

addressed to Joe August or Lethbridge, Alta., during the election of three years ago:

"Ladysmith, B. C., April 7, 1913.

"Comrade: I read in the last issue of the Fernie Ledger that a 'Labor-Liberal' candidate is being nominated in the effort to prevent the workers of Lethbridge electing a socialist, yourself, to the legislature. In British Columbia, until recent years, whenever the workers' candidate seemed to have a fighting chance, the Liberal party nominated no straight party candidate. Instead of this, with the cunning of the fox, and the unscrupulousness of the hyena, they selected a man who had attained some prominence in the ranks of Labor, someone whose vanity or cupidity was stronger than his manhood, and at the disposal of this thing they placed the Liberal machine and the funds to carry on a campaign. Funds contributed by the same men that the workers strike against, by the exploiters of the worker. This game to defeat Labor was carried on under the wing of Liberalism until in self defence the workers were compelled to devote more time to the Liberal opposition than to the tory government. It has ended by the wiping out of the Liberal party from the scene altogether in British Columbia.

"Apparently our experience is to be yours. Toryism fights in the open, with a spiked club. Liberalism steals up in the guise of a friend, and by purchase, by bribery, by fraud, and by duplicity, endeavors to defeat us.

"If there is any affinity between Liberalism and Labor, you should be able to detect it by the legislation of the Alberta government in recent years. What is the record? If Liberalism thinks that Labor is entitled to representation in governmental assemblies, how comes it that of all the number of members appointed to the Canadian senate during the fifteen years of Liberal rule, not one representative of Labor has been appointed? Representatives of every other interest, whether legitimate or illegitimate, have been appointed, but from Halifax to Victoria during fifteen years the Liberal party did not deem it necessary to appoint a representative of the great class, the workers. Only when the workers show signs of electing a man who knows something of the fundamentals on which society is based does the Liberal party awake to its great love for Labor.

"I have sat three years in the legislature along with a Liberal-Labor member, but was unable to detect the slightest difference between the said gentleman and an everyday Liberal Tory.

"There is another side to this matter. Liberalism cannot put this trick through single-handed. The kingpin of the whole perfidious deal is a Judas in our own ranks, someone whom Labor has trusted must become a renegade, must prove false to his own class. As time goes on the struggle for bread grows more bitter.

"The unscrupulous among us, finding it so, instead of doing a man's share to end the struggle, they sell themselves to the devil, and their class to a deeper hell of slavery, in the hope that as a price for their perfidy they may be assisted to climb out of the pit.

"Whether corporation thug, or

message of impending defeat and disaster for the side that proffers the olive branch. Either that or we are entirely at a loss for an explanation of such conduct upon the part of they who profess to be assured of the certainty of victory. It is not a matter of record that he who is getting the better of the enemy in battle is the one from whom first comes the suggestion of the desirability of a peace parley. That applies as truly to nations as to individuals.

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We note that the stories of increasing distress within the Teuton empires are becoming more frequent and more lucid and complete in detail. The pictures being drawn of internal conditions, especially in Germany and Austria, bear a striking semblance to what must inevitably obtain in any country similarly situated and circumstanced. No country that has long depended and still depends upon the rest of the world for any appreciable portion of that which is requisite for its sustenance and the continued operation of those industries that are necessary to the conduct of its internal economy, can long remain cut off from the outside world without severely feeling the pinch. Even if the interference with such a country's intercourse with the balance of the world be not complete and absolute, it will still be but a matter of time until the pressure of necessity will force a surrender in order to forestall more serious disaster. That the nations inside the iron ring of the Entente Allies will eventually be forced to surrender to their foes is a foregone conclusion. The outer side of the ring has all the world to draw from, and it is beyond reason that its resources should not outlast those of the inside of that ring. This is still further emphasized by the preponderance of population being overwhelmingly upon the side of the Entente Allies.

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It is not easy to see how this struggle can continue much longer without the people of the Teutonic empires being compelled to revolt against their military autocrats, and give the finish to that feudal survival from the middle ages. The news that filters through from day to day shows clearly that the threat of revolution is continually becoming more pronounced. Should that threat be made good, and we fail to see why it is not inevitable, the war will undoubtedly be brought to a speedy end and this terrible spectacle of slaughter and devastation cease.

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That that time may speedily come,