

# The District Ledger

Industrial Unity Is Striver

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

Political Unity Is Victory

No. 5, Vol. VIII.

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., OCTOBER 3, 1914

## Monday Last Day to Get on Voters List

### Colorado Operators Browbeat Wilson

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 30.—The Colorado coal operators have refused to accept President Wilson's proposition for a three-year truce and the strike which has resulted in seventy-five deaths may continue indefinitely unless the President takes over the mines or closes them down.

John R. Lawson, Executive Board Member of the United Mine Workers, today issued the following statement regarding the operators' reply to President Wilson's letter outlining an adjustment of the coal strike:

"Concerning the proposition submitted by the President of the United States to the miners and operators, it is unnecessary to say that some of the clauses were objectionable to the strikers.

"But the miners, after giving it due consideration, keeping in mind that it was backed by the influence of President Wilson and in an effort to show the public they desired to be fair, accepted it.

"The operators, who have taken the public into their confidence so often with statements which were not borne out by facts, continued this policy in their letter to the President, when Mr. Weiborn said his company was producing 70 per cent of its tonnage. Records in the Colorado Fuel and Iron office show that that company produced from January 1 to September 1, 1914, but 57.99 per cent of the amount of coal mined during the same period of 1913.

"They tell the President that they conscientiously did everything to prevent the trouble with their employees and then to heal the breach. It is possible that they mean that they tried to prevent the trouble by their importation from West Virginia of deadly machine guns and hundreds of vicious and unscrupulous Baldwin-Felts gunmen or that at Ludlow they were trying to heal the breach?

"The operators have blundered miserably since the beginning. They have proven to the world who the real anarchists are. When Ethelbert Stewart, representative of Secretary of Labor Wilson was in Denver, they treated him with utter contempt. When Secretary of Labor Wilson was here in person, his treatment was little better than that of his subordinate. He had hardly left the State before they began to malign him, casting reflections on his sincerity in trying to

bring about an amicable settlement. Deliberate attempts were also made to deceive the Congressional committee by the introduction of irrelevant and misleading testimony.

"The Federal commission of conciliation, Fairley and Davies, was treated with equal discourtesy.

"And now, to cap the climax, comes the monumental blunder of them all—they attempt to browbeat and bullyrag the President of the United States.

"JOHN R. LAWSON."

### JUDGE McHENDRIE GRANTS CHANGE OF JUDGE

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 28.—Judge A. Watson McHendrie of the district court has eliminated himself from the trial of all cases against strikers and another Judge will be called in to preside in this district over these cases.

Yesterday afternoon Attorney Horace Hawkins, for the miners, appeared before the court and argued a motion for a change of Judge in all cases where strikers had been arrested on warrants on indictments brought by the special grand jury summoned in this county. Judge McHendrie granted the application. The case of People vs. Pete Catosoulas was the only one mentioned in court yesterday, but it was agreed that the same court order should apply to all cases where strikers have been arrested on grand jury indictments.

Judge McHardie already had eliminated himself from sitting as Judge in all of the cases against strikers who had been arrested before the special grand jury made its report.

Yesterday's court order in which Judge McHendrie eliminated himself from the trial of strikers' cases will hold good in all future arrests, it was announced today, as soon as he fixes the amount of the defendant's bail.

Seventy-six strikers and strike sympathizers already have been arrested. Assistant District Attorney West argued for half an hour against granting the application, setting forth that the papers were not properly drawn up, and if they were the reasons for granting the application were not sufficient. Judge McHardie decided that the papers were drawn properly and reasons were sufficient. The same allegations were made in these cases as in the former cases argued.—U. M. W. of A. Journal.

Nothing but the best at the lais.

Elaborate arrangements have been completed by the committee in charge of the grand ball to be held in Victoria Hall on Thanksgiving evening. The proceeds are to be given to the patriotic fund. The tickets are in great demand and it looks as though greater accommodation must be procured, if possible.

When your children attend the Saturday afternoon matinees at the Orpheum you can rest assured that they are enjoying every minute of the one and a half hour's show.

The following is a list of births reported this week in Fernie: Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Statler, a son; Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Wilson, a daughter; Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson, a son.

P. Moore, the Canadian Pacific operator, charged with the theft of Dominion Express money orders, was sentenced by Judge Thompson to one year's imprisonment.

Real four of "Our Mutual Girl" series Friday night, in which Margaret sees the notables at Piping Rock, the most fashionable country club in the world. Shown at the Orpheum, the sign of the winged clock.

A suspense comedy, with once production. When you need a good, hearty laugh, go to the house that shows the "Mutual Movies." At the sign of the Winged Clock you will always find a good program.

A and B Companies, 107th Regiment, are making good progress drilling, three evenings each week. Instructional classes for officers have begun and every effort is being made to have these companies in good shape before the snow falls.

The Orpheum theatre has arranged to run "The Million Dollar Mystery," by Harold McGrath, two reel episodes will be shown each week, and the Thanhouser Film Company are offering \$10,000.00 for the best 100-word solution of the mystery.

### Provincial Voters' List

MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 5TH, IS THE LAST DAY TO GET ON PROVINCIAL VOTERS' LIST FOR THIS YEAR. ALL WHO ARE NOT ON THE LIST SHOULD MAKE AN EFFORT TO GET THEIR NAMES RECORDED. DON'T FORGET, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, OR YOU MUST WAIT SIX MONTHS.

### City of Fernie Voters' List

Those who are ratepayers in the city, except for the fact of paying two dollars roadtax or five dollars or more for a trades' license, may have their names put on the voters' list by presenting their receipts at the City Office during the month of October and making a declaration that they are British subjects, etc. The fact that a man was on the list last year will not get him on again this year, unless he gets himself put on in the way mentioned above. Those who hold agreements of sale for property and have paid taxes must, if they wish to be put on the voters' list, call at the City Office and make a declaration.

## Latest War News

The turning movement directed against the German right wing by the allied armies is developing, according to an announcement by the French war office this morning. It is declared that a vigorous assault on Troye-Mont, was repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans. Troye-Mont is the elbow of the fighting line that, in a general way, stretches from that point east and north. The official statement says this action moves more and more toward the north.

There is little in the Paris announcements, however, to bear out in full last night's statements by a Paris correspondent of a London news agency, that the German right had been broken.

The French war office claims also that slight progress has been made between the Argonne region and the Meuse, and that the allies have advanced east of St. Mihiel. No notable movement has occurred on the center, and the situation on the right is reported unchanged.

An official German announcement, via London, states that there has been general fighting on the German right, but not of a decisive character. German headquarters also report that the center of battle line is quiet. A German official statement, issued last night, also described the fighting on their right wing as indecisive.

The allies operating against the forts on the Meuse were repulsed, it was stated. Berlin confirmed the assault on Antwerp, and said that attacks by the Belgian garrison had been repulsed.

Austrian assaults on Suwalki, Russian Poland, have failed, it is declared. A dispatch from Petrograd says that a fierce battle between the armies of General Rennenkampf and General von Hindenburg, has continued since Sunday morning along a line extending from Grodno to Druskeniki, on the Niemen river. Four Russian corps are pitted against an equal number of Germans. Russian reinforcements are reported as strengthening their lines.

The Russians have established a civil government at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia.

A British correspondent in Belgium says that 150,000 troops are engaged in a desperate battle along the line from Termonde to Aerschot.

A report from Bucharest says that King Charles has summoned the cabinet to meet tomorrow to determine the action of Roumania. Earlier Bucharest reports, published in Paris, said the King wished to support Germany but that his ministers rejected the proposal.

A message from Antwerp says that the German bombardment of the forts of Antwerp continues, and that the

Belgian garrison has made sorties, repulsing the Germans, who suffered heavily.

Belgians marching on Brussels are said to be in contact with the Germans.

A correspondent at Cetinje reports that the Montenegrins have seized the Austrian entrenchments, twenty-nine miles south of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

Tokio announces that the Japanese have occupied Lao Chemick harbor, near Tang-Tau.

With the reserves called out, Italy will have an army of 1,310,000 men, according to a dispatch from Venice.

Right Wing Under Von Kluck Doubled Back From Front Under Tremendous Pressure

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Hope flames high today, on the boulevards as Paris awaits fuller confirmation of the retreat or rout of the German right armies operating north of the Aisne, between the Aisne and Somme, and again north of the Somme river.

It is rumored that a new British expeditionary force, quite distinct from the three army corps that have clung so desperately to the line of the Aisne between Vic, Soissons and Craonne, is setting in motion with the French left under General d'Amade in the turning movement north of the Somme, which the official bulletin, given out here today, says is developing with rapidity.

Warning by Paris Press

Apparently the Germans made a furious onslaught at Tracy-le-Mont, which is the apex of the salient. No doubt they hoped here to find a weak spot due to the removal of an army corps from the French left center to increase the weight of the turning movement further north.

The Parisian press warns the people to keep cool and not to expect too much, even if the present movement is successful. No doubt the German war staff has prepared a line of retreat which, in its turn, may be obstinately held as has been the line of Aisne and Oise.

Reports of Recapture of St. Mihiel

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The brief official communication received here from Paris, declares that conditions along the battle front in France remain unchanged. Among the special dispatches is one from Nancy, which tells of the recapture by the French of St. Mihiel, and the capture of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, and relates that desperate attempts are being made to retake the distinguished prisoner. No one knows, except those on the German lines, how the siege of Aisne is progressing, but there are

many indications that its nineteenth day may be witnessing a stupendous and decisive struggle in the valley of the Somme.

Right Wing Pushed Back

LONDON, Sept. 30.—While full confirmation of a news agency story that the German right wing has been broken and was in flight is lacking, commentators here show much skepticism of this report, although they consider the breaking of the German right would be only a natural result of the great turning movement, the present status, which was pictured in the French official announcement of yesterday. This shows that the allies have pushed back the invaders in this region until the German right wing is virtually at right angles with the rest of the lines. The fact that the German headquarters admit that the great efforts to throw back the pressure of the allies have proved indecisive, is regarded in Great Britain as significant.

Defending Garrison Makes Sorties and Repulses Invaders With Great Losses by Germans

ANTWERP, via London, Sept. 30.—An official statement issued by the Belgian staff says: "Vigorous German bombardment from Forts Wallhem, Waerve and St. Catherine, which was continued throughout the night, abated at 8 o'clock this morning. The assailants did not succeed in silencing the guns of the Belgian forts, nor in any way lowering the morale of the garrison."

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to Reuters from Amsterdam says that the Telegraph has received this message from Antwerp:

"From various points the garrison made sorties and repulsed the Germans with heavy losses. The bombardment of the forts, Woelthen and St. Catherine by the Germans continues with a single attack by the Germans on Forts Liezele and Bredonk."

Confirmed at Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—An official statement says: "Our siege artillery has opened fire on the forts of Antwerp. The assault of the Belgian forces against the attacking line has been repulsed."

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Russian ambassador announces that the Austrian army fleeing before the Russian have been surrounded, near Doukoi, and that its defeat is complete. All the food, ammunition and war material, which was being conveyed back to Austria, has fallen into Russian hands. The capture includes 500 military autos.

### Fire Brigade Gets Two Calls

This week started pretty well for the fire boys, and was scarcely more than one hour and a quarter old before the alarm rang out. A quick turnout was made, and upon arrival it was found that a small three-room house owned by G. Spelno, on Bethune avenue, near the old recreation ground, was on fire and blazing good. It was found necessary to lay some 1,200 feet of hose to reach the fire, and before this was done the adjoining house was badly scorched. Once the boys got started, however, it was not long before they had it well in hand, and succeeded in confining the damage to the rear of the house. It is estimated that the damage will reach about \$350 to \$400. Quite a sensation was caused by the arrival of one member of the brigade, who, in his desire to "get there," hired an auto. What the alarm and the rushing of the auto, the inhabitants wondered whether the scene of hostilities had been transferred to this peaceful burg. The owner of the shack was absent at the time in Michel. The house was insured.

Still more alarms, but at the same hour, on Monday morning, when Constable Hughes saw a blaze on the other side of the G. N. tracks and promptly turned in the alarm from the Queen's Hotel. The brigade were up against a hopeless proposition from the start, but were able to prevent the fire from spreading to the adjoining property. The building was a small shack on Lindsay avenue, owned by J. King, who at the time, so it was stated, was in Coleman. The place was insured for \$300.

L. O. O. M. SOCIAL

There will be a social for members and friends of the above order on Monday next in the K. P. Hall. An early start will be made, and it is to be hoped that all Loyal Moose will make an effort to be present, with their friends. The usual high standard will be observed with lots of entertainment and refreshments. Make it a point to bring a friend and let them see how the Moose entertain. Start at 7 p. m. sharp.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES

A series of meetings is being held in the Methodist church this week under the direction of Rev. J. P. Westman, secretary of the Sunday school and young people's work in Alberta and British Columbia. That the meetings promise to be of unusual interest is shown by the striking success that has attended Mr. Westman's efforts in other towns.

The program is as follows: Thursday, 8 p. m.—"Modern Educational Movements in Church and State." Friday, 8 p. m.—"The Field of Operation for Young People." This will include a report of the great convention in Buffalo. The lecture will be illustrated by some fifty lantern slides, demonstrating the progress of modern educational work.

On Sunday Mr. Westman will speak at both services in the Methodist church on subjects relating to this theme of religious education.

On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a union meeting of all teachers of boys' classes and of the boys themselves, especially of those in the "teen" age to study the latest methods of dealing with boy's work.

On Monday at 8 p. m. there will be a lecture illustrated by colored lantern views of all prize pictures on "Scientific Church Work."

Admission free to all meetings.

DIED

September 29, William F. Russell, 52, died at his home in Victoria, B. C., after a long illness. He was a member of the Victoria Lodge, No. 10, F. & M. S. and was a native of the States.

SESSION TO BE SHORT

SESSION OF THE ALBERTA LEGISLATURE, which opens next week, is likely to be of short duration, probably a week or ten days. As long as no contentious legislation is introduced, the opposition leader has expressed his willingness to expedite proceedings.

KNOX CHURCH, OCTOBER 4TH

11 a. m. "Not Peace, but a Sword"; 7:30 p. m. "Caring for the Wounded"; 7:30 p. m. Sunday school; 7:30 p. m. Wednesday prayer meeting. A cordial invitation to you. W. J. MacQuarrie, B. A. Minister.

S. P. OF C.

The weekly dance will be held in the Socialist Hall on Saturday night, October 3rd. Admission: Ladies, free; gents, as usual.

Nick Bourguignon will speak in the above hall on Sunday, October 4th, subject, "Propaganda Work for Press and Organization."

COMMUNICATED

Elko, Sept. 25, 1914. Editor District Ledger, Fernie, B. C.: Dear Sir:—I beg space in your valued paper to reply to Pathfinder's letter in last week's issue of the Ledger.

There is nothing the Game Act, recently revised and in force this year prohibiting the use of traps in taking bear, provided, always, that the trap is duly licensed. The Act provides for the taking of fur-bearing animals, and issues a license to any resident entitling him to trap and hunt. The fee for each license is \$10.

Regarding the snaring of deer, I regret to say there is no clause in the act prohibiting the capture of deer by such unorthodox methods. On the other hand, if such snares or traps are so placed as to constitute a menace to public safety, I have no doubt that action can be taken in the matter by the Provincial police.

If, however, Pathfinder has any suspicion that the traps were set by other than a licensed hunter, I would be glad to have him communicate with me, giving him at the same time the assurance that his confidence will be respected.

Thanking you in anticipation, I have the honor to be, Yours truly, CAMPBELL J. LEWIS, Deputy Game Warden.

DICTAGRAPH IS USED TO SPOIL GERMAN PLANS

Conversation Recorded Scheme to Provision German Ships Off South America

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Proof that the immense coal, ship stores and food cargoes of two Norwegian tramp steamers, the Somersad and Fram, now lying in the Delaware river, were to be delivered to German warships off the coast of South America, nautically Sunday in the cancellations of the sailings of both vessels from this port and the cargoes will be taken off Monday. Dictagraph records of a conference in New York city, which is said, was attended by representatives of the Hamburg-American line and Haasler Brother, claimed to be charterers of the two ships, brought to light the secret destination of the cargoes, although the port records show that both the Somersad and Fram intended to sail for Bahia, Brazil.

The promise of a substantial bonus running into four figures to Captain Axelsson, of the Somersad and Captain Gimmel of the Fram, as well as a guarantee to the owners to protect them against loss of any kind, made by officials of the Hamburg-American line, were other points of evidence adduced at the conference and recorded by the dictagraph.

CLEMENCEAU HAS BEEN SUSPENDED

TOULOUSE, France, Sept. 30.—Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau's newspaper, Homme Libre, which was transferred to this city from Paris, has been suspended for eight days by General Bailliou.

The Governor of Toulouse asked M. Clemenceau to take out several passages of an article in today's issue which he considered too violently worded. M. Clemenceau refused and the general confiscated his whole issue and ordered the suspension of the newspaper.

The seventh installment of "Lucille Love, the Girl of Mystery," is booked for Friday next. If you have not seen the first series begin now; every installment is a complete story.

NOTICE

The management of the Bransau Mines, Nordberg, Alta, desires the District to request men to stay away from their mines, as there are already a number of men in camp whom they are unable to employ.

### FERNIE JOTTINGS

Thomas Crahan of Michel is registered at the Hotel Fernie.

Con Reese, West Fernie, taxidomist. Write Box 9, Fernie, B. C.

Murray and Clark have purchased the Hvery and transfer business of George Banta.

Mrs. Ramsay, wife of the city engineer, returned from a three-months' visit to Scotland recently.

The usual monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Christ's church will be held at the home of Mrs. Moffatt, on Wednesday, October 7, at 8:30 p. m.

Special for Monday and Tuesday, October 5 and 6, a romance of Ancient Rome. This is a four reel drama, played in the shadow of Nero's throne.

Pantages were at the Grand for two nights this week, Tuesday and Wednesday. Good shows and great crowds is the report.

Autumn sessions will open here on October 19th. There is a very heavy calendar, no less than three murder cases being down for hearing.

Captain Gladwin of Corbin was notified by wire of the sudden death of his mother at Victoria, and left West Monday morning for the coast.

F. W. Fryberg, mechanical superintendent, and A. W. Callahan, master mechanic, are in the city in connection with business matters relative to the Great Northern Railway.

Saturday night at the Orpheum, the great five reel sensation, "The Cure of Greed," will be shown. This picture contains many startling and thrilling scenes and is sure to please.

Messrs. Trice, Statler, Moffatt and Pollock motored from Fernie Friday to Windermere and returned on Monday. They report the trip as one of the most interesting and delightful that can be taken in the Province, and the beauty of the scenery unsurpassed.

# War Alternatives

By Ernest Untermyer

The European war may result in the following alternatives:

England-France-Russia win, Germany-Austria lose.

England-France-Russia lose, Germany-Austria win.

England-France win, Russia loses.

England-France lose, Russia wins.

Germany-Austria must win and lose together. The fourth alternative mentioned is the least probable.

If France-England lose, Russia's chances are negligible. The Russian army and navy are not what they seem on paper. In reality the Russian army is an unwieldy, poorly trained, badly equipped and unreliable body, hampered by a lack of railroads, scattered over a vast territory, worm-eaten with internal corruption, always decimated by a larger percentage of starvation and campaign diseases than any other army of Europe. The inefficiency of the Russian navy was demonstrated in the war against Japan, and it has not improved since. A Russian invasion of Germany and Austria to a dangerous degree is out of the question. It is merely a matter of speculation for yellow newspapers.

The third alternative—a French-English victory and a Russian defeat—seems the most probable from a superficial observation of the theoretical military elements. But a close acquaintance with the practical facts on all sides will not permit the prediction of a certain defeat for Germany-Austria.

### War Decided Ashore

It seems impossible for the German navy to whip the combined English-French fleet. At best the German-Austrian navy will escape complete destruction. The most likely policy of the German-Austrian navy will be for the first stage of the war, to let a few swift cruisers capture or destroy as many of the enemy's merchant and small war vessels as can be found without protection on the open Atlantic and Pacific. The great German and Austrian battleships will be saved up for the later emergencies. Submarines, torpedo boats and mines will carry on the first stages of the naval battle.

If the English-French navy should be able to force a great sea fight, a complete destruction of the German-Austrian navy will demand heavy sacrifices on the side of the victors. Such sacrifices can be borne by England, which has no large army to maintain, but they would be a fatal calamity for France.

But this war will be decided ashore. A victory of the combined English-French-Belgium armies is possible, but not very certain. Germany and Austria have all the advantage, strategically, in a contest on land. England and France, economically and strategically on the defensive from the start, and France cannot recoup her economic losses, even if she should win the war. For France this war must end, even if victorious for her, in economic dependence upon Germany and England, or upon either of them.

### Militarism and Autocracy

The daily press is full of predictions concerning the impending downfall of German militarism and Russian autocracy. But these predictions prove the unfamiliarity of the prophets with European conditions. German militarism is not based upon the same conditions as Russian autocracy. German militarism is not weak, like Russian autocracy, but very strong, because it rests upon a firm capitalist basis. Instead of being an obstacle to

the capitalist development of German industry, it is the indispensable instrument of German industrialism. The Russian capitalist himself is anxious to overthrow Russian autocracy, but the German capitalist is the strongest supporter of German militarism. It is certain that the German conservative nobility and the German capitalist will make heroic efforts to reconstruct militarism, if Germany should lose this war. German capitalism will be checked, but not destroyed by a military defeat. The capitalist system of Germany is not in any immediate danger.

In Russia the mass of the people are in sympathy with the capitalists and united with them in the effort to overthrow autocracy, and will sink all class strife for the purpose of overthrowing the Czar. But in Germany the Socialists are the only sincere anti-militarists. The German Socialists, however, are still far from a popular majority. No matter what the outcome of the war may be, it cannot result in an immediate transfer of the economic and political powers to the Socialists. If Germany loses, there will probably be violent revolts of the suffering people, but these cannot endanger German militarism and capitalism. They will at best increase the Socialist vote, but even so a Socialist majority will hardly be secured in Germany inside of the present generation.

A defeat of Germany might result in a greater restriction upon the prerogatives of the Emperor, but it will not bring a capitalist republic. Let alone a Socialist republic. But whether Russia wins or loses, constitutional government must encroach upon autocracy. If Russia loses, the combined efforts of the capitalists and working people will force the downfall of the Czar. If she wins, foreign capitalist influence will demand greater constitutional guarantees.

If Germany wins, German militarism will become still stronger. But German militarism has never succeeded in stopping the growth of the German Socialist party, and with the added economic pressure after the war, even victorious militarism cannot check Socialist sentiment. No doubt the victorious German jingos would make an effort to restore the Bismarckian laws of exception. One might almost wish that they would for these laws have been one of the strongest levers of Socialist strength in Germany.

### British and German Militarism

The outcome of the war will not change anything essential in the relations between capitalists and working people. But it will change the map of the European nations.

If France and England win, Alsace-Lorraine will go back to France, and some of the coal and ore mines in the German Rhine province will go with it. England will take back Heligoland. If Russia wins at the same time, a part of eastern Prussia, of Austrian Galicia and of Roumania will be taken by Russia. The control of the Dardanelles will be settled by a mutual agreement between Russia, England and France. German influence in Turkey and Asia Minor will be wiped out. England will divide Asia Minor with Russia and gain a direct communication between its African and East Indian colonies. France will fortify itself in Morocco. British militarism will triumph over German in east and central Africa. If Germany and Austria win, Belgium will become a vassal of Germany. The Belgian sea coast, with

the great port of Antwerp, will be dominated by the German navy and merchant marine. Calais, in France, will become a German port, with a portion of its Hinterland. Russia will lose some of its Baltic ports—Poland, Galicia and a strip of southwestern Russia on the Black sea. Austria will occupy Albania and fortify itself in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbia will become dependent upon Austria. The Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will cut the communication between Egypt and East India by taking Koweit and occupying southern Persia. British East Africa, the Belgian Congo and a portion of Soudan will be lost to England, and with them the British railway control from Cape to Cairo. If Portugal takes sides in the war against Germany, the West and East African colonies of Portugal will also be taken by Germany. British and French imperialism will be checked and crippled.

### The United States

The colonial supremacy of the United States in Mexico, South America, the Pacific islands and China is also at stake in this war. Neutrality will be profitable for the great American capitalists, so far as the theatre of war in Europe is concerned. But it is very doubtful, whether colonial neutrality can be maintained, if Japan takes up arms in the far east. If American neutrality cannot be maintained in the Pacific and in Mexico, then the commercial and financial chances of the American capitalists will also suffer in Europe. At least so long as the war lasts. After the war, the victorious and defeated nations will all need supplies and money, even if the United States cannot remain neutral.

The situation in Mexico is shaping itself inevitably for an American intervention against Villa and an American occupation of northern Mexico, which may bring the United States into final conflict also with Carranza and southern Mexico. Any redistribution of the Mexican land which does not contemplate a liberal compensation for American landlords will be opposed by the United States, if need be by force of arms. This development is all the more likely as an armed intervention of Japan in the far east will offer a splendid opportunity for American capitalists to throw the Japanese rivals out of Mexico and South America. Since the United States would have the backing of Germany in such an undertaking, and since English capitalists are by far the most serious competitors of American capitalists in Mexico, South America and the Pacific, also in China, it seems that destiny has ordered a war between the United States and England, which is bound to break out, if not now, then a few years later. And no Socialist Party in this country will be strong enough to stop it.

### What is it to Us Socialists

Socialists everywhere are figuring out whether the Socialist Parties should take sides in this war, or will be compelled to take sides, not in the interest of capitalist imperialism, but in the interest of the social revolution. A brief survey of the principal facts will show that there is too little to be gained by taking sides, and that our sanest and most successful policy will be to emphasize the international community of interests of all workers. In order to realize this solidarity, the best method will be to continue building up the Socialist Party and to let the capitalists do what we cannot prevent.

Some Socialist writers affect a predilection for German militarism, others for British militarism, on the ground that either the one or the other would finally serve the interests of the social revolution most. But this partiality shows a national bias, inspired by unconscious sentimental leaning, and will not be adopted generally as a leading policy of the Socialist Party, neither in this country nor in any other. Of course, the British, French and German Socialists cannot help being dragged into the national vortex so long as their national integrity as an industrial unit is at stake, but nevertheless, the dominant note of all Socialists will be during and after the war, as it was before the outbreak of hostilities, the international solidarity of all workers. It is true that German militarism and imperialism has not stopped the growth of German Socialism and will not stop it in the future. But there will be no gain for the German Socialist Party in any extension of its German domain in Germany or in foreign continents. The working people of Russian Poland will not get any more political rights under German militarism than they will under a reformed Russian autocracy. They may even get less, for at present the Polish people get at least the right to Polish schools and Polish worship in the churches, whereas the German Poles must learn German in the public schools and pray in German. It might be argued that a German occupation would naturally result in a greater Socialist sentiment in Poland. But a German occupation would pour so much more oil on Polish nationalism,

that even the Polish Socialists would add to the national sentiment.

The colonial expansion of Germany in Africa and Asia, will mean greater burdens for the German working people. This will also mean more Socialist sentiment, but still not enough of it to ease the burden materially. And so the German Socialists have very little sympathy to spare for German imperialism, even though they recognize it as inevitable.

Some claim that British imperialism is far superior in domestic privileges to German imperialism, and that for this reason British imperialism should receive the support of Socialist sentiment in this crisis. But this is a fairy tale. The British political system is not in force in the so-called crown colonies, least of all in India and East Africa. There British imperialism is every bit as tyrannical as German. And the two-party system, with its ministerial addition, is strongly combated by the Labor and Socialist parties of Great Britain, because it perpetuates the same imperialist clique under the misleading disguise of reforms. A single glance at Germany proves that British imperialism has been a greater obstacle to the growth of a strong Socialist Party than German militarism and imperialism combined.

### Some Devout Wishes

The sincere Socialist can do nothing else in this crisis but to wish a plague on all imperialist and capitalist houses. But devout wishes will not change disagreeable facts. For the breakdown of Russian autocracy and German militarist imperialism, we would wish for a successful uprising of Russian and German workers. But the Socialist Party is in the minority, and besides is not organized for any military action. For the benefit of the African, East Indian and Chinese people we might wish for an uprising of the Mohammedans which should overthrow British, French, German, Italian and Russian rule in Africa and Asia. But if such a Mohammedan uprising should materialize, it is very doubtful whether it could succeed. And if it did, it would not mean an advance of those countries in the direction of Socialism. It would be a step backward in industrial development, and no relief for the African and Asiatic working people.

We can do nothing better than to build up our party and to continue our educational propaganda.—N. Y. Call

There will be a full complement of backs broken in two, of arms twisted wholly off, of men impaled upon their bayonets, of legs smashed up like bits of firewood, of heads sliced open like apples, of other heads crunched into soft jelly by the iron hoofs of horses, of faces trampled out of all likeness to anything human. This is what skulls behind a "splendid charge." This is what follows, as a matter of course, when our fellows rode at them in style and cut them up famously.—Charles Dickens.

Capitalism is the greatest criminal in all the world, and all the governments of the world are anxious to protect it.

The man who wears the blinders of prejudice can not have a social vision, he can not see the meaning of the world's unrest.

# TEN VOTES FOR EVERY CENT!

## 250 - VOTES - 250

For every purchase of Toilet Requisites to value of 25 cents

This offer will end on Sat. next. Do you realize what this means? 1,000 votes for \$1.00 spent on Toilet requisites

BUY A BOOK OF CHECKS FOR \$5.00 & SECURE THE COUPONS FOR A START. THESE CHECKS CAN BE EXCHANGED FOR PURCHASES

Remember, it is ABSOLUTELY FREE to the Winner

## MCLEAN'S DRUG STORE

VICTORIA AVE. :- FERNIE, B. C.

## SIR JOHN JELlicoe

A Man of Genius and of Rare Executive Ability

The British public knows hardly anything about Jellicoe. Millions of our people never even heard his name. He is a young man, as British admirals go. His face and figure do not instantly impress the stranger like Sir John Fisher's. The latter's mahogany bulldog face, blue-stained when the still beard is clean shaven, his strong silver-gray bullet head of tousled hair, the powerful jaws and humorous but almost brutal mouth, and the searchlight eyes peering under thick, black eyebrows that stick out aggressively, simply fascinate. The new commander-in-chief in the North sea—or elsewhere—is not a bit like that.

Jellicoe is less rugged, more sleek, if you will, less ostentatiously assertive. It is the difference between rough-haired and smooth-haired terriers expressed in terms of British admirals. But there is nothing of the drawing room knight about him. Anyone who entertained that view of him would be making an egregious mistake, and if he expressed it in certain tattoo-armed language would very probably court a black eye.

The blue-jackets admire him certainly as much as ever they did that popular old sea-dog, of a vastly different and more old-fashioned type, Lord Jellicoe. Jellicoe is an upstanding, slim, alert figure, of what boxers would call the cruiser-weight, and his bronzed, oval face would look almost as true to life as a K. C.'s wig as it does in an admiral's cocked hat. He has the "long, adventurous nose" of the soldier and the poetic brow, and under straight, sensitive eyebrows, there look out at you a pair of keen eyes, dancing with deviltry. The mouth is slightly austere, and yet full of fun.

His Many Escapes This is the commander in chief of the British fleets at the greatest crisis in the world's history. His record of service is well enough known to attentive readers of the newspaper. He was on the ill-fated Victoria when she was rammed and sank with her admiral and so many gallant seamen of all ranks. Perhaps Jellicoe's rescue was due to his fine swimming and general good luck. Perhaps his star ordained it in precedence of great events to come. Was it Providence or chance, and are they the same things? He was a leading figure in the Peking expedition, when all the powers now at each other's throats combined to save the embassies from the fury of the Boxers. In that adventure he got a bad wound. He was once the hero of a peculiarly gallant rescue at sea, when his prowess as a swimmer appeared once more. Though he is an all-round man—a handy man in every sense—gunnery is his forte. When he commanded the Drake she was the top bull's-eye dog of the navy.

The Nelson Touch Jellicoe was the man who, in the last big naval manoeuvres, tricked the defending cordons on our east coast and caused so much perturbation and confusion by sending troops to invade certain imaginary posts. He sent his troopship right through the defending fleet perfectly disguised as cargo steamer with timber decks. He even painted on his hull names which were as cheeky as Mr. D. B. Windle's famous bank fraud. He is a highly scientific naval strategist with generalship and a sense of humor. He knows the laws of sea strategy from A to Z, and has the courage to break them all when he is in the mood for improvising. In short, he has the true Nelson touch. That, at any rate, is the conviction of the British navy and the confident belief of the Lords of the British Admiralty. The daring originality of his genius well appears in an incident for which Jellicoe was responsible

## Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund ... \$7,000,000  
D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.  
BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA  
Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Nelson...  
Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.  
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT  
Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.  
FERNIE BRANCH A. M. OWEN Manager

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HAS INSTALLED SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES. LODGE YOUR Wills, Title Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies or other valuables in one of these boxes

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO P. B. Fowler, Manager Fernie Branch

# DAVIDSON'S Meat Market

We make all our own Sausages They are the BEST

BEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, FISH, POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS

A trial order will convince you that our prices & meals are the BEST

PROMPT DELIVERY

## M. K. Davidson

Proprietor :-:- Phone 89

### Shiloh's Cure

QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, BRUISES, THE THROAT AND LUNGS, SO ON

Torpedo Boat Disguised The battle squadron of one of two rival fleets was at a beautifully safe anchorage. But a careful lookout was being kept all the same. Three yachts were sighted beating in at late dusk. They were studiously examined, but their sails, and the lanterns on deck, were quite reassuring. The sails were dummetts, effectually hiding the disguised funnels of torpedo craft, and the "ladies" wore brazen blue-jackets decked out in blawkets, with one young lieutenant in white, yachting ducks gaily twanging a banjo and warbling a love

# We Have a Keg of War Powder Uncovered Here, Too

By Allan L. Benson

The time to save your life is before you are shot. The time to prevent war is before it breaks out. Europe is learning these lessons to her great cost. We shall learn the same lessons at equal cost unless we move while there is still time.

This country is in great danger of war. Every great country is at all times in great danger of war. The fact that a country is great means that it is rich. The fact that a country is rich means that the capitalists of other nations envy the trade and the riches of that country. The fact that a country is heavily armed is proof that it considers itself to be in great danger.

The United States is heavily armed. It has one of the greatest navies of the world. This navy now includes forty first-class battleships. Of these battleships, many are dreadnaughts and super-dreadnaughts. Among these super-dreadnaughts is the greatest super-dreadnaught in the world. We are building the biggest ships that money, brains and devilry can lay down. We are adding to our navy every year. If the riches of our capitalists, the extent of our trade and the wealth of our country do not invite attacks, why are we arming so heavily? We do not know when the attack may come nor from whom it may come, but the rich men, who control this country, feel that they should be prepared for all emergencies. We now know, if we never knew before, that a continent can be transformed from a peaceful continent to a warring continent in about fourteen days.

The curse of Europe is autocracy and secret diplomacy. Autocracy and secret diplomacy brought about this great war. But in another form, and in a form almost as dangerous, we have autocracy and secret diplomacy in this country. We have autocracy in the sense that the President of the United States has it in his power—and exercises the power—to shape the foreign policies of this government to his will. We have secret diplomacy in the sense that the public is not trusted at the times when it should be most considered.

We know practically nothing of the instructions that are given to our ministers and ambassadors to other nations.

We know practically nothing of the correspondence that goes on between the state department and our representatives abroad.

We do not know to this day what correspondence passed between the Taft administration in Washington and Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson in the city of Mexico from the time Otero was murdered until President Wilson "accepted" the resignation of the ambassador.

We did not know, until years afterward, that Spain informed our minister in Madrid, General Stewart L. Woodruff, that she would get out of Cuba and meet all of our other demands without going to war. This fact was kept secret that we might go to war, but was published years later, by General Woodruff himself, in his autobiography.

We seldom know of anything important until after it has taken place. When John Lind was sent to Mexico upon behalf of the President, nothing except the most general statements were made about his mission and nothing at all about his instructions. The President and the Secretary of State were as mum. So far as outward appearances were concerned, it might have been considered that Mr. Lind was going to Mexico upon private business for Mr. Wilson. Secrecy was carried

so far that Mr. Lind once boarded a warship and raced from Mexico to Louisiana to see the President when he was spending the holidays in the south last year. He could have cabled in code. Every day ambassadors cable in code. At that time, ambassadors were cabling in code from Mexico. But the desire for secrecy was so great that Mr. Lind trusted nothing to the cable, and refused to be interviewed after he had seen the President.

The public knew nothing of President Wilson's 2-o'clock-in-the-morning order to "Take Vera Cruz" until after Vera Cruz had been taken. Mr. Wilson's action in attacking Vera Cruz bordered so seriously upon usurpation of the rights of Congress to declare war that Mr. Wilson's friends in Congress hastened to obtain the adoption by Congress of a resolution "Justifying" the President's action. Mr. Wilson evidently knew that if the word "justify" were thus used by Congress, he could not thereafter be impeached. If anybody should feel so disposed, for violating that part of the constitution which gave to Congress rather than to himself, the right to order an attack upon another country.

Presidents are not only secretive in handling our diplomatic negotiations, but Congress itself is secretive. Our rulers still proceed upon the old-world assumption that when our relations with another country become strained, the essential facts about whatever negotiations are in progress should be suppressed. At such times, it is the rule in the senate to consider foreign relations in executive session—that is, behind closed doors. The committees on foreign relations, at such times, also meet in secret. Every man who knows a fact is mum.

Now the time has come to end this sort of thing. The time has come when the people should compel recognition of the fact that the more dangerous a situation is, the more reason they should know all about it. It is monstrous that the tremendous power of shaping our foreign policies should be exercised solely by the President. It is monstrous that what is done both by the President and by the Senate and the committees upon foreign relations is so often kept secret.

These policies spell war. They almost spelled war last spring in Mexico. What protection is it to the nation to deny the President the power to declare war and to vest this power in Congress if the President is to have the power to bring war upon the country by the manner in which he conducts our foreign relationships?

The President should not conduct the foreign policies of the United States. The foreign policies of the United States should be conducted by Congress, acting through a committee composed of members of each house. The chairman of this committee should be elected by both houses of Congress in joint session and should rank as the head of our department of foreign relations. In power, he should supersede the Secretary of State. In fact, he should be the Secretary of State. He should not, like past secretaries and the present Secretary of State, represent only the will of the President. He should represent the will of Congress. In matters of great moment, he should do only what Congress might order done. To be chairman of the committee it should not be necessary that he be a member of Congress, but whether a member of Congress or not, he should have the right to go upon the floor of either or both Houses of Congress and discuss matters pertaining to his duties.

And, all business transacted by this committee should be made public upon the instant.

At the close of each day, if not before, every letter, telegram or cable

gram sent to an American ambassador, minister or consul should be made public. Every day each communication, verbal or otherwise, as there may have been with Washington representatives of foreign nations should be given to the press.

Every communication from the ruler of a foreign power should be made public upon its receipt. So-called etiquette forbids that a letter received from a foreign potentate shall not, in many instances, be disclosed unless he himself shall disclose it. The cablegram from the Kaiser in which he accused his enemies of being barbarians was kept secret in Washington until made public in Europe. Foreign potentates should be given to understand that all messages directed to the President of this republic, or to any other official of this republic, are, in fact, messages to the people of the United States. Foreign powers should be given to understand that all messages sent to other nations by the officials of this nation are in fact messages sent by the people of the United States.

We should entirely sweep away the fiction that the people of the United States are children and thus in need of guardians to act for them. We should insist upon the fullest measure of daylight upon our foreign relationships.

Daylight would have prevented the war with Spain.

Publicity would have prevented our collision with Mexico; that it to say, publicity coupled with power would have done so. The people of the United States had no enthusiasm for war with Mexico. The news that war had apparently been begun fell upon the country like a wet blanket. If the question of whether we should fight Mexico for "insulting our flag" had been put to a vote of the people, nothing is more certain than that the people would have voted to mind our own business and let Mexico settle its own troubles.

We are now sailing upon much rougher seas than we were last spring. We shall sail, for many years, upon rougher seas. The war now raging in Europe may be the first of a series of wars that will last for decades. The Napoleonic wars lasted twenty years. Nothing is more certain than that this war will be followed by others. There will not only be wars between nations—say Russia and Great Britain, for instance—but there will be revolutions.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire is already practically shot to pieces. If Germany loses, the Empire and the Hohenzollern dynasty will be smashed as soon as the Germans can muster the forces and bring on revolution.

In every quarter are enormous possibilities for danger to the United States. If our American capitalists should deem it wise to be drawn into foreign war, either to extend trade or to drown out discontent at home, they would use all their powers to bring about war. European capitalists brought on the war in Europe—our capitalists are no better nor any different. American capitalists clamored for war with Spain and with Mexico. We know not when they may clamor for another war.

We should be prepared. We should not only insist upon a constitutional amendment taking from Congress and giving to the people the right to declare war by ballot, but we should take from the President and give to Congress the power to lay down our foreign policies.

And this to members of the Socialist Party:

Our responsibility in these matters is no less than that of other citizens. If we do not believe in autocracy and secret diplomacy we should do our part to end them.

If you agree with me that the right to declare war against a nation that has not yet attacked us should be given to the Congress and restored to the people, to be exercised by direct ballot, I urge you to translate your belief into action.

I urge that Locals at once start the machinery in motion to obtain a vote from the entire party on the proposition to democratize the war-making power of the nation and transfer the handling of foreign policies from the President to Congress.

It would perhaps be easier to bring about the adoption of such a resolution by the national executive committee, but the effect of such a pronouncement from the rank and file would carry with it so much more weight that the rank and file should be given an opportunity to speak.

While the rest of the world is fighting wars made by autocrats, let us inform the people of the United States, that the Socialist Party demands that only the people themselves shall exercise the war-making power.

Comrades, I urge you to give this your immediate attention. The need for democratization of the war-making power is the greatest lesson that this war brings home to us. To Socialists, this lesson comes with extraordinary

force. This war has demonstrated that if Socialists believe their country has been attacked, they will fight for it. It thus comes about that most of the Socialists of Europe are fighting each other.

We must democratize the war-making power of the international solidarity of our party becomes something to be talked about in peace and wept about in war.

As matters now stand, almost every King in Europe has the power to destroy our international solidarity by waging an aggressive war. The President of the United States, if he wanted to, could drag this country into war, and the Socialists of the country thus attacked would feel it their duty to fight us.

For the good of our party we must do our best to end this situation, so far as it pertains to the United States, for the good of themselves, should help us and will help us if we put the facts before them. It is not enough for us to say that in fighting capitalism we are fighting war. We should make the democratization of the war-making power an immediate demand and the message should go forth to the people of the United States:

"The Socialist Party of the United States demands that no more wars be begun by the United States except by direct vote of the people themselves."

Which Local will have the honor of initiating this additional plank to our national platform?

I wish a thousand Locals would claim the honor within a week after reading this.—Appeal to Reason.

## THE JOB OF BEING EDITOR IS ONE OF THE EASIEST AND MOST PLEASANT IN WORLD

Every once in a while some cheerful individual remarks to us: "Well, now that the paper is out, I suppose you can take it easy for three or four days."

Yes, how delightful it is that an editor has nothing to do between press days. Business runs automatically. When paper bills come due money drops off the trees with which to pay them. Subscribers vie with each other to see who can pay the farthest in advance. And the way the news hunts up the editor is also pleasant to contemplate. There is something really strange about the way news items act. When the paper is out the editor simply goes to his desk and leans back in his easy chair and looks wise and waits for next week's press day. The day before press day the people line up in front of the office door, and then they file past the desk and tell him all the news of the week. He writes it up in fifteen or twenty minutes, takes it back and hangs it on the hook. The compositors take the copy, shake it over the type cases, say a few mystic words, and after a few passes by the foreman the forms are ready for the press again. And the editor goes down and deposits some money in the bank. It is the greatest snap in the catalogue. Now, if the editor could only do away with press day his job would be complete. —Madison Labor News.

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

the human race, orders the trial, and draws up the great criminal indictment of conquerors and captains. The witness, History, is summoned. The reality appears. The fictitious brilliancy is dissipated. In many cases, the hero is a species of assassin. The people begin to comprehend that increasing the magnitude of a crime cannot be its diminution; that, if to kill is a crime, to kill much cannot be an extenuating circumstance; that if to steal is a shame, to invade cannot be a glory; that Te Deums do not count for much in this matter; that homicide is homicide; that bloodshed is bloodshed; that it serves nothing to call one's self Caesar or Napoleon; and that in the eyes of the eternal God, the figure of a murderer is not changed because, instead of a gallop's cap, there is placed upon the head an Emperor's crown.

Ah! let us proclaim absolute truths! Let us dishonor war. No; it is not good and it is not useful, to make corpses. No; it cannot be that life travels for death. No; O, mothers who surround me, it cannot be that war, the robber, should continue to take from you your children. No; it cannot be that women should bear children in pain, that men should be born, that people should plow and sow, that the farmer should fertilize the fields, and the workmen enrich the city, that industry should produce marvels, that genius should produce prodigies, that the vast human activity should, in the presence of the starry sky, multiply efforts and creations, all to result in that frightful international exposition called war.

## COMPULSION UNFAIR

Arbitration of Labor Troubles Should Be Voluntary

That compulsory arbitration of labor differences is neither a guarantee of industrial peace nor the ultimate solution of the struggle between capital and labor, is the opinion expressed by Frank Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in an article in The Carpenter. He says:

It is now proposed, however, to devise a method to avoid these disputes, that method to be compulsory arbitration. Arbitration must be voluntary or else it is not arbitration at all. When we speak of compulsory arbitration we mean the use of the "big stick"—coercion. When we are compelled to do a thing we do it reluctantly, unwillingly and against the grain. Is it possible that under these circumstances we would gracefully accept a decision from a compulsory arbitration court? Hardly! That would be a compulsory settlement, and we feel such a settlement would not be satisfactory to employer or employees.

Under compulsory arbitration the wageworkers would be forced to submit their demands for higher wages, a shorter workday or better working conditions to a court of arbitration. They would have no choice whatever in the matter; it would be compulsory on them to do so, and, furthermore, they would have to abide by the award, when rendered, whether satisfactory to them or not. This is nothing more or less than slavery and brings us to the proposition, disguise it as we may, that compulsory arbitration is compulsory labor.

The only article the wageworker has to sell is his labor, and now it is proposed that the price of labor shall be regulated by arbitration courts. The wage rate which the employer must pay must also be determined by these courts. But there is no power or authority to regulate the price at which the products of labor will be sold—a condition, therefore, which leaves the employer to charge whatever he

## Tortures of Political Prisoners in Russia

Warsaw (Russian Poland) Penal Servitude

Terrible abuses occur in this prison. Prisoners should get meat every Thursday and Sunday, but the administration steals the money provided for their maintenance. For this reason prisoners have not seen meat for several months. Often for mere trifles the assistant to the prison director applies such punishments as "kartsier" and flogging. The least misunderstanding between prisoners and entrepreneurs—contractors, who use prisoners for their work and bribe the prison administration, is punished with at least twenty-five to fifty strokes. Several weeks ago a group of prisoners who stood out against a new proposal of the contractor to lower wages one-half a copeck were beaten with twenty-five strokes each, except Shwicki, who received fifty.

A short time ago Wladyslaw Urbanik, a young prisoner, 21 years old, hanged himself, only to escape being flogged. The Wilno "Katorga" for Women. The conditions of our life are simply unendurable. All around is unendurable. At present there are among us so many consumptive women. And very many who will become consumptive. It is terrible to look at our poor companions fading away day by day. I have only been here five months, and during this time something terrible happens incessantly to shorten human life. Death takes us away one by one. Rosy and healthy-looking girls end their lives in five months. In early spring when it is still very cold, we get no quilts, no mattresses, only a coarse linen sheet nailed to the bed. We were very cold. Many of us slept upon the bare floor. The food is extremely bad. A lot of illness is caused by not eating in sufficient quantities or starving ourselves. Loss of strength and anaemia is general.

The black bread is always damp, and though the diners are warm they are not worth anything. The natural result is illness of all kinds, disturbance of digestion, etc.

Of course, "kartsier" in all its forms is also in no less a degree the cause of many illnesses. One form of "kartsier" punishment consists of locking up the "legimaty" (sort of wooden beds) for thirty days. About thirty women are compelled to lie upon the cold asphalt floor. This punishment is given for the slightest offense.

It is dreadful to see one's friends in such conditions of life and to see their pathetic and hopeless looks.

A very few of them are only sentenced for several years of "katorga" and are able to look forward to deliverance from these prison walls, even though it means a hard life in far-off Siberia. Others, condemned for life to "Internats," have no hope. Long, long days of suffering are before them. And who knows what new tortures await them? Apparently the administration's behavior towards us is "correct." Yes, soft are the bed-silgs, but hard is the slumber!

Servitor Prison. Picture to yourself several four-story houses, not far from the station, surrounded by high walls. No outsider knows what happens within.

At the head of the prison administration is Honnabart, a well-known bar-tender-magnum. He is our so-called "father." At his command people are flogged, put into "kartsier" and trampled upon. We can scarcely find words to tell of his savage deeds. Not only do people cry—even phlegmatic people weep and wail. Half an hour before death the doctor's assistance is granted us. Every month there die from thirty to forty men. Political prisoners are terribly per-

secuted at their work. There is a spinning mill in the prison, where the prison linen is woven; this work increases the amount of consumption. Still we (political prisoners) would gladly go to do this work—even at the cost of life—in order to forget for a moment about our misery. But they understand our secret desire, and will not have us employed. Can you understand this special method of torture?

The worst of all is the hunger. The money provided for maintenance of a prisoner is seven and one-half kopecks. They give black, damp bread, some nasty, stinking soup, no meat, and in its place nine spoonfuls of groats, and can we be healthy with only this sort of food? We simply have no strength to endure it any longer. You would be terrified to see us; we are simply walking skeletons.

The severity of discipline cannot be described—there is no possibility of ever seeing our comrades from neighboring cells. Prisoners sentenced to ten years of "katorga" suffer hunger. They have no tea, no sugar—nothing. No help comes from the world of freedom! Help us, comrades!

## A Letter From Orel

Since July, 1908, each party of newcomers is received with a whole series of tortures. They are thrashed and struck with flints, knives, boots; often wooden rollers for mangling linen are also used for this purpose. This being accompanied by the words: "You are in Orel, and Orel (eagle) is the king of all birds!" or "You are in Orel, and I am now your Tsar and your God!"

Whenever a little cross was found on a newcomer he was flogged the more. "You believe in God and disobey his commandments. Now that you are come to our 'katorga' we shall teach you real faith!" No cross, it is just the same, we must undergo cruel punishment. "You don't believe in God, we shall remind you of him." —Edited by Cracow Union of Help for Political Prisoners in Russia.

## VICTOR HUGO'S REFLECTION ON WAR

The antique violence of the few against all, called right-divine, is nearing its end. . . . A stammering which tomorrow will be speech, and the day after tomorrow a gospel, proceeds from the bruised lips of the sort, of the vassal, of the laboring man, of the parish. The gaz is breaking between the teeth of the human race. The patient human race has had enough of the path of sorrow, and refuses to go farther. . . . Glory advertised by drumbeats is met with a shrug of the shoulder. These scorn-words have been us in the present day.

defamed human reasons" which begin to be fatigued by this majestic uproar. Reason stops eyes and ears before these authorized butcheries called battles. The sublime cut-throats have had their day. . . .

ing grows older, asks to be relieved of them. The cannon's prey has begun to think, and, thinking twice, loses its admiration for being made a target. . . .

Whoever says today, "Might makes right," performs an act of the middle ages, and speaks to men a hundred years behind their time. Gentlemen, the nineteenth century glorifies the eighteenth century. The eighteenth century, the nineteenth concludes. And my last word shall be a declaration, tranquil but inflexible of protest. . . .

Today force is called violence, and begins to be judged. War is assigned. Civilization, upon the complaint of

## WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

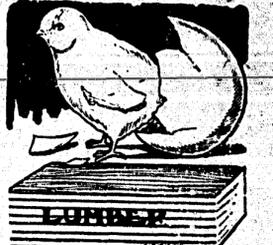
"Fruit-a-lives" Keeps Young and Old in Splendid Health



J. W. HAMMOND Esq. SCOTLAND, ONT., Aug. 25th. 1913 "Fruit-a-lives" are the only pill manufactured, to my way of thinking. They work completely, no gripping whatever, and one is plenty for any ordinary person at a dose. My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until we happened on "Fruit-a-lives". I cannot say too much in their favor. . . .

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-lives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. All dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

pleases for the product which he puts on the market for sale, while preventing the workmen from securing a higher rate of wage than the one authorized by the compulsory arbitration court, which will cause much dissatisfaction and discontent and will be unsatisfactory to the wageworkers, as it will evidently work disadvantageously to them. —The Observer.



We Are Ready to Scratch off your bill any item of lumber not found just as we represented. There is no hocus pocus in

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

KENNEDY & MANGAN. — Dealers in — Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors. SPECIALTIES—Mouldings, Turnings, Brackets, and Detail Work. OFFICE AND YARD—McPherson Ave. Opposite G. N. Depot. P.O. Box 22, Phone 23.

\$\$\$

**Ich Dien.**  
(I Serve.)

The motto of the Prince of Wales might be adopted as the slogan of modern business. "To Serve" is the keynote of 20th century merchandising. The up-to-date merchant realizes that it is good business, as well as good morals, to render real service to his patrons, and he tells you about it in his advertisements.

It pays to patronize consistent advertisers. They are modern in their methods and imbued with the modern spirit of service.

Copyrighted 1914

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

Steam Heated Throughout Electric Lighted

**THE KING EDWARD HOTEL**  
J. L. GATES, Proprietor  
Fernie, B. C.

The Leading Commercial Hotel of the City  
Rates \$2.50 per day  
With Private Bath \$3.00  
Fire Proof Sample Rooms in Connection

**THE WALDORF**  
Mrs. S. Jennings, Prop. L. A. Mills, Manager

Excellent Cuisine — American and European Plan — Electric Light  
Hot & Cold Water — Sample Rooms  
Phones — Special Rates by the month

European Plan Room Rates 50c. and upwards  
American Plan Rates \$2.00 per Day

**THE Bellevue Hotel**  
COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Best Accommodation in the Pass—  
Up-to-Date — Every Convenience—  
Excellent Cuisine.

SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN  
J. A. CALLAN, Prop. BELLEVUE, Alta.



# News of The District Camps

## COAL CREEK NOTES

The mines up here have only worked one shift this week to the time of sending this correspondence.

Tom Glover, one of our local gun artists, brought in the first specimen of black bear seen around here for some time. Mr. Bruin turned the scale at 600 pounds. The skin is now on view at Riverside avenue.

October 1st will mark an epoch in the life of one of our well-known entertainers. On that day John will take unto himself a life partner. The residence in Coyote street is ready to receive the bride. We would advise our charivari band to prepare for the happy couple's return from their honeymoon. Ufff said, Congratulations.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mason, a daughter.

Moose Lodge, Fernie 1385, are holding a social on Monday, October 5th. The social is free to members; all members entitled to bring a friend. Refreshments will be provided. Entertainment commences at 7 o'clock. Come, and bring the song or recitation you have been rehearsing.

The Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior band are holding a smoking concert on pay night in the basement of Miners' Hall. Admission, 50c. Proceeds for new instruments. Come and have a good time.

## Concert at Coal Creek

The Coal Creek Rugby Football committee have added laurels to their fame by the splendid bill provided at the concert held in the Clubhouse on Wednesday, September 23rd. The concert commenced at 8 o'clock sharp under the able chairmanship of Superintendent Cautfield. The following artists contributed to the program: Messrs. McMillan, J. Hewitt, Finlayson, R. Fagan, R. Bilsborough, W. R. Puckey, H. Hewitt, Sampson, McDonald (Fernie), Hamer and Biggs, and Mesdames Percy and Mitchell. The Excelsior band played selection on the stage during the intervals, which were well received. Superintendent Cautfield interspersed the various items with jocular remarks and it is evident that the chairman is a humorist. The stage was tastefully decorated. After the hall had been cleared, the following gentlemen gave their services as an orchestra for the terpsichorean artists: Messrs. Yates, F. Percy, H. Hewitt, J. Gaskell, Biggs and Wilson. Dancing was indulged in till the wee sma' hours.

The stage effects and decorations were provided by the Coal Creek Dramatic Society, and the Trites-Wood

store, for which the committee are very grateful. Messrs. Charlie and Fred Percy were the accompanists.

We expect to publish a statement of accounts of the concert next week.

Under the head of the "Prodigals' return" we mention Sam Nicholls and Wm. Flater, who returned to camp during last week-end. They report nothing doing down the Pass.

General Manager Wilson was in camp on Tuesday.

A large contingent of Fernie people took in the Harris benefit concert up here on Wednesday last.

The Rugby football match took place on Thursday last, neither side scoring.

Will all persons having tickets for sale for football game, kindly return all monies and unsold tickets to T. Biggs, band secretary, on or before Sunday, October 4th, in order that statement may be made out.

Coal Creek Methodist Church Sunday, October 4th—2:30 p. m., Sunday school and Bible class; 7:30 p. m., gospel service, subject, "Sacrifice," by the pastor; Thursday, 7 p. m., sharp, choir practice.

Rev. Dr. Westman in Coal Creek (The Methodist church was packed to its full capacity on Tuesday evening to hear Dr. Westman of Calgary, who with voice and pictures, conducted the audience on a trip through Canada, from Newfoundland to Vancouver, in connection with his advertised lecture on "Industrial and Social Problems of the World." During the lecture 150 slides were used, depicting seal fisheries, harvesting on the prairie and the cosmopolitan life in our large cities. The subject for Wednesday evening is entitled "The Making of the Man," illustrated by lantern slides. Dr. Westman has fulfilled his credentials, as a capable orator, and Creeks desirous of hearing him further will have the pleasure by attending the illustrated lectures to be given at the Fernie Methodist church from October 1st to 5th, inclusive. Collection taken to defray expenses.

Mrs. Thomas Harris desires to thank most heartily the football committee, artists, and the management for facilities afforded for the sale of tickets and all who in any way assisted at the concert arranged on her behalf.

Rev. D. M. Perley, Fernie, was visiting Rev. and Mrs. Stoodley at Coal Creek Wednesday.

Social betterment schemes may make things better, but it will require a new social system to effect a cure.

The man who will not work for the emancipation of the world suffers manacles to be riveted on his own hands and brain.

## COLEMAN NOTES

Mr. John Dunsmore and family have left Coleman for Clinton, Indiana.

Mr. Joseph Derbyshire is visiting his brothers, J. W. and George Derbyshire, in Coleman, from Mountain Park.

The death of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Morrison took place on Wednesday evening (the 23rd). Great sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Morrison in the loss of their child, which was but a month old.

B. P. McEwan has been appointed a game warden for Coleman and district.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Pleasant, a son.

The Rev. Father Detestre of Coleman is at present confined in the Cranbrook hospital, with stomach trouble.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Morrison, Jr., a daughter.

Also to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Greisack, a daughter.

At the regular meeting of Local 2633, U. M. W. of A., held in Coleman Opera House on Sunday, it was decided by a majority vote not to send any delegates to the Alberta convention of the Trades and Labor congress on this occasion.

A special meeting was convened on Monday to discuss the advisability of continuing the sick and accident benefit society. It was moved and seconded that 50 cents a month be paid by each member until the sum of \$200 has been accumulated, as there has been a very heavy strain upon the funds of late.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Connolly of Coleman, on Monday, the 28th, a daughter. Mother and child are doing well.

Owing to a break-down in some of the machinery at the McGillivray plant last week, the mine was idle three days.

On Monday morning a rather unfortunate occurrence took place in Coleman, whereby the little boy of Jack Johnston, who is about six, and a half years of age, met with a very serious accident. It appears that the delivery man in the employment of P. Burns, through kindness, was giving the boy a joy ride, and in some unaccountable manner the pole of the wagon broke and the horses took fright and bolted. The result was that both the boy and Mr. Rushton were thrown out. The boy had his collar bone broken and sustained a very severe scalp wound, which necessitated eleven stitches; besides being otherwise more or less bruised. Mr. Rushton had a rather severe shaking up.

Owing to a break-down in the electric plant of the International Coal Company's plant, by which the town of Coleman is supplied, the town was in darkness on Monday night, and the mine was idle on Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. G. W. Ritchie, who underwent an operation last week in the Miners' Hospital, is, we are glad to report, recovering rapidly.

All members of Local 2633 should make themselves acquainted with the amended rules and the Sick and Accident Benefit Society, without fail.

Jimmy Barry underwent a minor operation for tonsillitis in the Miners' Hospital on Sunday, the 27th. He is doing nicely.

On Sunday evening the little child of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Moores, who had been playing near a toilet in the vicinity of the house, ventured too near an exposed part of the pit, and fell in. The child was rescued barely in time to save its life.

A general meeting of the Coleman Football Club will be held in the Coleman Opera House on Sunday, October 4th. All interested in the club, please attend.

Billy Jenkins has found a market for his labor powers in Georgetown. Good luck, Billy.

## BELLEVUE NOTES

The regular meeting of Local 431 convened as usual, with the vice president in the chair, supported by the usual bunch.

Correspondence was received from Attorney Guss stating that he had received our petition re the Compensation Act, and that he would draw it to the House's attention, etc. We were also in receipt of the Alberta Federation of Labor convention call. After deciding that it was necessary we be represented, and as the convention was close to home, our general secretary was the unanimous choice of the Local.

New business brought forth the question of the standing of those brothers who had gone to the front to defend their country. Whilst we as a Local abhor war and all that it implies, we realize that these brothers are helpless in the matter and that it was little enough to keep them in goal standing in the event of their returning. As the situation will not be peculiar to Local 431, the secretary was instructed to draw the attention of President White to the matter, to see if the law governing

exemption could not be made to apply.

It was also commented upon with what earnestness one particular tradesman was collecting his accounts, to the embarrassment of his patrons. And whilst there is a limit to all things, two weeks' credit is totally insufficient at times during bad seasons. Some, while claiming to hold no brief for any particular tradesman, said that the amount of bad debts was simply appalling, and that as they saw it, the only solution was for tradesmen to discriminate according to their experience between those who will pay and those who won't, and that patrons should trade where the most consideration is shown.

The following brothers were elected to act as finance committee: Christie, Barwick and Goodwin.

Owing to the satisfaction expressed over the results of the last few periods' measurement, no measuring committees were appointed.

Mrs. E. W. Christie, met with a rather painful accident last week, while escorting Mrs. McKechnie of Calgary around the places of interest in this burg. They were on a visit to the mine rescue car, which is stationed here, when Mrs. Christie placed her foot on a broken bottle to move it off the pathway. In doing so she made a nasty cut in her foot, which necessitated several stitches being put in. She was taken to her home, where she is still confined.

One of our fan men had the misfortune to have his hand crushed. After being attended by Dr. McKechnie he was able to proceed home.

The Rev. Cook united in marriage the eldest daughter of S. Maroy to Dominic Abello, both of Bellevue. After the ceremony was over they proceeded to their new home, on Riverside avenue, where a sumptuous repast was laid. Mr. and Mrs. Abello were the recipients of many useful presents. We join with others in wishing them a happy married life.

The Evans Bros., of lively fame, are having a large addition built to their barn, which suggests that business must be good.

A. J. Carter was in town recently. Mr. T. Burnett and Mr. J. Burke took in the meeting at the Blismore Opera House in connection with the formation of a patriotic fund.

The Southern Hotel has been renovated and is open to received boarders by the day, week or month. No license for the selling of liquor has been granted as yet.

Shooting and fishing has been the order of the week, owing to the mine being idle.

The mine resumed operations today (Monday) and will work Tuesday, but how many more, time alone will tell.

What progress has the committee appointed to handle the details appertaining to the incorporation of this burg to report?

The regular monthly meeting of the school board was held on Wednesday evening. A great amount of business was transacted.

We are asked to state that in an endeavor at breaking all records at profit-making, a certain institution of this burg takes the biscuit.

Mr. Goodwin, of band fame, was a Bellevue visitor this week-end.

A number of good games are to be seen in the billiard tournament now in progress in Cole's billiard parlor.

If building operations on the Conley townsite continue as at present, Packey's puzzle won't be in it.

The adherent of the Methodist church expect to have their building electrically lighted by Sunday next.

Did your conveyance come to grief on Sunday, Jack?

## MICHEL NOTES

The mines only worked one day last week and are still idle when sending the notes.

Bill Savage is in town again from the prospect up the Elk River.

Mr. Oscar Greig of Corbin and Miss Agnes McGovern, daughter of Peter McGovern, were joined together in matrimony on Saturday morning at Fernie. The happy couple left Fernie on Monday night for their home at Corbin.

Jim Davey and George Eddington bring in a fine deer.

Michel hand turned out on Sunday afternoon with the men belonging to Company K, of the 107th East Kootenai Rifles, marching through Natal to the Michel mine. The company was at the present time, about forty members.

Mrs. McGovern left here on Monday night to join her daughter at Spring, Manitoba, to make her home there.

John Medves had to appear Monday last before J. P. Hurton on a charge of stealing wood from the Coal Company's property. The fine imposed amounted to \$15.

There are rumors in circulation that the Granby smelters are opening up seals. Let us hope this is true, for one day per week is getting pretty serious.

We are sorry to announce that Mrs. Joseph Quail is still very ill, with rheumatic fever.

Joseph Hallowell is on a vacation from the C. P. R. for a short time.

## COALHURST NOTES

Times are getting a little brighter each week in this camp, and the future seems to indicate prospects of steady work for a few months. The mine knocked off at 2 o'clock last Wednesday, on account of the yard engine being ditched.

Vincent Lendeski, who met with an accident in July last, commenced doing light work in the mine Monday.

Some of the big mounded men from Chilkoot paid us a visit last week and became pretty well irrigated with Alberta's pride before leaving.

The Song Writer was disturbed at his pleasant dreams Sunday by a talkative visitor who stayed for two long hours.

Harry Paul of Springhill, N. S., started to work in the mine on Monday.

Mrs. Benjamin Carter is an inmate of Diamond City Hospital, undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Alfred McInnes and mother are visiting friends in Frank this week.

A social and dance, under the auspices of the Farmers' Union, was held in West Lethbridge school house on September 25th. Refreshments were served and a good time enjoyed by the thirty couples who were present, dancing the light fantastic until Old Sol made his appearance over the edge of the coole.

A number of the sporting fraternity held a meeting in the Pacific Hotel on Saturday night and had a talk in general. The football enthusiasts were most in evidence and it was decided to endeavor to get a game with the Taber boys on Thanksgiving day, and also to see what kind of support would be shown by contributions to some other kind of amusement for that day. A committee was appointed to have charge, and another meeting is to be held later this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon were honored by a visit from their married daughter and baby granddaughter, last week, from Lethbridge.

Mr. Harper of the Academy of Music, Lethbridge, is giving a series of dancing lessons in the Picture Hall here every Friday night, which, so far, have been well attended.

Mr. McKay, who is being treated in Diamond City Hospital for typhoid fever, is now well on the way to recovery and is expected to be out in a few days.

There is talk of a blacksmith shop being opened up in Wigan in the near future by one of our blooming Englishmen.

Isaac Whitfield purchased a team of fine geldings a week ago.

Kennedy-Wadmough Company were engaged last week moving building on to the lots belonging to Henry Carez.

Wednesday, October 7th, is the time fixed by the council to sit as a court of revision at the school house, to consider appeals from land owners who have any reason to believe they have been assessed too much or too little. We have reason to believe the too-littles will be in the minority, and the majority will put up plenty of noise to make up.

Local Union Notes

At the regular meeting held Friday, September 25th, a big meeting was ably presided over by our new president, Duncan McNabb. The committee report on tools brought forth the cause of attendance of a good many, who were threatened with a fine of five bucks for having tools in their places which did not carry their own numbers. All kinds of excuses were made by the bunch, and it was evident that the Local as a body could not settle such a complicated mixup. By motion, it was decided to refer the whole matter to an arbitration committee of five members to deal with.

Next Sunday the committee will sit and settle the matter, if possible.

Under unfinished business from last week, the call for the convention of the A. P. of L. was read, and it was moved we send one delegate, which motion carried. Nominations were called for, and the election held showed that the Local secretary, Frank Harrington, was the one preferred to attend in Calgary.

## BEAVER MINES NOTES

In last week's notes, Tom Lowery was stated to have been appointed secretary-treasurer for the church, and also for the village school district. This is an error for which the printer's devil is responsible. Harry Prior, Beaver Mines, was appointed secretary-treasurer for the village school district, and it is to him that complaints in writing should be sent by all those who wish to have their assessment valuations, or other grievances considered by the board of trustees on 9th, next.

Most of the farmers in this locality finished their threshing last week, and all report a good yield. All the threshing was done by a gasoline outfit from the Butte road, and Mike Torpy, of pool room notoriety, has been in charge as engineer since the threshing season opened.

The mine here worked Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, and Monday of this week, while the haulage and tipples are working today (Tuesday), but a strong censorship prevents us from dealing with future prospects.

A Newhouse will receive at the saloon bar next Saturday.

Dr. Connor visited the camp in his professional capacity last Sunday.

Rev. Father DeMeers, of Pincher Creek, celebrated Holy Mass at Beaver Mines on Sunday. The services at the temporary church were well attended, owing to the reverend gentleman having made a good round-up of his flock the day previous.

The first of a series of whist drives to be held in the Lyric Hall, Beaver Mines, took place on Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst. There was a good attendance and after five games at each table, Tom Moore was declared the winner. Refreshments were then served and the audience indulged in amusing games until the witching hour.

It is the intention of the committee to hold a whist drive on alternate Wednesday evenings; the next will be held on October 7th, commencing at 8 o'clock prompt.

Owing to the films not arriving in time there was no show at the Lyric Hall on Saturday night, but the dance was held as usual and was fairly well attended. The Pioneer Hall closed to show pictures about three months ago.

Tom Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Plekard and others are having at homes on Wednesday.

The regular meeting of Beaver Local will be held next Sunday, October 4th, at 3 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

## TABER NOTES

Conditions are going from bad to worse in this camp. Only three days were worked for the next pay. It is rumored that there will be no work on Thursday.

The directors of the Canada West Company were in town on Friday and visited their property.

Superior mines has started up, with Bob McAllister in charge, but are not shipping much coal as yet.

The White Ash colliery is also opening up.

Bill Nodden has returned from Valcartier, being rejected for a slight defect in one eye.

Bert Williams has started a night school, and is teaching shorthand, bookkeeping, commercial English and other subjects. There is a class of over fifty enrolled in the various subjects.

A class in mine rescue work is reported as being started tonight (Tuesday), but there seems to be no information available as to how it is to be conducted, or as to who is to have a chance to become familiar with the apparatus.

The band has taken steps to hold a ball in the L. D. S. Hall on the night of October 12th.

**Free GUARANTEED American SILK HOSIERY**

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW THESE HOSE

They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy, as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fitness, for style, for 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 Bittern Street  
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

**Stephen T. Humble**

Furniture, Hardware, China, Stationery, etc.

**OLD COUNTRY PERIODICALS**

BELLEVUE Alberta

**H. G. GOODEVE CO. Ltd.**

The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass

Hardware Furniture

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.

Coleman Alberta

**F. M. THOMPSON CO.**

"The Quality Store"

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 \$2.00, Apples per box \$1.50  
Choice Eating 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 Stauffelds 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**

**SPECIAL SALE**

OF

**Dry Goods, Mens Wear & Shoes**

The directors have given instructions for a special sale to be held of above lines for a period of fifteen days, from October 1st to 17th, inclusive. It is generally felt that the coming winter will be a hard one, and the cost of clothing will advance. It will be wise to buy what you need now, while the sale is on.

**We are giving 10 per cent discount**

Co-operation is something more than mere profit-making. It is a movement founded on the principle of mutual help among the workers—it aims at strict integrity in business.

**Western Can. Co-Operative TRADING CO. LIMITED**

**COLEMAN ALBERTA**

**T. W. DAVIES**

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Headstones Supplied and Set up

**COLEMAN ALBERTA**

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

Directory listing for various local unions including Gladstone Local, Coleman Local, Passburg Local, Michell Local, Park Local, Hillcrest Local, Carbondale Local, Bankhead Local, Coalhurst Local, Beaver Creek Local, and others with their respective meeting times and locations.

CONTINENTAL REVOLUTION

By James Connolly. "The war of Europe," declares James Connolly in the Glasgow Forward, "is the most fearful crime of the centuries. In it the working class is sacrificed to a small clique of rulers and armament makers...

would be justified which would put a stop to this colossal crime now being perpetrated, I feel compelled to express the hope that ere long we may read of the paralyzing of the internal transport service on the continent, even should the act of paralyzing necessitate the erection of Socialist barricades and acts of rioting by Socialist soldiers and sailors...

protested against the annexation of the two provinces. Here we read: "Do the Teutonic patriots seriously believe that the independence, liberty and peace of Germany may be secured by driving France into the arms of Russia?"

seemed as if they were intoxicated, and ran straight at the wire, got caught in it, and remained shrieking until a bullet finished them. Some swore dreadfully, other laughed when the wire caught them by the arm or leg and died there and then.

WHAT WAR IS LIKE

"They say there are a great many mad men in our army as well as in the enemy's. (In the Russian and Japanese armies.) Four lunatic wards have been opened (in the hospital)."

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness have perished from the earth.

Cash Meat Market. ALWAYS THE BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICES. We breed and feed our own cattle. Now is the time to get some nice young veal.

Present Conflict Foretold by Marx. FIFTY-FOUR YEARS AGO, ALMOST TO A DAY, CARL MARX FORESAW ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE AGAINST GERMANY.

are identical, and whose holy duty it is to rival, in the new spirit, in the art of peace.

Who is Your Printer? DO you ever consider the importance of the use of stationery that is in harmony with the nature of your business?

A few weeks' rest from Business at Glacier Park or the Coast. Will give you a new lease of life, or to those whose time is limited, take quickest route east or west, via the Great Northern Railway Co.

Three days after the battle of Sedan, September 5, 1870, Karl Marx foretold the present war in more definite and precise phrases than any of the multitude of prophets who have written in the forty years since then.

"Verily, France has suffered sufficiently for tolerating the disgrace of the second empire. And it is the duty of the German nation and to its own interests to offer an honorable peace to the French republic."

How the fools rejoice when their masters extract money out their eyes and throttled them. Many

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

Ab, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns. The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds. To dying ears, when unto dying eyes.

"I am necessarily involved, except in the doubtful event of a Russian revolution."

The District Ledger "QUALITY" PRINTERS. Phone 48a :: Fernie, B. C.

**The Original and Only Genuine**



**Minard's Liniment**

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

**Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.**

**Beer and Porter**

Bottled Goods a Specialty

**Central Hotel**

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross Brothers Props.

**Passburg Hotel**

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

**COLEMAN Liquor Co.**

Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars

Mail Orders receive prompt attention

**THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.**

A. McDougall, Mgr.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber

Send us your orders

**P. Carosella**

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishings

**BAKER AVENUE**  
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

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

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

**THE HOME BANK OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICES AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager

VICTORIA AVE., FERNIE B. C.

**List of Locals District 18**

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
41	White Ash Mine	Wm. Marsh, Taber, Alta.
49	Banstead	J. Wheatley, Banstead, Alta.
281	Deary Creek	J. Loughran, Deary Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
481	Bellvue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellvue, Alta.
513	Balmora	W. C. Christophers, Balmora, Alta.
549	Norman	T. O. Harrison, Passburg, Alta.
527	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1237	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
1632	Coleman	J. Johnson, Coleman, Alta.
1677	Corbin	R. Garbutt, Corbin, B. C.
1156	Chinook Mines	P. Swanson, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2211	Fernie	Tom Tophill, Fernie, B. C.
1203	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
1074	Hillcrest	Mark Stiller, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Burras Avenue, N. Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Harrington, Coalhurst, Alta.
2429	Maple Leaf	T. O. Harrison, Passburg, Alta.
2251	Michel	Michel, B. C.
2312	Passburg	T. O. Harrison, Passburg, Alta.
106	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2075	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Huder, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1087	Wrassey Mines	Harry McKenna, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

**A Substitute For Wood Props**

By Howard J. Smith

It has been the practice from the earliest times, in the mining of coal, ore, or rock from underground workings, to oppose the resulting pressure from the roof or sides of the excavated area by various types of wooden supports, such as props, timber, sets, cribs, etc. Under certain conditions, pillars of coal, ore or rock are used in place of the wooden supports. This refers, of course, to excavating in ground that is not self-supporting.

The mining industry is in need of more permanent, more substantial, or more economical props than wood, especially as they become deeper and extend over more area, and where a large percentage of the coal or ore is to be extracted I wish to draw your attention to what has already been done in securing substitutes for wood.

First, Hydraulic filling has been of the greatest economical value from the standpoint of recovery of coal and saving of wood. No attempt will be made here to discuss the many phases of this important subject.

Second, Hand standing of waste materials from the mine, either along the main passages or in the working place, or as pack walls in long wall work.

Third, The building of piers or columns with mine rock without the use of cementing material. Piers of this type when compressed about 30 per cent have a resistance to load about equal to what coal will stand in the pillar, or to the weight of 400 or 500 feet of coal measure rock.

Fourth, The use of well-constructed concrete, brick or stone piers or walls, used either alone or in conjunction with steel or wood beams. Supports of this construction must be considered as perfectly rigid, and are used to prevent the roof from bending and subsequently falling. After weight has been supplied to a support of this type greater than its compression strength it is of no value. It is unlike a support of similar material which has been built without mortar, the latter having a greater supporting value the greater the compression.

The use of concrete or masonry arches, and concrete or masonry walls with steel beams, is gradually eliminating the use of old-time prop with brush lagging, and the latter use of large and more permanent timbering for mine portals, shaft, bottoms and underground stables, pump houses, and other similar places where it is very important that there will be no delays due to a fall of roof. In one mine recently visited approximately one mile of concrete and brick-lined entry had been installed.

A concrete or masonry wall built along the haulage way to support the cross-beams, not only acts as lagging, but should a trip of cars become badly wrecked there is no danger of the end supports of the cross-beams becoming dislodged and allowing the roof to fall. Where concrete or brick pillars for end supports of beams are to be built, advantage should be taken of this practice, and the wall built up solid to the top of the car. The pier for the beams may then be built on top of the wall.

Fifth, Steel sets are frequently used in place of wood on the permanent haulage or air ways as a permanent mine roof support.

The first coat of the steel erected in place usually two or three times that of wood, but the first coat is usually warranted, not only by the increased life, but by the large expense sometimes necessary to clean up a fall and retilt above the timbers that have given way. Another very important consideration is the reduced haulage cost, but caused by blocking a haulage way by unexpected failures that must be cleaned up during the day shift.

Sixth, The use of steel or iron props at the face. This practice is possible only where all the props can be recovered, or in that portion of the mine where it is possible to recover the props before they have become overstrained to such an extent that they must be straightened, repaired or sold for scrap. Props are made to serve either one of two general purposes. The first type is the rigid prop, which falls upon a compression of a very small per cent. Such props are used to keep the roof in place and prevent it from starting to give

slots, is raised to the proper height, then forced against the roof by iron wedges driven into slots in the T beam and resting on the band on top of the channel bar. A wood wedge is then driven in between a moveable ring and the wedge-shaped end of the T beam. The iron wedges through the T beam are then removed and used at the next post. An oval-shaped bolt is provided for use on the back side of the channel. When it is desired to remove the prop this bolt is given a quarter turn, which brings it to the flat side of the bolt and loosens the wood on the front of the channel and allows the prop to collapse. The compression of the wedge allows the props to yield at a load of fifteen tons, which is regulated somewhat by the kind of wood used for the wedge.

The Nannemann mild steel prop consists of two pipes, one telescoping into the other so that they can be adjusted to the proper height. They are held in position by a clamp which is attached on the outside of the prop in such a manner that it cannot slide down. It is claimed that the clamp can be screwed to a resisting force of fifteen tons, after which time the telescoping will proceed at that weight is being applied. Good results have been obtained by using these at gate ends and to the first waste conjointly with tapered props. These props, as the ones above, can be easily removed from a distance.

One of the most important means of obtaining economy in the use of props is to provide a method of mining whereby a maximum amount of timber may be recovered.

Concrete, stone and brick piers and walls have proved desirable, especially where steel beams are to be supported, but they are not recommended for permanent supports to withstand great pressure. The above three materials are also used to great advantage for mine portals, shaft bottoms, underground offices, stables and pump houses. Dry pack walls or piers and hydraulic filling are the supports to irresistible pressures. The use of steel sets has been firmly established in the United States, and they are giving satisfaction both with regard to cost and efficiency. The use of cast-iron props has given way to later designs in steel. Steel props are gradually becoming more extensively used abroad, and before long we can look for their adoption in the mines here.—Science and Art of Mining.

**ROYAL HOTEL**

FERNIE

Bar Unexcelled  
All White Help

Everything Up-to-date

Call in and see us once

JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

**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. Melkitejohn.

**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. Madigon.

**LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE**  
Meets every Monday at 7.30 p. m., in K. P. of Hall.  
Dictator, F. H. Nowham.  
Secretary, G. Moses.  
140 Howland Ave.

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

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

**Why The War?**

By J. H. Ryckman

An address at a peace meeting at Exposition Park, Los Angeles, Cal. I am the spokesman on this occasion of the Liberal Club of this city. The Liberal Club indulges in no delusions as to the causes of the war. It indulges in no delusions about government, human or divine. It practices no self-deception. It believes not in the gods of war, nor does it believe in a Christian God of Peace, who permits the slaughter in Europe today.

An omnipotent God of Peace who permits such human carnage is a monster and not a god at all.

Before the war the Christians of the whole world prayed for peace, but God was on a journey or perhaps he slept and heard not. After the war came, the Christians of Germany by direction of the Kaiser prayed to the same God for victory to perch upon the standard of the Hohenzollerns, and they modestly reminded God that he was in honor bound to give the victory to them as they were the best friends he ever had. Likewise the Czar and his priests of the Holy Catholic church prayed to the same God for the victory and incidentally mentioned the fact that the Romanoffs were the only real steadfast adherents of the one true God.

This morning I saw in a London paper an appeal for 100,000 volunteers and it wound up with "God Save the King." Even the British don't intend to rely wholly upon the volunteers.

But these millions down on their knees appear to have forgotten that even if this God could answer their mutually antagonistic prayers, he seems to prefer to keep the promise he made in his own book:

"I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as desolation and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind; then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer."—Prov. 1:26-28.

The Liberal Club has no time for futilities, either of protest against the war, or speculation as to the outcome. We leave such things to those who will follow us. We look facts in the face and seek for causes.

This war is but a phase of the world-wide, age-long conflict between autocracy and democracy.

The text of my few remarks then is this:

The purpose of the ruling politics of the world is every country is to retard reform. We realize and the ruling class realize that mere man cannot divert or stop or turn back social progress. It can only be facilitated or retarded by the acts of man, and the ruling class, for their own fell purposes, see fit to retard reform wherever it shows itself. Four years ago the moderate wing of the ruling class in California, known as progressives, ousted the extreme wing, known as reactionaries, and took charge of the government at Sacramento. Certain reforms, including woman suffrage, were conceded to the people to allay their clamor.

Last week, however, at the polls in this State we saw a seemingly temporary triumph of the extreme wing of the forces of reaction in a vain effort, let us hope, to retard reform. Two years ago the moderate wing in the nation at large, unhorsed in part by the extreme wing and the high price of reaction, Mr. Taft, to private life, but only last week at Washington President Wilson appointed to a place on the Supreme Court bench a man whose appointment made glad the hearts of all reactionaries. The tendency of this appointment is to retard reform.

In England we see the extreme wing of the ruling class, the Tories, feeding the fires of revolt against home rule in Ireland to retard reform, and we see the moderate wing, the Liberals, throwing women in jail rather than give them the ballot. And so the battle rages the world around between the forces of reform and the forces of reaction.

As a result of the war we see the Minister on the one side and democracy on the other—between kings and priests and their prerogatives on one side and the common people, the workers, on the other, in their efforts to get control of the government.

Crossing the channel we see the forces of reform marshaling by millions. I care not whether you call them the forces of reform or revolution for revolution is only reform raised to the 10th power.

On the continent the forces of reform have grown so powerful their demands are so insistent, their ardor so numerous that they have become an immediate menace to every throne and every autocracy in Europe, and to every religious and political superstition in the world. In France one of the parties of reform, the Socialists, at the next election in

creased its vote from 1,100,000 to 1,400,000 and its representation in the Parliament from 76 to 102, and at the next election it was safely counted that the forces of reform would capture the government in every department and thus brave, gallant, beautiful France would take its place at the head of the grand procession of co-operative commonwealths that are soon to girdle the earth. In Germany the forces of reform were even more powerful, the Socialists alone having 110 members in the German Parliament and 4,500,000 votes—about 38 per cent of the whole—and at the next election might readily have captured the government. In Italy, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Norway and Sweden the forces of reform were growing with astonishing rapidity. The ruling class were stricken with dread. The people were crushed with a burden of debt imposed for the building and upkeep of the paraphernalia of war. Austria, doubtless at dictation from Potsdam, declared war on Serbia on the flimsiest possible pretext. The Czar mobilized his troops on the Austria frontier. Germany declared war on Russia, mobilized her army in twenty hours—the greatest war machine ever constructed—and jumped not at the throat of Russia, but at the throat of the French republic—started not for St. Petersburg, but for Paris, to wipe off the map of Europe at one fell blow Europe's greatest republic and to block the forces of reform possibly forever. It was not Russian despotism that was to be crushed but French republicanism. Germany's war lord and his apologists seek to justify their declaration of war against Russia by saying that the autocracy of Russia is a menace to the high civilization of Europe. France agrees with him, England and Italy and Belgium agree with him, and all that the Kaiser had to do when Russia menaced Austria was to beckon England and France and Italy and all Europe to his side, and the Czar of Russia, coward that he is, would have called off his dogs of war and the peace of Europe would have been assured for 100 years, probably forever.

But such a dream of peace and progress was not to be realized. Russia has not won a great war in 100 years. She was the first white nation to be ignominiously defeated by a handful of the yellow race—little Japan. She has just passed through a violent internal revolution whose fires are merely smouldering, ready to burst out again into a conflagration. It behooved the Czar to precipitate a foreign war to avert an upheaval at home. It fitted well the plans of the Kaiser to engage the forces of reform in the slaughter of their brothers in France and the war is on. Let us hope that out of this terrible carnage will emerge a Europe without a king or a czar or a war lord or a mailed fist, that every vestige of autocracy and militarism will disappear and every nation of kindly rule be driven into exile; that every sword shall be turned into a plowshare and every spear into a pruning hook.

That the war drum shall thrum no more and the battle flags be furled in the parliament of man the federation of the world.—N. Y. Call

**MACNEIL & BANWELL**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.

Offices: Ground Floor, Bank of Hamilton Building Fernie, B. C.

**F. C. LAW** Alex. I. Fisher  
**LAW & FISHER**  
ATTORNEYS  
Fernie, B. C.

**WINTER Will Soon Be Here ARE YOU READY? WE ARE**

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



**J. D. QUAIL**

Wholesale and Retail

Phone 37

FERNIE - B. C.

**CHICAGO MEN COMPLAIN THAT GRAIN PRICES AS GRAIN WAS BOUGHT**

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—On those days when the board of trade has been unable to obtain quotations of grain from Liverpool the quotations were suppressed by the British censor, it was stated by members of the board today.

The statement was made after an investigation, and adds that Liverpool market, which is influential in having American prices, is practically controlled by one man, representing the British government, and that on those days when quotations were suspended on the cables this agent has been able to obtain quotations from Liverpool.

There are two members of the board, the family that are not often mentioned—Finn Dobb and washerman, Hub Dobb.

**HOW'S THIS**

We have one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Dr. J. C. HENNING & CO., Toledo, O. We have understood, have known by experience for 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions with this remedy, able to carry out any obligations made by the manufacturer.

**NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE**  
Toledo, O.  
Having directly upon its bank and numerous surfaces of the system. The terminals sent free. Price 15 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**ENO'S FRUIT SALT**

Are You Bilious?

WHEN subject to biliousness, the liver is employed in getting rid of excessive quantities of certain ingredients, and when unable to do so, the tendency is produced by the retention of bile in the blood. Eno's "Fruit Salt" exercises a simple but definite action on the liver, by which the secretion of bile is regulated. It rids the body of the excess bile and carries off all the impurities, cleansing and purifying the system. Eno's may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

Order a bottle TO-DAY from your dealer.

Prepared only by  
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England  
Agents for Canada: Marshall P. Wells & Co., Limited  
10 McCord St., TORONTO

# SATURDAY SAVINGS--SOX & SWEATER

## IN THE OLDEN DAYS

When St. Crispin made the first shoe ever worn on a royal foot the achievement was hailed with delight by courtiers and citizens.

AT THE PRESENT TIME--

## Invictus Shoes

pave the Royal Road to Comfort.



Unexcelled quality is responsible for INVICTUS popularity.

A neatly clad foot is very pleasing to the eye. There is perfect foot comfort if that neat shoe is an "Invictus."

Footnote--Invictus Shoes are fit for a King.

### MEN'S HEAVY WOOL UNDERWEAR

You never had a better opportunity to buy a necessity like heavy wool underwear at such a great reduction. Saturday will be the day for underwear. Men's heavy, double-breasted underwear, a good, soft, warm garment, will be on sale Saturday at, per garment ..... 85c

Special prices will be given Saturday buyers

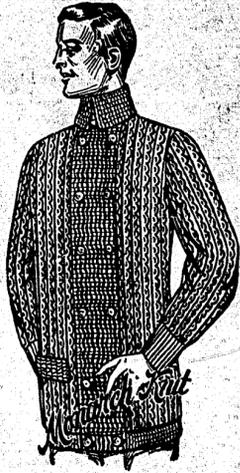
**House Cleaning Time**  
25 per cent discount  
on all wall papers

## Money Can be Saved

on the following lines by buying your winter supply now

Never before have we had such a big range of sweaters and sweater coats; every new style is embodied in our display. Sweaters from \$1.50 to \$4.75, in all colors. Sweater coats from \$2.50 to \$10.50, in shawl collar or large notch style. The Norfolk sweater is a prominent feature; these come in greys, browns, greens, maroons, khaki and Panama shades. We invite you to look over our popular priced lines before you make your purchases.

### Sweaters for 1914-15



## SOX

Light weight grey sox; a good sox for hard wear and the price is very low. Seven pairs for \$1.00

## SOX

Medium weight wool sox, in dark grey, with red or blue heel and toe. This sox weighs 4 lbs. to the dozen. Saturday, 4 pair for .....\$1.00

## SOX

Heavy all wool sox, with white heel and toe. This is a very soft, warm sox, and weighs 5 pounds to the dozen. Our Saturday price will be 50c or per dozen .....\$5.50

## SOX

Men's extra heavy all wool ribbed sox, made by the Carss Co. This sox weighs 6 lbs. to the dozen, and will outwear anything on the market. Our Saturday sale price will be 60c pair, or per dozen, \$7.00.

## Women's Dept.

### WOMEN'S SERGE SKIRTS

Special value in women's serge skirts, very neatly made, with button trimming; comes in navy and black only. Special price .....\$3.00

### LADIES' OVERALLS, 75c

Made from a heavy print and nicely trimmed. Full size and fast washing colors.

### LADIES' PETTICOATS

Ladies' petticoats in very good quality of sateen, with narrow flounces and fancy floral design. Comes in all colors, from .....\$1.50 to \$1.75

## Grocery Specials For Saturday

Castoria, per bottle	.....\$ .25
Winslow Soothing Syrup, per bottle	..... .20
Elderflower Cream	..... .20
Beef, Iron and Wine, 16 oz.	..... .45
Honey Almond Cream	..... .40
Menan's Taleum Powder	..... .15
Lyman's Taleum Powder	..... .15
Beecham's Pills, pkg.	..... .20
Zam Buk	..... .35
Nestle's Infants' Food, per tin	..... .45
Silver Label Extract, 4 oz.	..... .15
Silver Label Extract, 2 oz.	..... .10
Pure Lard, 10 lb. pail	..... 1.50
Shamrock Matches, 2 pkgs.	..... .35
Siam Rice, 7 lbs.	..... .50
Toilet Soap, assorted, 8 bars	..... .25
Toilet Soap, per bar	..... .25
Snider's Catsup, pts.	..... .30
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 2 lbs.	..... .75
Cabbage, per lb.	..... .02
Onions, 10 lbs.	..... .25
Panshin Cleansers, 4 tins	..... .25

**32 AND 34 IN. FELT--2 YARDS FOR 25c**  
This is a special line and comes in striped and plain blue and pink. Free from filling. Just the thing for children's wear.

**PILLOW CASE SPECIAL, 15c EACH**  
This comes buttoned and is made from an extra heavy cotton. Special, while they last, each .....15c

Money Saving Prices

# TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

## Is Great Britain Freeing Europe

(By J. Ramsay McDonald, M. P., in New York Call.)

Since the war began, the conservative press has constituted itself the mouthpiece of the Labor Party. It knows all about us, what we are thinking, how we are divided, and what we have done in our private meetings. The usual scribes are inventing their little tales and are supplementing their little incomes by a few extra coppers won in this way. In one newspaper these tales appear as a paragraph in a London letter, in another as a special contribution from "A Labor Correspondent," in a third as an editorial article. Needless to say, most of them are as false as they are offensive. But that is how the show is worked. Public opinion must be kept feverish; elections must be raised, and, above all, the labor movement damaged. Otherwise, how could there be wars? How could the working class be kept divided? War is both the seed time and the harvest of the interests of the classes that prey upon the common people.

Unfortunately for us as the game of reaction is easily played. Every people has a prejudice and an allurement which, when awakened, makes them forget their civilization and their reason. Whichever Russian aggression to Germany, for instance, and it goes off its head; raise an anti-German cry here, and peace advocates "Herr" and "Von" and the same thing happens with us. The "return to nature" is all too simple to make one sure of one's footing on reason. And behind the glibious lapse there is always a respectable good sentiment. I suppose it is a good sentiment that has made possible upon the present war and our part in it I should say that we are fighting because we want to liberate Europe from the German military bureaucracy. That is what the inde-

personally, I am willing to go to great lengths to do this. I have always held that it was a legitimate purpose of British foreign policy to aid the birth of liberty wherever we could. But in doing that we have to choose our friends and we have to be careful of our own record. The policy of "The Little Englander" is to keep his country clean, to provide it with honorable friends, and to make its influence felt all over the world. This is our first duty to the devoted ones who think this is a war of liberty. Our

chief ally, Russia, will not allow us to claim the good credit. The thought of liberty never entered into the minds of those who promoted the triple entente, it has never inspired the partners to this entente--may, more--its sacrifice has kept the entente in existence. It is now a mere misleading afterthought. Russia in arms with us to free Europe from an autocracy, whether political or military, is a grim joke.

Now let me deal with a second point. Those of us who have striven for a good understanding with Germany have done so because we believed that the Russian autocracy could not survive the understanding. That was recognized in Berlin. When the Kaiser was here at the unveiling of Queen Victoria's memorial he was attacked by the Conservatives in Berlin because his friendship with Great Britain was subversive to them and their methods. The German Social Democrats were steadily gathering force to the same end. German military autocracy was strong, but German democracy was getting stronger. The growing life within German society was cracking the shell which encompassed it. That shell could be cracked from within--our Socialist policy, or from without--the policy of our foreign office. For eight years British diplomacy has been strengthening the shell by affording it a reason for its existence. Now it comes forward in war pretending to do the breaking. I lay it down as an incontrovertible proposition that the best way to overthrow what despotism there is in Germany is by Germans from within, and not by British

It would rather that militarism had flourished for another ten years than that we should have sent thousands of men along the path of privation, hate, and pain to death, that we should have crowded thousands of happy families, that we should have undone our social reform work for a generation, that we should have let loose in Europe all the lusts of bat-

tle and all the brutalities of war. Already there have been acts done in this war which make our blood run fast and proud, but such acts are done in every mine accident, every foundering of a ship at sea, every sacrifice of a comrade. If I had to choose between German militarism for yet a little while and the battles already fought, the outrages already committed, the women and children already made desolate, with their loved ones and protectors nothing now but shadows seen through tears, I would unhesitatingly choose the former.

And that is not the full price. For a generation or so Europe will be paying for this war in an arrested civilization, a weakened population, and increased poverty. We are but replacing one European menace by a greater one. We hope to remove the fiend with blood-splashed foot from Berlin and take in exchange the dreaded rider on the white horse as the monarch of Europe.

The bargain is thoroughly bad, and the people will have to make good the balance. "Ah, but," they say, "we are all rich and poor alike, to share our privations." That is untrue. The rich lose their children like the poor and mourn for them like the poor; the rich subscribe their thousands to the charity funds, and their womenfolk, in comfortable places, make shirts for the wounded and petticoats for the orphans. But there is no equality in the sacrifice. The poor lose their breadwinners--they lose all. When the father is gone charity alone can fill the mouths and clothe the backs of his little ones, and charity is a bad start in life. The rich do not suffer that. Take your subscription list. The widow gives her farthing and the rich man his ten thousand pounds. Result: the widow becomes a pauper and the rich man remains rich. There can be no equality of sacrifice under such conditions. The poor are driven into the darkest parts of the earth, and the rich are under the heaviest burdens, and masses of them see the light of happy health no more.

Destroy the military bureaucracy we should like to see them destroyed, and we should like to see them destroyed, and the poor are blessed; but destroy them as we are not pretending to destroy them and the poor are cursed for generations.

There is a third point. What is to be the result of the success of our present methods? We debate one another and wait another I have just been told that one of the ablest military men of our country remarked recently to a friend that the war might last for three years--months of which would find Russia and ourselves fighting Germany and the other eighteen Germany and ourselves fighting Russia. That is an

exaggerated and dramatic way of putting an obvious possibility. It is unthinkable that Germany should win. It will be overborne by starvation and financial stress, even if victorious on the field of battle, and the military exigencies of its position have forced it to alienate the sentiments of liberty in the heart of our democracy. Morally and financially, it is weak, and that will settle the battles in the end.

What is then to happen? First of all, who is to be the victor? Not what is vaguely called "the allies." For how can Russia and ourselves have a common victory? Before the war broke out we were beginning to see in our "high places" that we had done too much for Russia, and if any one goes back and studies carefully statements made by Sir Edward Grey within the past year it will be seen that he has been changing in his attitude to Russia. Not very long ago I received an explanation of our foreign policy from one qualified to speak, and it was that we were in the triple entente because we feared Russia, but that a conviction was growing that we had gone too far. Well, when Germany is down, who will be up? We will gain little. A colony of two to add to our useless burdens, perhaps. France will also have a colony of two, maybe, and Alsace-Lorraine. It may or may not claim money payments. This will rankle in the German heart just as the loss of Alsace-Lorraine rankled in the French heart. But with strong democratic movements, these things might be adjusted in a scheme of lasting peace. With Russia the case is different, it, too, will want something, but above all its autocracy will be rehabilitated, its military system will be strengthened, it will become the dominating power of Europe. No invader can touch it, as Napoleon found to his cost, and as Germany today assumes in its scheme of military

action. Our defense in India will be a much bigger problem than it is now; China will be threatened; Persia will go. It will rest upon us the Japanese alliance, one of the greatest political mistakes in our imperial history.

Above all, it will revitalize the Pan Slav movement, and if ever Europe is to be made subject to a new barbaric law this movement is to do it. I know that if the Pan Slav movement could be demoralized it might be harmless. But the government of the day is just that which will yield least of all to democratic influences.

So it comes to this. We are in this conflict in a conscious, blind sort of way because years ago we had not the foresight and common sense to invite M. France in to wipe out 1870-71; Russia is in it to dominate

the old world--Asia as well as Europe.

I read and listen to the moral flamboyances of those who tell us that this is the last war, that from it is to date the overthrow of the military castes of Europe, that from the destruction of the Berlin war office the Peace Temple at The Hague is to come into real being. It is all moonshine. Far more likely is it that this war is the beginning of a new military disposition in Europe, of new alarms, new hatreds and oppressions, new menaces and alliances; the beginning of a dark epoch dangerous, not merely to democracy, but to civilization itself.

To prevent this, we must work with might and main, and our success will be measured by our clearness of sight and courage in explaining to our people now how this war has come, what it really means, and how it is to be ended.

## CITY OF FERNIE

Fire alarm boxes are installed at the following points:

- 14--Corner Victoria avenue and Prior street.
- 16--Corner Victoria avenue and Gemmill street.
- 16--Corner Victoria avenue and Cox street.
- 17--Corner Victoria avenue and Rogers street.
- 21--Corner Victoria avenue and Davies street.
- 25--Fire Hall.
- 26--Corner Pellatt avenue and McEvoy street.
- 22--Corner Howland avenue and Wood street.
- 34--Corner Howland avenue and Jaffray street.
- 23--Corner Howland avenue and Drinnan street.
- 26--Corner McPherson and Thompson street.
- 42--Corner Dalton avenue and Cox street.
- 42--Corner Chipman avenue and Cox street.
- 45--Corner Chipman avenue and Thompson street.

Instruction for Use of Fire Alarm Boxes in Case of Fire.

Break glass in small box on outer door; turn key, open door, pull down bell at box until firemen arrive. If fire-bell does not sound immediately on sending above alarm, telephone Fire Hall No. 17.

Emergency Buses  
Emergency bus boxes are stationed at the following points:  
In Park--Park gate (near W. F. McPherson's residence).  
Corner Victoria avenue and Drinnan street.

Corner McKenzie avenue and Wright street.

Corner Pellatt avenue and Davies street.

Corner McPherson avenue and Thompson street.

Corner Lindsey avenue and McEvoy street.

Corner Chipman avenue and Thompson street.

Corner Nicholls avenue and McEvoy street.

Corner Chipman avenue and Cox street.

Corner McPherson avenue and Jaffray street.

Corner Dalton avenue and Island Road.

Corner McPherson avenue and Davies street.

feated the French fleet of 26 warships. Six of the French ships were captured and one sunk. The French losses were 5000 men out of a total of 19,700 engaged, while the British lost 1,418 out of a total of 17,240 engaged.

A similarly heavy loss of killed resulted from the great naval battle of the Russo-Japanese war at Tsushima, the greatest naval engagement since that of Trafalgar. Here on May 27 and 28, 1905, the Russian fleet, under Admiral Rojostrensky, was attacked in the straits between Japan and Korea by the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo, and practically annihilated. Twenty-one ships were sunk, including six battleships, four cruisers, a coast defense ship, four special service ships and three torpedo boat destroyers, and five were captured, including two battleships. The Russians lost 4,000 killed or drowned and 7,428 officers and men taken prisoners, while the Japanese lost 110 men.

The Nile and Trafalgar  
The battle of the Nile, in which Lord Nelson, on August 1, 1798, with thirteen ships of the line and one fifty-gun ship, attacked in Aboukir bay the French fleet of thirteen ships of the line and four frigates, cost the French all but two of their ships, captured or destroyed, and 3,000 of their 9,230 men. The British lost 896 men of 7,500 engaged.

At Trafalgar, Lord Nelson's fleet of twenty-seven British ships of the line and four frigates, on October 21, 1805, attacked the allied French and Spanish fleets of thirty-five ships of the line and seven frigates, compelling twenty of the allies' ships to strike their colors. The British lost 449 killed out of 14,230 men. The allies' losses of the 31,530 engaged were never ascertained though they were enormously larger than those of the British, owing to the battle itself and to a tremendous storm that swept the fleet immediately afterwards. This storm, which was the signal for the allies' withdrawal, ended Napoleon's power on the sea--Daily Province.

KEEP AWAY  
We are requested by the officers 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 those columns when conditions are normal.

GOOD APPLES CHEAP  
Buy Direct from Grower  
Address  
JOHN HOUGHTON,  
Growth Bay British Columbia