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The District Ledger

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Fernie Is To Celebrate Peace Day Saturday, July 19th, With A Record Breaking Program of Sports

The Peace Day Celebration Committee for Fernie, since the definite announcement has been made that Saturday, July 19, will be celebrated the Empire over, have displayed remarkable activity in geting together and perfecting an organization which proposes to pull off THE biggest celebration ever held in Fernie.

Eleven sub-committees have been formed to carry out the work in its different branches with a view to wards putting on a fitting celebration and at the same time raising the maxium amount of money as a nucleus for the Returned Soldiers Memorial Fund.

The committee members are giving all their work free. There will not even be a pass to the grounds. There will be a general admission fee of 25 cents for everyone over fourteen years of age.

Details of the programme are now being worked up and arrangements have been made for extending invitations to all points east, west and south and a record attendance of visitors seems to be assured. Special effort is being made to bring large numbers from Cranbrook and all intermediate points and from as far as Blairmore on the east. From the south visitors are coming from as far as Eureka, Mont., and efforts are being made to have special train service.

The chief attraction will be baseball, football, horse racing and track events, but in addition there will be numerous novelty games and features with a view to furnishing amusement for all. There will also be a full program of children's sports. The refreshment committee have already announced that they will look after this branch in a most satisfactory manner. So far as the evening program it has been definitely decided that a grand ball will be held on Saturday evening, but with regard to the details of this and the possibility of other evening attractions definite decision has not been reached.

Special announcements will be made during th ecoming week.

TRADE WITH SOVIETS PROHIBITED BY BANKS

CHICAGO—Added evidence that the American government is determined to prevent all intercourse with Soviet Russia is contained in a circular letter just issued by the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago to all of its correspondents. This letter, among other things, quotes the following order from the Federal Reserve Bank, dated June 24:

"Dealings in foreign exchange or securities with or for persons in that part of Russia now under the control of the so-called Bolshevik government are prohibited."

The letter is accompanied by a notice from its foreign department, quoting the rates paid for foreign money. From this it appears that the only Russian money which this bank accepts is of the pre-war variety, the rate being, for gold, fifty cents per rouble, but for paper only ten cents.

ONE BIG UNION IS SPREADING TO STATES

BUTTE, Mont., July 7.—Delegates from labor organizations in Montana and northwestern states and Canadian provinces, met yesterday and planned the organization of the One Big Union, designed to include all crafts and locals of the American Federation of Labor and independent labor unions.

Committees were appointed, including a constitutional committee, which was instructed to study the constitution of the One Big Union organization in Canada and report today with recommendations for the framing of a constutition for themovement in the United States.

LABOR AND MILITARISM

A sensation has been created by the publication in the London (England) Daily Herald of a secret instruction to army officers, containing a number of inquiries to be answered with reference to their troops, including questions concerning the men's attitude towards trade unionism, and also asking whether they would, in the event of a strike, assist in breaking it.

W. Adamson, M. P., will ask in the House whether this document was issued with the knowledge and approval of the cabinet, and whether early facilities can be given for a debate on the subject. Certainly, the rising tide of indignation against the continuance of conscription and the initiation of new wars against Socialist governments abroad will not be allayed by this revelation of the government's military policy.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS TO BORDEN

They Stand for One Big Organization of Canadian Workers.

SYDNEY, N.S., July 8—That Cape Breton miners disapprove of the recent amendment to the immigration act and are not entirely in accord with government pronouncements on the subject of the right of the workers of the country to organize to suit themselves, is indicated by the action taken at a meeting of the executive of the United Mine Workers, District No. 26, at Glace Bay headquarters yesterday. The principal action consisted of a formal demand upon Sir Robert Borden for a repeal of the obnoxious clauses of the Immigration act; the forwarding of $500 to Winnipeg to assist with the defense of the labor leaders arrested under the provisions of that act, and the serving of notice on the Premier that the United Mine Workers holds itself as entitled to organize to suit itself and to band all the workers in Canada into one organization, if they see that they are more effectively served by organizing in that way.

Concerning the repeal of the Immigration act the resolution says:

"District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, demand the immediate repeal of the amendments recently made to the Immigration act which resulted in the arrest of the Winnipeg strikers."

Sir Robert Borden is informed that "we shall use all our influence to bring all the workers in Canada together into one organization so that they can take united action when the opportunity best suits them to use either their political or individual power to secure such advantages as they themselves deem just and right, even if that should mean the complete overthrow of the capitalist class and the substitution therefor of the absolute ownership and control of industry by the working class."

Help!

The "Department of Justice" is not handicapped for funds with which to carry on the prosecution of the men arrested in connection with the Winnipeg strike. There is already an array of legal talent at work on the prosecution and the various raids that have been carried on are all for the purpose and in the hope of securing some evidence upon which the charge of "undesirables" can be supported.

It has been almost impossible to secure a lawyer of attainments in Winnipeg to take up the defense. Influences have been at work. The defense of the men will take a large sum of money. The Minister of Labor has already found the men "guilty" before their trial and he has found a willing press to circulate all manner of falsehoods and inuendos which will surely influence jurors when it is considered from which class jurors usually are chosen.

There is no denying the fact that the prisoners have an uphill fight. They have the sympathy of the workers and they must also have their support. In this period of strike it is not to be expected that the workers of District 18 will do as well as they might otherwise have done but THEY WILL DO SOMETHING. The miners in Nova Scotia have already forwarded five hundred dollars to the defence fund; more will follow from the same source. The metaliferous miners of Trail, Kimberley, Sandon, Silverton, Rossland, Nelson, Hedley and other camps in British Columbia are already collecting sums of money to be forwarded to Winnipeg. From all over Canada comes the news that subscriptions are being taken up and individual remittances are being made.

District 18 is not in a position to donate largely as a District but we know of several individuals who have already pulled their belts up a notch tighter and sent a few dollars. All money should be sent direct to James Law, Secty. Defence Committee, Room 12, Labor Temple, Winnipeg.

A STORY FROM DRUMHELLER

Via Trita, Via Tuta—"The Beaten Path Is The Safe Path."

At the Drumheller mine on a certain night now two weeks or more past the most amusing event of the District strike took place and this in spite of the fact that the coal company has searchlights on the top of the tipple and a bunch of pickets to keep the "anarchists" and "Bolsheviki" from treading on their sacred private property.

The company had suspected that for several nights a Bolshevik had been tampering with the machinery and pumps. H. Courder, the pit boss, resolved to capture the "dam—aging destructor." He spent a sleepless night in the mine, ambushed not far from the pump and ever on the qui vivi.

At last the assassin appeared' Stealthily he came sneaking down the slope; flashlight in hand he slipped past the pit boss in blissful ignorance of the trap into which he was moving. The villain approached the pump and the pit boss saw the work of I. W. W. sabotage begin. Swiftly and surely the work went on. At last it was ended and the disciple of Trostky started on the return trip on the path back to Democracy and Liberty. But what was that! A missile came hurtling through the darkness and scored a bulls eye on the "red." Then ping! bing! bang! biff! the air was filled with well directed lumps of coal thrown yith the speed and accuracy of a southpaw.

Safe in his dark corner the pit boss kept up a fusilade. Then came return shots. In the next half hour at least a carload of coal must have gone through the air and both men became exhausted. Adam Pray, the master mechanic, was the first to capitulate for it was he who had gone to fix the pump and whom Courder took for a Bolshevik. When the first coal struck Pray he thought he was being attacked by one of the dangerous men who have made it necessary to fill our fair western country with red coated, gun armed protectors of the weak and the women. He fought back. Just how the capitulation came about will never be known for both men have sworn a deep, dark oath of secrecy.

Work in Mines Likely To Resume Within Week Unless Owners of Mines and Governments Continue Quibbling

There are predictions being made that the strike in District 18 will end next week. As announced last week the District officers and the policy committee notified Director of Coal Operations Armstrong that as Peace had been signed the old agreement had expired and they were prepared to negotiate another agreement. Considerable correspondence has been carried on which will be published in our next issue. The chief concern of the Director of Coal Operations and of the Western Coal Operators' Association is regarding the organization with whom the agreement is to be made, the U. M. W. of A. or the One Big Union. The government and the operators are determined that the One Big Union will not be recognized.

The Director of Coal Operations has been notified that the agreement can only be made with District 18 U. M. W. of A., under the charter of which the miners unions of this District operate and the officers of the District have been appointed according to the U. M. W. of A. constitution. It is true that the membership have expressed very forcefully their opinion of the international but they have not yet withdrawn, or been expelled, from that organization or have they become a part of any other organization.

At the time of writing no reply has been received announcing the willingness of the operators to negotiate or the order of the government for them so to do.

The strike has extended for over six weeks. Without a cent of relief, the men have stood firm. It is needless to deny that many of them have felt and are feeling the pinch, the pinch which the employers hope will make them more docile in the future. On the other hand the closing down of the mines has resulted in serious losses for the other side, losses which could easily have been averted had it not been for the decision of The Canadian Pacific Railway interests and the Great Northern Railway interests that the time had arrived (to quote a prominent official of a C. P. R. subsidiary concern) "to teach those damn miners in the Crow a lesson."

The big interests have the absolute co-operation of both federal and provincial governments, the petty politicians of which will in due season be telling the workers how they lay awake nights thinking up plans to ameliorate their conditions. When Ottawa was approached the department of labor said that all matters of working conditions, wages, etc., were up to the government at Victoria. Hon. minister of mines Sloan got within a few hours of Fernie when he decided that such matters were up to Ottawa and he would come to Fernie "shortly." The "buck" passed to and fro. Even Honest John Oliver who "hates" corporation with a undying hatred and who would like to see the coal mines in British Columbia kept at a high rate of production, so that his government could collect the production royalties, hesitated. He was visited by certain officials and it was pointed out to him that he must not appoint an investigation commission even if he had been assured that the mere appointment of such a commission would end the strike "within twenty-four hours." He was told that the miners in District 18 were a bad lot with Bolshevik and One Big Union ideas in their heads and that a long drawn out strike "might bring them to their senses." And against this there cannot be any demur. Such strikes do help to bring the workers to their senses. They are coming to their senses with a rapidity that only those who study carefully the working of economic laws can understand.

Another factor in the strike has been the work of International officials. This is not the time to go into this phase of the matter at any great length. As a member of Gladstone local expressed it in a recent meeting. "The triple alliance of the governments, the operators and the international labor organizations is a heavy force to buck."

The District Ledger is not prepared to say when the men will resume work. That rests in the hands of the operators. The workers are willing to negotiate a new agreement and to go ahead producing coal. Unfortunately the workers do not own the mines and must wait until the owners are ready to allow them to go to work. The C. P. R. still has a number of heavy banks of coal and assert that they "could stand a strike until October" if necessary. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company are quite willing to see the mines at Fernie quit for good and are already exulting over the cheaper coal they can produce elsewhere on the property which cost them less than two bits an acre. The smaller mining concerns throughout Alberta would like to get started right away but they are such small fry they cut little figure alongside of the dominating factors in the Western Coal Operators' Association.

We will venture no predictions in regard to the future actions of the corporations and their good allies the governments but can only quote Mr. Asquith: "Wait and see."

Peace Celebration

Saturday, July 19

ONE WHOLE DAY OF SPORT AT FERNIE

Horse Racing, Foot Racing, Baseball and Games of All Kinds

VICTORY QUEEN TO BE CROWNED

See programs and big poster for particulars

All returned soldiers requested to wear their uniforms that day

Watch For Special Announcement In The Next Few Days

Cogitations By The Cobbler

(By The Cobbler)

After looking at the fruitless attemptsof the British and Australian Labor Parties to charge the present system, which holds labor as any other commodity on the market and trades in labor power in the same manner as it trades in cattle or hogs, we are led to believe that there is little to expect from the much-talked of use of the ballot and so called Parliamentary action.

It was much the same in Germany previous to nineteen fourteen when a large number of Socialists were members of the Reichstag. We heard men argue that owing to this fact there would be no war at least as far as Germany was concerned, but lo and behold! when the war started we find that with one or two notable exceptions the so-called socialist members voted with the government.

After reviewing what has been accomplished by the ballot and considering what are the changes in the position of the employing class owing largely to the introduction of labor saving machinery we find that labor gets a relatively smaller portion of what it now produces than it did previous to the introduction of its representatives into the parliamentary arena.

In the meantime what has labor accomplished on the industrial field? It has in most cases, through industrial action, shortened the hours of labor, bettered the working conditions, and in some cases gained increases in pay and it ha brought its members into a solidly organized body which is just now beginning to feel out its own strength in the struggle between it and its master.

Nearly all the trials of strength between organized labor on the one hand and organized capital on the other have been long-drawn out contests in which organized capital has been the victor simply because of its power to sustain life during the contest, and its powers of recuperation after the contest was over. Labor has in the past lacked the powers of resistence while the contest was on as well as the power to recuperate after its close.

If in the past labor has been unable to in any way materially change the system under which it is exploited, either by long drawn out struggle in the industrial field, or through its members in the legislative halls what is to be its programme in the future in an attempt to solve the problem confronting it?

We believe that it should first organized all labor regardless of craft or industry into one solid compact body so that when it again enters into a trial of strength on the field of industry every possible effort should be made to paralyze as nearly as possible every avenue of both production and distribution. Its contests should be of short duration and as soon as the wheels of industry are again brought up to the point of normal production another contest should be engaged in. It is only by this means that we shall be enabled to accomplish the real purpose for which we are organized.

(By The Cobbler)

Bolshevism, Sedition, Treason, Anarchy, Agitation, these are the words that greets one's eye when one picks up the subsidized daily sheets. It appears as if the Dominion government is in engaged in an immense propaganda to railroad the men arrested in connection with the Winnipeg strike to a term of imprsonment, regardless of whether they are innocent or guilty.

It would seem as though the much-boasted axiom of the British of people being innocent until they are proven guilty was a misnomer, and that the powers that be are engaged in a campaign to influence public opinion previous to the prisoners being brought to trial.

If the Minister of Labor is really desirous of seeing justice done and if he thinks that it is at all necessary to publish the evidence that the so-called Department of Justice has to submit in an effort to convict the men under arrest, why, when publishing a letter, or what purports to be such, why does he not give the public the whole contents of the letter?

We all know that if we take certain paragraphs of a letter and give them to the public we may create an impression that would not be created if the whole of the contents of the letter were published. This has been done either by the Minister of Labor or by the press which has led the public to believe that they were reading the verbatim report given out by the Minister. Who is at fault we do not at present know but there is no doubt that the trail will bring one or other into more or less prominence before the public, provided, of course, that the subsidized press prints the whole of the evidence offered. Until that time we believe that the public should withold any expression of opinion as to their guilt or innocence.

We do know, however, that the course taken by the [illegible] in this matter is not conducive to the best interests of the community as a whole. If the government had realized that there was something fundamentally wrong, if they had proceeded along the lines of first finding the cause for the effect they might have been in a position to prescribe a remedy. The Minister of Labor has, however, prescribed the medicine before he has diagnosed the complaint from which the victim is suffering and we have serious doubts if the cure will not be worse than the original complaint from which the victim suffered.

The time has passed when the laboring class will peacefully submit to the strongarm methods at present employed by the Dominion government. If these are to be the methods the only course for the laboring class is to meet their methods in kind. If the government is to use the methods employed by them during the Winnipeg strike we must place our men in the legislative halls, and should we use the same methods after attaining the power in a constitutional manner that is now used there could be no kick as the precedent would have been created.

The outlook for the future is anything but rosy and we foresee strikes of greater and more far reaching effects than any that have heretofore taken place. Labor has learned that as capital combines so must labor combine if it wishes to be effective in the industrial field and already labor is in preparation for a struggle on the field of industry that will dwarf the Winnipeg and its sympathetic strikes into insignficance.

Economic Blockade of Russia

The following address by Amos Pinchot was delivered before an audience of ten thousand people in Madison Square Garden, New York. Under ordinary circumstances an address by Mr. Pinchot would have been given greater publicity than has been given his words in behalf of Russia:

When I was a boy I read in the Century Magazine of the horrors that took place in old Russia—the empire of the Czars. I read George Kennan's account of Russian prisons, Dostoiefsky's "My Buried Life." And we watched the Russian people through the long years of their heroic struggle for liberty. We saw how oppression sought to close every avenue of communication between the liberty-loving groups, how liberal papers were destroyed and the people enclosed in a fine mesh web of espionage. We read of the knout, of the brutality of the police, and later of Bloody Sunday. When I was young I was taught to pray for a Russian revolution.

And later still we read of the heroism of the Russian people fighting in the great war. How in some sectors of the eastern front they charged unarmed, half-starved, with only clubs and scythes and axes in their hands against the flower of the German army—and died by hundreds of thousands for the cause they believed was the cause of democracy. And then came the great revolution of 1917, and the heart of every liberty-loving man and woman in the world beat high.

And once more we saw the Russian people give still clearer proofs of their passionate love of liberty and democracy. For when they learned of the iniquitous war aims written in the terms of the secret treaties now made the basis of the shameful peace of Versailles, they over and over again demanded that the Allies change those war aims to make them match their democratic professions. It was arrang[illegible] 1917, but it was constantly put off by the Allies. And in October Mr. Bonar Law, Prime Minister of the British Empire, rose in the House of Commons and said there would be no conference [illegible] through the war fighting for a great ideal, a democratic, nondemocratic peace. The Russians were willing to go on fighting for liberty forever, if it was to be a fight for liberty. Just as they are now ready to fight forever for liberty and, against the Kolchak army backed, be it understood, not by the United States or the people of the United States, but by a Democratic administration that dares illegally illogically and wickedly to keep American soldiers in Russia to fight for the return to power of the old Czarist regime.

As I said, the Russians were ready to fight for freedom. More than any people in the world the Russians hated the German government and all it stood for. But when the secret treaties exposed the fact that the governments—not the deceived peoples of both sides—were fighting for the same world mastery, and that liberty and democracy were mere catchwords, to be thrown scornfully aside in the hour of victory, Russia could not go on. Russia was betrayed, even as all peoples fighting for liberty were betrayed, by the secret diplomacy of imperialists and international profiteers.

Today the American people believe in Russia. They believe in the Soviet Government. And yet the Democratic administration is backing that murderous and fraudulent patchwork of unrelated parts which we call the Kolchak government in fighting the Russian people and starving them by an airtight food blockade.

The New York "Globe," whether accurately or not, intimates that 200,000 people a month are being starved to death by our blockade. Do the American people understand the enormity of the crime which we allow our government to participate in? If we starve to death two or three children in a cage in City Hall Park, even the American Defense Society would object. The State Department and the Department of Justice aren't very bright. But they might object, too. It would be a bad business. It might collect a crowd or make somebody make a speech.

But to starve to death thousands of Russian children each day—for children are the first to sicken by the attack of hunger—seems a very proper course for a humane and Christian government to take. Are they not the children of the inhuman Bolsheviki?

And why is this appalling and criminal blockade maintained against 120,000,000 Russians? Why, the only excuse the government can give is that we do not approve of their form of government and economic institutions. Mr. Wilson certainly could not claim, even if it were a fact, that interference in Russia was for the purpose of saving non-Soviet Russia from Soviet rule, when he has just acquiesced—Mr. Wilson has easily become Wilson's most acquiescer—in handing over 36, [illegible] Russians peaceful subjects to their hereditary enemies, the Japanese.

But more remarkable than the fact of our blockading on account of political and economic doctrines, 120,000,000 people with whom we are not at war, is government's defense of its action. For it solemnly assures us that only a small minority of these 120,000,000 people are adherents of the political and economic program on account of which we are starving them.

Of course undeceived America is quite well aware that the blockade and the rest of the attempt to put the Czar back on his throne does not flow from benevolence, disguised or otherwise, or from stupidity, disguised or otherwise. It springs from the fact that by the peace treaty the world is to be made over on the basis of imperialism and economic slavery. Metternich saw as far back as 1820, when he proclaimed the doctrine of the Right of Intervention (originally laid down in the Congress at Aix La Chapelle in 1818)—in order to crush the revolutions in Piedmont and Italy—that an autocratic government cannot live next door to a free nation.

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CHAPTER XVI.

A Strange Meeting.

SOMETIMES lolling upon Tantor's back, sometimes roaming the jungle in solitude, Korak made his way slowly toward the west and south. He made but a few miles a day, for he had a whole lifetime before him and no place in particular to go. Possibly he would have moved more rapidly but for the thought which continually haunted him that each mile he traversed carried him farther and farther away from Meriem—no longer his Meriem, as of yore, it is true, but still as dear to him as ever.

Thus he came upon the trail of the sheik's band as it traveled down river from the point where the sheik had captured Meriem to its own stockaded village. Suddenly he came to the camp of the renegade Swede Malbihn, whose black attendants fled in terror at sight of Tantor and Korak.

Malbihn lay in a hammock beneath a canopy before his tent. His wounds were painful, and he had lost much blood. He was very weak. He looked up in surprise as he heard the screams of his men and saw them running toward the gate.

And then from around the corner of his tent loomed a huge bulk, and Tantor, the great tusker, towered above him.

Malbihn's boy, feeling neither affection nor loyalty for his master, broke and ran at the first glimpse of the beast, and Malbihn was left alone and helpless. The elephant stopped a couple of paces from the wounded man's hammock. Malbihn cowered, moaning. He was too weak to escape. He could only lie there with staring eyes, gazing in horror into the blood rimmed, angry little orbs fixed upon him, and await his death.

Then, to his astonishment, a man slid to the ground from the elephant's back. Almost at once Malbihn recognized the strange figure as that of the creature who consorted with apes and baboons—the white warrior of the jungle. Malbihn cowered still lower.

It was from Malbihn's dying lips that Korak learned of the Swede's encounter with Baynes and how Meriem was again in the camp of the shiek. Korak lost no time in seeking her.

When speed was required Korak depended upon no other muscles than his own, and so it was that the moment Tantor had landed him safely upon the same side of the river as lay the village of the sheik the ape man deserted his bulky comrade and took to the trees in a rapid race toward the south and the spot where the Swede had told him Meriem might be.

It was dark when he came to the palisade, strengthened considerably since the day that he had rescued Meriem from her pitiful life within its cruel confines. No longer did the giant tree spread its branches above the wooden rampart, but ordinary man made defenses were scarce considered obstacles by Korak.

Loosening the rope at his waist, he tossed the noose over one of the sharpened posts that composed the palisade. A moment later his eyes were above the level of the obstacle, taking in all within their range beyond. There was no one in sight close by, and Korak drew himself to the top and dropped lightly to the ground within the inclosure.

Then he commenced his stealthy search of the village. First toward the Arab tents he made his way, sniffing and listening. He passed behind them, searching for some sign of Meriem. Not even the wild Arab curs heard his passage, so silently he went—a shadow passing through shadows.

Naked but for his leopard skin and his loin cloth, Korak the Killer slunk into the shadows at the back of the tent, where his keen scent told him Meriem was. His sharp knife slit a six foot opening in the tent wall, and Korak, tall and mighty, sprang through upon the astonished visions of the inmates.

Meriem saw and recognized him the instant that he entered the apartment. Her heart leaped in pride and joy at the sight of the noble figure for which it had hungered so long.

"Korak!" she cried.

"Meriem!" He uttered the single word as he hurled himself upon the inmates of the tent. Three negresses leaped from their sleeping mats, screaming. Meriem tried to prevent them from escaping, but before she could succeed the terrified blacks had darted through the hole in the tent and [illegible] and were gone screaming through the village.

Korak turned toward Meriem, and at the same moment a bloody and disheveled apparition leaped into the apartment.

"Meriem!" cried the girl.

But it was Baynes, who, despite his wounds, had made his way to the sheik's village.

Korak turned and looked at the newcomer. He had been about to take Meriem in his arms, forgetful of all that might have transpired since last he had seen her. Then the coming of the young Englishman recalled the scene he had witnessed in the little clearing, and a wave of misery swept over the ape man.

Already from without came the sounds of the alarm that the three negresses had started. Men were running toward the tent. There was no time to be lost.

"Quick!" cried Korak, turning toward Baynes, who had scarce yet realized whether he was facing a friend or foe. "Take her to the palisade, following the rear of the tents. Here is my rope. With it you can scale the wall and make your escape."

Her Heart Leaped in Pride and Joy. "Korak!" she cried.

"But you, Korak?" cried Meriem.

"I will remain," replied the ape man. "I have business with the sheik."

Meriem would have demurred, but the Killer seized them both by the shoulders and hustled them through the slit wall and out into the shadows beyond.

"Now run for it," he admonished and turned to meet and hold those who were pouring into the tent from the front.

The ape man fought well, fought as he had never fought before, but the odds were too great for victory, though he won that which he most craved—time for the Englishman to escape with Meriem. Then he was overwhelmed by numbers, and a few minutes later, bound and guarded, he was carried to the sheik's tent.

The old man eyed him in silence for a long time. He was trying to fix in his own mind some form of torture that would gratify his rage and hatred toward this creature who twice had been the means of his losing possession of Meriem.

And as he sat there looking upon Korak the silence was broken by the trumpeting of an elephant in the jungle beyond the palisade. A half smile touched Korak's lips. He turned his head a trifle in the direction from which the sound had come, and then there broke from his lips a low, weird call.

One of the blacks guarding him struck him across the mouth with the haft of his spear, but none there knew the significance of his cry.

In the jungle Tantor cocked his ears as the sound of Korak's voice fell upon them. He approached the palisade and, lifting his trunk above it, sniffed. Then he placed his head against the wooden logs and pushed, but the palisade was strong and gave only a little to the pressure.

In the sheik's tent the sheik rose at last and, pointing toward the bound captive, turned to one of his lieutenants.

"Burn him," he commanded, "at once! The stake is set."

* * * * * * *

Meriem, dazed by the unexpected sight of Korak, whom she had long given up as dead, permitted herself to be led away by Baynes. Among the tents he guided her safely to the palisade, and there, following Korak's instructions, the Englishman pitched a noose over the top of one of the upright logs that formed the barrier. With difficulty he reached the top and then lowered his hand to assist Meriem to his side.

"Come," he whispered. "We must hurry."

And then, as though she had awakened from a sleep, Meriem came to herself. Back there, fighting her enemies alone, was Korak—her Korak! Her place was by his side, fighting with him and for him.

She glanced up at Baynes.

"Go!" she called. "Make your way back to Bwana and bring help. My place is here. You can do no good remaining. Get away while you can and bring the big Bwana back with you."

Silently the Hon. Morison Baynes slid to the ground inside the palisade to Meriem's side.

"It was only for you that I left him," he said, nodding toward the tents they had just left. "I knew that he could hold them longer than I and give you a chance to escape that I might not be able to have given you. It was I, though, who should have remained. I heard you call him Korak, and so I knew who he is."

As they stood there for the moment of their conversation the sounds of tumult in the village subsided.

"They have killed him!" whispered Meriem.

The statement brought Baynes to a realization of the cause of their return.

"Wait here," he said. "I will go and see. If he is dead we can do him no good. If he lives I will do my best to free him."

"We will go together," replied Meriem. "Come!" And she led the way back toward the tent in which they last had seen Korak.

As they went they were often forced to throw themselves to the ground in the shadow of a tent or hut, for people were passing hurriedly to and fro now. The whole village was aroused and moving about. The return to the tent of the sheik took much longer than had their swift flight to the palisade.

Cautiously they crept to the slit that Korak's knife had made in the rear wall. Meriem peered within. The rear apartment was empty. She crawled through the aperture, Baynes at her heels, and then silently crossed the space to the rugs that partitioned the tent into two rooms. Parting the hangings, Meriem looked into the front room. It, too, was deserted.

She crossed to the door of the tent and looked out. Then she gave a little gasp of horror. Baynes at her shoulder looked past her to the sight that had startled her, and he, too, exclaimed, but his was an oath of anger.

A hundred feet away they saw Korak bound to a stake, the brush piled about him already alight. The Englishman pushed Meriem to one side and started on a run for the doomed man. What he could do in the face of scores of hostile blacks and Arabs he did not stop to consider.

At the same instant Tantor broke through the palisade and charged the group. In the face of the maddened beast the crowd turned and fled, carrying Baynes backward with them.

Tantor wrapped his trunk about the body of Korak and the stake to which it was bound and tore it from the ground. Lifting his burden high above his head, the giant beast wheeled and raced for the breach he had just made in the palisade. The sheik, rifle in hand, rushed directly in the path of the maddened brute. He raised his weapon and fired once. The bullet missed its mark, and Tantor was upon him, crushing him beneath his gigantic feet as he raced over him. And then, bearing his burden carefully, Tantor, the elephant, entered the blackness of the jungle.

In a moment it was all over, and the elephant had disappeared with his prize, but pandemonium reigned throughout the village. Men, women and children ran helter skelter for safety. Curs fled, yelping. The horses and camels and donkeys, terrorized by the trumpeting of the pachyderm, kicked and pulled at their tethers.

A dozen or more broke loose, and it was the galloping of these past him that brought a sudden idea into Baynes' head. He turned to search for Meriem, only to find her at his elbow.

"The horses!" he cried. "If we can get a couple of them!"

Filled with the idea, Meriem led him to the far end of the village.

"Loosen two of them," she said, "and lead them back into the shadows behind those huts. I know where there are saddles. I will bring them and the bridles," and before he could stop her she was gone.

Tantor Wrapped His Trunk About the Body of Korak.

Baynes quickly untied two of the frightened animals and led them to the point designated by Meriem. Here he waited impatiently for what seemed an hour, but was in reality but a few minutes. Then he saw the girl approaching beneath the burden of two saddles.

Quickly they placed these upon the horses. They could see by the light of the torture fire that still burned that the blacks and Arabs were recovering from their panic. Men were running about gathering in the loose stock, and two or three were already leading their captives back to the end of the village where Meriem and Baynes were busy with the trappings of their mounts.

Now the girl flung herself into the saddle.

"Hurry!" she whispered. "We shall have to run for it. Ride through the gap that the elephant made." And as she saw Baynes swing his leg over the back of his horse she shook the reins free over her mount's neck. With a lunge the nervous beast leaped forward. The shortest path led straight through the center of the village, and this Meriem took. Baynes was close behind her, their horses running at full speed.

So sudden and impetuous their dash for liberty that it carried them half way across the village before the surprised inhabitants were aware of what was happening. Then an Arab recognized them and, with a cry of alarm, raised his rifle and fired.

The shot was a signal for a volley, and amid the rattle of musketry Meriem and Baynes leaped their flying mounts through the breach in the palisade and were gone up the well worn trail toward the north.

(To be continued)

Sir Thomas Lipton Tells

Facts About Yacht Racing As Affected by the War

SIR THOMAS LIPTON, the Irish baronet and yachtsman and merchant — has had his own share of worries about the labor situation. He predicts it would be impossible to revive yachting in Great Britain on any extensive scale until things become normal, because the expert sailors for yachts are mostly fishermen, and fishermen nowadays, with a run of luck, are able in many instances to clear $150 or more a week. When the British army demobilization has proceeded as far as it is going, Sir Thomas thinks that yachting will not only revive but that it will be on a larger scale, as regards small boats, than ever before. While the British have ever been a seafaring people, they have been made more so by the demands of the enormous number of men to operate not only the ordinary fighting ships but the prodigious fleets of lesser craft which did scouting, patrolling, mine-laying and similar jobs and inured their crews to the sea in all sorts of weather.

Sir Thomas Lipton is one of the oddest mixtures of brains and blarney that ever came prominently before the public. He is a survivor of that school of extraordinarily shrewd Irish-bred merchants who at one time were the backbone of the commercial world. Noawdays, when an Irish name on a great mercantile establishment is almost a curiosity, the public is prone to forget that originally the Irish were omnipresent traders, from push-cart peddlers to founders of huge department stores.

To Canadians Sir Thomas Lipton is known as a perennial and irrepressible challenger for the America Cup, the historic prize in international yachting. In all English-speaking countries he is also known as probably the largest food dealer in the world. And he is a self-made man, who was in his youth a boy employed in the mines of the United States, although he was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on May 10, 1950, of Irish parentage.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

He returned to Great Britain and by a rare combination of brains, Irish blarney and Scotch shrewdness, built up his chain of stores that stretch around the globe.

Sir Thomas has a head for thinking. He gives the impression that his second thoughts are best, and his head indicates that. There is a bulge to his forehead, well above the eyebrows, and there is a development of the muscles of the forehead, which are tokens that while his Irish parentage may make him impulsive, his mental processes tend to keep the impulsiveness in check and cause him to weigh a problem carefully if given sufficient time. His experience in challenging for the America Cup this year exactly justifies that conclusion, and he told the story himself. Said he:

"When the armistice became an assured thing and it seemed that the world would settle down to peace, I thought the occasion ripe to revive the challenge for the America Cup. The official challenge was already over here, having been delivered before the war in 1914. There would have been eight or nine months or more before the race was held, and I thought that would be time enough for peace conditions to return.

"The American yachtsmen did not think that a race in 1919 was desirable. Since discussing the matter with them I accept their views entirely and am convinced that they were entirely right and that I was too precipitate. The negotiations for a definite peace have been indefinitely prolonged, the economic readjustment has been a slow and difficult process and the return of the soldiers and placing them in employment will occupy the public mind for many months. I am now glad that the race has been postponed for at least another year."

Brains are required to make a man open to conviction. Sir Thomas has brains.

Every interviewer who has met Sir Thomas Lipton lately has noted that he has affected to a profound degree by the horrors of the war. It is impossible to talk with him more than a few minutes without the conversation switching around to the sight throughout Great Britain of men who have lost limbs or eyes or both, or have otherwise been maimed and handicapped or incapacitated by the war. It is deeply to be regretted that the people of the United States who are prone to discuss the peace proposals as mere academic questions, because they know nothing of the actual horrors of war, as evidenced in Great Britain and France, do not all have an opportunity to talk to Sir Thomas and be pulled off their pitiful perches.

Speaking of the effect of the war upon sports generally, Sir Thomas said:

"The heavy income and other taxes upon the large fortunes which formerly supported seagoing yachts will naturally tend to decrease that form of sport, to say nothing about the tremendous increase in wages, the price of coal and other factors in the upkeep of boats.

"Motor sport [illegible] will be hard hit will be hunting. Keeping a pack of hounds and conducting hunts was an expensive business before the war. Many men were employed, damages done to farmers [illegible] every one of the items will be doubled in cost.

"Popular sports, such as football, boxing and cricket should experience a boom, since the whole British Empire has become largely an outdoor empire, but the sports which necessitate large individual contributions for their maintenance will necessarily be curtailed."

In this connection it is interesting to note that the high cost of sport is beginning to touch the pocket of the masses as well as of the yachtsmen and huntsmen. One of the most prominent of the British professional football clubs has already raised the price of general admission from sixpence to a shilling, or will do so in the near future.

See HOUDINI at the Grand

Late George W. Russell, A Prince of Anecdotists

Stories of Famous Men

THE late George W. E. Russell was known in Britain as a prince of anecdotists." In one book he recalls the Duke of Wellington saying that he had "been much exposed to authors"; all his long life Russell was much exposed to the great men of a time and society rich in them, and employed his opportunity well. When James Payn was dying he used to visit him to retell amusing stories characteristic of those he had met, and the veteran journalist advised him to make a book of them. "Collections and Recollections," of 1898, was followed by a long list of titles. In his last volume Russell entertainingly proved that he had been acquainted with every Premier since his uncle, Lord John Russell. Writers of anecdotal memoirs, autobiographies, and diaries have abounded in England for a long time past. Poets from Moore to Austin, statesmen from Greville to Lucy, generals, journalists, schoolmen, clerics, have left us long shelves interesting chiefly for anecdotes of the personages of the day. Of those who founded their fame on Virgilium tantum vidi, none deserved it more than Russell.

A good story is its own excuse for being. But one service of writers like Russell is that they give us an intimate, informal view of characters who otherwise would be seen only as on dress parade. Anecdotists like J. R. Planche, William Jerdan, William Harness, Thomas Raikes, A. J. C. Hare, offer biographers stones which they can polish into illuminating jewels. We know that Lord Shaftesbury was a philanthropic reformer and the soul of practicality; Russell illustrates it in telling how Shaftesbury replied to a Whitechapel clergyman who, when asked about relieving some starving children, said: "My God will supply their needs"; "Yes, so He will, but they must have some food directly." It is a glimpse of the real Browning one boresome guest with endless questions, Browning disengaged himself by finally exclaiming: "But, my dear fellow, this is too bad; I am monopolizing you." The story is illuminating of Bishop Thorold's reply to a pertinacious pastor who badgered him for leave to visit the Holy Land: Dear Blank: Go to Jericho. Yours, H. W. T." We can better credit Strachey's recent portrait of Cardinal Manning when we read how, after Newman's death, Russell asked Manning as to the truth of some recent harsh articles on the divine. "He replied that he thought them very shocking; the writer must have had a very unenviable mind, etc.; and then, after a moment's pause, he added, 'But if you ask me if they are like poor Newman, I am bound to say — a photograph.'" The principal touchstone differentiating a good anecdote from vulgar gossip is truth to fact. The motive also must be regarded; there are not only malicious anecdotes, but the tuft-hunter's anecdotes, retailed to prove an intimacy with the great.

Anecdotists who take their craft seriously may well contribute to social history, as Pepys unconsciously and Greville consciously did. Russell had a careful regard to the illustration of traits of his time, and developed in his essays a commentary upon the social, political, religious, and intellectual tendencies of the last half century that cannot be neglected in looking for information on these topics. For the anecdotal essayist like Russell every current movement is a glorious show. The woman-suffrage struggle was simply a pageant which presented many picturesque facts and episodes to the curious neutral; and yet Russell helped define public opinion. He insisted that British society—in both broad and narrow meanings of the word — had changed infinitely for the better in his time. The Shoreditch woman who, being asked at a hospital by the surgeon what animal had given her a bite larger than a dog's and smaller than a horse's, replied, "No animal, sir — another lydy," is less common than once. A royal scion would not now delight to push a lady into a pond. In these briskly democratic days there can no longer exist such imperturbably dignified servants as the butler who, when the eldest son of an earl fell over the front staircase into the hall below, and the younger son called down to ask if he were hurt, replied instantly, with sure knowledge of the devolution of titles, "Killed, my lord." England could hardly show to-day the snobbery that produced Harcourt's capital aside, as he listened to Sir Rainald Kneightly expatiating at dinner on his glorious lineage:

And Kneightly, to the listening earth,
Repeats the story of his birth.

Russell furnishes a multitude of illustrations of the changes he gladly traced to the Evangelical movement, popular education, and great reformers.

The born anecdotist is far rarer even than the born dinner-table raconteur. The latter may be assisted by expansive geniality, infectious good humor, or other personal trait, not to say by the wine. The former must submit to all the evasiveness of actual facts as produced by cold print and lapse of time. Russell spoke of his "anecdotage" as if age and experience were needed for the art; the most infallible good taste assuredly is—a taste that drags nothing in by the heels, takes no liberties, and never runs into dullness. Above all, we must admire in a Russell his memory; while most men find it hard to recall a dozen good stories, he preserved hundreds from oblivion.

Military Terms.

Nearly all of our military terms and designations are derived from the Normans. These designations are marshal, general, colonel, major, captain, adjutant, cornet, lieutenant, ensign, officer, sergeant, corporal and soldier. The military terms are siege, manoeuvre, trench, tactics, march, invasion, assault, ambuscade, encampment, column, battery, fortification, battalion, bombardment, reconnoissance, cadinde, army, regiment, company, military, artillery, militia, cavalry, infantry, volunteer, etc. These are in strong contrast to the sea terms, nearly all of which are pure Anglo-Saxon.

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VICTORY BONDS AS AN ANTIDOTE TO BOLSHEVISM

There is some worry at Ottawa regarding the coming issue of Victory Bonds. The worry centers around how the campaign of advertising is to be conducted now that the excitement of war time has passed. With the previous issues strong and successful attempts were made to dispose of the bonds of small denominations among the workers. When Sir Thomas White went to Washington over two years ago and looked into the plans of the financiers across the border he was much impressed with the "Liberty Loan" idea, for it was shown to him that "if we can only get a big body of the workers to invest in the bonds it will have a great effect in preventing industrial unrest after the war."

The sale of Victory Bonds in Canada was a great success. Thousands upon thousands of workers invested in the smaller denominations and many wealthy people withdrew capital from industry and invested in the non-taxable bonds. During the past three months there have been many sales of the smaller bonds and brokers are doing quite a business in the transfer. The increasing cost of living, broken work periods and other causes have led to many of the workers having to relinquish their hold on the bonds in which they had invested their savings and these bonds, just as naturally as water seeks its level, have been flowing into the hands of those who control the great wealth of the country. Sir Thomas White's hope that the sale of the bonds among the workers would prevent industrial unrest has been only partially realized.

The first seling of bonds and war stamps did not call for any advertising regarding the efficacy of this form of finance in the prevention of industrail unrest but in more recent ads we find:

"The best antidote against Bolshevism is to be found in the popularizing of the 'get-a-stake-in-Canada' movement."

The alleged "Bolshevists" in Canada are not objecting to the issuing of Victory or any other kind of bonds but there is an opposition developing among the politicians themselves and it will be found that the Liberal press will be doing considerable "knocking" against this form of financing unless the financial power uses an effective muzzle. As an instance of what might be expected we clip from Hansard, which is the verbatim record of parliamentary talk at Ottawa, the following:

(Dr. M. Clark, M. P., in House of Commons, June 12, 1919)

I have heard a great deal of extravagant praise given to the Victory Loans, and I understand we are to have another domestic loan floated. It is well for us to understand economically what a domestic loan is, how it operates. These loans are bought and owned, necessarily, mostly by the wealthy people of the country, because you do not get them unless you have the money to pay for them. They are owned free of taxation: they are bought by the wealthy who made millions in the war; and the interest upon them will, we have been assured, by the minister of finance be extended over a large number of future years upon the devoted heads of the rank and file of the people of this country, if you continue to raise your revenue by a tariff. Therefore, the loans being owned by the wealthy, the interest will be paid first by every returned soldier and his wife and family upon clothes he wears and the boots and the socks which his family wear; second, by the rank of labor; third, by the farmers; and fourth, by the general consuming public of the country. Under those conditions, I have no hesitation in saying that I am not a five and a half per cent. patriot myself. There is no patriotism in those loans and while that is a very strong statement to make, many that have bought them say: We do not profess to be patriots in buying upon the credit of the Dominion of Canada at five and a half per cent.; you could not get a better financial investment upon the surface of the world. That is how I view these loans and that is why I emphatically endorse the advice of the hon. member for Brome when he says stop borrowing.

Since Dr. Clark made his speech, in fact within the past few days, we have the information through J. P. Morgan Company's office in New York that a group of United States bankers have taken up the latest issue of Canadian bonds, a matter of some seventy-five million dollars. These bonds are looked upon as a good investment and Canada will have to see that the interest is kept paid up and the bonds themselves finally redeemed. Seventy-five millions is a mere bagatelle compared with the sum-total of the present burden the country is now carrying.

It takes real wealth to satisfy the [illegible] "to pay" can drag along for a considerable time but in the end the real goods have to be produced: coal, iron, farm produce, manufactured goods, etc. We will have to produce in sufficient volume to satisfy the manufacturers' desire for profits and to look after the liquidating of all our debts and incidentally enough to keep the workers fed and clothed and sheltered so that they may be enabled to keep on producing.

At first glance it would appear as if there would be lots of work and "prosperity" in the coming years but the nigger in the woodpile is the fact that there are many manufacturers who insist that it is useless to develope production extensively in view of the fact that the markets are not promising and that the competition of all the nations is to become keener. The countries most laden with debt find the cost of production so high that they cannot produce successfully for foreign export in competition with less involved countries. The United States and Japan are the two great manufacturing nations occupying the most favored position. A clash between these two while it might result in the loss of much blood would probably put all of us on a more even footing.

If Morgan and the other financiers who hold all our bonds and in whose grasp we are more firmly fixed than ever were the Russians in the grip of the Czars, would only be philanthropic enough to send us back all our bonds marked "Paid" and just keep out enough to enable themselves to live comfortably the situation would be considerable eased. But that will not happen. The Canadian government has given its pledge that every dollar will be paid and will exert every influence at its command to prevent the Bolsheviki idea getting into this country that the workers should not be held responsible for the debts incurred.

In Russia it is true that many of the big financiers were killed by a people crazed by suffering and hunger. We want no killing in Canada and the government should proceed with caution and not use the forces of repression too freely. The workers of Canada can settle the matter without force or violence or the shedding of blood and the one big factor in this country today which will prevent the shedding of blood is the One Big Union which stands for the workers joining their forces as did Haig and Foch and Cadorni and the rest of the allied generals and forcing imperialism militarism and profiteering into oblivion by making the profiteers go to work and at the same time giving them all a chance to live and be happy. The Morgans, the big bond houders and the profiteers generally do not like the One Big Union idea of everybody taking a part in producing wealth and since they have a big influence over press and church and state that influence is being used to kill the One Big Union.

VARLEY AND RIGG ARE TO EXTERMINATE RADICALS

It was with exultant headings that the daily press over Canada printed on Monday of this week the news that "War to the Death" had been declared by the American Federation of Labor and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress on the One Big Union. The federation and the congress both have the glad assistance of "Destroyer" Robertson, as he has been dubbed by the B. C. Federationist, and the forces of the cabinet of Canada. Incidentally ever profiteer in Canada is willing to devote money to help finance the campaign against the One Big Union

"By their friends ye shall know them."

William Varley, of Toronto, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and R. A. Rigg, a former member of the Manitoba legislature, have taken charge of the campaign which is to "rid Canada" of radical labor thought. "Make no mistake," declares Mr. Varley, "Radicals must either get rid of their ideas or we shall get rid of them."

The Associated Press depatch adds: "Both Varley and Rigg were emphatic in their statements that the big federations were out to smash radicalism and the One Big Union."

We like Varley and Rigg for their frankness and with the forces they have to back them up we do not wonder at their confidence. We hope they will soon come into this far western province so that there will be an opportunity to hear their reasoning and measure their powers to persuade and convince. The District Ledger is particularly interested in learning the measure of these men for this District, which owns and controls this paper, has by a more than ninety-per cent. vote decided to discard the federations championed by Varley and Rigg, not yet having been convinced that those federations are of any particular benefit to others than the leading spirits under whose control they are. It is not with any desire to break loose from the workers of the rest of Canada and of the United States that the men of District 18 have strongly expressed their determination to leave the so called international neither is it because they are "fanatical" as Varley thinks all those who advocate One Big Union principles are. Varley and Rigg both will find in this District a willingness to hear what they have to offer as an argument against our leaving the federations and they will find the men in this District open to any line of sound reasoning based on facts. They will not find a willingness to take abuse for argument and they will find resentment if they take it for granted that the workers in this District are not capable of doing their own thinking.

Varley and Rigg want to remember one thing and that is that workers will expect them to be true to their profession. They profess to be from the ranks of the workers and insist that their actions are for the benefit of the workers. If they are traitors to the workers they can depend upon it they will soon be discovered and exposed and these are the times when it is not well to be a traitor.

Varley shows that he is neither a student of history or humanity when he so emphatically declares that the "radicals must get rid of their ideas." Men may be destroyed but ideas, if they are firmly founded, cannot be destroyed and flourish best in an atmosphere of repression.

WILL THE PROFITEERS ALSO BE DEPORTED

Prince Rupert Labor Men Ask Borden If There Are Two Laws

The Prince Rupert Trades and Labor Council unanimously passed the following resolutions at its last meeting and forwarded it to the commander in chief of the plutocraft army.

"The Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada.

Sir,

Seeing that deportations are the order of the day, and that [illegible] and activities are supposedly inimical to the welfare of the Canadian People, this Prince Rupert Trades and Labor Council respectfully suggests that alongside of each man from Labour's ranks slated for deportation of prison, you range one from the big profiteers—Mr. Flavelle could head your list.

Our reason for this suggestion being that we consider that these profiteers are the oppressors of the People. They are in part, if not wholly, responsible for the terribly high cost of living that is so agitating and disturbing the great mass of humanity Canadian Labor that there is not one today.

We ask you to take action and show law for the Poor and another for the Rich—a slave class and a master class—as so many maintain.

PLUMBERS WIN INCREASE

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.—After being on strike for 35 days, the journeymen plumbers have returned to work agreeing to accept 65 cents an hour and an 8-hour day. The old rate was 52 cents and 9 hours.

Election For Board Member For Sub-District No. 4---Frank Wheatley's Statement

The following correspondence relative to the election of a new board member for sub-district No. 4 is self explanatory.

To The Officers and Members of Local Unions, in Sub-District No. 4, U. M. W. of A.

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed you will find copies of communication from Canmore Local Union, dealing with the Recall of B. M. Wheatley, and also enclosed you will find B. M. Wheatley's defence.

The District Executive Board and Policy Committee have endorsed the Recall, and have supended Bro. Wheatley.

Your Local is asked to send in nominations to this office for the office of Board Member, for Sub-District No. 4, not later than July 15th, so that the Election can take place on the 25th. It is also understood that the Brother elected will represent your Sub-District on the Policy Committee. N. D. Thachuk, of Canmore, is acting protem on Policy Committee for Sub-District No. 4.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Board and Policy Committee.

Fraternally Yours,
EDWARD BROWNE
Secretary.

Wheatley's Statement

Calgary, Alta., July 4,1919.

To the officers and Members of Sub-District 4, District 18, U.M.W. of A.:

Greetings:

In compliance with the request of Canmore Local Union and endorsed by some other locals the District Executive Board and Policy Comittee have approved of a circular asking for my recall, and as the District constitution allows me the privilege of submiting my defence to the charge I submit the following for your consideration:

The charge laid against me is that I am "opposed to the present form of One Big Union," and to verify their contention I feel that I had better quote the contents or said circular which reads as follows:

"Canmore, Alberta,
April 29, 1919

"At a special meeting held by Canmore Local Union, No. 1387, the following resolution was adopted unanimously.

"Whereas Board Member Wheatley's stand against the One Big Union is not in line with the wishes of Sub-District 4, which Brother Wheatley is supposed to represent and

Whereas our district board is to meet in convention of O. B. U. which is to be caled some time during the month of May, and

Whereas the district executive board together with the policy committee cannot transact business of the Mineworkers successfully with a member who is hostile to the O. B. U. movement which was endorsed by the membership, and

Whereas at a meeting held by this local union, April 20th, Board Member Wheatley still maintained his stand against O. B. U. when debating with Brother Susnar,

Therefore Be It Resolved that Board Member Wheatley be recalled and that the executive board be asked to put the recall into operation, and to suspend Brother Wheatley until such time as the vote is taken on recall and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to all locals in Sub-District No. 4 and to Secretary Browne.

(Signed) N. D. Thachuk, Sec.

(Seal of local attached)

It is gratifying to me that the charge that I am to answer is nothing worse than the expresion of my opinions, as is shown by the above circular, and when I joined the mineworkers' organization in 1903 I was assured of perfect freedom in these matters. I was further asked to defend freedom of thought whether expressed by tongue or pen, and, looked at in the light of recent events, it is a policy advocates of O. B. U. should adopt.

I am fully conscious of the needs and desires of my fellow mineworkers in that we wish to obtain the fullest measure of the values we produce and to that end we must fully organize the workers of our own trade and also seek the co-operation and assistance of the workers in other trades.

I have worked in the mines since I was twelve years of age, for thirty years, and I have observed one characteristic of the mineworkers which is both a virtue and a failing, if such a term can be used; it is this: they are continually trying to improve the status of the whole working class movement, but it has had a woeful effect on their own material interests.

It is in order to overcome this continual sacrifice , and a desire to have the mineworkers centre their efforts in the improvement of their own material interests and conditions, coupled with the fact that the methods outlined by the OneBigUnion cannot meet the present demands, that I have opposed the proposition, and for which you ask my recall.

My duties as an executive officer of the Alberta Federation of Labor have enabled me to closely analyze the feelings of the various affiliated trades, and I have concluded in my own mind that however much the need may be for fuller co-operation, there is a very large element of those trades who are not ready for, and what is more vital, not educated to, the proposed new movement, and knowing this, I would not be doing my duty to those I represent if I did not speak as I feel

As for my position on the policy committee, let me say, the Convention laid down "iron-clad" instructions to their committee. I have acted strictly in keeping with the mandates of that convention, and no charge is brought against me wherein I have neglected my duties as an officer. My crime is that I have expressed my opinion against the One Big Union and as the district executive board, together with the policy committee cannot transact business of the mineworkers successfully with a member who is hostile to O. B. U. it therefore follows that it now becomes an offence to hold the views of the minority.

I have been an advocate of free speech and press at all times owing to the action of the ruling class, but to find my own class adopting these methods is indeed disappointing and to say the least, it is an unjust stand for the advocates of the One Big Union to take.

I would say in conclusion, that the best of my time and ability has been at the service of my fellow workers, and will still continue to be, regardless of the action you may take in the matter. It has been one of my characteristics that I am mostly working along with the minority, but I have at all times spoken out openly on matters affecting my class and am offering no apologies for my action, and still remain,

Faithfully yours,
FRANK WHEATLEY.

LAW MADE WHILE YOU WAIT

OTTAWA, ONT.—The Immigration Act was amended in one short hour, sixty minutes. It had its three readings in both houses, was assented to by Sir Louis Davies, chief justice of the supreme court, acting for his excellency, the governor general.

It amends a previous amendment that provided for deportation of aliens who aim to overthrow the government. Some of the "aliens" are of British birth, so this new "rapidfire" amendment had to be added to provide that immigrants from Great Britain may come within the law and be deported for that awful specter that is now stalking the earth, "Bolshevism!"

LABOR PARTY TO BE FORMED SOON

TOKIO.—The labor question is becoming one of the new factors in the politics of Japan, and the formation of a labor party is expected to take place soon. Among the reasons for the formation of such a party these two are foremost: First, it is contended Japan should have a labor party as the result of the great industrial revolution now going on; and, secondly, it is claimed such a party provides the only means whereby universal suffrage can be obtained, as the existing political parties are too conservative.

NEW YORK—An amazingly brazen and shameless expose of crimes committed against free citizens of the United States under the cloak of "law and order" during the war, of the rifling of private mail without the sanction of the authorities, of homes entered and burglarized without warrants, of spies in the labor unions, and similar matters—that is the boasting record of the American Protective League, recently disbanded, as revealed by Emerson Hough in "The Web."

This book has just been published, and reveals officially just how this band of unofficial spies did not confine itself merely to its original plan of running down German propagandists, but broke up Socialist meetings, shadowed labor and Socialist organizers and workers, and promoted and aided in the prosecution that led to the imprisonment of the I. W. W. leaders, Eugene V. Debs and other Socialists and radicals.

Not only are these admissions made openly, but they are made gloatingly

CZARISM AND BOLSHEVISM IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Czarism has taken possession of the Massachusetts legislature. A bill has just been passed which is calculated to give employers a vast power over striking employees. All that is necessary to annihilate a strike leader or a labor union organizer is to accuse him of bolshevism. He then falls within the act, which is ostensibly directed against bolshevism.

Indeed, the Massachusetts Senate unanimously pased this bill when it contained a clause inflicting a terrific penalty on any one in whose possession was found any radical literature, and the decision as to what radical literature was, was to rest with the policeman making the arrest!

The alarm of the Massachusetts solons over the growing unrest is not hard to understand when one reads the report of a state investigation of wages in Masschusetts just published. Says the report:

"This report shows that of the five hundred thousand men who were employed in the industries of the state, in 1917, more than half got a wage that was below $20 a week. Nine per cent of them got as little as $12. As for the women—of the two hundred thousand in industry less than one per cent got as much as $25 a week, and almost a third were working for less than $10. Think what these figures really mean: put them alongside the National Industrial Conference Board's estimate that cost of living in the United States rose 61 per cent between July 1914, and March, 1919."

RETURNED MEN WANT POSITIONS OF ALIENS

Single Men Should Also Be Replaced Say Veterans.

MEDICINE HAT, July 7.—The labor committee of the Great War Veterans' Association is bringing strong pressure to bear upon employers of the city to meet the acute labor situation as it concerns returned soldiers. It is held that there were a number of enemy aliens and single men without dependents who did not heed their country's call still employed steadily, while returned soldiers are without work.

A committee will present to all employers a resolution passed by the veterans requesting that those referred to above be replaced by returned soldiers

Text of The Amendment To The Immigration Act Relating To The Deportation of "Undesirables"

As there is considerable misapprehension in regard to the recent legislation under which the profiteers are hopeful of deporting many of the workers who stand for the complete elimination of profiteering, we print herewith the amendment in full:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT OF THE PRESENT SESSION ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND THE IMMIGRATION ACT:

Attested to 6th June, 1919

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons, enacts as follows:

1 Section fifteen of the act to amend the immigration act passed at the present session of parliament is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

15 Section 41 of the said act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

41 Every person who by word or act in Canada seeks to overthrow by force or violence the government of or constituted law and authority in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or Canada, or any of the provinces of Canada, or the government of any other of His Majesty's dominions, colonies or possessions or dependencies, or advocates the assassination of any officials of the said governments, or any foreign government, or who in Canada defends or suggests the unlawful destruction of property or by word or act creates or attempts to create any riot or public disorder in Canada, or who, without lawful authority assumes any power of government in Canada or in any part thereof, or who by common repute belongs to, or is suspected of belonging to any secret society or organization which extorts money from or attempts to control any resident of Canada by force or threat of bodily harm or by blackmail, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government shall, for the purposes of this act be deemed to belong to the prohibited or undesirable class and shall be liable to deportation in the manner provided by this act, and it shall be the duty of any officer becoming cognizant thereof and of the clerk, secretary, or any other official of any municipality in Canada wherein such person may be, to forthwith send a written complaint to the minister, giving full particulars, provided that this section shall not apply to any person who is a British subject either by reason of birth in Canada, or by reason of naturalization in Canada.

Proof that any person belonged to or was within the description of any of the prohibited or undesirable classes within the meaning of this section at any time since the fourth day of May, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten, shall, for all the purposes of this act, be deemed to establish prima facie that he still belongs to such prohibited or undesirable class or classes.

American Federation And Dominion Congress Start Campaign For The Extermination of The One Big Union

(Canadian Press Dispatch.)

Winnipeg, July 7.—War without quarter and to the death has been declared on the One Big Union by the American Federation of Labor and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

The opening campaign has already been launched in Winnipeg under the leadership of William Varley, Toronto, general organizer of the A.F. of L., and R. A. Rigg, former secretary of the Trades and Labor Council and ex-member of the Manitoba legislature, who has just been appointed general organizer for western Canada of the Dominion Congress.

Organized labor, not only in Winnipeg, but throughout the west is to be swept clean of radical leadership and revolutionary doctrines if the campaign is successful.

Every local union in the cities of western Canada will have to prove its loyalty to the principles of labor in the past, or show them for the future by complete reorganization.

The Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver will be reorganized unless its members indicate that they have no use for the propaganda of the O. B. U. and its revolutionary doctrines.

"Sane" leaders will have to be placed in charge of every labor organization and complete co-operation with the American Federation of Labor assured or locals will lose their charters.

Winnipeg is to have a labor organization that is conservative and that is willing to construct its affairs in full co-operation with the big central organizations. Such was the outline of the campaign given your correspondent today by Mr. Varley.

"We are out to fight the One Big Union," said Varley, "make no mistake about that. Radicals must either get rid of their ideas or we shall get rid of them."

According to Varley's outline, reconstruction of the locals will be conducted under supervision of the American Federation of Labor, that of trades and labor council under the direction of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

What action will be taken with regard to Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council will not be known until after the meeting of the organization today, which Mr. Rigg will attend.

Any organization that showed its affiliation to principles of central organization of labor on the continent during the Winnipeg general strike will not be required to make any changes in its policy, according to Varley.

But any locals that pulled away from the federation of labor during the strike, will sacrifice their charters, and these charters will not be restored until the locals have been reorganized under conditions acceptable to the central bodies.

Both men who are leading the fight against the One Big Union are returned soldiers.

Varley was formely secretary of the building trades council in Toronto.

Such reorganization as is planned would mean the end of general or sympathetic strikes in Winnipeg.

"The strike here was engineered by a few fanatics," said Varley. They were out to create chaos even at the expense of destroying their own organization, just as a drunken man starts in by breaking up his own furniture."

Owing to the fact that conditions surrounding the cause and conduct of the strike are still in many cases mooted, Varley said that a thorough investigation of the attitude of every labor organization in the city would have to be made before final steps were taken.

Both Varley and Rigg were emphatic in their statements that the big federations were out to smash radicalism and the One Big Union.

"The attitude of the Trades and Labor Congress is definitely opposed to the One Big Union, and to the secession movement, which would lead to severance of relations and affiliations existing between Canadian and American trade unionists," Rigg said. "It is the determination of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to maintain those affiliations intact and to prevent the threatened disastrous division in the ranks of trades unionism."

Meeting with various locals and their representative bodies are to be held from day to day, in order to determine what standing they will be allowed with federations.

Varley said that men who had been swept into radical movement against their will, or had changed their views as a result of the development of the situation, would be given an opportunity to repudiate their actions, and come back into the fold.

"Our position is somewhat delicate," he said. "It is still difficult to tell just what the facts are, but we intend, however, to find out exactly what they are, and then to act."

Following the clean-up of organized labor in Winnipeg, the campaign will be carried on in other parts of the west, particularly in Calgary and Vancouver.

Australian Labor Notes

(By W. FRANCIS AHERN)

Queensland Plans Huge Repatriation Scheme

SYDNEY—In addition to settling about 2,000 returned men on the land Queensland has now planned what promises to be the biggest repatriation scheme in the world. 16,000 soldiers are to be settled on farms and ranches [illegible] set apart for the soldiers and four railways are to be constructed. The government is busy preparing the land for settlement.

Unionists Deal With Scabs in Western Australia

The trouble that existed on the waterfront at Freemantle, Western Australia, has been settled. The union men have succeeded in displacing the scab workers which the government tried to place on the wharves. The government climbed down after a serious tie-up took place and granted all the men's demands and withdrew the scabs. It also agreed to compensate the widow of one man who was killed in the rioting, also accord the deceased a public funeral. So intense was the feeling that the government was forced to resign. A determined effort is now being made to displace scabs from other parts of Australia.

New Zealand Labor Paper Fined for Inciting Strike

The editor and publisher of the "Maoriland Worker" Wellington, New Zealand, have been fined in all $100 for inciting a seditious strike. It was charged that the paper urged the workers in the meat trade to refuse to take part in producing and distributing meat until local wants were supplied at a reasonable rate. In the alternative the workers were [illegible]

Jobless Soldiers Demonstrate

[illegible] the war find that the many promises made to them on enlisting are not fulfilled. [illegible] are jobless and the number is being augmented every time a transport arrives. The jobless soldiers through out Australia are holding demonstrations against the action of the Australian Federal Government in not compelling their former employers to hand back the jobs they promised to keep vacant till their return.

One Big Union Takes Ballots

The One Big Union has commenced to take ballots of the unions who desire to come under the scheme. At the time of writing there are two unions here balloted—the Rubber Workers and Telegraph Linesmen—and both have declared in favor of the One Big Union. During the months of June and July ballots will be taken among many of the Australian craft unions, and there is reason to believe that it will be decided that the rank and file will plump for Big Unionism, de[illegible] the fact that it has been con[illegible] the craft organizations, notably the Australian Workers' Union, and also by the various political bodies of the labor Movement.

A conference of delegates from the [illegible] on June 14th and 15th last. The business transacted was to arrange for the taking of ballots among the various unions.

New Zealand Workers Restless.

The railwaymen of New Zealand are very discontented. They are demanding increase pay, a reduction of working hours, and better conditions of labor. During the third week of May they took a ballot and by a 95 per cent. majority voted to cease work if their demands were not granted. The government offered modified terms, but these were rejected by 99 per cent. of the men.

The Miners' Federation of New Zealand has decided to amalgamate with the Waterside Federation—thus linking up two key industries of New Zealand. This is considered a big step in the move towards the One Big Union scheme.

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SYNOPSIS OF
LAND ACT AMENDMENT

Pre-emption now confined to surveyed areas only.

Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes and which is non-timber land.

Partnership pre-emptions abolished, but parties of not more than four may arrange for adjacent pre-emptions, with joint residence, but each making necessary improvements on respective claims.

Pre-emptors must occupy claims for five years and make improvements to value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, before receiving Crown Grant.

Where pre-emptor in occupation not less than 3 years, and has made proportionate improvements, he may, because of ill-health or other cause, be granted intermediate certificate of improvement and transfer his claim.

Records without permanent residence may be issued provided applicant makes improvements to extent of $300 per annum and records same each year. Failure to make improvements or record same will operate as forfeiture. Title cannot be obtained on these claims in less than 5 years, with improvements of $10 per acre, including 5 acres cleared and cultivated, and residence of at least 2 years.

Pre-emptor holding Crown Grant may record another pre-emption, if he requires land in conjunction with his farm, without actual occupation, provided statutory improvements made and residence maintained on Crown granted land.

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 30 acres, may be leased as homesites; title to be obtained after fulfilling residential and improvement conditions.

For grazing and industrial purposes, areas exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or company.

PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT.

The scope of this Act is enlarged to include all persons joining and serving with His Majesty's Forces. The time within which the heirs or devisees of a deceased pre-emptor may apply for title under this Act is extended from one year from the death of such person, as formerly, until one year after the conclusion of the present war. This privilege is also made retrospective.

TOWNSITE PROPERTY ALLOTMENT ACT.

Provision is made for the grant to persons holding uncompleted Agreements to Purchase from the Crown of such proportion of the land, if developed as the payments already made will cover in proportion to the sale price of the whole parcel. Two or more persons holding such Agreements may group their interests and apply for a proportionate allotment jointly. If it be considered advisable to divide the land covered by an application for a proportionate allotment, an allotment of land of equal value selected from available Crown lands in the locality may be made. These allotments are conditional upon payment of all taxes due the Crown or to any municipality. The rights of persons to whom the purchaser from the Crown has agreed to sell are also protected. The decision of the Minister of Lands in respect to the adjustment of a proportionate allotment is final. The time for making application for these allotments is limited to the 1st day of May, 1919. Any application made after this date will not be considered. These allotments apply to town lots and lands of the Crown sold at public auction.

For information apply to any Provincial Government Agent or to

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.

NEW RECORDS

Results secured during the past year re-affirm the position of the Sun Life of Canada as **the largest life assurance organization of the Dominion.**

Fair-dealing and progressive business methods have given it leadership in annual New Business, Total Business in Force, Assets, Surplus Earnings, Net Surplus, Total Income, Premium Income and Payments to Policyholders.

M. A. KASTNER
AGENT

FERNIE NEWS

—The Fernie District Rod and Gun Club will hold a regular meeting in the council chamber at 8 o'clock p. m. on Monday, Juy 14th. All interested are urged to be present.

HOUDINI

—Commandant Greenland in charge of the Local Corps of the Salvation Army leaves today for the coast, where she will be having a few weeks rest. She will return again sometime in August to resume her duties.

HOUDINI

—Although the time for arrangements is short the big committees at work on Peace Celebration Day arrangements are assured that it will be one of the greatest days in the history of Fernie. Big inducements are being offered for competitors in the various events and "the greatest game of baseball ever seen in the Crow" is promised.

HOUDINI

—One of the interesting events of the many-sided program for Peace Day will be the crowning of the Victory Queen. The most popular young lady in Fernie is to receive this honor and the popularity will be tested by votes. Tickets are now on sale at all the stores, banks and by many individual solicitors at 10 cents each. Each ticket counts for one vote. The contestants are the Misses D. Henderson, J. Richardson, M. Nelson, M. Schaegel and M. Woods. Particulars regarding the coronation ceremonies will be published in both local papers next week. The competition will close at half past fiveo'clock on Thursday, July, 17th. Additional entries to this contest will be received up to 6 o'clock p. m. Monday on payment of 25 cents to Secty. W. J. Claridge.

HOUDINI

—L. F. Little, secretary of the Elk Valley & Natal Agricultural Association was in town this week accompanied by Vice President Alec. Causey. They were boosting for the big show to be held in Natal on Labor Day, an exhibition that will surpass all previous efforts and a choice program of races and other sports. The greatest bicycle parade ever seen in the Crow will be one of the features. At night there is to be a masquerade ball and prizes will be offered. Fernie merchants are adding a number of specials to the prize list. The lists will be published in a few weeks. Before Labor Day the government bridge and road will be complete and it is hoped to be able to put on an extensive jitney service from Fernie. Possibly a special train will be arranged for. The Michel and Natal folks are looking for hearty co-operation from Fernie. There will be exhibits of vegetables, fruits, flowers, poultry, etc., from over a wide stretch of Alberta and British Columbia.

—A meeting was held in Spalding's Studio on Tuesday evening for the organizing a Tourist Association for Fernie and the Crow's Nest District. The object is to promote the interest in the Crow's Nest section of the Interprovincial Highway, as a tourist's route, and to advertise Fernie and the Pass through the medium of kindred associations and boards of trade, automobile associations and rod and gun club throughout the Dominion and the Northwestern states. A temporary organization was effected and an executive committee appointed to approach the board of trade and other organizations for co-operation in the object aimed at and to report at a called meeting plans for the work to be undertaken. A permanent organization will be made and the work of advertising started at once. The meetings are held in Spalding's Studio which place he has offered free of charge to the association, and he proposes to give the Association the use of a vast collection of material absolutely necessary for the purpose of advertising, also free of charge, an offer which the association will appreciate more fully when the uses to which it can be applied is well understood. With the valuable co-operation of the Board of Trade, the Rod and Gun Club and the District Automobile Association, the Tourist Association can do more than any other organization by way of bringing the advantages of the Pass road and its magnificent scenery before the people of the whole country, than any other, because it will confine its energies to the one object, leaving all other matters to be cared for by the proper bodies. A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether will be certain of wonderful results in the line of bringing tourist travel over the finest roads and scenery in the whole western country.

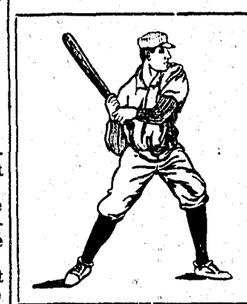
The United Church

Rev. C. E. Batzold, Pastor
J. Whitehouse, Organist

Services, Sunday, July 13th 1919

11.30 a.m. **"The Return"**
7.30p.m. **"The Answer"**
12.15 p.m. **Sabbath School**

A Cordial Invitation to All



Fernie Sporting Notes

J. Dufour and party went fishing last Sunday up the Elk near Spar wood and returned home with a basket full of speckled beauties. The fishing in the Elk is getting better every day. "Dewey" is like the rest of us—sometimes engine trouble and then get off and push.

A seventeen pound bull trout was landed at Olson last week is the report to hand. Is it afish story or just bull?

Mr. Movie Man, why can't we see one of the big baseball championship series? Other places have 'em.

The Willard-Dempsey bout was as one sided as the heels on a bow-legged hobo's shoes.

Willard had as much chance as one apple in an orphan asylum.

Michel's explanation—The reason we did not come to Fernie on July 1 was that Michel offered more money to the football boys and they stayed home.

That is very fine but Fernie fans have their own ideas and everybody has a right to think. If anyone wants to know a few real ones about Michel they can ring up the "Pep" editor. He has a few cards up his sleeve to shoot B4 long.

Now that we have a little money on hand let's talk about Fernie's swimming pool. Talk is cheap, anyhow, and it might start something. Who will be the first to shout?

The "Pep" editor gave his complimentary ticket to the circus away and went fishing. He caught two—not suckers either.

Another big football game coming on July 16th. Michel will play the teamsters here. The teamsters will have a strong line up and this should prove one of the best of the season. H. Brown, of Michel, is the bright star of baseball in Michel, if not on the coast league.

Please, Mr. Michel, won't you come to Fernie and play us another real good game of football? That last was a humdinger. We'll split the gate money.

Fernie has the makins of one of the best little lacrosse teams west of Winnipeg but the boys would rather go joy riding or walk in the park with their best girls than practice. Arrangement was made with Lethbrdge for home and home games which will have to be called off. We wonder who's the goat? why, the guy who wrote to Lethbridge.

Old Timers Lose And Win

The base ball game last Friday evening, between the Old Timers and the Hula Hulas was a very tame affair, the Old boys having to play a pick-up nine against the boys who defeated them easily.

The Wednesday game was much more spirited, and the Old Boys went into the game with a good line-up and won 15 to 10 against the F.A.A.C.

The line up was as follows:

Old Timers—Palmer, 3rd; Scott, c.f. Spence, 1st.; Todhunter, 2nd; B. Wilson, p. Kennedy, s.s.; McLaren, r.f. Robertson, l.f.; McLeod, p.

F. A. A. C's—R. Colton, c.; T. Wilson, c.f.; Dudley, 1st.; C. Colton, 2nd; McDougal, r.f.; Anderson, s.s.; Biggs, 3rd; A. Dunlap, l.f.; Doufour, p.

Rod McLeod made his first play behind the bat and did good work.

Winters umpired the game.

The Old Timers went to bat but did not tally in the first. The boys got over thre runs.

In the second nobody got past first base.

In the third the Old Timers brought in two runs and the boys got whitewashed again.

In the fourth nobody got a score. Pitcher Wilson struck out three men.

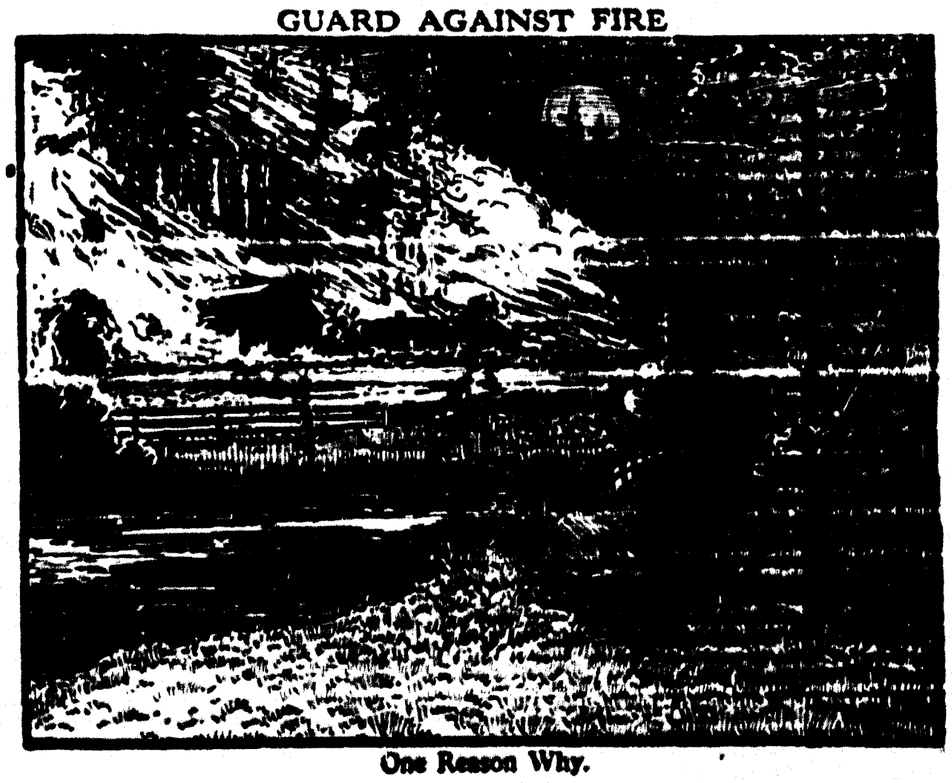
Palmer and Scott made runs in the fifth and T. Wilson, Dudley and C. Colton scored for the boys.

In the sixth McLaren scored for the Old Timers but the boys failed to count.

In the seventh, Palmer and Scott again scored, but the boys could not get past first base. In the eighth, Palmer, Scott, Spence and Todhunter crossed the home plate in radid succession. This rallied the boys and Wilson and Dudley added two runs to their side of the tally.

In the ninth the Old Timers went to bat in good numor and McLeod, Palmer and Spence came over the plate again. R. Colton and Anderson got home for the boys.

GUARD AGAINST FIRE



One Reason Why.

GLADSTONE LOCAL NOTES

The Election for checkweighmen took place last Tuesday. The nominees were, Sam Heaney, Coal Creek; T. Barton, W. B. Phillips and H. Martin, Fernie. Two checkweighmen were necessary. The ballot resulted:

Sam Heaney	29
H. Martin	26
T. Barton	15
W. B. Phillips	14

Sam Heaney and H. Martin were elected.

Who says we have a white elephant in town? Why the old building has come in useful at last. We notice Beard of Michel has got to quit his office nor can they hold any meetings at the Michel Hotel again. Its near as bad as saying: "You shan't play in our back yard, unless you do as I say." Try the Soldiers and workmans club, Dick.

Some person or persons tried their unmost to create a split between the Italian Members of the union and the rest of the members, but it didn't work. If these poor narrow minded persons think they can get our Italian brothers to scab they have got another think coming.

One of the most glaring frauds ever pulled off on the Fernie public was pulled off last Monday, July the 7th. About a fortnight ago the boards in Fernie were plastered with big posters, Sangers Combined shows, pictured wild animals from a flea to an elephant and hundreds of trapeze fliers. The only darned thing brought was a couple of small tents, two white horses and a monkey. I would like to see a viligante committee of citizens formed and when anything like that is pulled off again, they should refuse to allow them to pitch their tents, and all the police disappear to give the committee a free hand.

Tinkering With Social Reforms Usless

(By George Paton.)

Man is a creature of desires and ever since his origin his chief desires have been for pleasure and to avoid pain. During the early part of his development great pleasure was derived from mutual assistance. The concern of one was the concern of all. The bill of fare at man's disposal demanded the social energy of the tribe and its various parts. However meagre the menu each individual shared in the total product. The breaking point was reached when men increased their productive power by the use of tools. Now the possibility presents itself for certain individuals to satisfy their increased desires for pleasure by inflicting pain and long suffering on their fellows. Human slavery though necessary for human progress produced the Gladatorial Arena of the Ancient classical: period o f Greece and Rome. Chosen victims of superior strength and daring were corralled to encounter fierce denizens of the forest in that fatal theatre of murder for the pleasure of the onlookers.

The virtues of the early communistic system were drowned in blood and tears of the toiling millions of chattel slaves and freemen. The Patrician element elevated on the backs of human automatons have come down to posterity riding on chariots built from the riches squeezed from the sweat and blood of the active unit cells of the social organism.

Innocence, ignorance, and superstition lingered through the dark ages when victims were an easy prey to those in authority. Untold suffering predominated when it was a question of furthering the animated desire for pleasure in certain classes. Man against man and class against class fought and gored the ox that decorated the rich man's table. The hidden treasure of the earth lay dormant waiting on the hand of the great machine to lift it from its natural bed. Human energy with the use of the big machine raised and killed the modern "ox," representing the wealth of the world, that has been bisected disected, torn to shreds, beaten, fried and roasted and divided amongst the Capitalist groups of the world since capitalism originated. In the year of our Lord 1914 saw the hungry monster frothing at the mouth. That secret Lodge known as the "Grand Orient" revealed by C. H. Norman coiled up ready to dart and quench its thirst from the blood of those that must fight for the last marrow bone of the ox. The ox bone and a number of barnacles could be used to satisfy the desires of the reptile army of money mongers better known as the Russian Okhrana and the "Grand Orient" of France. Turkey the Ox bone, Egypt, Morocco Tripoli, Tibet, China, Korea, Persia, South African Republics and other territories the barnacles.

The mighty volcano became active in 1914 the bone was thrown and the Master's dogs were loosened and sicced on each other in a titanic struggle for the last bone of the Capitalist ox. Excruciating pain misery, starvation and death to satisfy the desires of men have prevailed through four long years of war. The victorious dogs seized the bone and laid it at their master's feet. The bone has now been cooked over the fire of the peace conference at Paris. It has [illegible] and devoured leaving those that fought for the bone to lick the pot and the outside of the pot at that.

The working class sat on their haunches, carefully watching the manoeuvres of the class in possession of the prize they bled and died for. Economic necessity and past experience, also the destiny of the ox bone, has arisen the workers. They now observe their folly, they have become conscious of the fact that they have a desire to live and to live and satisfy working class desires labor power as a commodity must be abolished. The product produced by the working class must be socially owned by the working class when the old virtues of production and distribution will be restored but on a higher basis.

Under a system of production for use instead of for profit class distinction will disappear. The desire for pleasure will be possible without inflicting pain on others. Human slavery will pass off the stage of human events marking the social pleasure another round in the ladder of human progress.

There may be some discussion among industrial organizations as to their mode of action to bring about the change. The capitalists are few, the working people many. It is only a matter of knowing where the power lies. Socialists are charged with the force which will cause bloodshed. When the workers are unanimous and conscious of the disease that inflicts society it will not be force that will cause the trouble, it will be the blind resistance of the Capitalists. The Feudal Lords were ignorant of the law that all mankind must obey, which is the law of economic development. The rising Capitalists were uneducated and did not understand the underlying causes of human progress any more than the Lords, hence the cause of the welter in blood.

Karl Marx says, Capitalism came into the world dripping from head to foot with blood and dirt. Credit is due Capitalism for the production of science. Working class knowledge is the result of the study of works produced by men of ability, laboring under Capitalism. Socialists have studdied the laws of human progress from the cave and the tree dwellers up to the present time. They analyse human thought of the various epochs, study their institution, examine the cause of change and remedies. The disease of Capitalism is undertsood and the socialists have the remedy. All tinkering with social reforms now are past and no matter how some people dislike the pill it must be swallowed.

GEORGE PATON

NATAL'S CO-OPERATIVE

The Workingmen's Co-Operative Society, of Natal, has recently issued its annual report and held its meeting. The society has proven its worth to the workers of Natal and vicinity and is looking for still greater growth and valuable service.

The report shows the "Repartition of the profit resulting from inventory taken on June 15th, 1919 for dividend according to Art. 28 of the Social Statute:

Net Profit—Deduced reserve fund aggregated on previous dividends	$4530.06
On amount of purchases 60 p.c. of profits	2238.00
On investments on shares 25 p.c. of the profit	932.50
Ordnary reserve fund allowance. 12 p.c.	447.66
Reward to the com-	
Reward to the committee 3 p.c. of profit	111.90
Extra allowance for reserve fund granted by the committee	800.00
Pro ratas for Dividend—Total amt. purchases during 6 mos. beginning Jan. 1919 to June 1919 (Bills pd. only—cash sales not recorded	$35970.09
Pro rata amt. purchases 6.20 p. c.	
Investments on stock shares	14246.64
Pro rata on investments on shares 6.50 p.c.	
Reserve Fund—Existing reserve fund	$1024.02
Extra allowance for reserve fund from this	
Ordinary reserve fund allowance from this dividend	447.66
Reservedfund of the Co-op	2271.68

This amount of $2271.68 is to be deduced from eventual surplus resulting from next inventory.

HINDU WORKERS ORGANIZE

NEW YORK—An interesting sign of the times is the fact that the Hindu workers in this country have recently organized and are making strenuous efforts to bring together in the India Workers' Union of America the 3,000 Hindu hand and brain laborers in this country. The headquarters of the new organization is at Broadway, New York.

The Hindus are organising not only for their own protection. They desire to keep themselves informed on world labor conditions. They further wish to acquaint their American fellow workers with labor conditions in India. An information bureau will therefore form an integral part of the union's equipment. And finally, they are hoping that the knowledge of the existence of such an organization in America will put heart into the toilers of India in their struggle for relief from foreign capitalistic exploitation.

Music a Passion With Russian Proletariat.

LONDON—One of the most interesting phases of life in Russia since the revolution has been the passion for music displayed by the masses of the people. Albert Coates, an Englishman who has just returned from Petrograd, where for years he was one of the principal conductors of the Imperial Opera, says the Russian proletariat throngs theaters and concerts.

The educated music-loving public of former days has almost entirely disappeared, Mr. Coates says. The one that has taken its place is a new public consisting of work people, peasants, soldiers and sailors.

"It has often happened that after a concert some simple peasant has risen and formally thanked me and the orchestra for the pleasure we had given them. Often, after a symphony, a group of work people have crowded round me and asked to have explained things in the music they had not understood.

They showed a marked preference for modern and complicated music, and simple forms of Russian music. There special favorite, strange as it may seem, is Scriabin, and after a performance of this composer's "Poeme d'Extase" that I was conducting at the Maryinsky Theater, the public, which consisted almost entirely of the 'people,' shouted themselves hoarse with enthusiasm. I had never dreamed they would understand it."

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Eddie Polo in **"The Lure of the Circus"** chapt. 3
"An Aerial Disaster"
Mr. Charlie Chaplin in
"Easy Street"-two reels

Monday and Tuesday, July 14 and 15

"A Nymph of the Foothills"
Vitagraph five part feature
"The Woman in the Web"-episode 11
One Reel Comedy

Wednesday and Thursday, July 16 and 17

"A Moderu Lorelei"
featuring Tyrone Power and a huge cast of swimming and diving girls
Two Reel Comedy

THE GRAND

FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Jesse L. Lasky presents
Sessue Hayakawa
in "The Honor of His House"

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WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
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