wilson.

The text of the proposed agreement is as follows:
Whereas, the industrial conflict in the coal mining fields of Colorado has disrupted the peace of those sections

of the State to the extent that a state of war has practically existed for some time, and,

Whereas, a temporary peace is maintained by the presence of the Federal troops,

Therefore, there should be established a three-years' truce, subject to:

1. The enforcement of mining and labor laws of the State.

2. That all striking miners who have not been found guilty of violation of the law shall be given employment by the employer they formerly worked for, and where the place of the employe has been filled, he shall be given employment as a miner at the same or other mines of the company.

3. Intimidation of union and non-union men strictly prohibited.

4. Current scale of wages, rules and regulations for each mine to be printed and posted.

5. Each mine to have a grievance committee to be selected by majority ballot at a meeting called for the purpose, in which all employes (except officials of the company) have the right to participate.

Members of said committee must be employed at least six months at the individual mine before being eligible.

Married men to be in the majority on each committee.

Grievances to be first taken up individually with the proper officer of the company. Failing adjustment, they can refer to their local grievance committee for further consideration with the mine officials. Still failing agreement, the matter shall be submitted to a committee composed of three men to be appointed by the President of the United States, and which shall be representative of both sides, with a third member to act as umpire, whenever necessary. This commission shall, during the three years of truce serve as adjusters or referees, in all disputes (whether individual or collective) affecting wages, working and social conditions.

Said commission shall devote primarily all the necessary time to the consideration and adjustment of such disputes.

6. It is understood as a condition of the creation of said commission, that during the life time of the truce—

(a) The claim for contractual relations is to be waived, but this shall not prevent the voluntary agreement between any employer and their employes during the life of this truce.

(b) No mine guards to be employed, but this does not preclude the employment of necessary watchmen.

(c) In the establishment of the truce the presence of the Federal or State troops should become unnecessary.

(d) There shall be no picketing, parading, colonizing or mass campaigning by representatives of any labor organization of miners that are parties to this truce, which will interfere with the working operations of any mine during the said period of three years.

(e) During said truce the decisions of the commission in cases submitted shall be final and binding on employers and employees.

(f) There shall be no suspension of work pending the investigation and reaching of a decision on any dispute.

(g) The suspension of a mine over six consecutive days by the company may be authorized for cause satisfactory to the commission, but not pending any dispute.

(h) Willful violations of any of these conditions will be subject to such penalties as may be imposed by the commission.

On account of the mutual benefits derived from the truce, the employers and employees should each pay one-half of the expenses of the commission.

SOCIALIST PARTY

A dance will be held in the Socialist hall on Saturday, the 19th, commencing at 8 p. m. Price as usual. The regular business meeting will be held on Sunday, September 20th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO L. O. C. M. MEMBERS

Next meeting will be held on Monday Sept 21, when matters of importance will be discussed. Members should take particular note to see that their dues are paid before next pay-day, as if they neglect this precaution they will be out of benefits in the event of sickness. The secretary will be in attendance from 7 p. m. to receive dues. After the 21st the weekly meetings will be resumed.

PATRIOTIC FUND

A meeting will be held in the council chamber on Friday, September 18, at 8 p. m., to consider the formation of a committee to handle a branch of the Patriotic Fund in Fernie. As most people are aware, the object of this fund is render assistance to the families and dependents of those fighting or engaged in navy or military service. The object should appeal to all and is worthy of your support. Whether you agree with the war or not, get to the meeting and express your opinion of the best way to handle this fund. Women and children are not doing the fighting, but they will do the suffering, therefore, it is your duty to assist.

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.

EDMONTON, Sept. 16.—The opening of the Provincial Legislature has been definitely fixed for Wednesday, October 7th.

COMPANY CENSURED FOR DEATH OF MINER

That Feliks Malgium, the Russian miner who was killed in the mine at Coalhurst on September 3rd, came to his death as a result of negligence on the part of the Canadian Coke and Coal Company, was the gist of the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into his death last week.

The jury viewed the remains shortly after his death, but adjourned for a week.

Malgium was hit by a runaway car loaded with timbers. The cars had been sent down the "empty" track, and traveled the grade at a high rate of speed. Under ordinary circumstances they would have been stopped on the level prepared for the concentration of empties, but the fact that they were loaded gave them sufficient momentum to pass this point, and gain another steep grade, on which Malgium was working.

He heard the cars coming, and escaped the first one, but was caught by the second, knocked down, and severely injured, so that he died a few hours later in the Diamond City Hospital. The jury held that the company should have taken sufficient precautions for the stopping of the cars at the concentration point. A. E. Humphries was the coroner, and the following were jurymen: W. T. Roy, R. Scott, A. J. Spence, A. J. Collier, H. C. Otis and Ed S. Puley. The inquest was held at the Mounted Police barracks.

COMMUNICATED

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed in communications. Contributors must send name and address, but if they wish to subscribe under non de plume can-do-so, provided the first condition is complied with.)

LESSONS OF THE VANCOUVER ISLAND STRIKE

Beaver Mines, Sept. 14.

To the Editor of the Ledger:
Dear Sir:—Under the above heading, the first of a series of articles attacking the U. M. W. of A. and especially John P. White, president, appeared in last Saturday's issue of the Western Clarion, of the 12th inst. The article is rather long to reproduce in the Ledger, but in "Old John's" opinion it should be read, as it will serve as an excellent antidote for all suffering from spasms through reading war news.

We are accustomed to seeing dope of this description in the yellow journals controlled by Rockefeller, Morgan & Co., but this is the first time we have noticed such stuff appearing in the Clarion.

"At last the strike of the coal miners of Vancouver Island has been officially declared off. The U. M. W. of A. has one more battle to record, and one more 'victory' of the usual type. As the general who fled from the field reported, there is nothing left but honor, and damned little of that. The miners have awakened from their dreams of victory to find themselves more at the mercy of their taskmasters than ever. Victory was in sight up to the last; but this victory was only visible to the gods, who held the vision ever before their worshippers, the wharck and phyle."

Then, after a fierce tirade against the "practical" men, "the something new brigade," the writer indulges in a little autobiography which is very instructive, as it gives us an insight into the composition of the writer who apparently has been a veritable Vicar of Bray.

"Of the last five years of my life, three have been spent in struggles for recognition of the U. M. W. of A. one year in Nova Scotia and two years in the present strike. In both these cases the U. M. W. provided me with the physical lubricant, while the U. M. W. of C. provided me with the mental. The Glace Bay, N. S. strike of 1908-1910, found me an Irish rebel and a Catholic. My enemies were the English and the Protestants of the province, of which crime none are more guilty than those in charge of the trades unions (which charge I will endeavor to show in the proper place). In both these strikes the excuse to strike was the same, viz. "Discrimination," a thing that is never questioned where the U. M. W. of A. is established with recognition."

Now, according to the above autobiography, five years ago, R. W. was an Irish rebel. But most of us are aware that previous to this position as an Irish rebel and preaching hatred

of England and of Protestants, was a paying proposition for a guy who could rub it in thick on the "boys of the Clan-na-Gael." About that time, however, the British government promised the patriots home rule; this made them patriotic and since then there has been a slump in the market for rebels. This might account for R. W. changing his creed. But let us proceed with the "Lessons:"

"In both cases the officials controlled. The tactics were the same, only a part of the miners being called upon to strike. In both cases the men were sold, the only difference being that the miners on the island know they are sold, while the men in Glace Bay did not realize until the strike was well over. In both cases the labor bleeders gained the aid of the politicians to accomplish their nefarious end."

Seeing that trade union officials are referred to throughout the article as "labor bleeders," let me state that R. W. is not the inventor of that coin, and that over thirty years ago J. Kier Hardie, M. P., when secretary for the Ayrshire miners in Scotland was continuously referred to as a "labor bleeder" by the capitalist press of Great Britain.

R. W. then goes on to connect a priest in Glace Bay with assisting the "practical parasitic leaders whose only love for the miners is excited by a slice of the wealth they produce." After making the "labor bleeders" responsible for the suffering of the island workers, and for the persecutions of the miners and their wives and families in West Virginia and Colorado, he winds up a violent declaration thus:

"You, Mr. Labor Bleeder, sitting in convention, increased your salaries to the tune of some \$14,000 a year. Had you the interests of you employers at heart this money you would have used to increase the numbers of organizers in the field, but no! Instead of increasing the number of organizers, they were reduced. Our own local organizer, recommended by our District Board Member and appointed by President John P. White, was discharged by J. P. White on the recommendation of the man who tried (but failed) to sell the Island miners without being caught."

The above statements, in our opinion, give the show away, by disclosing the writer's motive for using the lash on President White, and if we read between the lines we can easily see why J. P. W. deserves the flogging. Had J. P. White accepted the services of this ex-hater of Protestantism and placed him on the list of organizers, thereby enabling him to become a labor bleeder, all would be fine and dandy, but apparently, there was nothing doing. After a desperate attempt to prove that J. P. White's religion was responsible for all the defeats the U. M. W. have met with since his election, the writer adds:

"I would not like to think that this 'practical' organization is controlled by Catholics, or that J. P. White was elected to office by the influence of the Catholic church on a promise that if elected he would call off the Glace Bay strike, but I am a dreamer."

No, my Irish rebel friend, judging you by your sentiments, you are not a dreamer. You are a wide-awake, unscrupulous hypocrite, as your next paragraph will show: "And now, you gods and would-be's, I have stood aside and allowed you to film-flam and hood-wink the Island miners with your sentimental bunk and bourgeois economic for the last two years; I have sat and listened without protest to your cynicisms of the 'dreamers' who never offered your cause any assistance, but rendered you their aid. And it is now that you have given up the ghost of winning this strike that I intend to reveal certain facts pertaining to trades unionism in general and the U. M. W. in particular. These facts I have kept sacred that your organization might be given an opportunity to establish itself, but you have failed. It is my intention to write a series of letters to the Clarion on this particular subject: 'Why the Island Strike Was Lost.'"

We will reserve further comment until we learn the promised lessons.

Yours truly,
JOHN LOUGHRAN,
Beaver Mines, Alta.

COMMUNICATED

Michel, R. C. Sept. 3, 1914.
To the Editor of the District Ledger:
Dear Sir:—Will you kindly print the following letter in the columns of your paper:

There has been a report spread around Michel that the Michel band refused to turn out and play on the occasion of the Volunteers of Fernie

Latest War News

Uncertain Whether Germans Plan to Fight to Finish or Further Continuance of Retreat

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The second great battle in northern France since the southward sweep of the German invaders met its check, now apparently is in progress to the north of the River Aisne. The opposing lines are arrayed from Argonne through Rethel to Chateau-Portelen and near the practice camp of Soissons, where the commanders of the French summer manoeuvres contemplated cavalry training on a large scale for this very date.

Whether the Germans purpose to fight to a finish at this position, or plan merely to cover their retreat to the River Meuse, is not yet clear, but the German commanders are showing much of the skill in retreat and in keeping their armies intact that the allies displayed a fortnight ago.

The German rush into France and back, thus far, has brought no decisive results, and until a pitched battle on a gigantic scale has been fought and won, neither side will be in a position to assert that it has obtained more than the opening advantage in the war game, according to observers here.

The Allies have retrieved their position and have turned the tables on the invaders, but the next move may be with the Germans, whose armies are still in great force, despite the fact that they have suffered severely during the last week.

Retreat in That Direction Cut Off and Germans Must Go Farther North

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says: "The relief of Fort Troyon is likely to have an important bearing on the fate of the German army. The Germans were investing Fort Troyon and the neighboring forts between Toul and Verdun with the object of opening a way of retreat on their left."

The failure of this plan means that the French are masters of the valley of Toul and Verdun. Therefore the army of the crown prince Frederick William, and the Duke of Wurtemberg will be unable to cross the Meuse and will have to go farther north and attempt to pass by the Stenay Gap."

Von Kluck Safe; So is Paris!
LONDON, Sept. 16.—While some disappointment is expressed here that the rout of the German armies in France, descriptions of which have appeared in the London papers for the past few days, has been productive of no such sensational results as the surrender of Von Kluck's army, it must be recognized that very tangible results have followed the offensive attacks. An attack on Paris has been made impossible for some time to come without one of those dramatic whirls of fortune which followed the appearance of the Uhlans at Senlis.

That the allies have been unable to pursue the advantage gained when they fought the passage of the Aisne, is explained on the ground that the Germans destroyed all the bridges, and that neither the British nor the French can get their material over the river on pontoons. The German army is said to be the only one in the world possessing pontoon bridges capable of supporting heavy transports.

There is the usual diversity of stories regarding the Austro-Serbian operation. The Austria general staff claims to have driven the Serbs out of the Province of Banat and from eastern Slavonia. The Serbs now say they are bombarding the Hungarian town of Orsova.

The Belgian commission which went to Washington to protest against alleged German atrocities in Belgium, was received Wednesday by President Wilson who promised "my most attentive personal and my thoughtful consideration of the document containing the result of an investigation made by a judicial committee appointed by the Belgian government."

The British official press bureau gave out the statement Wednesday that the general position along the Aisne river "continues very favorable, and that the enemy's loss is very heavy."

SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION

An official French statement issued in Paris at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, stated that the German army was fighting a defensive battle along its front from Noyon, a town on the Oise river, four miles northeast of Compiègne, to a point north of Verdun. This would indicate a battle line of approximately 110 miles, with the extreme west at a point fifty-five miles northeast of Paris.

A report that the German Emperor will go to the scene of operations in East Prussia, credited to a Berlin cor-

respondent, is published in Paris. An official statement declares that the Serbian invaders in Hungary have been defeated along the whole line.

Demonstrations against Italy's attitude of neutrality were suppressed by military forces in Rome last night.

According to advices received in Rome, probably from an Austrian source, two Austrian armies in Galicia have effected a junction at Rzeszow, thirty-two miles north of Przemyel.

It is announced at Tokio that Japanese scouts have occupied the railway station, five miles from Kiau Chau bay.

The German right wing, in its retreat, abandoned Soissons Monday, at the same time leaving also the southern bank of the River Aisne. The German retreatment northward continued during the night, according to a dispatch from Soissons.

More than 4,500 German prisoners arrived at Lublin on Monday, in Russian Poland, according to advices from Petrograd.

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FERNIE JOTTINGS

Dr. and Mrs. Gladwin of Corbin are spending a few days in the city.

A. J. King, chief inspector of customs at Great Falls, Montana, is in the city on official business.

Joe Gaul, the alleged incendiary of Michel, has elected to be tried by jury at the fall assizes.

Sherwood Hochmer and family left on Tuesday morning for a month's visit to coast cities.

Marriage licenses were issued on September 15th to Samuel Orr and Amy Fanny Smith, both of Fernie.

Venerable Archdeacon Deer of Kaslo spent Sunday and Monday in the city, and read the lessons in Christ's church at the soldiers' service Sunday evening.

N. F. Kendall, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Hoerner, and Mrs. Kendall, spent Wednesday in the city. The bank at Hoerner is to be closed at the end of September.

The sixty-third anniversary service of organization of the Rebels will be observed on Sunday next, September 20th, by Mother Rebekah Lodge No. 20, when members will gather in the K. P. Hall at 7 p. m. and parade to the British church for services. A special invitation is extended to all members of Lodge 47, I. O. O. F., and visiting brethren.

The Mother Rebekah Lodge, No. 20, announces their eighth annual ball for Wednesday, September 23rd, in the Victoria Hall. The Rebels have a town-wide reputation for these functions, and in the catering line have no equal in the Province. Carrie's orchestra has been engaged and a good time is promised.

Judge Thompson held the regular September sitting of the county court here on Tuesday and Wednesday. There were only two criminal cases on the docket. Joseph Gaul of Nalco, charged with arson, appeared before his honor and elected for trial by

jury. Upon request for bail, it was granted, the amount being \$6,000. Two sureties of \$1,500 each were given and the prisoner deposited \$3,000 and was allowed his liberty until the fall assizes. Dan Macdonald, who some time ago elected for trial by jury and had been allowed out on \$2,000 bail, re-elected for speedy trial on a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, pleading not guilty. After hearing the evidence, his honor adjudged McDonald guilty of the offense and after lecturing him severely, imposed a fine of \$50 and six months at Nelson, and an additional \$50 to be paid to McDonald's victim on account of loss of time resulting from the injuries he had received, and a \$25 hospital bill to be paid by him. In the event of this \$75 not being paid, the six months at Nelson were to be served, but if paid the term of imprisonment would be suspended. The disposition of civil cases took up the remainder of the time.

TO OUR FOREIGN BROTHERS

If you should be stopped by an officer of the law and asked what is your name and nationality, give him the information asked for without the slightest hesitation, as he is doing this in the performance of his duty and in compliance with the instructions received from the government headquarters. This information is required because of the state of war existing between Great Britain, Germany and Austria.

Canada is a British possession, and therefore it is also at war with the countries mentioned above. Do not be in the least alarmed when called upon to sign the document which will be handed to you by the police officer, as it is only done for the purpose of registration of all aliens who happened to be born in the countries under control of either the Emperor of Germany or the Emperor of Austria.

An identification card will be furnished to you which you should take immediate care to always have on your hand if called upon by an officer of the law. If you conduct yourselves in accordance with the laws of this country, you will have nothing whatever to fear and will be protected just the same as a British subject or Canadian citizen.

There is no expense attached to this work, nor does it in anywise affect your standing as a workman or resident of this country. Would suggest that you refrain from arguments regarding the present struggle in Europe, because this might lead you into trouble, which can be avoided if you will attend to your business in the regular way.

Judge Thompson is now holding court.

Mr. and Mrs. MacQuarrie returned on Wednesday from a couple of weeks' holiday on the prairie, southeast of Moosejaw. Mr. MacQuarrie spent about five years as minister at Yellow Grass, on the Soo Line, and enjoyed very much the removal of old acquaintances. In that district there were only two criminal cases on the docket. Joseph Gaul of Nalco, charged with arson, appeared before his honor and elected for trial by

ing. One perfectly reliable old gentleman reported a yield of forty-seven bushels to the acre, but thirty bushels per acre was more common. There was an abundance of help, as many Alberta farmers went down there to thresh.

KNOX CHURCH, SEPT 20TH

11 a. m., "What All Men Are Striving After"; 7:30 p. m., "Co-operation: Its Origin and Purpose"; Sunday school, 12:15 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Friends welcome. W. J. MacQuarrie, minister.

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To Delinquent Subscribers—Final Notice

After September 20th all subscriptions not paid in advance will be removed from our list. It is impossible, having regard to the increased price of material, to continue sending the paper if subscriptions are not paid up, while the rate (\$1.00 per year) is such as to place the price within range of all. There will be no further notice, so please watch your label and note date of expiration.

(Continued on Page Four)

The European Explosion

By Frank Bohn

The ease with which the ruling classes of Germany have placed the whole national life of the German people as a pawn in the game of war, cannot but astonish the world. How many times have not the Socialists been called "dangerous to civilization." They would overthrow "culture" and what not. Judging from the most reliable reports, the whole German nation, with the sole exception of the Socialists, is now willing that Germany shall be made a shambles, that its wealth and its art treasures, the homes of its people and the thousand places made sacred by the thoughts and deeds of Germans, shall be overwhelmed and utterly ruined. Industrial society today cannot endure such havoc. The economics of its daily life is a too closely wrought texture to be slashed by the sword. Germany, attacked from every side will, if the war continues through the winter, lose five from starvation to every one killed by the bullets of the enemy. The conditions of the Thirty Years' War will be repeated. And on what scale! The schools closed. Industry paralyzed. Cities in ashes. Railroads blown up by dynamite. A thousand roadways clogged with fleeing, starving women and children. All this was brought upon the Fatherland by its arrogant Junkers and greedy capitalists, who were never tired of telling the world that Socialism was "a danger to the civilization of Germany."

There are today two unholy alliances in Europe. Each of them has been for a generation an insult to the intelligence of humanity and a danger to the peace of the world. The more wicked and more dangerous of these is the alliance between the German militarist aristocracy, with the Emperor at its head, and the German middle classes, from the capitalists to the intellectuals. Hardly less disgusting is the counter alliance between barbaric Russia on the one hand and "enlightened" France and Great Britain on the other. The two alliances are fundamentally alike. In each case it is the assignation of those who are essentially political democrats with the brutal passion of soldier imperialists.

Why are these nations at war? In answer we must say that the first fact to be disposed of, the one nearest the surface, is that of militarism. For half a century the governments of Europe have strained every effort to prepare for war. They have burdened their peoples with huge taxes. They have enforced the slavish service of soldiering upon their workers. They have developed a huge army and navy officialdom, whose insolence in Germany has more, in France as much, and in England almost as much, influence upon the destiny of the nation as the greed of the capitalists. Throughout Europe the most respected business is the business of murder. The six great nations which have made up the "Concert of Europe" have, during times of peace, a hundred and seventy-five thousand army officers, proud idlers strutting about from barracks to banquet hall and ball room. Fat from much idleness during eleven months of the year, sneering at and spitting upon folk of every class but their own, this professional soldier class makes any lasting peace of Europe impossible.

More fundamental, of course, is that group of national and economic problems which during the nineteenth century superseded dynastic quarrels in the history of Europe. The great international feuds are three in num-

ber. They are the Balkan problem, the mutual hatred of the ruling classes of France and Germany, and finally the rivalry of the German and British capitalists in the international market.

Servia
The vast majority of the population of the Balkans are Slavs. The spokesman of the Slavic interests is naturally the Czar. The Russian Empire has everything to gain by the victories of the small Balkan States over Turkey. Russian policy looks forward to the time when all of these shall be gathered in the fold of the Russian Empire. Servia, backed by Russia, stands with bold front in the path of German policy, which aims at political and economic expansion through the Balkans into Asia Minor. More than that, she covers the million and three-quarters of Slavs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as France covets her re-union with Alsace-Lorraine. The hatred of the Slav; of the Balkans for Austria is popular, profound and enduring. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austria throne, undoubtedly met with sincere approbation on the part of all the Slavs south of Austria and of many millions of Slavs within the Austrian Empire. This act on June 18th last was not a very fine or a very modern way of settling a political question. But the Slavs do not claim to be, according to the standard of western Europe or the United States, a very fine or a very modern people.

Austria-Hungary
The German "pressure toward the east," its effort to expand commercially through the Balkans and then secure an all-land route to Asia, is accomplished politically by means of Austria. The Austria-Hungarian dual monarchy is a political monstrosity, the like of which the world does not possess elsewhere. Its population is made up of Germans (12,000,000), Hungarians (10,000,000), and Slavs (24,000,000). Besides these there are Italians, Jews, Gypsies and Rumanians to the number of about 5,000,000. In the corrupt and withering structure of the dual monarchy, feuds between these various populations smoulder and break out like fires in a dung-hill. The Emperor Franz Josef is the most nearly perfect remaining representative of the Germany of the eighteenth century. He is now eighty-three years of age, and has forgotten nothing and learned nothing since he harried every liberal-minded person out of the land after the revolution of 1848.

The twenty-four millions of Austrian Slavs are politically subservient to the twelve million Germans. The Hungarians have a separate government at Budapest, with Franz Josef as their King. The present war will probably mean the ending of this political "crazy quilt" of Europe. Since the defeat of Austria by Prussia in 1866, her policy has been entirely dominated by the German government. Industrially as well as politically the dual monarchy is subsidarily. It furnishes Germany with food products and the raw materials of manufacture and conducts its overseas commerce largely through German ports.

The gross swindle called "Pan-Germanism" is transparent to the most superficial observer. To increase German power by the subjugation of the of the southern Slavs, to beat back Russia, Germanize Europe to the Black sea and the Bosphorus and place German sales agents in Asia on an equal footing with those of Great Britain—that is the dream of empire

which sweetens the sleep of Kaiser and capitalist alike.

Russia
Russia is not an industrial, but an agricultural country. The policy of her Imperial government is directed not to secure markets but to conquer territory, as did the emperors of Rome and the European Kings of the middle ages. Its hundred millions of peasants are peaceful enough—the man with the hoe never wants the man with the sabre to ride through his turnips. But they are as undeveloped and illiterate as the Mexican peons. There has been something almost cosmic, something terrifying to the civilizations of western Europe in the relentless progress of Russian power. Russia advanced to the far away Pacific, and surrendered Alaska to the United States only because she did not have the naval power to protect it from possible seizure by Great Britain. As the great Turkish Empire weakens and collapses, Russia waits like a vulture to devour the parts which fall away. Yet in the case of the south Slavic population in the Balkans we must admit that Russia has at least the argument to advance that she is fighting for the defense of a kindred people. Increase of the territory of Russia and of the prestige and power of the Czar's government within her own borders—these are really the great dangers of the present crisis. Nor did the Czar take up arms with an aching heart. When Austria declared war on Servia, Russian industries were paralyzed by great sympathetic strikes. In Russia any industrial upheaval is bound to have political consequences. War, even if not sought by the Czar, was a most opportune occasion for making an end to the strike.

Germany
Germany has over 65,000,000 of people living upon 208,000 square miles of land. These, even under the most highly developed form of capitalism which obtains in Germany, could not live, were it not for a constantly increasing exportation of manufactures to foreign markets. Germany is now one of the first manufacturing nations of the world. Her exports amounted in 1913 to \$2,478,150,000, and her imports to \$2,673,750,000. The overseas portion of this total was more than \$3,000,000,000, and was carried in 4,850 German ships. While Germany cannot be said to be actually driving Great Britain out of the markets of the world, she has been gathering to herself the increase. Even in Great Britain she sold, during the year 1912, over \$290,000,000 worth. Germany and Austria-Hungary comprise together a colossal industrial entity. Next to the United States, this is now by far the greatest factor in the economics of the world. Yet Germany has succeeded less because of her situation and natural resources than because of the character of her industrial population, and the application of the science and method of industry and commerce.

The structure of German society today furnishes the greatest paradox in the history of the world. The evolution of German political life has not been logical, and hence not safe. The Germans, whom the outer world has known to be so methodical, careful, philosophical and scientific, have been building their government and laws, and hence their industrial and educational life, their whole complex civilization, upon quicksands.

European civilization develops, as every informed Socialist knows, through a series of class struggles. One ruling class succeeds another. The historical period in which one possessing and governing group gives way to another is known as a revolution. The process in every western European nation has been as follows: (1) A nomadic state, with a primitive tribal government and a pastoral economy; (2) Feudalism, with a settled population, an agricultural economy and hence small political units; (3) A growing handicraftsmanship and commerce, with the result in politics of a monarchial absolutism; (4) The dominance of manufactures and commerce, expressed in political life through constitutionalism, republicanism and internationalism; (5) The growth of the labor and Socialist movement, with an intellectual class as spokesman, resulting in state capitalism.

Normally the nations of western Europe pass, with slight divergencies due to varying physiography and national economy, from period to period without much side-stepping, falling down or jumping. The English-speaking peoples furnish, of course, the classic example of logical development. The whole of western Europe outside of Germany was evolved quite normally. Germany, despite her intellectual leadership of the world, has blundered politically and remained entangled with the past. She should have become a republic in 1818. Her economic development was adequate to that end. The Rhenish provinces and south Germany had been profoundly influenced, during the Napoleonic era, by the social and political results of the French revolution. But the civilization of Germany had about

its neck the mill-stone of Prussia. In Prussia, serfdom, or the actual slavery of the country worker, lasted until 1808. Economically it is still in force, for while the serf was granted his "freedom," the aristocracy kept the lands. On the backs of these toiling peasants there remains today an abominable class of parasites—the land-owning gentry of central and eastern Prussia.

The historical paradox furnished by this political rulership of the most advanced industrial and intellectual civilization of Europe by a brutal squirearchy headed by the Kaiser, is not as difficult to explain as it might seem. Let us again consider 1848. The revolutionary class at that time, especially in western Germany, was very large. When the Austrian and Prussian governments beat them down, they emigrated to America—two and a half million strong during ten years. They left Germany stripped of the revolutionary class which would have given her a political democracy and an orderly evolution of her whole social and cultural life. The whole force of such German revolutionary thought as has remained among the middle classes flowed into the channels of the Socialist movement. Before that could gain power as an opposition, the task of uniting Germany had been accomplished, not by the will of the people, but by the military power of the aristocrats. To unite Germany was as great and necessary a social work as to free Germany. The same may be said of America and of Italy in the mid-century. Since the close of the middle ages it had been a fond hope of the German mind. By 1860 it had become an absolute necessity to German economic progress. Mere tariff leagues among the German states had been tried and proven inadequate. Vainly did the political democrats and nascent Socialists unite their voices in favor of a liberal union in the sixties of the last century. The brutal statesmanship of Bismarck and the cavalry of Von Roon broke down all opposition. The ruling aristocrats even won over the business class to their ridiculous notion that a modern industrial state can be successfully reared and permanently established by the old methods of military conquest. Germany was united by means of a great series of political lies, diplomatic swindles and blood-thirsty raids by Prussia upon her neighbors. After the imperial crowning of the plant tool of Bismarck in the Tuilleries, in 1871, there followed a period of blue reaction in the whole political life of Germany. Middle class liberalism, fearful of the Socialists and impressed by victory, bowed before the black eagle. They were rewarded by the development of a forceful and successful commercial policy in foreign affairs. The unholy alliance was perfected and grew in solidity with the growth of the Socialist vote on one hand, and the increase of foreign exports on the other. So it continued—this abortion, this monstrosity, this German night in the midst of universal day. Bismarck, whom the elder Liebnicht described as being totally ignorant of all the truly vital facts and forces of our time, the German bourgeois almost worshipped as the greatest man of the nineteenth century. What indeed must have been the soliloquy of the troubled ghost of this man as it looked upon the heaps of German dead before the forts of Leige, and what will it murmur when it sees French dragoons and Russian Cossacks riding the streets of Berlin?

To that group of Germans who still harbor in the recesses of their minds the traditions of 1848, the leaden clouds of war have a silver lining. Socialism may not immediately result, but political democracy—that at least is assured.

German Versus Slav
No German in the United States is more capable of speaking for the Germany of eighteenth century absolutism than is Professor Hugo Muensterberg, of Harvard University. Writing in the New York Times of August 9th, Professor Muensterberg declares:

"If this war means such an inevitable conflict of the Slavic and Germanic world, at least it ought to be clear to everyone who can think historically that it belongs to the type of war for which the world as yet knows no substitute, the one type of war which, in spite of the terrible losses it ultimately moral. Surely no comment on this fight of the nations is more absurd than the frivolous cry that this is 'an immoral war.'"

Speaking generally, this paragraph classifies the mind of Prof. Muensterberg and of all other supporters of the hopes of imperial Germany. Washington, Jefferson and Thomas Paine had cast off this remnant of the mentality of savagery a century and a quarter ago. If Prof. Muensterberg and the German Muensterbergs are correct, then the north and the south of Germany ought to be at each other's throats forthwith. The United States should make war upon Spanish America, forcibly teach English to its populations and grant fellowships in the department of philosophy at Harvard to the natives who submit first. Prof. Muensterberg perhaps does not realize that his is the theory of the nation state as developed at the close of the middle ages. He shows not the slightest trace of modern internationalism, which is based upon international commerce and which results even now in international culture and fraternities.

As regards this specific case, Prof. Muensterberg's standpoint is most unfortunate. Germany and Austria ap-

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pear as the aggressors, first annexing territory entirely Slav in population, and then, when the action results in unlawful opposition, crushing out the life of an independent Slavic state. But the imperialistic theory necessarily implies the forcible expansion of one nation or race at the expense of another, with all the bitter tyrannies and conflicts which result.

The immediate occasion of war. That the purpose of Austria was to utterly crush Servia, permits of no dispute. Austria made ten demands upon Servia and gave her forty-eight hours in which to reply. This insultingly short time limit is a Prussian military method, the purpose of which is to attack a weak enemy before he can be ready. The Servian government was forced to choose between peace or war without even consulting its legislature or taking time to think calmly. The fifth demand made upon Servia was as follows:

"To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian government in the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the monarchy."

The humiliation of Servia in submitting to all but this demand, which would have tantamount to utter surrender of her sovereignty, was subject to the point of complete stultification.

The statement that Germany expected attack by Russia, that "the sword was forced into her hand," is a very stupid lie. The government of Germany is responsible for the Austrian policy of conquest in the Balkans. History will not fail to lay at the door of the German people as well as of the Emperor, whose insolent banalities they have no long tolerated, entire responsibility for starting the war.

The time seemed ripe. The French army was known not to be at its best. Sufficient funds had been voted for its maintenance. The Socialist attack upon the three year service law had weakened its morale. Great Britain feared a civil war. One week before the German army occupied Luxembourg and entered Belgium, English troops had shed Irish blood in

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the streets of Dublin. The military unpopularity of Russia is proverbial. For the Kaiser to wait until after the next election, might force him to reckon with a Socialist majority in the Reichstag. His army had been recently greatly strengthened. The discrepancy between his navy and that of Great Britain would be likely to influence against him rather than Germany. His whole life, from fifteen years of which had been spent in preparation for the ultimate test, demanded that he work at his bloody trade. He was too late to distinguish his reign by tests of arms.

The German Army
The myth regarding the prowess of Germany seems to now be credited. The almost universal acceptance of this belief results from a misinterpretation of a few incidents which should have misled nobody. The last distinguished exploits of the Germans at war (excepting the very great services of the German-Americans in our civil war) were performed under the command of Frederick the Great a hundred and fifty years ago. In the so-called "war of liberation" against Napoleon, the Germans were united with the whole of Europe

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British and American Socialists on the War

By William English Walling

The confused state of mind of many American Socialists is exhibited by an editorial remark in the New York Call:

"As for ourselves, we declare our neutrality. What we are looking for, the one thing we are thinking about, is how far this war will advance the cause of Socialism and social revolution. To us it is of minor consequence who comes out on top."

Undoubtedly the Socialist war against capitalism must continue, even in the midst of wars. But it is a matter of indifference to us whether the Russian or German governments are defeated? Do we not prefer the governments of England and France? And if war leads to a general overthrow of governments, by peoples, may it not be worth the price?

Yet the Socialist Parties of England and America, while predicting that revolutions would occur in Germany and Russia, opposed the war. The American Party declared:

"The Socialist Party of the United States, in conformity with the declaration of the International Socialist movement, hereby reiterates its opposition to this and all other wars waged upon any pretext whatsoever."

Even a revolutionary war is here condemned. The declaration continues:

"The Socialist Party of the United States hereby calls upon all foreign-born workmen residing in this country, particularly those whose home governments are engaged in the present strife, to hold joint mass meetings for the purpose of emphasizing the fraternity and solidarity of all working people, irrespective of color, creed, race, or nationality."

As four out of five of the members of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party favor Asiatic exclusion, this declaration is obviously insincere—at least, as applied to several colors and races.

Similarly the British Socialists, with the exception of Wells and Shaw, denounced war—until the German invasion of Belgium, when they divided. They denounced all war, but especially this one—in view of the alliance between England and Russia. The big demonstration in Trafalgar Square on August 2nd, presided over by Keir Hardie, Hyndman and Lausbury, protested against any step being taken to support Russia.

At the same time the organ of the British Labor movement, the Daily Citizen, predicted that the war would lead to revolutions both in Germany and Russia:

"The moment Russia moves toward war, the Russian people move toward revolution. And not the Russian people only, but also nationalities like Finland and Poland, upon whom Russia has trampled with clumsy and heavy foot."

"Nor is the position of the Kaiser much happier than that of the Czar. Kaiserism is on its last legs in Germany, even as Czarism is in Russia; the steady advance of democracy will put an end to both. The German workers are peace-loving and do not want war; least of all do they desire to be dragged at the tail of the Hapsburgs."

Are the Daily Citizen and Keir Hardie and the rest opposed to democratic revolutions in Russia and Germany? No. But they are not international enough to want to help pay the price. The Russian workers favor anything that promises revolution, and so do the majority of the German workers. But the British do not want to be dragged into continental affairs. They prefer their relative petty reforms at home.

So strongly do they feel this that their John Burns resigns from the Cabinet, and their J. R. MacDonald

from the leadership of the Labor Party—even after the invasion of Belgium—rather than share the great responsibility.

The British Socialist intellectuals, however—unreliable as they often are—have not failed in this great crisis. Both Wells and Shaw refused to participate in the Socialist peace demonstrations in London—and gave their reasons, which were almost identical. And they certainly cannot be suspected of collaboration.

Like all Socialists, Wells would tolerate no attack on the German people or on the integrity of the German nation.

"It will be a sin to dismember Germany or to allow any German-speaking and German-speaking territory to fall under a foreign yoke."

"Let us English make sure of ourselves in that matter. There may be restoration of alien territory to the French, the Polish, the Danish and the Italian; but we have seen enough of racial subjugation now to be sure that we will tolerate no more of it. From the Rhine to east Prussia, and from the Baltic to the southern limits of German-speaking Austria, the Germans are one people. Let us begin with a resolution to permit no new bitterness of conquered territories to come into existence to disturb the future peace of Europe."

"Let us see to it that, at the ultimate settlement, Germans, however great this overthrow may be, are all left free men."

"A bloody and embittered Germany, continuously stung by the outcries of her subject kindred, will sit down grimly to grow a new generation of soldiers and prepare for her revenge."

Here are Wells' main reasons, as given in the New York Times and World:

"The defeat of Germany may open the way to disarmament and peace throughout the world. To those who love peace there can be no other hope in the present conflict than her defeat, the utter discrediting of the German legend—ending it for good and all of blood and iron, the supercession of Krupp, flag-waving, Teutonic Kiplingism, and all that criminal sham efficiency that centers in Berlin."

"But be it remembered that Europe's quarrel is with Germany as a state, not with the German people, with the system, not with the race. The older tradition of Germany is a pacific, civilizing tradition. The temperament of the mass of the German people is kindly, sane, amiable. Disaster to the German army, if it is unaccompanied by such a memorable wrong as dismemberment or intolerable indignity, will mean the restoration of the greatest people of Europe to the fellowship of the western nations."

"France, Italy, England, and all the smaller powers of Europe are now pacific countries. Russia, after a huge war, will be too exhausted for further adventure. (This remark should be much stronger. The Russian government will be bankrupt certainly, and Czarism will probably be overthrown.) Shattered Germany will be revolutionary. Germany will be sick of the uniforms and imperialist idea as France was in 1871, as disillusioned about predominance as Bulgaria is today."

"That is why I, with my declared horror of war, did not sign any those 'stop the war' appeals."

"Declarations that have appeared in the last few days are that every sword is drawn against Germany. Now is the sword drawn for peace."

Bernard Shaw, in a letter to the Daily Citizen, written just before the war, takes the same stand as Wells, though he fully admits that Russia is even worse than Germany, though weaker and not so dangerous:

"I don't care who put a bayonet to my throat, whether he is a capitalist, a workman or even a Socialist workman—if I can get at him first I will kill him. The fact that he is misguided will not save him. The fact that he is ignorant will not save him. Not even the fact that he is working against his own interests will save him if I can put a bullet into his skull before he puts a bayonet into my throat. And, if I have any means by which I can take the fighting spirit out of that man so that he will let me live in peace in the future—I'll use them."

Benson is by no means alone. The official party organ, the American Socialist, also considers Austria the aggressor. We read:

"Serbia is a haven of hope in southern Europe. The liberties won by its people match the cruel oppression of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary as the freedom achieved by the United States challenges middle-aged Russia."

"The south Slav dream of a south Slav republic. The Serbians join in this dream and strive to make the dream real. Such success would mean the wreckage of Europe's trembling throne and the scrapping of its tyrant's crowns."

The Socialist organ shows that the whole international movement agrees in the legitimacy of the Serbian aspirations:

Nearly two years ago at the Extraordinary International Socialist Peace Congress held at Basel, Switzerland, during the Balkan war, the bloody fingers of anti-humanity were seen

est in its efforts to maintain peace. This remark, which—like his advocacy of the general strike—made a sensation, was also empty of all meaning. For he also complained that the French government had tied itself to Russia. It could as truthfully be said that the Kaiser desired peace, but he had tied himself to Austria.

The Wells-Shaw view is ably supported in this country by Allan L. Benson of "The Truth About Socialism" and other writings which have been circulated by the million by the American Socialist Party, more in fact than those of any other writer. Benson published in the New York Call an article, "Let the War Go On," from which we take the following powerful paragraphs:

"I am sorry to hear that the Socialists of New York intend to hold an anti-war meeting in Union Square Saturday afternoon. I am sorry to hear it because I always like to feel that the Socialists are maintaining and increasing their reputation for common sense. I hate war, but I do not hate it so much as I hate some kinds of peace. I regretted to see this war come on, but now that it has come, I want to see it go on until its cause shall have been wiped out of existence."

"What is its cause? Comrades may say that capitalism was its cause. Quite so. But that is not sufficiently definite. It is no more nearly definite than it would be to say that the atmosphere is the cause of the aeroplane. Without the atmosphere the aeroplane would not have existed. Without capitalism the present European war would not have existed. The present European war is the result of capitalism, plus the predatory and military spirit of Germany as typified by its Emperor."

"Germany won an easy victory from France forty-four years ago. From that day to this she has been drunk with confidence and ambition."

"Why not stop the war then? We may omit consideration of the fact that it would be precisely as nearly possible to try to stop an eruption of a volcano after it had begun to spout. We should not try to stop the war because the spirit that has caused this war is a menace to civilization. Civilization will not be safe until that spirit is crushed. If it were not to be crushed now, it would cause another war. Until that war came the world would be compelled to arm against it. No nation would be safe over night. The suddenness with which Germany precipitated the present war shows the dangerous character of such a spirit."

Comrades may recall the fact that in this great war, as in all others, workmen are doing the fighting and the dying. Comrades may even argue that German workmen are fighting and dying because of their ignorance. Comrades may explain that if the German workmen knew wherein their interests really lay they would not fight, and that therefore it is inhuman to kill them off. Comrades may therefore blame capitalism, as it is expressed in Germany, for the ignorance of the German workmen. All of which I contend is not to the point. The stern fact is that German workmen are shooting down the workmen of other nations. The stern fact is that the workmen of other nations did not seek this war. The stern fact is that German workmen have put bayonets to the throats of all the workmen of Europe except the workmen of Austria-Hungary and Italy—and Austria-Hungary is spared only because it is Germany's ally in murder."

"This need not discourage us in the field. On the contrary, we shall punch Prussia's head all the more gloriously if we do it for honor and not for malice. Then, when we have knocked all the militarism out of her and taught her to respect us, we can let her up again."

"As to non-intervention, it is merely an ineffectual superstition. The leaders of the modern labor movement know that labor politics is international and that, if militarism is to be struck down, a mortal blow must be aimed at Potsdam."

"Consider for a moment the mischief done by this peace retraction reform superstition. Why was it that Asquith and Grey did not dare tell the Commons we had entered into a fighting alliance with France against Germany?"

"Solely because they were afraid if they told the whole truth both the labor members and the non-interventionists, as well as the anti-armament Liberals, would have revolted and abandoned the Premier and his Cabinet to the mercy of Ulster."

"The mischief of all this was that it encouraged the continental conviction that we would not fight. This conviction, true enough, might have restrained France from declaring war, if France had wanted war, but this is just what France did not want."

"On the other hand, its effect on Germany must have been disastrous. Germany was the country that needed restraining, and the official prevarication by which the Liberal party was duped, encouraged Germany to believe we would back out in the end, and thereby precipitated Germany's desperate rush at France."

"Had our government possessed a real modern foreign policy, Asquith might have said furiously to Prussian militarism:

"If you attempt to smash France, we two will smash you, if we can. We have had enough of the Germany of Bismarck, which all the world loathes, and we will see whether we cannot revive the Germany of Goethe and Beethoven, which has not an enemy on earth."

"A stronger reason for not wanting Germany to be beaten too badly is that this might lead to desperation and a revival of nationalism, whereas a lesser blow might fall chiefly on the head of the Kaiser and help the people to form a peaceful republic."

On the other hand, most Socialists do not desire to see the Czar or Kaiser get too easily away. It is not as if Russia and Germany were on the verge of a revolution, as some Socialists and even some non-Socialists have supposed. The war was not declared to head off revolution—even in Russia—but for purposes of conquest. This mistaken view is expressed by the American Socialist, the new official organ of our Socialist Party:

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"Why not stop the war then? We may omit consideration of the fact that it would be precisely as nearly possible to try to stop an eruption of a volcano after it had begun to spout. We should not try to stop the war because the spirit that has caused this war is a menace to civilization. Civilization will not be safe until that spirit is crushed. If it were not to be crushed now, it would cause another war. Until that war came the world would be compelled to arm against it. No nation would be safe over night. The suddenness with which Germany precipitated the present war shows the dangerous character of such a spirit."

Comrades may recall the fact that in this great war, as in all others, workmen are doing the fighting and the dying. Comrades may even argue that German workmen are fighting and dying because of their ignorance. Comrades may explain that if the German workmen knew wherein their interests really lay they would not fight, and that therefore it is inhuman to kill them off. Comrades may therefore blame capitalism, as it is expressed in Germany, for the ignorance of the German workmen. All of which I contend is not to the point. The stern fact is that German workmen are shooting down the workmen of other nations. The stern fact is that the workmen of other nations did not seek this war. The stern fact is that German workmen have put bayonets to the throats of all the workmen of Europe except the workmen of Austria-Hungary and Italy—and Austria-Hungary is spared only because it is Germany's ally in murder."

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"If you attempt to smash France, we two will smash you, if we can. We have had enough of the Germany of Bismarck, which all the world loathes, and we will see whether we cannot revive the Germany of Goethe and Beethoven, which has not an enemy on earth."

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On the other hand, most Socialists do not desire to see the Czar or Kaiser get too easily away. It is not as if Russia and Germany were on the verge of a revolution, as some Socialists and even some non-Socialists have supposed. The war was not declared to head off revolution—even in Russia—but for purposes of conquest. This mistaken view is expressed by the American Socialist, the new official organ of our Socialist Party:

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"I am sorry to hear that the Socialists of New York intend to hold an anti-war meeting in Union Square Saturday afternoon. I am sorry to hear it because I always like to feel that the Socialists are maintaining and increasing their reputation for common sense. I hate war, but I do not hate it so much as I hate some kinds of peace. I regretted to see this war come on, but now that it has come, I want to see it go on until its cause shall have been wiped out of existence."

"What is its cause? Comrades may say that capitalism was its cause. Quite so. But that is not sufficiently definite. It is no more nearly definite than it would be to say that the atmosphere is the cause of the aeroplane. Without the atmosphere the aeroplane would not have existed. Without capitalism the present European war would not have existed. The present European war is the result of capitalism, plus the predatory and military spirit of Germany as typified by its Emperor."

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F. H. NEWMHAM, Editor-Manager.

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380



THE PARADOX AND THE PARALLEL

On another page will be found a splendidly written article by Frank Bohn, captioned "The European Explosion."

The reader should read and digest this article thoroughly, after which he may, should he feel so disposed, venture to read this screed.

In his article Mr. Bohn points out that the structure of German society today furnishes the greatest paradox in the history of the world. A "paradox," briefly described, may be called an absurd fact; a "parallel," anything equal or resembling another in all essential particulars. European civilization, it is claimed, has developed along certain set lines—through a series of class struggles. German civilization, or development has not adopted such method of procedure, hence the paradox. The author gives his reasons, ample and logical, for this statement, but we are not so much concerned on this continent with the development of Germany as we are with our affairs. And when he says "our own affairs," we cannot afford to take cognizance of imaginary international lines, for the welfare and trade of Canada and the States are so intermingled that depression or prosperity in one country immediately affects the other. We have no need to go farther than our own town to prove this. If, however, Germany has provided the "paradox," there is not the slightest doubt that America has provided the "parallel."

Commenting upon the revolution in 1848, the author says: "When the Austrian and Prussian governments beat them down, they emigrated to America—two and half million strong during the ten years. They left Germany stripped of the revolutionary class which would have given her a political democracy and an orderly evolution of her whole social and cultured life."

In place of "an orderly evolution of her whole social and cultured life," the Prussian government offered an evolution by means of a military despotism.

The student of history, especially labor history, on this continent, does not need a magnifying glass to observe the parallel. On this continent every labor struggle has been marked with such tactics, but instead of a military despotism, it has been a "capitalist despotism," or a "trust rule."

From Virginia to Washington, slowly but surely, capital has ousted the native English-speaking laborer on the American side of the line; from Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island the same thing has happened this side. In place of these native sons we see employed the worker from southern Europe and the Orient. But that is not the finish.

The very men brought from Europe to oust the English-speaking worker, today finds himself in exactly the same position that the native and English-speaking worker found himself in some ten or fifteen years ago. And it is possible that his position may be worse.

One often hears the apologist exclaim what excellent citizens the Slav or the Swede makes. And they will make, so long as capital has any use for them, but then they start to kick, when they find conditions such that they cannot endure; then they, too, will have to follow the native son. As witness the Colorado strike, where many of the men who are today fighting for an existence were brought in some ten or fifteen years ago to replace the English-speaking miners.

In Germany the world has been treated to civilization by means of a military despotism, on this continent we have been treated to civilization by means of capitalism and tritification.

Although the German method may have been paradoxical, no one who takes the trouble to study the facts will question the methods. In building up her army and navy, Germany found room for her surplus labor, while the method and discipline of militarism subdued every effort at rebellion. Such, however, has not been the case this side. Driven from State to State, the native son has at last been compelled to join the ranks of those migratory workers and job seekers who infest the whole western coast.

German militarism created a gigantic fighting army; American capitalism has created a gigantic unemployed army.

The parallel is not possible under a military despotism, it is only under a generous and benevolent capitalist system that it is possible. Such a policy to the German nation would have been suicidal; here it was simply a question of pushing the native son farther and farther west; forcing him to find a new camping ground and a new possession until capital was ready to oust him. And he went from State to State, across prairie and desert; never being allowed to remain in one place for any length of time, but pursued by his relentless exploiter. He was pushed to the Pacific and from the Pacific pushed back. He traveled to the ice-bound north, but was driven back from there.

Today Germany is engaged in bloodiest war of modern times and we are told that it was unavoidable. Her people were intoxicated with the spirit of militarism and this was the result of a "paradoxical development of society"—an unreal development, call it what you like. If the war at present raging was unavoidable, how long does America hope to stave off the Armageddon that threatens her from the hordes of unemployed?

Half a million unemployed in New York, and the winter not there; necessities climbing higher and higher, but the crops greater than ever; immigrants arriving at the rate of tens of thousands per month, in spite of the war (and what will it be after?). How long shall we be free this side from the roar of strife? If the development of Germany has been unnatural, in the name of sanity what has the development of American society been? Germany may provide a "paradox," but America has provided more than a "parallel." How long, Mr. Reader, before this neutral loving continent will be engaged in killing off her surplus workers or the workers killing off the exploiters?

THE "PHYSICAL LUBRICANT"

Several correspondents have taken us to task for not replying to a correspondent writing in the Western Clarion under the initials of "R. W." In defense we would say that there are criticisms that do not require answering, the critic invariably supplies, unconsciously, the reason why. True, there are occasions when a critic may have a real grievance, but a poor grasp of composition may prevent him explaining his case fluently. One invariably recognizes the ruggedness and candor of such an individual and his very weakness becomes his strength. Such, however, cannot be said of "R. W." We do not intend to make any more more a cursory review of the letter, and after that the reader can judge for himself. Like all new-born critics he cannot avoid the autobiographical portion; he is never content until he has told us what tremendous sacrifices he has made, although in this instance it might have been better had he cut this little egotism out.

Says "R. W.": "Of the last five years of my life, three have been spent in struggles for recognition of the U. M. W. of A.; one year in Nova Scotia and two years in the present strike. In both cases the U. M. W. of A. provided me with the physical lubricant, while the S. P. C. provided me with the mental." If we read correctly, during the last five years the writer has for three years been receiving support from the U. M. W. of A.; to be brutally candid, he has been existing off the funds of the International Union for three years out of the five that he mentions. During this period he has been supplied with mental lubrication by the S. P. C. Now, the Island strike is ended, and about five weeks before the end the International Union was compelled to withdraw its support. This is rather significant and the reader might stop and do a little thinking. How much of the "mental lubrication" would "R. W." have absorbed had the "physical lubricant" not been forthcoming? How much had he absorbed heretofore? No sensible individual cares what his religious beliefs may be, whether he be an Orangeman, a Catholic or a Jew. "R. W.'s" religion does not seem to have helped him in catching anything easy, but, strange, in the case of J. P. White it (so he claims) has been most effective. To say the least, the introduction of religion may be regarded as an effort on the part of "R. W." to prove the sincerity of his conversion, nothing more.

The remarks of the writer about the salaries of the International Officers may be regarded as weighty as his remarks about J. P. White's religion: no one ever thought it necessary to explain why the fox said "the grapes are sour."

The last paragraph of "R. W.'s" correspondence is the most significant; "And now, you gods and would-be, I have stood aside and allowed you to flim-flam and hoodwink the Island miners with your sentimental bunk and bourgeois economics for the last two years; I have sat and listened to your cynicisms of the 'dreamers' who never offered your cause any assistance, but rendered you their aid. And it is now that you have given up the ghost of winning this strike that I intend to reveal certain facts pertaining to trade unionism in general and the U. M. W. of A. in particular. These facts I have kept sacred that your organization might be given an opportunity to establish itself, but you have failed." In the first part of his letter the writer makes the statement that he has had experience in two strikes, Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island, and he states further on "in both cases the men were sold."

It is hard to reconcile the fact that a "class conscious" slave can "stand aside" and permit his fellow workers to be "sold" again and never protest. "Sold" in Nova Scotia and "sold" on Vancouver Island. The first sale was not "lesser" enough, but he stood aside for two years and watched the same process at a second sale! The tactics were the same! And the physical lubricant was provided for him until they are defeated and then the vials of his righteous indignation are poured forth; he becomes the accuser of an organization whose sustenance he has consumed for three out of five years that he has been in the country. "R. W." like many another autobiographer, can see only the faults of others, his egotism blinds him to the paucity of his own inaction. He, the "class conscious slave," the "escaped Catholic," is content to be good so long as his stomach is supplied with "physical lubricant," but when that ceases—Mr. Reader, you will note that it is not until the hope of winning the strike has gone, and with it the "physical lubricant," that the "Saviour" appears; it is not until you are beat that he is determined to disclose the perfidy of your organization and its officers. Verily a timely "Saviour!"

We do not intend to occupy space by reprinting "R. W.'s" letter, but he has promised to do more disclosing through the Western Clarion. For our part, the first letter is enough.

BELLEVUE NOTES

(Continued from Page Five)

Jack Barwick and Harry Fisher have gone out to the North Fork for a short vacation.

Found—At Crow's Nest, on Labor Day, a pair of eye-glasses. Anyone proving ownership can have same by applying to Mr. Jos. Stevenson of Bellevue.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—A seven-pound bull trout, from the South Fork, belonging to Charlie Burrows. Anyone holding same after this date will be prosecuted. Look out, Bob.

The stork was seen hovering around James street on Friday last, and upon investigation was found to have left a bouncing baby at the home of Mike Padell.

Mr. Thos. Stevenson, last year's mining class teacher, wishes to inform the public of Bellevue and vicinity that he will in the near future be opening his classes for students. Watch this column for particulars.

A. Mr. Reed will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist church next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Seett will entertain the members of the Methodist choir Wednesday evening.

Mr. Tom Hynaston spent the weekend at Burnis.

Mr. T. M. Barnett and Mrs. J. Naylor were Blairmore visitors on Monday evening.

One of the Alberta mine rescue cars is stationed in Bellevue, where training operations are in full swing.

We are reliably informed that this town will be lighted by electricity by the time winter proper arrives, which will be an inestimable blessing to the inhabitants.

Owing to loss of orders for the time being, work will be somewhat slack. It is anticipated that one shift will be laid off entirely. A number of places were stopped this morning. Ledger readers take notice.

Born to the wife of Mr. Barlass, C. P. R. assayer, a five-pound daughter.

COALHURST NOTES

The time worked was two days, the four days last week, with about the same prospects this week. Quite a number of men on company work are getting in full time, preparing for the haulage. It is not true that the company are going to close down the mine and work the rock dump instead.

Mr. Norman Pitcher, general manager of the company is in Coalhurst this week.

John Byron started to work here again on Monday. He has lately been employed at St. Alberts as shotlighter.

Sam Jones, district mine inspector, was in Coalhurst on business two days of last week.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page One) and district when passing through the depot, unless they received \$15. I beg to state that there is absolutely no truth in this rumor, whatever, as the band was perfectly willing to turn out and play and would have done so had it not been that the majority of the bandmen were working. I remain yours, respectfully,

T. HORROCKS, Secretary Michel Band.

"NO ENGLISH-SPEAKING PERSON NEED APPLY"

To the Editor of the District Ledger: Dear Sir:—It has often been declared by detractors of Canada that the policy throughout the west towards English-speaking people was one of "No English-speaking person need apply." While there are many loath to accept this, there can scarce be any doubt, after the action of our great and noble council, that there is a certain amount of truth in this oft-repeated statement. The city council was called upon to deal out justice to two bands; one was a band composed of English-speaking people, who wished to be under the guidance of an English instructor, whose directions they could understand; the other was composed of Italian-speaking people, some British citizens, many not. Let us be distinctly understood that we are not out to abuse the Italian band, and so far as the members of that band are concerned, we have absolutely no quarrel with them, and if the city sees fit to give them a grant we do not object, all we ask for is the same consideration for English-speaking people. Our objection to the Italian band is the bandmaster, and just as the British nation today is registering a vigorous protest against the Kaiserian methods of the German Emperor, and is determined to free Europe from his rule, so also is the English-speaking band of Fernie determined that whoever directs them, it shall be an English-speaking man, with whose tongue they are familiar and who will not be

WHY WEAK LUNGS?

The toll of tuberculosis is claiming more than 300 victims every day in the United States, yet few realize their grave condition until the critical period arrives. Cough, weak, weary, weakness after sickness, catarrh, bronchitis, tender throats—all exert the weakening influence that invites consumption. To guard against consumption, thousands of people take Scott's Emulsion after meals because its rich medicinal nourishment strengthens the lungs, puts vigor in the blood, and builds up strength to resist tuberculosis. Scott's Emulsion is nature's strength-builder. Refuse substitutes.

able to abuse and ridicule them in a foreign language for the benefit of the foreign-speaking members. That is the real reason why this band was started; the fact that we are citizens of a British colony and should have equal rights with foreign-speaking people, is another reason why we intend to fight this matter to a finish.

The city will not have a foreign-speaking police force; the fire chief will not have a foreign-speaking member on his staff (in spite of the fact that he has been very eloquent in championing the Italian band); but the council does want a foreign-speaking band, and does not want an English-speaking band.

One is tempted to inquire whether the music of this town, like its vice, is not regarded by a certain individual as his own particular perquisite, and at the next city council election we may possibly be favored again with the presence of an individual on the platform who has done more to demoralize this city than any dozen men put together. It is certainly a most humiliating sight for English-speaking citizens to know that their recreation as well as their morals are practically in the hands and at the mercy of a foreign-speaking individual.

To return to the question of the band grant, McBean, an employe of Rizzuto, was the mover of the motion that the Italian band be given \$500 and \$100 to the English-speaking band. McBean and his employer were antagonistic to the latter band when they first made application to the council for a grant. Sam Graham and the mayor, who have an almost pathetic regard for Ruzzito, shuffled and objected to the grant being divided. Poor, old Robichaud, who would naturally go with the majority, wobbled at first, but finally he took his lead for Gates and Graham and became a "whole hogger" for the Italian band. Thus a majority was secured, first by economic pressure, and secondly by ignorance, for it is doubtful if one of the councillors can read enough to understand a motion if it was put in front of him.

Two councillors tried to do the right thing—that is, give both bands a square deal. They repeatedly stated their opinions and endeavored to show that the presence of two bands was not detrimental to the town, but rather a blessing. Such broad-mindedness was intolerable to the clique.

The petition presented to the council was signed by nearly four hundred ratepayers and people who can claim a vote, but it was disregarded by a certain legal gentleman. This individual told the council that a petition was so much bunk, that they need pay not attention to same, and that it was their duty to support the Italian band. Why?

The majority of the council did what they were told, but they also did what they intended to do when the matter was first mentioned in the council meeting. Impartiality and fairness is the veriest nonsense to these individuals and they were at no pains to conceal their intentions when discussing the matter. The "gag" about the Italian band performing certain services for nothing was deliberately engineered between certain officials of the Athletic Association and the city council. The English-speaking band refused to be a party to such methods of securing the grant. The Athletic Association were not admitting people to the grounds free and had no right to expect free services from the bands. There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of the leading tradesmen and citizens of this town that the treatment handed to the Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior band is nothing more than the result of mean, despicable tactics on the part of certain members of the council, who, from the very first, showed a bias and narrow-mindedness that was positively disgusting.

The English-speaking band has accepted the \$100 from the council and passed it on to the hospital. They have no desire to be insulted, although greatly in need of funds, and will rely upon the generosity of a public that has shown more consideration and fairness than certain members of the council, to assist them at the benefit match on Saturday next, September 19th.

There will be an election shortly and the people of this town will have an opportunity to voice a protest against the action of the council. Until then, we can afford to wait, but to expect fairness and consideration from the majority who voted for the one-sided motion is like expecting a terrier with tallow legs to catch an asbestos cat in hales.

Yours truly, on behalf of the English-speaking band,

RATBPAYER AND HANDSMAN.

Classified Ads.—Cent a Word

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms. Apply Box 324, or 114 McPherson avenue. 246

FOR RENT—Two room (unfurnished). Apply, W. Minton, 87 Mason avenue, Fernie Annex. 210

FURNISHED ROOMS—To let; comfortable home; every modern convenience. Phone No. 83; or call house 162 Howland avenue. 239

LOST—Between Fernie depot and King's Hotel, on Monday evening, a 17-jewelled Waltham watch (Chauser pattern), and gold chain; case chased. Finder will be rewarded if he returns same to this office or to King's Hotel, Fernie. 241

For good, dry firewood, phone 190, or write Evans, Cedar Valley. 244

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

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church will hold a sale of plain sewing and home cooking in the church on Saturday, September 19th, from 2 p. m. 242

NOTICE

Bank of Montreal

HOSMER, - B. C. The Bank of Montreal, Hosmer, announce that they will be closing their branch at that point on October 1st, 1914.

August 24th. N. F. Kendall, Mgr.

Fire Sale!

Goes merrily on and will be continued until goods are all sold. Take advantage of the big reductions.

A SPLENDID DISPLAY FOR PAY-DAY

Note: The sale and discounts apply only to goods in stock at time of fire and not to new goods bought since

A. W. BLEASDELL'S DRUG STORE FERNIE

Grand Union Hotel

COLEMAN, Alta. Best of Accommodation We cater to the workingman's trade G. A. CLAIR Proprietor

Advertisement for M. A. KASTNER, Sole Agent for Fernie, Alex Beck Block, Fernie, B. C. Includes illustration of a house and text: HERE IS A SQUARE DEAL and peaceful security as well. With a policy in our old line company, you can go off on your vacation or visit the ends of the earth and you know you're secure. The best in FIRE INSURANCE is always cheapest, and especially so when it doesn't cost higher. Don't delay about that renewal or about that extra insurance you want but come right in at once and have it attended to.

Advertisement for W.A. Ingram, Fernie, Our Coffee is Good. Includes illustration of a man and a box of cigars.

Advertisement for Isis Theatre, Fernie's Leading Picture Theatre. Every Friday LUCILLE LOVE, THE GIRL OF MYSTERY. Friday September, 18th Series No. Five. Saturday Matinee and Evening. Featuring the famous J. Warren Kerrigan, supported by an all-star cast in The Bolted Door A 3 Reel Drama. Watch for the big Feature next Wednesday and Thursday. "ISIS" ALWAYS BEST

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

Preparation for combating the "cold king" are being made at the schools up here. Heaters of the "Blazes" type are being installed in each room.

The action of the Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior band, the \$100 donated by the city council, was the subject of conversation during the week-end up here. The action of the committee was approved by a large majority of the residents.

The tickets for the benefit concert in aid of Mrs. Harris, which will be held on Wednesday next in the Club Hall are now on sale. A capital program has been arranged.

The Coal Creek members of the "Vets" journeyed to Fernie to join their comrades in the church parade on Sunday evening last.

Dr. Dan Oliver desires to thank the many friends for the expressions of sympathy extended to him during his recent sad bereavement.

During the process of dismantling one of the boxcar loaders up here on Saturday last, John Valne received injuries which necessitated his removal to Fernie hospital, where, we learn, he is progressing favorably.

Tony Brotti was removed to Fernie hospital on Tuesday afternoon, suffering from a badly lacerated hand, sustained while lifting a mine car on the track in No. 1 East mine.

Johnny Miller, company man employed in No. 2 East mine, on Tuesday evening received injuries to his ribs, which necessitated removal to his home on Riverside avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Watson desire to thank the residents and friends for the many expressions of sympathy extended to them during their recent sad bereavement, also General Manager Wilson for train placed at their disposal. We regret the omission of the foregoing in the notes of last week, through an oversight.

The board of management of the Coal Creek Club are running a series of tournaments for the members, valuable prizes being given for billiards, pool, seven-up, dominoes, quots and snaps, etc.

Don't forget the Rugby football game on Saturday (pay-day), which will be held on the old football grounds at Fernie; kick-off at 5 o'clock. Teams meet at King's Hotel at 4:15. Secure your tickets in advance.

A large tree becoming dislodged from the hillside above No. 1 East, rolled down and struck the air line for No. 1 East mine, putting it out of commission. Fortunately it happened on an idle morning, and the damage was remedied before the afternoon shift.

One of our local gun artists, while out on slaughter bent, was proceeding down the government road and saw what he thought to be tracks of some ferocious animal infesting these parts and thinking discretion the better part of valor, beat a hasty retreat back to civilization and reported his fears to the boys. On investigation, the animal in question proved to be a stray dog.

We would advise all local Moose to put in an appearance at the next meeting, at K. P. Hall, on Monday next, 8 p. m. Important business will be transacted.

Coal Creek Methodist Church Sunday, September 20th: 2:30 p. m., Sunday school and Bible class; 7:30 p. m., the choir will give a song service, solos, etc.; Friday at 7 o'clock sharp, choir practice.

Owing to some misunderstanding, our representatives in the advertised inter-provincial football game which was held in Coleman Saturday last, returned home by the next train.

The gold medals won by the Coal Creek Beavers, for prowess on the lacrosse field, are now on view at the store of Liphard, the jeweler.

The Coal Creek Club was closed Wednesday and Thursday, to undergo renovation.

serious offense. The preliminary trial was held on Tuesday and he was committed for trial in Lethbridge.

A return match between the Canada West and the Firemen resulted in another win for the miners, by one to nil.

The hard times seem to be affecting the booze trade, as George Redel, who has been dispensing drinks at the Taber Hotel for the last eighteen months has been laid off until business picks up.

Everybody is eating chicken these days, as with wheat at 2 cents per pound, it is cheaper to eat chicken than to let them eat wheat.

Owing to the lack of arrangements at headquarters, the B. C. team was not as chosen, and the patronage bestowed on the game was not what it should have been, in consideration of the cause for which the game was played. I understand that a return game is to be played at Fernie shortly for the same noble cause. Let us hope a larger crowd will be present on this occasion.

Vice President Graham of District 18, was present at the regular meeting of Local 2033 on Sunday, the 13th. The vice president gave a short resume of the doings in this District, especially the Hillcrest affairs.

On Saturday morning, about 10 a. m., Joe Poulaskie, a timber packer at the McGillivray mine, had the misfortune to get his right foot rather severely bruised. A large timber falling caught him on the ankle, causing painful injuries. Joe was assisted home and is now progressing nicely.

Mr. Fred and Tom Cox were passengers on Sunday night's train for Spokane. They are doing the fair for a week.

Out of about thirty applicants, Chief of Police Ford retains office, which he has held for about four years, to the satisfaction of the ratepayers.

Mrs. Millward of Ste. Sault Marie, is visiting her brother, Mr. Joseph Stephenson, for an indefinite time, in Coleman. Mr. Millward is serving his country in France at the present time.

Mr. Russell Ferguson is appointed to take the names of any ex-army men for immediate service at the front.

Mrs. William Graham, from Mackinson Landing, Arrow Lake, is visiting friends in Coleman.

Vice President Graham who was appointed delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress to be held in New Brunswick, left on Monday night's passenger for the east. Mrs. Graham is accompanying him on his journey, for a holiday.

Mr. Robert Horne has returned to Coleman from Mountain Park.

will go into effect on October 1st. Some discussion relative to the union label was indulged in, and one good brother informed those present that Mr. James Naylor had a good supply of overalls bearing the label. But the executive reported that both Naylor and Burnett were prepared to stock union made goods, if the union men of this camp were prepared to buy them, but that while we persist in buying goods irrespective of the conditions under which they were made, or with the idea of saving a nickel, they have no alternative but to sell them. The next move is ours, boys.

A notice of motion was given that at our next regular meeting, to be held on Sunday, September 27th, the remuneration of one of our officers will be discussed. Members kindly note.

(Continued on Page Four)

The pit committee reported having done considerable business with the superintendent chief of which was the necessity of an agreement being reached to govern the price for crosscuts that were being driven above the maximum distance, owing to the change that had been wrought in the method of work.

The question of the scarcity of lockers in the washhouse brought out the fact that there was one hundred ordered and that they were on the way. The question of dirt allowed to collect in the cubicles was brought to the superintendent's attention, and the promise given that he would remedy the trouble.

The committee reported having followed out the Local's instructions and ascertained that there were men performing carpenters' work for laborers' pay. After some discussion as to what constituted carpenter work, the superintendent stated that as there was no rush of work, it was not likely that such a condition of affairs could prevail.

The pit committee reported having been to Blairmore to interview the general manager with regard to discontinuing yardage sheets, previous to the issuing of statements. The discontinuance is to be regretted, as we found this method very convenient. The secretary was given a copy and could tell at a glance just what was short on anybody's statement who happened to consult him. The general manager informed the committee that all the data would be written on the statement in the future.

The report being adopted, the committee was instructed to interview the superintendent and ask his cooperation in getting the statements out at least three days before pay-day.

That ever-green question of better provision for tools was also touched upon, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that an improvement will be made in the near future.

The committee handling the bonding of officers recommended that the office of treasurer be abolished, with which the Local concurred. This

Free GUARANTEED American Silk HOSE

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW THESE HOSE

They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They never become loose and baggy, as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.

OUR FREE OFFER

To every one sending us 50c to cover shipping charges, we will send, subject to duty, absolutely free:

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

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

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

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

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

The clerk of the weather seems to hold fast to the one rule, as year after year, about the middle of September he sends along all kinds of moisture and finishes up with a snow storm, which we are having today (Tuesday). If only the farmers of Alberta could get a delegation to interview him and explain to him the fallacy of his policy, they might induce him to alter things a little, by giving us September weather in June, when it is more needed, and assure them bumper crops, thus keeping them from depending on the charity of their more fortunate neighbors. It may be that a great many people will blame them for remaining on the land, but what can the poor beggars do? They know there is no chance of a job either in town or city, and if they happen to wander in to a town they are taken up for vagrancy. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard, and as one who has tried farming for several years said, the man who takes up a homestead must have a grudge against himself and all belonging to him, especially if he is inexperienced to begin with.

A great number of the citizens on the north side are wondering if the committee of the ratepayers association have left, or do they never have any business on the south side. When starting the subway, or viaduct, it was said it would be finished within two months. Now it is going on four months and the one-half is not finished, and not likely to be this winter. Why not get after the commissioners to force the contractor to put on men and get it finished.

Tom Henton, who has been company weighman at No. 6 mine, has been transferred to No. 3 mine, and Wm. Hurst has taken his place at No. 6.

Mrs. M. Brennan of Coleman left for home on Monday's local, after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. T. Whitlaw.

Mrs. J. Graham, who underwent an operation and was sent home, has had a relapse and is not expected to recover.

Today (Tuesday) Wm. Huddington, a gripper in No. 6 mine, was severely crushed between some cars and timber. His injuries are internal. After being treated at the rescue station the doctor ordered his removal to the hospital.

MICHEL NOTES

George Naylor, an old-time Michelite, is back here among his friends.

The men who worked up the Elk Valley for the Grain Belt prospect outfit, are down in Michel, having been fetched in owing to the war troubles and the tightness of money.

Bill and James Yates dropped into Michel last week-end to join brother Tom on a hunting trip.

Mrs. Norman Henderson and family are leaving Michel to join Mr. Henderson at Red Deer, Edmonton.

The Sasandra Lodge of Rebekahs are giving a social dance on Monday next in Crahan's Hall, at 9 p. m.

Mr. Tom Williams, mine inspector, was down here no Thursday, making his usual inspection of the mines.

Two accidents occurred in No. 3 East mine on Thursday last. I. Goto, Italian, working on the afternoon shift, met with an accident by coal falling from the face and breaking his leg, below the knee. Frank Dickie was injured by a car running over a block and crushing his foot and ankle. Both men are progressing as favorably as possible.

Mr. T. Graham, chief inspector of mines, and Mr. Tom Williams, inspector, were here on Tuesday on business at the mines.

The funeral of Ignus Hunger took place on Tuesday, the burial services were conducted by the Rev. F. Meisener and the remains interred in the Michel cemetery.

About twenty men have put in their names at the coal company office for joining the regiment the government is asking for and are being put through various drills. Michel prairie is the training ground.

The mines have only worked one day since the notes were sent in last week, and not certain of starting again this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hudson boarded the passenger Saturday morning, enroute for England, for a trip to their native home.

Mr. William Touhey has taken up the position of nightwatchman vacated by George Hudson.

A sad accident occurred to Ingus Manger on Sewick's ranch, Elk Valley. He was engaged in loading up some hay on a wagon, when a portion of the load slipped, causing Ingus to fall on the point of his fork, which penetrated the abdomen. He succumbed to his injuries on Sunday last.

The Knights of Pythias gave a dance and supper to members and wives. Music was rendered by Matt Lattier, V. Newman and Dan Waddington. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

serious offense. The preliminary trial was held on Tuesday and he was committed for trial in Lethbridge.

A return match between the Canada West and the Firemen resulted in another win for the miners, by one to nil.

The hard times seem to be affecting the booze trade, as George Redel, who has been dispensing drinks at the Taber Hotel for the last eighteen months has been laid off until business picks up.

Everybody is eating chicken these days, as with wheat at 2 cents per pound, it is cheaper to eat chicken than to let them eat wheat.

NORDEGG NOTES

I wish to inform the readers of the Ledger and members of the U. M. W. of A. that the Brazeau collieries are full up, and no one should come in unless they have assurance of employment. The company will take on a few men from time to time, but it is risky to come as a stranger and broke.

There seems to have been an exaggeration regarding the sulphur in Brazeau. It has been reported that some sixty men went blind from the effects of the sulphur. It is true that occasionally a man loses a shift or two on account of sore eyes, but this will be less frequent after the new fans get properly going.

We are to have school accommodations in the near future. At present we have forty-six children of school age, and when the company gets the other eighteen houses finished and has them occupied by family men we should have a full house.

The Labor Day celebration could hardly be called a success, on account of the bad weather—and too much beer. When will we realize that booze is the root of all evil and the ruin of families and the filling of our jails and insane asylums, and a cause of poverty.

We had a death by shooting, of which I can give no particulars at present.

COLEMAN NOTES

On Wednesday night, the 9th, Mrs. M. H. Somerville gave a lecture in Coleman Opera House on the White Slave Traffic. Mrs. Somerville is like the bad boy in school, she is giving to copying. No use trying these stunts nowadays. Most of the lecture was from a book by E. A. Bell.

On Friday night, the 11th, a very pleasant dance took place in the Opera House, under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. About sixty couples tripped the light fantastic until the wee sma' hours of the morning. Lunch was provided during the night by Mrs. E. Kacott. All who were present expressed themselves as highly delighted with the night's entertainment.

On Saturday, the 12th, football teams representing B. C. and Alberta met on the ground of the Coleman F. C. in a benefit match for the widows and orphans in the recent Hillcrest explosion.

The B. C. team kicked off about 5 p. m., before a very fair crowd of spectators. In the initial stages of the game the B. C. backs and backs were equal to the drives panning of Parker and company. As the game proceeded the B. C. team settled down and some really clever moves were made. The Alberta sides were playing good football. Cup the fever was very conspicuous by its absence. Both goal keepers were visited repeatedly, but were very safe, and on the call of half time neither side could claim superiority. On the resumption of play the Alberta made unexpected efforts to score. Play was very careful until Walker (of Coal Creek F. C.) scored for B. C. with a well judged shot, which gave Paton no chance. On the 15th Alberta were determined to equalize and the Alberta forwards were very dangerous, more especially Parker, and from one of the determined rushes of the Alberta forwards, Strang tripped Parker, with the result that a penalty was given, and Jack

BELLEVUE NOTES

The regular meeting of Local 131 was held on Sunday last, with the president in the chair, and an enormous crowd in attendance.

Correspondence was received from District 28, informing us how well the operators in that field were living up to the terms of settlement recently arrived at, and were in consequence appealing to all organized labor to financially assist them. After some discussion it was decided that as the District officers were in a better position to know the actual conditions with the report of International Board Member Rees and others to guide them, we respectfully recommend that it will be a better method of procedure for the District to assist them. As was remarked, it does not seem either side could claim superiority. On the resumption of play the Alberta made unexpected efforts to score. Play was very careful until Walker (of Coal Creek F. C.) scored for B. C. with a well judged shot, which gave Paton no chance. On the 15th Alberta were determined to equalize and the Alberta forwards were very dangerous, more especially Parker, and from one of the determined rushes of the Alberta forwards, Strang tripped Parker, with the result that a penalty was given, and Jack

TABER NOTES

Two days per week seems to be the limit for the mines this season, and Taber seems to be in harmony with several other camps in this respect. The cold weather may brighten things up a little, however. The management of the Canada West say that they will hire no more men before the first of November.

A well-known workman in town has been arrested, charge with a very

If The Miners' Union Were Dissolved How Would The Individual Miner Stand?

THINK ABOUT IT!

There is a CO-OPERATIVE STORE AT COLEMAN operated for the benefit of the working miner. Also think About That and support it as you do your Union.

IT WILL HELP SOME

Western Can. Co-Operative TRADING CO. LIMITED
COLEMAN ALBERTA

INVICTUS

The Best Good Shoe
If you want the latest styles and the most serviceable footwear—buy THE INVICTUS
We sell the famous Penatang Shoepacks



Come in and see the FROST KING COAT
It is made from 36 ounce All Wool Mackinaw, specially felted for the purpose.
The coat measures full 36 inches long, and all the little comforts have been studied in every detail.
Comfortable collar, easy armholes, large, roomy sleeves and in addition, has a genuine emertness that will give pleasure to the wearer. The colors are: Brown and Black; Grey and Black; Grain and Black. Price \$10.00 each.
LADIE'S COATS
Up-to-the-minute styles in Fall Coats for Ladies, Misses and Children. Come and see them; you'll be delighted with the showing.
WE GIVE AWAY A DRESSER & STAND ON OCTOBER, 3rd 1914
The very next dollar you spend here may be the lucky one. Try it
W. L. OUIMETTE
Coleman - Alberta

T. W. DAVIES
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Headstones Supplied and Set up
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Furniture, Hardware, China, Stationery, etc.
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H. G. GOODEVE CO. Ltd.
The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass
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We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. All orders given prompt attention.
If you are satisfied, tell others. If not satisfied, tell us.
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Phone 25 Blairmore, Alta.
Just to hand 200 cases of PRESERVING FRUIT of Extra Choice Quality
Italian Prunes per box \$1.10, Peaches per box \$1.10, Pears per box \$2.50, Cooking Apples per box \$1.50
DRY GOODS
Before buying a Sweater Coat see our range of Men's, Ladies and Children's all wool Monarch Knit. Prices to suit all purses.
Just to hand a shipment of Stanfields pure Wool Underwear in shirts and drawers and union suits. Also a full range of Ladies' and Children's Underwear.
We pay 5 p.c. discount in cash on all purchases
The Store That SAVES You Money

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

Directory listing for various local unions including Gladstone Local, Coleman Local, Passburg Local, Burmis Local, Maple Leaf Local, Lethbridge Local, Bellevue Local, Corbin Local, Georgetown Local, and Frank Local.

Miner's Oil Lamps vs. Miner's Electric Lamps

(From a paper read at the Mining Class of the Cambuslang School (Scotland) July 4, 1914, by E. A. Halliwell, M. I. M. E., managing director of Ackroyd and Best, Ltd., Morley, near Leeds.)

The safety of his fellow men. To alleviate the pain caused such men should surely be a desirable thing, if in doing this expenses can also be avoided, and cleaner coal obtained. It should be worth the while of all concerned to install in a pit a lamp which will do it.

Several eminent doctors have stated that an illumination of one candle power will prevent nystagmus. For some time it has been known that the ordinary miners' flame safety lamp does not give such an illumination. When, therefore, the electric lamp was introduced and statements made that it would give 1 1/2 to 2 candle power, people naturally thought that nystagmus would disappear, but, unfortunately, it was overlooked that one candle power with an electric lamp is not so useful to the eye as one candle power from a flame.

From the reports we ourselves have received in our movements in all the coal fields of Great Britain, and in coal fields abroad, the writer has not the slightest hesitation in saying that the electric lamp for miners' ordinary use will go out of employment in the next few years, as this type of lamp seems to have inherent defects which cannot be overcome, and neither managers nor miners will put up with this inconvenience, and the enormous cost entailed, now that a miners' flame lamp has been constructed which gives a superior light to the electric lamp and at a less cost than the electric lamp, and is quite reliable in its action, and a first-class gas detector.

A manager of a Yorkshire pit told the writer that with his experience of three of the latest makes of electric lamps, and also with the Combustion Tube lamp, there was not the slightest doubt about this lamp displacing the electric lamp within the next few years, as no manager would undertake the trouble and worry incidental to the handling of the electric lamp now that he was able to get a flame

lamp with a candle power bigger than the electric lamp. Continuing, he said that the satisfaction he experienced in having lost so much money on the electric lamp was that he considered it (the electric lamp) had been the means of forcing the flame safety lamp makers to renewed energies, and he felt that to that extent he had done something in the forcing of the invention of the Combustion Tube lamp.

In conclusion, I might add that on March 29, 1914, Dr. Llewellyn, after testing one of the forms of the Combustion Tube lamp (since which date we have still further improved the lamp) states that the lamp gave a candle power of 1.5, and after burning six hours in the pit the candle power was 1.3, and the light given by the lamp on the floor so excellent that it gave a better light than most of the electric lamps at present on the market, and he agreed that a soft light is better for the eyes of the miner.

In the official government tests on this lamp, the humane office officials reported that it gave a candle power of 1.9 after being lit half an hour, and at the end of ten consecutive hours' burning that the candle power was 1.75.

The writer submits that the miner can now be provided with a flame lamp which beats the electric lamp for candle power, convenience, safety, reliability, cheapness and what is more important to the miner, possesses true and accurate detecting properties.

The only drawback the writer knows of is that the lamp gets rather warmer than the ordinary lamp, but as shown in today's tests this does not affect the safety of the lamp at all, and where there is a movement in the air, such as on the roadways, or even at the coal face, this is not a serious discomfort, and in any case the writer submits that the many advantages, especially the increase in candle power, altogether outweigh any slight discomfort which might come from a warmer lamp, as it is a well-known thing in this world's affairs that it is extraordinarily rare occurrence to get a new invention with new advantages without some disadvantages.

reliable thing about it is that it is all false. Newspapers have two alternatives in their treatment of this news. They may either print what comes without change and let readers do the guessing, or they may do as some Milwaukee papers are doing, write the dispatches in their own editorial offices to suit the circulation department.

It is noticeable that whichever method is followed, the Socialists get the worst of it. The war offices are most assiduously striking out all reference to the Socialist campaign against war and the American capitalists press, and particularly that of Milwaukee, is evidently inventing a few "cables."

There was one thing on which all these "cables" agreed and that was that the Socialists of Europe had all become nationalist jingoes. This being the only thing upon which the liars at both ends of the cable agreed, it should have been self-evident that it was pre-eminently false.

As the European Socialist papers arrive they confirm this impression. They show that at the time that the French Socialists were reported to have been voting for war supplies, they were absent from the chamber holding anti-war demonstrations, that when the Germania-Herald faked the dispatch stating that a Social-Democratic member of the Reichstag whom it called "Hasse" had shaken the Emperor's hand and congratulated him on his war policy, the only member with a name resembling this (Hasse) was selected by the German Social-Democrats to represent them in an international council against war, and signalled his presence there with a scathing denunciation of the German war policy.

Almost every cable mentioning Viviani, the French premier, adds that he is a Socialist, and the local falsifiers generally add a "prominent" or "leading" Socialist. The truth is that he is a renegade Socialist and, like all renegades, is the most bitter enemy of his former associates.

There is plenty of room upon the cables for long discussions by H. G. Wells and Bernard Shaw on the attitude of Socialists toward war, although no Socialist would take the opinion of either of them seriously on tactics, and they have never even participated in Socialist councils. Whatever may be their merits as novelists and playwrights, and Socialists freely concede these, they are not authorities on Socialist tactics.

But not one word has been permitted to pass the censor from Kier Har die, Victor Adler, or any of the Socialist members of the various Parliaments of Europe.

This united lying at home and abroad against the Socialists is a tribute to the fear in which they are held by the war-fanatics on both sides of the ocean. It indicates that however great the hatred between the censors on the opposite sides of military conflict, they are all united by a greater fear and hatred of the millions of workmen on the other side of the class conflict.—Milwaukee Leader.

A Substitute For Coal

For centuries it has been remarked and returning travelers today relate, that a strange growth of thick weeds and sedge near the surface of the waters of the Nile, above Khartoum, is responsible for the impassability of the river at that point. To anyone who has visited the Soudan, the barely navigable Nile about that region is a source of great disappointment. Ex-President Roosevelt particularly commented upon it.

Baedecker carriers may now save their tears. These vain regrets are literally wasted on the desert air, for two German pundits, Herr Dr. Von Rath and Prof. Von Horling, together with an English military savant, after a painstaking investigation of this fibrelite moss, have constructed a startling theory that this was the sort of stuff that, under proper geological conditions, became what we recognize as coal. Then they set about to prove their hypothesis as facts.

The periodic flooding of Egypt by the Nile may or may not have something to do with the rapid accumulation of this sedge, called sudd. It possibly has nothing whatever to do with its formation; but that is neither here nor there, as far as coal is concerned. The essential fact is that it gathers so quickly in the waters of the Blue and White Nile that the application of such a refuse and waste to fuel uses will produce a cheap and easily accessible material. Because coal is almost completely absent, and practically prohibited for fuel uses, at the necessarily high price in the Soudan, industrial development of the country has been seriously retarded.

Just think of the possibilities, when it is realized that there are 35,000 square miles of this Nile sudd. It is about three feet beneath the surface of the river, and grows to about twenty feet in height from the surface of the river, and grows to about twenty feet in height from the Nile's bed. Composed of roots, stems, flowers, grasses, papyrus and the like, it reappears, even if absolutely removed at any spot, in less than three weeks.

Now, the first step taken by Captain Russell Dampier and his Teutonic colleagues was to arrange for the transportation of the sudd to Khartoum. The natives, every three weeks, cut the mass down, tie it in bundles, make rafts of it, and float them down to Khartoum. This was taken to Captain Russell Dampier, who had been in the city and transformed into the dry, compact bricks that he has named suddite.

At the factory, which was recently thrown open in the presence of the British and German plenipotentiaries of the eastern world, quantities of Nile sudd were evaporated, dried, compressed and chopped. Treated with a salt known at present only to our military scientists, it is again dried and placed into moulds. The bricks thus made are the commercial rubble fuel, available for various valuable purposes.

A big steamer was run up the Nile sixty-five miles, on a certain day, with American coal. Another day exactly like it, West coal was used, then a third day only the new material suddite was used. This experiment was carried out before Captain Dampier discovered his new salt addition. Yet, even then, suddite ran on its merits.

It took the steamer seven hours and seven minutes with either coal, and exactly seven hours with the artificial coal.

Now, when it is recalled that coal of either sort costs in the Soudan \$20.50 a ton, and suddite, if transported an equal distance with the coal, costs only \$5.75 a ton—even though actually it requires two tons of suddite to each ton of coal—well, as the sure-thing gambler says: "There is nothing to it."—Coal and Coke Operator of Fuel Magazine.

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the worker, which they have taken. Socialism is not against the home. It will make it so every family may own a home, rather than renting it, as at present.
Socialism is a water spring welling from human hearts. Every new fountain opened means more fertility, more good for the world.
Socialism is a light burning in the human brain. Every new light kindled by it dissipates some of the darkness and terror of this old world.
Socialists are not unbelievers. They have the great faith that poverty and war may be banished from the earth and are working to make it real.
Socialism is not in favor of dividing up. It is against dividing up with the man who employs you or the railroad which carries your goods to market.
Socialism has a place in America, from the fact that capitalism has a place here. It is a bacillus that destroys the germs of robbery, poverty and slavery.
Socialism has no place for "leaders." Just every man is supposed to be a helper. The greater the helper the greater is the man; yet he is not a "leader."
Socialism offers the old parties all that the old parties do and more. It offers him a good home, good food, a six-hour day and protection against robbery by rent and profit taking.—C. L. Phifer, in The Ginger Jar.

When the glass of the lamp was shattered by blows from a long chisel, and yet there was no external ignition. In all these tests the lamp was surrounded by an explosive mixture and gas flame was blazing in the gause. In each case the shock of the blow or the movement of the mixture caused by the oncoming blow put out the flame in the lamp.
I may say that we have tested the Combustion Tube lamp in varying percentages of coal gas from 6 1/4 per cent downward, and have never yet got an ignition from the broken glass. The lamp is invariably completely extinguished when the percentage of gas reaches 6 1/4 per cent, so that obviously an explosion cannot be got from a mixture above 6 1/4 per cent.
We have carried out experiments on our ordinary miners' lamp, viz., those not fitted with combustion tube, and although in this lamp we can keep gas flame burning in the gauze at 7 per cent, we have not been able to get an external explosion. The shock of striking a lamp even with a pick-like point of the spring pistol extinguishes the lamp.
To show that an explosion can be easily produced by the ordinary portable electric miners' lamp as now offered for use in the mines of this country, I will take samples of well-known makes of electric lamps, and using the same apparatus and same percentages of coal gas and coal dust and the same spring pistol arrangement, will easily create explosions by the smashing of the electric bulbs in the mixture. I may say we have got an explosion in this type of test by the smashing of the bulbs of portable two-volt lamps in the midst of a mixture of as low as 3 per cent coal gas and coal dust. I think you will agree that this is a somewhat startling discovery. The ordinary open lamp may be moved about with impunity in a mixture of 3 per cent of gas and air. In the tests on the safety lamp it was shown that 3 per cent of gas, air and coal dust has not been ignited, so far as the writer has been able to make up to now the possible explanation for the different behavior between the miners' electric and the miners' oil lamp is that the former is burning in a vacuum, and on the bursting of the bulb there is such a commotion in the air as to somewhat resemble a blow-out shot fired into coal dust. It is well known that a blow-out shot will create an explosion when fired into coal dust and air only six inches away from whatever
Immediately on the bursting of the bulb of an electric lamp in the testing chamber the fine particles of coal dust floating in the air mixed with a small percentage of gas would seem to rush into the vacuum at an extraordinarily rapid rate, and possibly the molecules get jammed together to form a much more powerful explosive than would be the case at ordinary atmospheric pressure. The ignition at the filament might start a miniature but comparatively fierce explosion, which would set a full explosion into motion through the surrounding mixture; and so we get an explosion, which apparently does not occur in connection with the miners' oil lamp where all the portions are at ordinary normal atmospheric pressure.
The bulb of an electric lamp is more likely to get smashed in a mine than is a glass of a miners' safety

lamp. It is well known that one of the advantages claimed for the electric lamp, is that the makers state it may be thrown about and treated roughly and the lamp not extinguished, and although it will be found in practice that to roughly treat an electric lamp will involve the owners in a great expense in upkeep of bulbs yet the fact remains that the lamp can be placed in various positions without being extinguished. This will no doubt lead to lamps being badly treated, and owing to the ignorance of the user of the possible presence of gas, the lamp may get damaged and the bulb broken and explosion created, which would not happen with the oil lamp, as users of oil lamps naturally exercise care in the handling of these lamps. This care in itself is a good thing for the mine, it helps discipline.
In the event of a fall of roof, an electric lamp would retain its light up to the moment of the bulb being smashed, and as shown in the tests this is sufficiently long to enable the gas to reach the red-hot filament and become ignited. Not so with the flame lamp, the very movement of the air and gas in front of the fall seems to extinguish the lamp before it is smashed, and so an "outside ignition" is avoided.
There have already been cases of the celluloid cases of electric lamps having burst from the accumulation of acid fumes; gas may be ignited by sparking from the terminals of the accumulators of portable lamps, especially 4-volt batteries. It cannot, therefore, be said that the electric lamp is free from the possibility of causing an explosion in a mine.
It was thought that electric lamps would do away with the inconvenience and danger of having a light extinguished in a mine, but experience is showing that there is considerable trouble in this direction with electric lamps. The light of an electric lamp may be extinguished from several causes, such as a sudden jerk in the mine breaking the filament; from the filament burning out; or the vacuum of the lamp being destroyed when the filament immediately collapses; from the battery running down, or from bad contacts.
Whereas in the case of the oil lamp it is a very rare occurrence for a lamp to burn out in the mine, a careful man reaps the benefit of his care by scarcely ever losing his light by jerks. This type of man does not complain at occasional loss of light owing to accidental stumbling. On the other hand the careless man is justly punished for his carelessness by having more frequent extinguishments. The other cause of loss of light is by "gas," and no reasonable man will complain about his light being put out by this means, seeing it compels him to get out of the danger zone. With modern safety appliances, extinguished oil lamps can now be easily and safely relit. With these appliances it is impossible to extract from the machine a lit dangerous lamp in the presence of explosive gas, the gas which enters the machine at the time the lamp is placed in, is exploded inside the machine at the moment of ignition of the lamp and the explosion would be confined to the inside of the apparatus and automatically extinguish the lamp, so that there is no need to reject oil lamps on the score of "loss of light."
The property contained in the ordinary flame safety lamp of easy and quick detection of not only methane but of carbon dioxide and black-damp is such as to alone make one hesitate at scrapping such an article. Many attempts have been made to supplant this device for testing for gas, but so far there is not a single device on the market which can approach the miners' oil lamp for gas-detecting properties.
Several attempts have been made to supplant the miners' lamp by devices employing platinum black or sponges, or the like. This will only detect one kind of gas, such as methane; it would be useless for black-damp. The platinum speedily gets out of order, and generally speaking it is necessary to employ a battery which will often get out of order, and possibly fail at an unexpected moment. In other devices the well-known principle of the difference in rate of diffusion of different gases has been employed. These, however, lose their indicating properties after being in the gases for a few minutes, as the difference in reading on the scale produced by comparing with the standard air is quickly lost if the instrument is kept in the gases for many minutes, and the user would scarcely know when it was in working order, especially if he failed to keep the instrument under constant observation.
Dealing with the subject of headlamps, I will refer to the nystagmus of which so much has been heard during the last few years. Any person who has been troubled with aching eyes and aching head, will sympathize with a miner suffering from this painful sickness, especially when during certain stages of its development the miner continues to work in hot, stuffy workings, and often in cramped positions, each swing of the pick vibrates through the throbbing head, until the man feels dizzy; these are the times when, as previously stated, a man leaves his work and goes home, and does the thing he ought to have done, and jeopardize his own safety and



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List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
27	White Ash Mine	Wm. Marsh, Taber, Alta.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
30	Beaver Creek	Lowrance, Beaver Creek, via Fischer, Alta.
31	Bellevue	James Davis, Box 24, Bellevue, Alta.
3143	Blairmore	W. C. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta.
349	Burns	T. G. Harrie, Passburg, Alta.
2327	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
322	Canmore	Jameson Coleman, Alta.
2377	Corbin	Geo. Sims, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2311	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1243	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1028	Hillcrest	Theo. Thompson, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1781 Brim avenue, N. Lethbridge
1149	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2329	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harrie, Passburg, Alta.
2221	Michael	H. Elmer, Michael, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harrie, Passburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2004	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1047	Bracewell Mines	Harry McKenna, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

The Unmaking of a Mother

By Ethel Carnie

"Claribel! Claribel!"

Above the "poshing" of the clothes, the frenzied screaming of James, named after his grandfather who had just died in the workhouse hospital, and the rattling of pots knocked down by the cat in its endeavor to survive in its struggle for existence, Mrs. Jones' voice, shrill and yet muted, as if coming through a heavy burden, rose on the air.

There was no answer to her tired appeal.

The "posher" stopped—the cat darted under the dresser with guilty haste, licking its whiskers, the baby in the cradle let out once more his haunting "a-la-la!" as if he found it impossible to reach the "te," and Mrs. Jones, wiping the opaline bubbles from her arms on her rough apron, realized that Claribel really had left off rocking, and had run away! James, red in the face, expostulant, and pathetic, had been deserted.

In the corner sat Rebecca, dressing a doll in unique fashion.

"Rock that cradle till I find Claribel!" said her mother furiously.

Rebecca complied, but in anguish of spirit.

James was a noisy baby to pretend to have for one's own—at 4!

Mrs. Jones went to the front door and looked along the sunny street where children were playing, school being just over for the day.

She knew that she could have quieted James while she was finding Claribel, but Claribel had got to know her plain duty and not run away from it.

No. She couldn't see Clary anywhere.

But on the flags, pasting colored strips of paper on his top, was Johnny Sunda.

"Have you seen Clary anywhere?" she asked.

Johnny studied Mrs. Jones, taking in the menace of her tone. Then he shook his head. Johnny's teacher always thought of him as a rather stupid little boy.

"Won't I give it to her when I get hold of her. An' James crying enough to rupture hisself's so he can't work when he grows up. Nothin' to do but just go to school. I was working in a print shop at her age—earnin' my own porridge." Clary!

John watched her go near the street corner.

He had stopped putting the blue paper and white dots on his pot.

But when Mrs. Jones turned back and went into her house he wandered slowly round the corner Mrs. Jones had not turned.

In the street Johnny entered, quiet, sunny, with grass growing between the paving stones, seven little girls had hold of hands and were swinging backwards and forwards singing a sort of chant.

"All in a row; Gathering snow—Some said Yes, An' some said No!"

In the middle was Claribel Jones, a rapt look on her small-featured face, with the blue veins at the temples. Her hair flew backwards and forwards like a yellow cloud—her blue eyes were aglow. She was somewhere on a fairly high gathering snow with the wee folk under a fairy moon. Johnny stole up behind her, saying in a whisper, "Claribel Jones—you're wanted." Even so a sympathetic detective might warn his prisoner.

She came back with a start, dropping out of the row.

"Was she mad?" queried Claribel, in a fagged voice. Johnny nodded dramatically.

"Happen if you go now you won't catch it so bad," he suggested. Claribel's glance went toward the group of whispering girls.

"Come on, Clary!" they shouted. "We're going to play at 'My hair is long.'"

"Clary! Clary! Wait till I catch!"

Clary started nervously as the voice rang from the corner of the street. But her mother had turned back again.

"Aren't you going?" asked wise Johnny.

For answer she ran and joined hands with the girls, and soon they were singing:

"My hair is long; My dress is short; My boots are lined with silver; A red, red rose upon my breast—An' a guinea gold ring on my finger."

At least she thought the song was towards her fate.

On the doorstep her mother was standing. She came to meet the runner away from duty.

The transgressor crushed down an impulse to run out of the door and came along with head slightly bent, and trailing footsteps.

Mrs. Jones' hand shot out and caught Clary's, giving it little shakes as they went along, and jerking out such phrases as "Working at your age?" "Lasy, little good-for-nothin'!" and "What would your Sunday school teacher say?" and "Leaving poor little Jimmy to scream hisself blue."

The culminating punishment was saved until the culprit was midway in the lobby—when her arm was smacked, not brutally, but firmly

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Equality of Sexes Has Improved the Condition of All

Nobody can visit Norway today without being struck by the position held by Norwegian women. They are neither submissive, timid nor loud. They dress with modesty, and they dress fittingly. But the great fact is their social position. Here they really seem to move among men as equals, and that position seems to be now accepted without any real damage to the womanhood or manhood of the country. On the contrary, both are better for it.

The achievement of the voting power by Norwegian women is only a part of this vast movement, which is represented by a claim to equality in society as a whole. The women in Norway have worked for that greater aim simultaneously with the suffrage agitation ever since 1885, and they have achieved their aims together. Practically all the professions are now open to women in Norway, except the priesthood and the army.

Men and women are educated together at school and college. They form clubs and societies together, both for sports, pleasure and serious objects. The young men, indeed, are now said to refuse to have separate societies, and the too sexes are more and more working together in all spheres of life. Women sit on juries, and there is now one woman judge. And yet, Norway does not sink into the sea. On the contrary, she has, by general consent, never been so prosperous.

The vote is the banner and the emblem of this movement, the crown of woman's claim in Norway. The story of the way in which the women of Norway secured the vote will be deeply interesting to all people at the present moment. The victory came in the end quite peaceably and by the consent of all parties.

The Norwegian women got the vote in the normal political way, by helping and supporting their friends in all parties, and the detail of the story is a curious one. The first victory of the suffragists, in Norway as in England, was to secure the local vote. That vote has been very extensively used. It is now universal, and it has resulted here in Christians in the socialists being the most powerful party in the municipal council. The next victory was the gain of the limited vote—the "conciliation bill" vote—for State purposes. That was given to the women of Norway by the Conservatives, but with the aid of Liberal members of the Storting.

That limited vote continued for some time, but in 1912, the Liberals were returned to power in spite of it. In 1913—last year, the Liberals and Socialists combined, and not opposed by the Conservatives, extended the vote to all women, and now the suffrage in Norway stands as the same for both men and women—a universal vote for all adults over 25 years, both for State and local purposes.

Women are allowed to sit in Parliament, but not to become members of the government. One woman sat in Parliament for a short time as substitute for a man—the Norwegian happy people, have a substitute system which saves them from by-elections. But she has been defeated, and no woman now sits in the Norwegian Parliament.

Now for the results on politics. Women's opinions are of course more deferred to. There sits in Norway a woman's council which represents all the higher interests of women. That body is regularly consulted by the government on all women's questions. No Norwegian Parliament has yet been elected on the universal suffrage, but the women's vote has played a part which gives sufficient guidance for the future. It has first gained a maternity benefit for Norwegian women.

On all social reforms—wages, homes, pensions and children's care—the women's vote is all for pushing legislation. Above all, it is powerful in temperance. Thus Norway, with her powerful local option law, is setting a lead to the world. And in the women have played a great part.

—The Farm Worker.

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. Ratcliffe, K. of S., D. J. Black, M. of F., Jas. Madison.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
Meets every other Monday at 8 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 Fridays 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.
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Local Union Directory, Dist. 18, U.M.W.A.

Local Union Directory listing various unions such as Gladstone Local, Coleman Local, Passburg Local, etc., with their meeting times and addresses.

Miner's Oil Lamps vs. Miner's Electric Lamps

Article discussing the safety and advantages of electric lamps compared to oil lamps in mining environments, mentioning the Combustion Tube lamp.

Continuation of the article on miner's lamps, detailing the technical aspects of the Combustion Tube lamp and its safety features.

Continuation of the article on miner's lamps, discussing the broader implications of lamp safety for miners and the industry.

Cash Meat Market advertisement with the slogan 'ALWAYS THE BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICES' and contact information for H. Northwood Mgr.

Glacier Park or the Coast advertisement offering a few weeks' rest from business, with travel times to Seattle, Victoria, and Vancouver.

KING'S HOTEL advertisement featuring a dining room in connection with the hotel and information about socialism.

Section titled 'A Substitute For Coal' discussing the historical and practical use of coal in various contexts.

Continuation of the 'A Substitute For Coal' article, exploring alternative energy sources and the challenges of coal mining.

Section titled 'Who is Your Printer?' discussing the importance of quality printing for business and industry.

Continuation of the 'Who is Your Printer?' article, highlighting the benefits of professional printing services.

Section titled 'If you want really high class printing...' emphasizing the quality and reliability of the District Ledger's printing.

The District Ledger advertisement with the slogan 'QUALITY PRINTERS' and contact information for Fernie, B.C.

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COLEMAN Liquor Co.

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32	Stewart's Creek	Wm. Stewart, Stewart's Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
33	Blairmore	W. C. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta.
34	Burns	T. G. Harris, Passburg, Alta.
3227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2177	Corbin	Geo. Sims, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jaa. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1058	Hillcrest	Thos. Thompson, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Swan avenue, N. Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank E. Harrington, Coalhurst, Alta.
2329	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harris, Passburg, Alta.
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BAKER AVENUE

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B. C.

The Unmaking of a Mother

By Ethel Carnie

"Caribel! Caribel!"

Above the "poshing" of the clothes, the frenzied screaming of James, named after his grandfather who had just died in the workhouse hospital, and the rattling of pots knocked down by the cat in its endeavor to survive in its struggle for existence, Mrs. Jones' voice, shrill and yet muted, as if coming through a heavy burden, rose on the air.

There was no answer to her tired appeal.

The "posher" stopped—the cat darted under the dresser with gully haste, licking its whiskers, the baby in the cradle let out once more his haunting "a—la—la!" as if he found it impossible to reach the "te," and Mrs. Jones, wiping the opaline bubbles from her arms on her rough apron, realized that Caribel really had left off rocking, and had run away! James, red in the face, expostulant, and pathetic, had been deserted.

In the corner sat Rebecca, dressing a doll in unique fashion.

"Rock that cradle till I find Caribel!" said her mother furiously.

Rebecca complied, but in anguish of spirit.

James was a noisy baby to pretend to have for one's own—at 4!

Mrs. Jones went to the front door and looked along the sunny street where children were playing, school being just over for the day.

She knew that she could have quieted James while she was finding Caribel, but Caribel had got to know her plain duty and not run away from it.

No. She couldn't see Clary anywhere.

But on the flags, pasting colored strips of paper on his top, was Johnny Sands.

"Have you seen Clary anywhere?" she asked.

Johnny studied Mrs. Jones, taking in the menace of her tone. Then he shook his head. Johnny's teacher always thought of him as a rather stupid little boy.

"Won't I give it to her when I get hold of her. An' James crying enough to rupture hisself so's he can't work when he grows up. Nothin' to do but just go to school. I was working in a print shop at her age—earnin' my own porridge. Clary! Clary! My word, lady—"

Johnny watched her go near the street corner.

He had stopped putting the blue paper and white dots on his pot.

But when Mrs. Jones turned back and went into her house he wandered slowly round the corner Mrs. Jones had not turned.

In the street Johnny entered, quiet, sunny, with grass growing between the paving stones, seven little girls had hold of hands and were swinging backwards and forwards singing a sort of chant.

"All in a row;
Gathering snow—
Some said Yes,
An' some said No!"

In the middle was Caribel Jones, a rapt look on her small-featured face, with the blue veins at the temples. Her hair flew backwards and forwards like a yellow cloud—her blue eyes were aglow. She was somewhere on a fairly hill gathering snow with the wee folk under a fairy moon.

Johnny stole up behind her, saying in a whisper, "Caribel Jones—you're wanted." Even so a sympathetic detective might warn his prisoner.

She came back with a start, dropping out of the row.

"Was she mad?" queried Caribel, in a fagged voice. Johnny nodded dramatically.

"Happen if you go now you won't catch it so bad," he suggested. Caribel's glance went toward the group of whispering girls.

"Come on, Clary," they shouted. "We're going to play" at "My hair is long."

"Clary! Clary! Wait till I catch—"

Clary started nervously as the voice rang from the corner of the street. But her mother had turned back again.

"Aren't you going?" asked wise Johnny.

For answer she ran and joined hands with the girls, and soon they were singing:

"My hair is long;
My dress is short;
My boots are lined with silver;
A red, red rose upon my breast—
An' a guinea gold ring on my finger."

At last she left the group and went towards her fate.

On the doorstep her mother was standing. She came to meet the runner away from duty.

The transgressor crushed down an impulse to run out of the way and came along with head slightly bent, and trailing footsteps.

Mrs. Jones' hand shot out and caught Clary's, giving it little shakes as they went along, and jerking out such phrases as "Working at your age!" "Lazy, little good-for-nothin'!" and "What would your Sunday school teacher say?" and "Leaving poor little Jimmy to scream hisself blue."

The culminating punishment was saved until the culprit was midway in the lobby—when her arm was smacked, not brutally, but firmly.

when she took her upstairs she told her she might take her doll to bed.

"Don't want it," said Caribel, sleepily. "Don't want it any more."

She took her mother's kiss coldly.

It almost seemed as if she objected to the incongruity of being at once as responsible as a grown-up, and as easily cajoled as a child. There was a little, old-womanish look as she turned her face to the wall, away from the candle light.

"She said she didn't want her doll," said Mrs. Jones to Mr. Jones. "I always said our Clary was a queer little thing. But she'll want it tomorrow. I'll keep her home half a day to-morrow. James happen ha' that tooth through soon. God knows what I'll do when 't'other comes."

But Clary did not have her doll on the morrow.

Nor the day after that.

She gave it to Becky—as if she had suddenly outgrown maternal feeling. There were a few pangs of jealousy during that first day or two when she saw Becky nursing it. Then it passed. She did not grumble when told to rock James.

She took it as the inevitable—a thing without joy, without meaning, that somebody had to do, and that she had to do because she had no choice and because she was told.

When the new baby came she showed no pleased delight.

It was another to hush—another to rock, another to carry around.

"She's jealous," said her mother. "I'm glad James has got off walkin', but he'll be a good bit of bother yet."

"They'll o' get out o' way at't' once," said a neighbor. "An' Clary's gettin' a fine help to yo. An' Becky'll be a washer-up, soon. Lasses is handy. But they wear more leet stuff than lads, so happen it's as weel as that's a lad."

Johnny Sands had made himself as dusty as a miller and as tired as a dog in order to carry paving stones to make the shape of a house for Caribel Jones. There was the little doorway—a plan of a doorway, rather, and a paving stone left out on the right to suggest a window, for in these kind of things much must be left to the imagination.

"Now isn't that grand?" he asked. Clary beamed admiration.

Becky was rocking on this afternoon when they had holiday from school, and Cissy Sharpe, Johnny and she were going to play baby-house.

Johnny was to be father, Caribel was to be mother and Cissy was going to be aunt, and come over on a visit.

"What'll we do for baby?" asked Cissy. "Oh, Clary, fetch your doll!" "I haven't one," confessed Clary. Cissy got a bright idea.

"Let's have your cat," she suggested.

Clary stood with downcast eyes. She hesitated at what she was going to say, wondering what its result would be.

"Suppose," she said at last, "suppose we have a baby house without baby."

Cissy Sharpe was aghest at this revolution in babyhouse land.

"An' how can I ask if I can take her to my house?" asked she. "I won't play at babyhouse without a baby. An' I fetched all my tea things, Caribel Jones. An' how can Johnny be father if there's no baby?" "Well, I shan't play if I'm to nurse a baby," said Clary, sullenly. "There's no fun in it."

At last it was all settled.

John and Cissy set tea ready in the house.

Caribel went off to another pile of stones.

By-and-bye there was a tapping at the door and as if they could not see the queer figure with its torn veil and battered hat, they pretended to open the door, the door that was not there.

"How do you do, Miss Jones," said Johnny. "Yes the baby's very well, but just cutting a tooth. Will you have sausages or celery, Miss Jones? What a nice little dog you've got."

And there on a string, following Clary when he was pulled, was Peter, the cat.

"Wouldn't you like to be mother, and let me be aunt a bit?" suggested Cissy once.

"No, I'd rather be aunt," said Caribel. "I shall always be aunt now. Clary. It's nice to hear about baby's tooth. I'm glad you're in full work, Mr. Hands. It takes a lot to bring up children. Thank you, yes, I take sugar in my tea."—N. Y. Call.

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WOMEN OF NORWAY

Equality of Sexes Has Improved the Condition of All

Nobody can visit Norway today without being struck by the position held by Norwegian women. They are neither submissive, timid nor loud. They dress with modesty, and they dress fittingly. But the great fact is their social position. Here they really seem to move among men as equals, and that position seems to be now accepted without any real damage to the womanhood or manhood of the country. On the contrary, both are better for it.

The achievement of the voting power by Norwegian women is only a part of this vast movement, which is represented by a claim to equality in society as a whole. The women in Norway have worked for that greater aim simultaneously with the suffrage agitation ever since 1835, and they have achieved their aims together. Practically all the professions are now open to women in Norway, except the priesthood and the army.

Men and women are educated together at school and college. They form clubs and societies together, both for sports, pleasure and serious objects. The young men, indeed, are now said to refuse to have separate societies, and the two sexes are more and more working together in all spheres of life. Women sit on juries, and there is now one woman judge. And yet Norway does not sink into the sea. On the contrary, she has, by general consent, never been so prosperous.

The vote is the banner and the emblem of this movement, the crown of woman's claim in Norway. The story of the way in which the women of Norway secured the vote will be deeply interesting to all people at the present moment. The victory came in the end quite peaceably and by the consent of all parties.

The Norwegian women got the vote in the normal political way, by helping and supporting their friends in all parties, and the detail of the story is a curious one. The first victory of the suffragists, in Norway as in England, was to secure the local vote. That vote has been very extensively used. It is now universal, and it has resulted here in Christiania in the socialists being the most powerful party in the municipal council. The next victory was the gain of the limited vote—the "conciliation bill" vote—for State purposes. That was given to the women of Norway by the Conservatives, but with the aid of Liberal members of the Storting.

That limited vote continued for some time, but in 1912, the Liberals were returned to power in spite of it. In 1913—last year, the Liberals and Socialists combined, and not opposed by the Conservatives, extended the vote to all women, and now the suffrage in Norway stands as the same for both men and women—a universal vote for all adults over 25 years, both for State and local purposes.

Women are allowed to sit in Parliament, but not to become members of the government. One woman sat in Parliament for a short time as substitute for a man—the Norwegian happy people, have a substitute system which saves them from by-elections. But she has been defeated, and no woman now sits in the Norwegian Parliament.

Now for the results on politics. Women's opinions are of course much more deferred to. There are in Norway a woman's council which represents all the higher interests of women. That body is regularly consulted by the government on all women's questions. No Norwegian government has yet been elected on the universal suffrage, but the women's vote has played a part which gives sufficient guidance for the future. It has just gained a maternity benefit for Norwegian women.

All social reforms—wages, homes, pensions and children's care—the women's vote is all for pushing legislation. Above all, it is powerful in temperance. Thus Norway, with her powerful local option law, is setting a lead to the world. And in that the women have played a great part.—The Garment Worker.

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. McKiejohn.

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

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

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Meet every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.
C. C. T. Ratcliffe.
K. of S., D. J. Black.
M. of F., Jas. Madison.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
Meets every other Monday at 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.
Dictator, F. H. Newnham.
Secretary, G. Moses.
140 Howland Ave.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION
Lady Terrace Lodge, No. 224, meets in the K. P. Hall second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 p. m.
MRS. J. BROOKS, W. M.
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.
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Men's heavy grey wool ribbed sox, regular 25c, special, 5 pair for \$1.00

Men's extra heavy all wool sox, in grey, blue and brown, regular woodsman's sox; special for Saturday and Monday. Regular price 65c per pair, special, 2 pair for \$1.00

Men's black cashmere sox, with grey heel and toe. Regular 35c; special Saturday, 4 pair, \$1.00

Our stock of lined mitts and gloves is large for your inspection.

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Men's heavy hunting sweater coats, have very deep collars and are knitted in heavy Jumbo. Prices \$4.00 to \$10.50

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