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JUN 21 1919
VICTORIA, B.C.

All Roads Will Lead to Fernie on Dominion Day, Tuesday, July 1. --- A Fine Programme of Sports

The District Ledger

OWNED, CONTROLLED, PUBLISHED BY DISTRICT 18, U.M.W.of A.

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"CLOSED TOWNS" IN CANADA

(By J. S. Woodsworth)

It is not generally known that there still exist in Canada "Closed Towns." These are found most frequently in British Columbia, but occasionally in other provinces. When we hear people talking easily about this being a "free country" and wondering at the industrial unrest, we often wonder how they can remain so ignorant of the true situation.

In one of these company towns which I visited recently, the only access was by means of a steamship. As the passengers left the boat the purser stood on one side of the gang plank and the company's timekeepers on the other—unless a passenger was considered "satisfactory" to the company he was not allowed to land. In a similar way, a workman was not allowed to leave unless he could show clearance papers from the company.

A bridge connected the town with the works. A guard with a big stick absolutely refused admissions without papers—even to men who wished to interview the manager. "Strict orders."

The store was, of course, a company store, with company prices. Some men daring the displeasure of the company and risking dismissal, sought to get goods cheaper by ordering by mail. It was all of no avail, as the company owned the wharf and charged a high wharfage tax on each parcel.

The Social Hall was a company hall—all meetings or entertainments have to be endorsed by the company. In another similar town the men who wanted to organize a union, tried to hold a meeting on the street—but the streets were company streets. Fortunately, there was a government bridge across the river—here they held their meeting. In the town whose conditions I am describing, the men are not yet organized—most of them are "foreigners"—easier to "handle" than "white slaves."

The school was supported by the government but managed by trustees who were the nominees of the company. Woe to the teacher who showed any independence of spirit!

The church was on company property and supported largely by the company, and attended chiefly by the company officials. In another company town the minister informed me that he was allowed to conduct services on the express understanding that he confine himself exclusively to "spiritual matters."

The post office, though supposedly a Canadian Government institution, was practicaly under the censorship of the American company that owned the factory and houses and streets in one company town. If a letter bearing the stamp of a labor organization came addressed to an employee, that man was marked for observation if not dismissal. If he wished to write to a labor official he found it necessary to write under cover to an outside friend. Labor papers were undelivered. Statements to this effect have been given to me by disinterested persons.

To a labor delegation the B. C. Government confessed its inability to deal with the problem of the closed town. Recent legislation declares the waterfront and the post office open, but the company's official still stands at the gang plank!

Confessedly, such a situation is intolerable. But is it so much worse than the conditions under which the majority of industrial workers live?

The C.P.R. and the other big railroads pretty effectively control our movements and the distribution of goods. Special police and soldiers are the counterpart of the guard with the big stick. They are there to enforce law and order, but they take their orders from those who are in control of the big interests.

Attempt to start a retail co-operative store and one finds himself up against all sorts of agreements and understandings between retailers and wholesalers and manufacturers. "Wharfage" exists in many forms.

[illegible] regulations, orders in council and manipulated public opinion fairly well decide the question as to what people may think, or say, how they may organize, and the very restricted limits under which they may maintain self-government.

The educational agencies—the schools the press and the church—if not dominated by the subtle but potent influence of "the system," at least labor under great disabilities.

We have the forms of democracy, but just as it used to be said, that there was a power behind the throne—so today there are powerful and privileged interests that largely determine the policy of the country.

Employees get tired of living in a company town, and escape to the relatively greater freedom outside. We unfortunately cannot today get outside the system. We must fight the system, and win the economic freedom which is at the basis of political freedom.

The Winnipeg strike is much more than a trade dispute!

Canada Uses Methods of The Kaiser And Czar For "Suppression" of Industrial Unrest

The sensation of the week has been the arrest at Winnipeg of a number of men prominently connected with the Winnipeg strike and the announcement that warrants are out for others connected with the One Big Union movement.

Those arrested are:

R. B. RUSSELL, secretary of Metal Trades Council and one of the men chosen at Calgary to take the vote on the One Big Union.

REV. WILLIAM IVENS, editor of Western Labor News.

R. E. BRAY.
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
ALDERMAN JOHN QUEEN.
ALDERMAN A. A. HEAPS.
MOSES CHARITONOFF.
MOSES ALMAZOFF.
MIKE BERENZUK.
A. SHOPPELERE.

It is also said that warrants are out for W. A. Pritchard, chairman of the O. B. U. committee; V. R. Midgley, secretary and R. J. Johns, another member of that committee.

The arrests were made by the mounted police, the homes of the men being visited between three and four o'clock Monday morning. The Labor Temple was also raided and Senator Gideon Robertson is the authority for the statement that $25,000 was found, together with evidence that the strikers had been receiving Russian money from "Soviet sources in Chicago."

It is a source of wonderment to some of the newspapers that no disturbances are following the arrests of these men and without any hesitation others have stepped in to fill their places. The most pleased man in Canada seems to be Senator Gideon Robertson who remarked to the Associated Press reporter that the arrests had been "a very nice job." The arrested men were taken to Stoney Mountain penitentiary and placed in separate cells. They will be tried by a special board of enquiry consisting of Col. Stearns of the R. N. W. M. P., Commissioner A. A. Perry and Acting Commissioner of Immigration Thomas Jelley.

"Under the amended order in council, the board will have power to deport the accused immediately," said N. J. Andrews, crown prosecutor. "If they do not come under this amendment they can be dealt with under the criminal code. The board may not consider the charges sufficiently serious for immediate deportation, in which case original proceedings will be immediately instituted.

"None of those under arrest will be admitted to bail, and there will be no trial in the civil courts."

All over Canada resolutions are being passed calling for a general strike all over Canada to secure the release of the prisoners. Newspapers throughout Canada are expressing divergent views, some criticising and others praising the strong arm methods being used to quell industrial unrest.

Malicious Rumors Regarding Pres. Christophers Shown In Court To Be Groundless

The rumors that coal operators and others have helped circulate regarding P. M. Christophers, president of District 18, have received an effective quietus. In the Supreme Court of British Columbia before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Macdonald, an opportunity was given to make good on any of the malicious stories which have been insidiously spread. President Christophers was commended in open court by Mr. Justice Macdonald for the statement he had made while on the stand relative to the strike in Fernie, Michel and Morrissey in 1903. In the action which President Christophers brought against J. R. Wallace who was alleged to have made a statement that at one time Christophers had received money from a former manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, the attorney for Mr. Wallace declared that they would make no attempt to prove the truth of the alleged charge but instead would deny that such utterance had been made. The case centered on the making of the alleged statement and, as the Chief Justice pointed out to the jury in his charge, nothing was brought out which in any way reflected on the honesty and the integrity of President Christophers.

A special jury was allowed the defendant in the case and was composed as follows:

Col. Chas. B. Messiter, Waldo, rancher; James A. Broley, Roosville, lumberman; William Carlin, Fort Steele, Merchant; H. J. Gregson, Dorr, Gentleman; Peter R. Lundie, Fernie, Contractor; James E. McCool, Fernie, Contractor; William McKay, Waldo, Hotel Proprietor; W. J. J. Morrison, Elko, Lumberman.

Members of the miners' organization have asked The District Ledger to explain why it is that on special juries no names of members of organized labor appear. We regret that we can give no explanations.

Two witnesses, William Robson and [illegible] testified that J. R. Wallace had alleged that Christophers had taken money from General Manager Tonkins, a former manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, for the settlement of a labor dispute. Wallace swore that he had never used such words, although he admitted having had the conversation referred to by Robson and Erickson. He claimed that what he had said regarding Christophers was that he was surprised that the miners would elect him after the criticism that was made of him following a strike at Fernie, Michel and Morrissey in 1903.

In addressing the jury at the opening Attorney Herchmer, acting for Wallace, said that they were not going to attempt to prove that the alleged charge against President Christophers was true, but they wanted to prove that the defendant had not uttered the words which Robson and Erickson alleged that he had uttered. Wallace was the only witness in his own behalf. He declared that he had not said that President Christophers had received money from Manager Tonkins but referred only to the dissatisfaction among the men which had existed after the strike in 1903 when the miners, alleged Wallace, went back with less pay than they had when going on strike.

President Christophers was called to the stand and gave a full account of the strike of 1903 when he was President of the W. F. of M. local at Morrissey. In that camp the men had received some increases. Referring to a copied press clipping introduced by the defence he showed that it criticised only the international official named Doherty. The clipping was signed by "Press Committee, Gladstone Local."

In placing the case before the jury Attorney Herchmer emphasized the contention that there was no attempt made by him to prove any charges against President Christophers which were alleged to have been made. "If such a statement were made," declared the attorney, we would have to admit that a libel had been uttered." He proceeded to discredit the evidence of the chief witness for the prosecution and to point out that there had been rumors which justified the words the defendant admitted to having uttered.

Attorney Macneil, for the plaintiff, argued that a slander had been uttered which injured the plaintiff in his calling and which were it not refuted would bring discredit upon him. He submitted that the words had not only been spoken to one man but had been corroborated by another and it had been shown that previous to that time the defendant had uttered words derogatory to the plaintiff.

The argument of the defence that Mr. Wallace had not made any such charge and the admission that had such a charge been made it would have been libelous evidently influenced the jury for their verdict was that no libel had been uttered.

In his charge to the jury Judge Macdonald said that President Christophers had taken the proper course in coming on the stand and explaining the situation at the time of the strike as fully as he had done. There had been no attempt to prove, declared the judge, that Christophers had been guilty of any wrong doing. It was for the jury to decide as to whether the utterance as alleged had been made or not. If it had been made then certainly there had been a libel, as admitted by the attorney for the defense. He pointed out that the plaintiff had not any claim for specific damage but as the matter had been placed before him he naturally wanted to have these rumors cleared up.

The judge's charge, of which we will endeavor to get a stenographic copy for the next issue of The District Ledger, was emphatic on the point that nothing had been proved or attempted to be proved against Christophers.

The judge's charge was emphatic on the point that nothing had been proved or attempted to be proved against Christophers.

Pritchard Arrested

CALGARY, June 20—W. A. Pritchard was arrested here today and is held in jail. One Big Union central committee appeals to every working man and woman to cease work regardless of occupation. Vancouver, where reside Pritchard's wife and two kiddies, has been notified.

Alberta's Chief Mine Inspector Tries Hand As Strikebreaker

To The District Ledger:

Having received complaints from Lethbridge and Hillcrest that J. T. Sterling, chief inspector of mines, was in those districts trying to get firebosses to return to work, I paid a visit to Lethbridge to get the facts. I found out that Sterling had given instructions to the inspector of mines in the Lethbridge district to collect the firebosses together and tell them that if they did not return to work and protect the coal operators property the provincial government intended to put men in to protect the property. The outcome was that he got two firebosses to return to the Galt mines; these men being scabs at heart, only wanted an excuse to return. I might state that he made another failure at Taber, the firebosses there refusing to scab. On receiving the information I sent the following wire to A. J. McLean, Minister of Public Works:

Edmonton, Alta., Tuesday, June 10th, 1919.

I have received message from Lethbridge, stating that Sterling, inspector of mines in Alberta, is using his position to try and force firebosses back to work. He threatens to put men in to protect the property of the coal operators. If your department is using him as strike breaker, we will treat him as such.

Edw. Browne, Sec.

No answer has been received to this wire. Mr. McLean is in Ontario, and his office has not the courtesy to answer.

Wire sent to Premier Stewart:

June 11th, 1919.

Charles Stewart, Premier, Provincial House, Alta.

Complaints coming to District office that Sterling, chief inspector of mines, is acting as strikebreaker. He is making threats to firebosses with intention of forcing them back to work. This office asks for an investigation and if complaints found true, we ask for his dismissal.

Edw. Browne, Sec.

The following reply was received:

Edmonton, June 12, 1919.

Edw. Browne, Secretary United Mine Workers, Calgary, Alta:

Premier Stewart in east. Will be away two weeks.

H. M. Batker, Sec.

The following wire was then sent to Ottawa:

June 17th, 1919.

Charles Stewart, Premier of Alberta, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa:

Inspector of Mines J. T. Sterling, acting as strike-breaker in Alberta. He is advising firebosses that if they do not return to work provincial government will fill their places. Miners asking for an investigation and will place facts before you. If found true we want him removed from his position. Inspectorship under his jurisdiction in Alberta is a farce.

Edw. Browne, Sec.

I might also tell our membership that his scab mission has been a failure. Instead of firebosses going to work, more have come out. Two steam shovel men went to Brule to load up the coal that is banked there. They were promised police protection. Some of our boys in Brule had a quiet chat with these shovel men, and they quit. There is no coal being lifted at Brule.

Drumheller is tight also, the coal operators there having orders but cannot get them filled.

Edw. Browne,
Secretary District 18.

Would Gideon Be Willing To Have Profiteer Patton Placed In Pen?

Ottawa, June 17.—R. A. Pringle, K. C., was present at the sitting of the cost of living committee of the commons this morning. He has been appointed permanent counsel for the committee. His functions, as announced, is to assist the committee.

W. R. Patton, of the Patton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, was examined as to the profits of his firm which manufacture tweeds, etc. He said the earnings were: 1914, 6.88 per cent.; 1915, 26.15 per cent.; 1916, 35.306 per cent.; 1917, 46.81 per cent.

Remarking that the increase from 1914 to 1917 was phenomenal, Mr. Pringle asked: "Has that something to do with the cost of clothing in Canada?"

"It has something to do with it," replied Mr. Patton.

"It has a great deal to do with it," commented Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Pringle brought out that the profits of the firm for the year ending January 31, 1918, were $108,332, or 17 per cent. on a capital stock of $600,000. This was after deducting contributions to patriotic funds, etc. For the year ending January 31, 1919, the profits were 72.9 per cent. The balance at the credit of the firm subject to war tax was $1,010,427.

A Handsome Return

"I suppose you will still contend that 72 per cent is a reasonable return on your capital," commented Mr. Pringle.

"A very handsome return," said Mr. Patton.

"Greed," interjected Mr. Reed, of Mackenzie.

Mr. Pringle questioned Mr. Patton about his prewar profits. In 1913 they were 9.71 per cent., and in 1914 they were 6.88 per cent. "Now comes the jump," said counsel.

Counsel went on to say that if a Canadian wanted to buy Canadian tweed manufactured in Sherbrooke, for instance, he had to pay 72 per cent to the Sherbrooke firm. If he wanted tweed he had to go to England. If the retailer had to get 70 per cent. also "where are we going to stop?" he asked.

"If you were content with less profits, naturally it would reduce the cost of tweed to the man who has to clothe his children today?" asked Mr. Pringle.

There was no direct answer to this, and Mr. Pringle put his question in another way:

Could Bring Down Prices

"Could you bring down prices by lowering your profits?"

"No doubt," answered Mr. Patton.

Witness said there were from 100 to 150 similar firms in Canada, but there was no arrangement regarding prices so far as he was concerned.

Mr. Pringle commented warmly upon the situation. He said that owing to the difficulties of transportation and the war conditions preventing goods coming in from England, the Patton firm was enabled to put up its prices to the extent that it had earned 72 per cent. on its capital. To the prices of these goods had to be added the wholesaler's and retailer's profits before they reached the consumer.

Pretty Close Second

"The only rival you have is the Dominion Textile Company, and they ran you pretty close last year," said counsel.

Mr. Patton claimed that the average profits of the firm had been only seven per cent. for a period of seven years; the stockholders had received no dividend.

Mr. Stevens: "Don't you think it is due to the public to lower your prices?"

"Mr Patton: "Our mill wasn't built for the glory of God or anybody else. It was built for the benefit of the shareholders."

He added that any man who could not make money during the war there must be something wrong with him.

Governments "Passing The Buck" In Connection With District 18 Strike

Why Do Both the Federal and Local Governments Shirk Enquiring Into Working Conditions in This District

Prominent Operators Gather in Fernie—Great Northern Railway Anxious for Crow Coal

Senator Gideon Robertson (the man who is so much pleased over the "very nice job" that was made of the arrests at Winnipeg), his deputy minister, F. A. Ackland; Premier John Oliver and Minister of Mines Sloan are among those who have had the working conditions at Coal Creek under attention during the past ten days. A series of telegrams and letters have been passing to and from Ottawa and Victoria. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company hastened to assure both governments that it was not their intention "to abandon Coal Creek" and have pointed out what great efforts they are making to save the property. When asked to have an investigation into working conditions both governments have shown that they are adepts at "passing the buck." The minister of mines in British Columbia thinks that the present trouble is directly up to the Ottawa government while the Deputy Minister of Labor at Ottawa has a directly opposite opinion. In a letter to Sam Whitehouse, president of Gladstone Local Union, S. Bonnell, M. P., writes in part:

"The Deputy Minister of Labor also wished me to impress upon your union as strongly as possible the fact that this federal government HAS NO JURISDICTION WHATEVER OVER WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE MINES OF THE CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY. This jurisdiction is entirely in the hands of the provincial government at Victoria."

Based on the above opinion Premier John Oliver was approached with a request for his government to appoint an investigation into the working conditions under the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company with the intimation that assurances of such an investigation would probably lead to the ending of the strike within twenty-four hours. The premier's reply was very noncommittal. The District Ledger wired to Premier Oliver asking him if we were at liberty to publish that there would be NO SUCH INVESTIGATION.

The telegram was sent several days ago but Premier Oliver has not yet given us the authority to say there will be no investigation. He wires that the government has the situation in hand but up to the time of going to press there has been no announcement of any intention of the provincial government to investigate.

Minister of Mines Sloan is in Nelson attending the mining convention. He will probably be in Fernie the first of the week.

This week the secretary of the Western Coal Operators, W. F. McNeil, together with Superintendent Green, of the West Canadian Collieries were in Fernie in conference with the President of the Western Coal Operators, W. R. Wilson. Another visitor was C. P. Hill. They would divulge nothing for publication.

It is also known that the operating department of the Great Northern are making anxious inquiries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company regarding the possible ending of the strike. The locomotive crews, to use the expression of a railway petty official who was on the station platform at Rexford on Wednesday "are raising particular hell over having to use rotten coal now being supplied."

Soldiers, Attention!

Ottawa—The government's immigration act has been given its third reading in the Senate. Senator Bradbury's amendment expressly forbidding immigration from enemy countries, an amendment which he said was "called for by the blood of 55,000 Canadian dead," was defeated 26 to 19.

Shovel Men At Brule Asked To Scab, Said "Nothing Doing" And Left

Brule, June 17.—At a special meeting held near Brule station on Saturday, June 14th between the steam shovel men who had been sent in to load up the big coal pile and a few of the strikers, the following resolution was unanimously voted for by the steam shovel crew:

Whereas, the great coal pile at Brule is perfectly harmless where it is, therefore be it resolved, that we leave it where it is.

The full crew of fifteen men then pulled out by freight train. The men of Brule appreciate their action and hope that all others whom the company tries to secure to do this work will they are made of the same kind of stuff.

There are no MEN working at Brule. The firebosses after giving the strike committee their promise that if the firebosses in the Crow were out they would stop working are still working with the exception of Dan Brisco who is visiting in the Crow. What can you expect? One of these men before he got his firebosses' hardly lost a day during the eight months strike when he was at Passburg. Another one of these laid around the bunk house all winter. He never sent for the doctor but just before the strike he got the long-looked for job and now he is their like a duck making up for lost time. Another one a few years back cost Gladstone local union a lot of money by them paying the committee to fight and get makeup for him as he was never able to make wages at the Creek. One of the weighmen is driving. The other boss driver, the outside boss, is teamster and the timekeeper is back hand and barn boss. Some line up, eh?

We wish some of the G. W. V. A. boys who are picket duty in Edmonton would come to Brule.

The secretary has just received the certificate for thank offering shares donated to the memorial fund at Edmonton by Brule Union men.

A Striker.

THE WARS AGAINST SOCIALISM

In close composition with the jingo are the wars against Socialist governments, still proceeding in Europe, which Labor in England denounces hotly. Thanks to the Daily Herald, news both of the resignations of Bullitt and his colleagues from the American Peace delegation, as a protest, and of the more sinister determination of the Allies to recognize the reactionary Koltchak, reached its readers before any other paper in this country published these facts.

Taken in conjunction with the almost incredible reports that the Supreme Economic Council in Paris means to maintain the blockade against Hungary until assured that a stable government has been set up there (i. e., a non-Socialist one), the recognition of Koltchak, the granting to him not only of munitions but of British men to fight against the Russian people, and the reception of London society of the reactionary Kamenoff, simply mean the negation of all that the Allies fought for, unless, as the Daily Herald says, the workers determine to prevent it.

G. N. Firemen Call For Coal From the Crow

Rexford, Mont., June 19.—There is much dissatisfaction among the firemen on the Great Northern over their having to burn Hand Coulee coal and they are anxiously enquiring when the mines at Fernie and Michel are to again commence operations. The railway's supply of good coal on this division has been entirely consumed. The condition is very much aggravated by the largely increased number of trains. Ten passenger trains pass through Rexford daily and a number of additional freights have been found necessary.

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Loggers of the Interior Country Take Notice

The Loggers of the Coast Districts have formed an organization known as the B. C. Loggers' Union, industrial in its scope, comprising all workers in the lumber industry, and construction camps, affiliated with the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the B. C. Federation of Labor.

We invite all Loggers in the interior to join hands with us in a united effort to better our conditions, which can only be done in this manner.

Organizers are now on the road and will pay you a visit in the near future.

So get ready!

For further information communicate with **E. Winch**, secretary-treasurer, 61 Cordova St. W.

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Blairmore, Alberta

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The Constitution of The One Big Union

As Adopted at the Conference Held in Calgary Last Week

The conference called for the purpose of putting into effect the expressed wishes of the members of organized labor, as expressed by the referendum vote on the question of forming the One Big Union was held in Calgary June 4th and 5th. There were present presentatives from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. The conference sat from Wednesday the 11th, until Monday, the 16th inst., and drew up the following constitution. Provision is made for semiannual conventions, the next one o be held in October of this year.

Preamble

Modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. Alongside this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continual struggle takes place. As with buyers and sellers of any commodity there exists a struggle on the one hand of the buyer to buy as cheaply as possible, and on the other, of the seller to sell for as much as possible, so with the buyers and sellers of labor power. In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labor power the buyers are always masters—the sellers always workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle.

As industry develops and ownership becomes concentrated more and more into fewer hands, as the control of the economic forces of society become more and more the sole property of imperialistic finance, it becomes apparent that the workers, in order to sell their labor power with any degree of success, must extend their forms of organization in accordance with changing industrial methods. Compelled to organize for self-defence, they are further compelled to educate themselves in preparation for the social change which economic developments will produce whether we seek it or not.

The One Big Union, therefore, seeks to organize the wage worker, not according to craft, but according to industry; according to class and class needs. We, therefore, call upon all workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organization, so that we may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use.

Workers of the World Unite

Name: The name of the organization shall be THE ONE BIG UNION.

Membership: Membership in the O. B. U. shall be open to all wage-workers.

Executive Board: A General Executive Board shall be elected consisting of a chairman, secretary and representatives of the various industries (number to be set by the next convention.)

The General Executive Board shall be elected for a period of six months by and from the duly accredited delegates attending conventions. The Executive Board shall remain in office until their successors are elected. The wages of the officers of the General Executive Board shall be $40.00 per week. Expenses of organizers away from home shall be $4.00 per day.

It shall be the duty of the chairman to preside at all meetings of the General Executive Board. He shall have charge of, and be responsible for, the general administration of the organization.

It shall be the duty of the general secretary to keep a true account of all moneys received, and all moneys paid out, he shall deposit all moneys or cheques received by him in such bank or banks as may be named by the Executive Board; he shall be at all times in a position to render to the Executive Board an account of the financial condition of the organization; he shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the General Executive Board in a book provided for that purpose; he shall pay all bills when satisfied of their correctness, and shall sign all cheques; he shall be bonded in a responsible surety company for the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000) and the bond shall be approved of and paid for by the General Executive Board.

The members of the General Executive Board shall act as general organizers, they shall at all times be in active touch, and conversant with, the industry which they represent, and shall be at all times under the general direction of the chairman.

Initiation Fee: Maximum initiation fee to be charged by local units for new members shall be one dollar.

Shop Cards: Union shop cards shall be issued to those local units desiring same for display in such places of employment where all the employees are members of the O. B. U.

[illegible] to Central Labor Council and District Boards and isolated units; said certificates shall designate the jurisdiction of the organization to which they are issued.

Conventions

This organization shall meet in convention every six months.

Convention calls to be issued by the General Executive Board.

The conventions shall consist of delegates from Central Labor Councils and District Boards on the following basis of representation:

One delegate for 2,000 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 2,000 members or major fraction thereof.

All conventions of the O. B. U. shall pool transportation of the delegates. Transportation to mean railway or steamship fare only.

Each convention shall fix the date and locality for the succeeding convention.

The General Executive Board shall call a special convention within thirty days upon receipt of a demand from three or more District Boards or Labor Councils comprising a membership of not less than 16,000. The reason for such convention must be stated in the demand and incorporated in the convention call.

Recall: A member holding office on the General Executive Board must at all times maintain his credential both from his own local unit to Central Council or District Board, and from his Central Council or District Board to the convention. Any local unit withdrawing the credential of an Executive Board member from Local Central Council or District Board shall provide statement for reason for so doing, and Central Council or District Board shall immediately make a full investigation. Should the recall, as instituted by local unit be warranted the Central Council or District Board shall then revoke credential as held by Executive Board member, and request Executive Board to immediately fill the vacancy. Any officer of the O. B. U. may be recalled by a majority vote of the District Board or Central Labor Council which sent said officer to the convention.

The General Executive Board shall fill vacancies occurring on said Board by choosing a representative from the same industrial division.

Meetings to determine the recall of any officer, whether of local unit, Central Council, District Board or General Executive Board must be specially summoned, all members being notified.

Local units, whose delegates on Central Council or District Board have been elected to membership on the General Executive Board, shall fill vacancy on Central Council or District Board by electing an alternate delegate.

Per Capita: Per capita tax to the General Executive Board of the O. B. U. shall be ten cents per month, which shall be paid through the Central Labor Councils and District Boards where same exist.

Any organization not within the jurisdiction of a Central Labor Council or District Board may be affiliated with any pay per capita direct to the General Executive Board.

Supplies: All supplies to be delivered to Central Labor Councils and District Boards where same exist, said Councils and Boards shal be responsible to the General Executive Board for payment.

All supplies to be furnished the membership at cost.

General Executive to issue a special membership card for members sick, unemployed or on strike. Local unions to be empowered according to their own needs and circumstances to release members from payment of dues during sickness, strikes and unemployment.

Official Membership Receipt

Each organization affiliated with the O. B. U. must use the official membership receipt unless exempt by the General Executive Board.

The General Executive Board shall issue official membership receipt books in triplicate to the Central Labor Councils and District Boards who shall distribute to their affiliated organizations; the original receipt shall be placed in the member's folder; and all the duplicate receipts shall be sent to the secretary of the Central Labor Council or District Board, together with a monthly remittance of per capita tax; the duplicate receipts shall remain in the possession of the local organization.

The following is recommended as a basis for representation of official organizations to the Central Labor Councils. One delegate for the first fifty members, or less, and one additional delegate for each succeeding one hundred members or major fractions thereof.

No delegate shall be seated in a Central Labor Council who is not a bona fide wage earner and a paid up member of the O. B. U.

In small towns and in isolated places where few workers are employed, they shall organize into one unit, including all branches. Members of these branches shall be controlled by central organization of the industry to which they belong.

All funds maintained by local units shall be the property of the members composing said local units.

Disputes and Strikes

Whenever any dispute exists which the local unit affected cannot settle through its Grievance Committee, the dispute shall be referred in writing to their Central Labor Council or District Board.

A Central Labor Council or District Board to whom a dispute has been referred shall, through their Grievance Committee, endeavor to effect a settlement; failing a settlement the Central Labor Council or District Board, if they consider the dispute is of sufficient importance to the workers, shall refer the same in writing to the General Executive Board.

In any [illegible] District Board refuses to refer such dispute to the General Executive Board, the local unit affected shall have the right to refer the dispute to the General Executive Board.

Should the General Executive Board consider a dispute of sufficient importance they shall refer same in writing to the Central Labor Councils and District Boards. Should a majority of the Central Labor Councils and District Boards vote in favor, the General Executive Board shall be empowered to call a strike of all affiliated bodies.

Nothing in the previous clauses shall prevent any Central Labor Council or District Board from calling a strike in their own district or industry, provided, however, that any Council or Board calling a strike without the consent of the General Executive Board, does so on its own responsibility.

Whenever a strike in any district or industry takes place, no member of the One Big Union shall handle directly or indirectly any products of the industry on strike.

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THERE MUST BE NO VIOLENCE OR "STRONG ARMS"

For the careful consideration of the members of District 18, and without any extended comment on our part, we present in this issue a copy of the proposed constitution of the One Big Union. We urge upon all members of the various locals to read it carefully and at meetings for the purpose discuss it section by section.

If the One Big Union is to succeed it will have to have among the rank and file of its membership an intelligent grasp of the situation. So called international constitutions, in all their variety, are perplexing in their confusion and dividing in their application. If the wage workers of this and other countries are to exert the full force of their power for the world's betterment there must be no divisions. Capitalism today is undivided, irresistible--irresistible until the producers of the world realize intelligently the power that is in their hands if they but use it unitedly.

These are super-heated times. These are times which require stout hearts and above all there must be cool heads atop of those hearts. The District Ledger has been and will continue to be a strong opponent of those who advocate violence, bloodshed, and the disregard of law. It has only advocated the One Big Union because it recognizes that without united industrial action on the part of the workers those workers will be forced gradually but surely into a condition which will become intolerable and which will assuredly lead to conditions of servitude which will be worse than death. The government at Ottawa has sounded what it hopes will be the death knell of the One Big Union. Mounted policemen are herding leaders in that movement off to the penitentiaries and are searching the country for others identified with the movement. They are acting under instructions from Ottawa, for Sir Robert Borden and his government have decided that labor organizations must be kept divided. The arrests at Winnipeg and the other arrests which will likely follow from day to day, if the government's hopes are realized, will stop all talk of industrial unionism; restore the hold of the "sane" American Federation of Labor, terrorize those who are in the habit of speaking and writing freely and ensure another period of prosperity for those who have made millions out of the war.

It now seems to be unlawful, according to the charges upon which the strike leaders in Winnipeg were arrested, "to cause divers liege subjects of the king to believe that the laws of this Dominion are unduly administered."

The District Ledger will make no attempt to affect the beliefs of "divers liege subjects." It leaves to the wisdom of those "divers liege subjects," the matter of how the laws are administered, believing that they can form their own opinions, but we do insist that in the Constitution of the One Big Union, to which we have already referred and which is printed complete on page two of this issue, there are no unlawful words.

If our liberty of speech is not too far curtailed we would make bold to suggest to Premier Sir Robert Borden that he should consider carefully the evidence of a member of the One Big Union of manufacturers as given before the cost of living commissioner in Ottawa on Tuesday morning of this week and a summary of which will be found in the Canadian press despatch which we reproduce on page 1.

Mr. Patton very frankly told the commission that their mill "wasn't build for the glory of God or anybody else. It was built for the benefit of the shareholders." He felt quite justified in bleeding out of the people who have to buy clothing a profit of 72.9 per cent and added that "any man who could not make money during the war, there must be something wrong with him." Could he have been referring to the dollar ten a day paid in the trenches?

The Prince of Wales is coming over to Canada in August and it would be a good plan for "divers liege subjects" to ask His Royal Highness to suggest to Sir Robert that now that he has organized a strong force of repression that he repress such men as Mr. Patton and give them free room and board in the Stony Mountain penitentiary as he has done Russell and [illegible] number of the men of Mr. Patton's class who will be sent to penitentiary.

THE ARRESTS AT WINNIPEG

At this distance and with a controlled press practically our only source of news we are not in a position to form completed opinions regarding the arrests at Winnipeg.

One thing is certain: the government has decided that the ONE BIG UNION cannot live and believes that its death will be assured by the imprisonment and probably deportation to their native soil of Great Britain of chosen temporary officials of the movement.

W. A. Pritchard, V. R. Midgley, R. B. Russell and J. R. Johns are among the men whose fate has been decided upon at Ottawa. Others will likely follow. These men, from an open delegation of 250 representatives of a body of at least 50,000 workers in the Canadian west, were chosen as a committee to take charge of a ballot on the question of labor organizations withdrawing from the so-called internationals and forming one industrial organization. Every one of those 250 delegates at the western interprovincial conference is aware that these men did not seek the position. The responsibility was placed upon them and they accepted it. When the vote of the locals was taken it was shown that there was a big majority in favor of the ONE BIG UNION and at a conference held in Calgary less than two weeks ago a constitution was drawn up and has been sent out to the membership. In the meantime the committee were chosen as temporary officers pending the first annual convention which will likely be held some time in October.

There has been no hidden mysteries in connection with the ONE BIG UNION. The organization has proceeded thus far without receiving unjust criticism except by those who are intellectual prostitutes. All the criticism has not been unjust for there are men in labor's own ranks not yet prepared to accept the principles adopted by the ONE BIG UNION and who are honest in expressing the opinion that such a form of organization is not practical at the present time. It has been left for those whom we have already termed intellectual prostitutes to attribute to the ONE BIG UNION all the crimes and sins and troubles which they claim are causing the present industrial unrest.

This is not the time to deal at length with the merits or demerits of the O. B. U. A crisis has arisen. The government has declared in effect that the 250 delegates who chose these officers are outlaws and the reflection passes on to the 50,000 workers who elected these delegates.

As we have already said we are not in a position at this time to form a completed opinion or to advise or suggest. The spirit of the 50,000 western workers is capable of self-expression. We can only express the hope that the constant goading that comes from Senator Gideon Robertson who speaks of the "very nice job" that was made of the arrests, and of the others into whose hands the adjustment of industrial troubles has been placed, will not lead to happenings that will bring further disgrace upon our so-called Canadian civilization.

Speaking for District 18 this paper can say that by a ninety-five per cent vote the coal miners decided for the ONE BIG UNION.

THIS IS ABOUT HALF OUR OPINION OF A SCAB

Several times of late we have started to write an editorial expressing our opinion of a scab. At each attempt we have been unable to proceed very far before the typewriter upon which we pound out opinions became heated. There are times when the ordinary, moderate language which this journal tries to use becomes absolutely inadequate and it is painfully so when we try to express our opinion of a scab.

A man can have leprosy or syphilis, he can be vermin-covered from head to foot, he can be grovelling in filth and be vile almost beyond description and still have somewhere within him a spark of manhood. In a scab there is no such spark.

A scab—language fails us. We were about to compare him with a skunk but it would be too great an injustice to the skunk to make such an odious comparison. We cannot accept the description that the only good scab is a dead one. The most ravenous devourer of carrion would be poisoned by the first mouthful of a dead scab.

Under no circumstances should a scab be violently treated, such treatment is against the law and the workers must abstain from violence and from law-breaking. There is no law, however, against shunning the scab and he should be shunned as the seven year itch.

We are sorry that we cannot say something stronger, something more expressive of our opinion of a scab but will let it go at that for the present.

LABOR BREAKS ALL RECORDS IN OLD LAND

Cumberland Leads in Labor Representation, Holds All Seats—From Parliament to District Council Labor Won All Points

It is not the Clyde and not South Wales that leads the way, but Cumberland, just over the Scottish border.

Smillie and Williams, writes a correspondent at Cockermouth, are now contemplating using the industrial forces of the Triple Alliance to resist conscription. This project is two years behind one strong West Cumberland union, who resisted the shackles of militarism in the heat of the war passion and downed tools against it. This was a bold venture, for which credit must be justly given. So far as can be ascertained these miners were prisoners and in this drastic action stand alone in Great Britain. Other triumphs were achieved on the economic field, until now this one important industry, enjoys working conditions and wages second to none in [illegible]

Faith in Industrial Solidarity

What is true of industrial victories here is even more true of the recent political achievements. Two years ago the comrades here were reviled and ridiculed. In the face of a frenzied war passion they proclaimed their international faith and industrial solidarity fearlessly. They suffered, of course. Houses and furniture were smashed and lives were attempted. They were chased and stoned and almost crucified. Undaunted and with unshakeable faith in the ultimate triumph of their principles, the propaganda was continued. The more prominent comrades judiciously distributed themselves equally in each craft and industry and championed the cause of their class so consistently that an accession of influence soon followed and executive positions were secured in their respective unions. When success began to come their way vested interest resorted to the usual malign slander, and a premium was offered for such information as would expose them as being of questionable character and unworthy of the confidence of their fellows. They emerged unblemished and with added power. The logic of events came to our aid. Knowing the value of good literature they taxed their resources heavily and used their powerful weapon to the full. Their membership increased and influence multiplied. The whole atmosphere became more congenial and for the sycophants of the master class more uncomfortable. Those police who had harassed and persecuted them found it good for their health to take a change of air in other parts.

Trial of Strength

The first real trial of strength came at the general election. The powers that be were challenged. They were audacious. A Conservative, a Liberal and an Independent were already candidates. Labor ran a fourth, Tom Cape, an I. L. P. member. The workers organized, fought and won. Labor secured more votes than the three opposing candidates combined. Reaction recovered from the shock just sufficiently to find consolation in the hope that the triumph was only a passing spasm. Disillusionment quickly followed.

The County Council election came next. Jack Adams, a working miner, young, able and vigorous, militant true as steel, opposed the chief of the clan, the local royalty owning Conservative squire, who had held the seat for 27 years. There was a wide gulf between the candidates. A hard fight ensued. There was a record poll and a sweeping Labor triumph.

The district Council election soon followed and brought a chance of completing a solid Labor claim. Vested interests had ruled the council through middle class channels. Labor announced a candidate for the eleven seats. With dignity wounded and power rapidly waning the opposition rallied all their forces for a supreme final effort. A vigorous and heated contest ensued. A spade was called a spade. Kid gloves were laid aside. A record poll was established. Not one available voter was missed. The workers voted in such a way that local capitalism perished in the mire of its own filth, and labor and truth emerged triumphant. Every seat was won handsomely and thus was solidly forged the last link in a perfect unbroken chain of labor representation. Here is proof that political power can be secured. Let it go forth like a clarion message to the world that here from the parliament at Westminster down through the County Council, board of guardians, Urban District Council, school managers and every other public administrative office, is solidly held for labor.

Labor Holds All Seats

There is not a single representative of any of the other parties. Labor holds sway, victorious and predominant. So far as we know this record is without precedent in the annals of British history, and this district shines forth as a beacon light, leading the way to the new and better order.

ONE "HIGH PAID" INDUSTRY

The boot and shoe manufacturing industry is one of the "high paid" industries of the United States. Considerable skill is required in many of its departments. The workers in some districts are well organized. The industry is highly specialized and thoroughly standardized. It presents the best that can be expected under the present industrial system.

The United States Department of Labor (April 1919) tells the story of a detailed study, made in 1918, of the wages paid in the boot and shoe industry. These wage figures make interesting reading if they are compared with a recently published statement of the same Department that $1500 a year will provide for bare necessaries of life for a family of five (man, wife and three young children), while $2500 a year ($50 a week) will furnish the simple comforts of life for such a family.

The highest wages were paid in the Bottoming Department. The average amount actually earned during one week was as follows—455 Goodyear welters, (male) earned $28.84; 275 rough rounders, (male) earned $25.[illegible]; 981 edge trimmers, (male) earned $26.32; 892 edge setters (male) earned $25.75. The lowest average weekly earnings in this department were those of 314 heel burnishers (male) earning $21, average per week. The earnings in the cutting department were for 2,262 cutters, vamp, and whole shoe, hand, (male) $22.16; for 1,169 cutters, vamp and whole shoe machine (male) $21.12. Earnings in the sole leather department, the lasting department, and the finishing department ranged from $20 to $24 per week for males. In all other departments there were 22,291 men employed whose average weekly earnings [illegible]

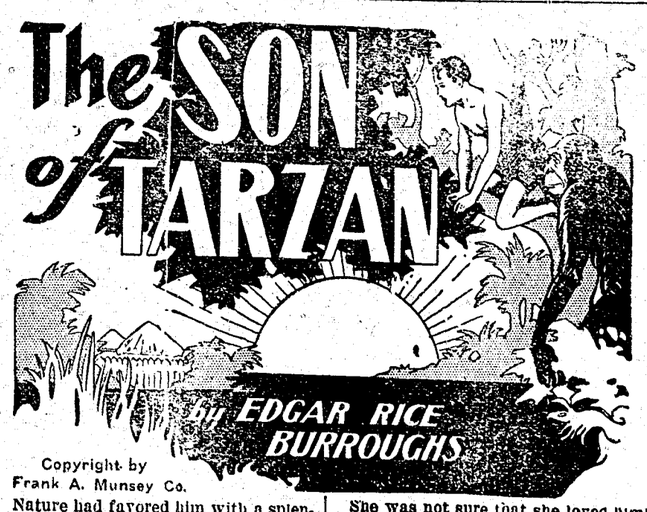
There [illegible] full. A minimum wage is set at $1500, a living wage at $2500. A great, standardized, rich, prosperous industry, manufacturing and selling a necessary commodity, reports earnings of $30 a week ($1500 per full-time year) for its highest paid wage earners. The less favored receive from $20 to $23 ($1040 to $1200 per full time year), while the great body of low unskilled male workers receive $16 weekly ($832 per full time year) or a little more than half of a minimum family wage.

The same report gives details regarding the earnings of women employees. These range from $14.38 for 1168 female sampers down to $10.[illegible] for 15,187 female employees in "all other" departments.

Comment is superfluous.

These figures tell the story of [illegible] exploitation by a great, staple industry, and of the harrowing, hopeless, tragic struggle of tens of thousands of workers to make a part of a subsistence wage cover the barest necessaries of life.—Scott Nearing

The SON of TARZAN



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Nature had favored him with a splendid physique and a handsome face and also with sufficient good judgment to appreciate that, while he might enjoy the contemplation of his superiority to the masses, there was little likelihood of the masses being equally entranced by the same cause. And so he easily maintained the reputation of being a most democratic and likable fellow, and, indeed, he was likable. Just a shade of his egotism was occasionally apparent—never sufficient to become a burden to his associates.

And this, briefly, was the Hon. Morison Baynes of luxurious European civilization. What would be the Hon. Morison Baynes of central Africa it were difficult to guess.

Meriem at first was shy and reserved in the presence of strangers. Her benefactors had seen fit to ignore mention of her strange past, and so she passed as their ward, whose antecedents, not having been mentioned, were not to be inquired into. The guests found her sweet and unassuming, laughing, vivacious and a never exhausted storehouse of quaint and interesting jungle lore.

The Hon. Morison Baynes found Meriem a most beautiful and charming companion. He was delighted with her from the first, particularly so, it is possible, because he had not thought to find companionship of this sort upon the African estate of his London friends. They were together a great deal, as they were the only unmarried couple in the little company.

Meriem, entirely unaccustomed to the companionship of such as Baynes, was fascinated by him. His tales of the great, gay cities with which he was familiar filled her with admiration and with wonder. If the Hon. Morison always shone to advantage in these narratives, Meriem saw in that fact but a natural consequence to his presence upon the scene of his story. Wherever Morison might be he must be a hero. So thought the girl.

With the actual presence and companionship of the young Englishman the image of Korak became less real. Where before it had been an actuality to her, she now realized that Korak was but a memory. To that memory she still was loyal. But what weight has a memory in the presence of a fascinating reality?

And presently she found the features of Korak slowly dissolving and merging into those of another, and the figure of a tanned, half naked Tarmangani became a khaki clothed and sturdy Englishman astride a hunting pony.

* * * * * * *

The Hon. Morison Baynes was sitting with Meriem upon the veranda one evening after the others had retired. Earlier they had been playing

"Meriem!" he whispered. "My little Meriem!"

tennis, a game in which the Hon. Morison shone to advantage, as, in truth, he did in most all manly sports. He was telling her stories of London and Paris, of balls and banquets, of the wonderful women and their wonderful gowns, of the pleasures and pastimes of the rich and powerful.

Meriem was entranced. His tales were like fairy stories to this little jungle maid. The Hon. Morison loomed large and wonderful and magnificent in her mind's eye. He fascinated her, and when he drew closer to her after a short silence and took her hand she thrilled as one might thrill beneath the touch of a deity—a thrill of exaltation not unmixed with fear.

He bent his lips close to her ear.

"Meriem!" he whispered. "My little Meriem! May I hope to have the right to call you 'my little Meriem?'"

The girl turned wide eyes upward to his face, but it was in shadow. She [illegible] AWAY. The man put an arm about her and drew her closer.

"I love you!" he whispered.

She did not reply. She did not know what to say. [illegible] love. She had never given it a thought. But she did know that it was very nice to be loved, whatever it meant. It was nice to have people kind to one. She had known so little of kindness or affection.

"Tell me," he said, "that you return my love."

His lips came steadily closer to hers. They had almost touched when a vision of Korak sprang like a miracle before her eyes. She saw Korak's face close to hers, she felt his lips against her lips, and then for the first time she guessed what love meant.

She drew away quickly.

"I am not sure," she said, "that I love you. Let us wait. There is plenty of time. I am too young to marry yet, and I am not sure that I should be happy in London or Paris. They rather frighten me."

She was not sure that she loved him! That came rather in the nature of a shock to the Hon. Morison's vanity. It seemed incredible that this little barbarian should have any doubt whatever as to the desirability of the Hon. Morison Baynes.

He glanced down at the girl's profile. It was bathed in the silvery light of the great tropic moon. She was most alluring.

Meriem rose. The vision of Korak was still before her.

"Good night," she said. "It is almost too beautiful to leave." She waved her hand in a comprehensive gesture which took in the starry heavens, the great moon, the broad, silvered plain and the dense shadows in the distance that marked the jungle. "Oh, how I love it!"

"You would love London more," he said earnestly. "And London would love you. You would be a famous beauty in any capital of Europe. You would have the world at your feet, Meriem."

"Good night," she repeated, and left him.

CHAPTER XII.

A Night Ride.

MERIEM and Bwana were sitting on the veranda together the following day when a horseman appeared in the distance riding across the plain toward the bungalow.

Bwana shaded his eyes with his hand and gazed out toward the oncoming rider. He was puzzled. Strangers were few in central Africa. Even the blacks for a distance of many miles in every direction were well known to him. No white man came within a hundred miles that word of his coming did not reach Bwana long before the stranger. His every move was reported to the big Bwana—just what animals he killed and how many of each species, how he killed them, too, for Bwana would not permit the use of prussic acid or strychnine and how he treated his "boys."

But here was evidently one who had slipped into the country unheralded. Bwana could not imagine who the approaching horseman might be.

After the manner of frontier hospitality the globe round, he met the newcomer at the gate, welcoming him even before he had dismounted. He saw a tall, well knit man of thirty or more, blond of hair and smooth shaven. There was a tantalizing familiarity about him that convinced Bwana that he should be able to call the visitor by name, yet he was unable to do so.

Bwana was wondering how a lone white man could have made his way through the savage, unhospitable miles that lay toward the south. As though guessing what must be passing through the other's mind, the stranger vouchsafed an explanation.

"I came down from the north to do a little trading and hunting," he said, "and got way off the beaten track. My head man, who was the only member of the safari who had ever before been in the country, took sick and died. We could find no natives to guide us, and so I simply swung back straight north. We have been living on the fruits of our guns for over a month.

"Didn't have an idea there was a white man within a thousand miles of us when we camped last night by a water hole at the edge of the plain. This morning I started out to hunt and saw the smoke from your chimney, so I sent my gun bearer back to camp with the good news and rode straight over here myself. Of course I've heard of you—everybody who comes into central Africa does—and I'd be mighty glad of permission to rest up and hunt around here for a couple of weeks."

"Certainly," replied Bwana. "Make yourself at home."

They had reached the veranda now, and Bwana was introducing the stranger to Meriem and My Dear, who had just come from the bungalow's interior.

"This is Mr. Hanson," he said, using the name the man had given him. "He is a trader who has lost his way in the jungle to the south."

My Dear and Meriem bowed their acknowledgments of the introduction. The man seemed rather ill at ease in their presence. His host attributed this to the fact that his guest was unaccustomed to the society of cultured women, and so found a pretext to extricate him quickly from his seemingly unpleasant position and lead him away to his study and the brandy and soda. [illegible] interesting to Mr. Hanson.

When the two had left them Meriem turned toward My Dear.

"It is odd," she said, "but I could almost swear that I had known Mr. Hanson in the past. It is odd, but quite impossible, also she gave the matter no further thought.

For three weeks Hanson had remained. During this time he said that his boys were resting and gaining strength after their terrible ordeals in the untracked jungles to the south, but he had not been as ill as he appeared to have been. He divided his small following into two parts, intrusting the leadership of each to men whom he believed he could trust.

To them he explained his plans and the rich reward that they would win from him if they carried his designs to a successful conclusion.

One party he moved very slowly northward along the trail that connects with the great caravan routes entering the Sahara from the south. The other he ordered straight westward with orders to halt and go into permanent camp just beyond the great river which marks the natural boundary of the country that the big Bwana rightfully considers almost his own.

To his host he explained that he was moving his safari slowly toward the north—he said nothing of the party moving westward. Then one day he announced that half his boys had deserted, for a hunting party from the bungalow had come across his northerly camp, and he feared that they might have noticed the reduced numbers of his following.

And thus matters stood when one hot night Meriem, unable to sleep, rose and wandered out into the garden. The Hon. Morison had been urging his suit once more that evening, and the girl's mind was in such a turmoil that she had been unable to sleep.

The wide heavens above her seemed to promise a greater freedom from doubt and questioning. Baynes had urged her to tell him that she loved him. A dozen times she thought that she might honestly give him the answer that he demanded.

Korak was fast becoming but a memory. That he was dead she had come to believe since otherwise he would have sought her out. She did not know that he had even better reason to believe her dead and that it was because of that belief he had made no effort to find her after his raid upon the village of Kovudoo.

Behind a great flowering shrub Hanson lay gazing at the stars and waiting. He had lain thus and there many nights before. For what was he waiting or for whom? He heard the girl approaching and half raised himself to his elbow. A dozen paces away, the reins looped over a fencepost, stood his pony.

Meriem, walking slowly, approached the bush behind which the waiter lay. Hanson drew a large bandanna handkerchief from his pocket and rose stealthily to his knees. A pony neighed down at the corrals. Far out across the plain a lion roared. Hanson changed his position until he squatted upon both feet.

Again the pony neighed, this time closer. There was the sound of his body brushing against shrubbery. Hanson heard and wondered how the animal had got from the corral, for it was evident that he was already in the garden. The man turned his head in the direction of the beast.

What he saw sent him to the ground, huddled close beneath the shrubbery—a man was coming, leading two ponies.

Meriem heard now and stopped to look and listen. A moment later the Hon. Morison Baynes drew near, the two saddled mounts at his heels.

Meriem looked up at him in surprise. The Hon. Morison grinned sheepishly.

"I couldn't sleep," he explained, "and was going for a bit of a ride when I chanced to see you out here, and I thought you'd like to join me. Ripping good sport, you know, night riding. Come on."

Meriem laughed. The adventure appealed to her. "All right," she said.

Hanson swore beneath his breath. The two led their horses from the garden to the gate and through it. There they discovered Hanson's mount.

"Why, here's the trader's pony," remarked Baynes.

"He's probably down visiting with the foreman," said Meriem.

"Pretty late for him, isn't it?" remarked the Hon. Morison. "I'd hate to have to ride back through that jungle at night to his camp."

A moment later the two had mounted and were moving slowly across the moon bathed plain.

Their horses were pressed side by side. Baynes was pressing Meriem's hand as he poured words of love into her ear, and Meriem was listening.

"Come to London with me," urged the Hon. Morison. "I can gather a safari, and we can be a whole day upon the way to the coast before they guess that we have gone."

"Why must we go that way?" asked the girl. "Bwana and My Dear would not object to our marriage."

"I cannot marry you just yet," explained the Hon. Morison. "I must inform my people, and there are other formalities to be attended to first. You do not understand. It will be all right. We will go to London. I cannot wait. If you love me you will come."

"You love me?" she asked. "You will marry me when we have reached London?"

"I swear it!" he cried.

"I will go with you," she whispered, "though I do not understand why delay is necessary." She leaned toward him, and he took her in his arms and bent to press his lips to hers.

* * * * * * *

At the bungalow Bwana had met the returning adventurers on the veranda. Returning from the foreman's quarters, Bwana had noticed that the corral gate was open, and further investigation revealed the fact that Meriem's pony was gone and also the one most often used by Baynes.

Explanations on the part of the Englishman met a rather chilly reception from his host. Meriem was silent. She saw that Bwana was angry with her. It was the first time, and she was heartbroken.

"Go to your room, Meriem," he said. "And, Baynes, if you will step into my study I'd like to have a word with you in a moment."

Bwana saw Hanson in the garden and called him to the veranda.

[illegible] though there was something on his mind he felt in duty bound to say, but hated to.

"When you [illegible] you were about to say something weren't you?"

"Well, you see it's like this," ventured Hanson. "[illegible] evenings a good deal [illegible] than two together is bad, and, begging your pardon, sir, but I don't think Mr. Baynes [illegible] overheard enough to make me think [illegible] him."

Hanson, to tell the truth, did not fear the truth that he knew. He was afraid that Baynes would interfere with his own plans and he had hit upon a scheme [illegible] Baynes and get rid of him at the same time.

"And I thought [illegible] the trader, "that, inasmuch as I'm about to move, you might like to suggest to Mr. Baynes that he go with me. I'd be willing to take [illegible] the caravan trails as a favor to you sir."

(To be continued)

Painting

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR

by the day

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Theory, Harmony, Counterpoint, Transposition, Composition, Orchestration

MONUMENTS

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P. O. Box 865 Nelson, B. C.

The only Monumental Works in the Kootenays

STAY AWAY FROM BRULE

Men should stay away from Brule owing to lack of sleeping accommodation, hotel and bunk houses being over-crowded. Notice will be given when things get righted.

A. McFegan,

Secretary Local Union No. 1054

Piano Tuning—If your piano needs tuning send a note to Box 498, Fernie and I will call and do the work for you at a reasonable cost.—L. O. Sherman.

H. OSTLUND

Solicitor for District 18, U. M. W. of A.

MacDonald Block

Lethbridge, Alta.

FERNIE LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, NO. 31

Will meet regularly every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Visiting members cordially welcome.

W. Pennington, C. C. Alfred Baker, K. R. S.

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Dentist

Bank of Hamilton Bldg. Opposite Suddaby's Drug Store

Phone 188

SYNOPSIS OF

LAND ACT AMENDMENT

[illegible] now confined to surveyed [illegible]

[illegible] covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes and which is [illegible]

Pre-emptions abolished, [illegible] more than four may [illegible] for adjacent pre-emptions, with joint residence, but each making necessary improvements on respective claims.

[illegible] may apply for leave to purchase their pre-emption claims for five years [illegible] and make improvements to value of [illegible] per acre, including clearing [illegible] acre before Crown Grant issues.

Where [illegible] for the occupation not [illegible] made proper [illegible] he may, because [illegible] course, be granted [illegible] certificate of improvement and [illegible] his claim.

Lessees without permanent residence may be granted provided applicant makes improvements to extent of $100 per annum and records same each year. Failure to make improvements or record same operates as forfeiture. Title cannot be obtained on these claims in less than [illegible] years with improvements of [illegible] including 5 acres cleared and cultivated and residence of at least [illegible] years.

[illegible] Crown Grant may be obtained after commutation if he resides [illegible] with his family upon actual occupation, provided improvements made and Crown granted [illegible]

[illegible] 30 [illegible] granted after fulfilling residence and improvement conditions [illegible] purposes, [illegible] may be leased [illegible] company.

PRE-EMPTIONS FREE GRANTS ACT.

The range of this Act is enlarged to [illegible] Forces. The time [illegible] may apply for [illegible] extended from one year from the death of such person, or [illegible] years after the conclusion of the present war. This privilege is also made retroactive.

TOWNSITE PROPERTY ALLOTMENT

Provision is made for the grant to persons holding uncompleted Agreements to Purchase from the Crown of such proportion of the land, if divisible, 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 is deemed inexpedient 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. [illegible] for these allotments to be handed in is the 1st day of May, 1919. Any applications made after this date will not be considered. These allotments apply in 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

Services at Christ Church.—The Bishop of Kootenay will hold a confirmation in Christ church next Sunday, June 22nd. The services will be as follows: Holy communion, 8 a.m.; matins, 10.30 a.m.; confirmation, 11 a. m.; evensong, 7.30 p.m. The Bishop will preach at the evening service.

T. Eaton and Organized Labor.—Workers throughout District 18 are receiving circular notices from T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, with the announcement that the strike is ended in their store and they are prepared to receive orders. The T. Eaton concern is considered by the Winnipeg workers to be one of the greatest enemies of organized labor. Nuf sed.

Apologies to Correspondents.—This week we are unable to publish a good number of letters received from various parts of District 18. We appreciate all the information these letters contain regarding scabs and other matters and will place the same on file. At the same time these are days when a poor editor has to walk a very straight path and especially so when the paper he happens to be editing persists in expressing the belief that until the workers receive the full product of their toil there can be no peace.

A Smaller Paper.—For a few weeks The District Ledger will appear as a four page paper. When business conditions cut off advertising and a solicitous government restricts expressions of opinions and when money seems to have pretty well passed out of circulation in the channels from which a labor paper has to get its support it becomes necessary to sell our thrift stamps and otherwise to economize. We have to thank Brule local for having sent in advance subscriptions for every member of that organization despite the strike conditions.

Dave Rees Still in East.—We have received a recent copy of the Halifax Herald which contains a lengthy article by Dave Rees. The article is in type but we have not room for it in this issue and will hold it until next week. Although we had a slight difference of opinion with Brother Rees some time ago we have to congratulate him on many of his utterances in Nova Scotia and from one of the leaders in the workers' movement in that province we have the assurance that "down in his heart Dave Rees is praying for the complete success of the One Big Union." Of course he is.

Libel Suit Settled Out of Court.—The case of J. R. Wallace against P. F. Lawson and District 18 collectively was settled out of court without going on for trial. At the opening of the court application was made for adjournment on the grounds that ex-Alderman William Jackson, a material witness in the case, refused to come from Blairmore to give evidence and could not be subpeonaed from another province. An order for a commission to take his evidence in Alberta was asked for. The plaintiff produced an affidavit from Mr. Jackson in which he swore that he had not spoken to the editor of The District Ledger or any of the other defendants in the action regarding the subject matter of the alleged libel until after the action had been started. The defendant made affidavit that on August 22, 1919, Alderman Jackson and Alderman Hunter had come into The Ledger office and that on that occasion Alderman Jackson told of the occurrence upon which the alleged libel was based. An affidavit was also presented from Alderman Hunter. The judge ruled that in view of Mr. Jackson's affidavit it would seem that he would be an unwilling and therefore not a material witness and for that and other reasons decided that the case must proceed. A short adjournment was taken and the parties in the case came together and effected settlement without the case going to trial. The District Ledger has to regret that the statement based on Mr. Jackson's conversation was published.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING INCOME TAX SCHEDULE

The District Ledger has had a number of callers who have been asking for advice in regard to filling out their income tax schedules as sent to them by the department. It was, therefore, with no small satisfaction that we we received from the hands of Bob Guthie, the well known income merchant the following concise instructions:

In the first place it must be worked out by algebra, astronomy, trigonometry and syntax (with the accent on the syntax).

If your income is $2,100.00 a year and you have a diamond ring and an automobile and are married to a brunette girl, twenty-six years old, you take the amount of your income, add your personal property, subtract your street number, multiply by your height, add your wife's height, and divide by your telephone number.

You will then carry your minus, separating from your plus, to Schedule G, on the tenth line of which you will subtract the multiple which you will put on Line X, Schedule K, entering in column A.

If you have a child in the family, subtract $200.00 from your income, add the amount of your personal property, multiply by your waist measure, subtract the size of your collar, add the child's age, multiply by the amount you have given the church during the year and divide by the number of your automobile license tag.

If there are two children, you deduct $400.00 from your income, add the weight and age of the second child divided by the date of your birth, multiply by the size of your hat, and subtract the weight of your mother-in-law.

The result of the above computation should be carried to Line VIII, Schedule I, after deducting from that the total of G, P, and A and adding F, C, and L, carrying it to column D, which will cover all taxation, except the normal and surtax.

After you get it all figured out you won't have to pay income taxes of any nature, for they will have you over at the hospital and strapped down.

Fernie Sporting Notes

The "Pep" editor left for Spokane by auto about a week ago to be gone four days. When last heard from he was being towed along the highway somewhere near Yahk. In his absence we have to omit the story of two football games at Michel. On the fifteenth Michel beat Coal Creek 7 to 1 and on the 18th they beat the F. A. A. C. by 3 to 0. The later game was the most thrilling of the season.

The Old Timers and the Hula Hulas gave the spectators a good exhibition of baseball as it is being developed by the Fernie league on Monday evening.

The weather was fine and a goodly crowd were on hand to see the sport and, incidentally, to help their respective favorites in the contest.

The rooting assumed major league proportions at times when good plays were made.

The batting order of the two teams was as follows:

Old Timers—Winters, 3 b; Austin, l. f; Spence, c; Estabrook, 2nd b; B. Wilson, p; Liphardt, s. s; McLaren, r. f; Scott, 1st b; Wilson, 3rd b.

Hula Hulas—Ricketts, 3 b; Erkinwald, 1 b; A. Dunlap, p; Hovan, c; Biggs, s. s; Shaw, c. f; F. Leland, r. f; Corrigan, l. f; Todhunter, 2 b.

Dufour umpired the game.

The Hulas Hulas were first at bat, and B. Wilson twirled, with Spence behind the bat.

Ricketts and E. Colton failed to reach first. A. Dunlap sent a high one to left field which Austin failed to catch, and went to first base.

Hovan followed Dunlap and was out trying to steal third, but Dunlap had brought in the first run of the game.

Winters went to bat for the Old Timers, but failed to get first. Austin got first on a good grounder. Spence struck out. Estabrook sent a liner to Biggs who stopped it and sent it to second stopping Austin, and Todhunter relayed it to first in time to beat Estabrook, making a very nice double play.

In the first of the second Biggs was thrown out at first. Todhunter struck out, and Ricketts got his base on balls. E. Colton followed, both runners scoring. Dunlap was thrown out by Wilson while he was stealing to third.

In the first of the second innings, Biggs went out at first; Shaw struck out; ditto Leland.

Liphardt went out at first for the Old Timers; Wilson sent up a high one which Biggs gathered in. McLaren was out at first on a throw from Biggs.

In the first of the third innings, Corrigan went out at first; Todhunter struck out; Ricketts walked and later, scored.

E. Colton followed with another score and Dunlap was caught stealing third by a throw from Wilson.

Scott was first to bat for the Old Timers and made first from where he went to third on Austin's liner to center field.

B. Wilson was thrown out at first. Winters fouled to Hovan.

Austin scored and Estabrook went out at first.

In the first of the fourth, Hovan struck out; Biggs started the fun by getting first and stealing second; Shaw walked.

Leland went to first, but Shaw was thrown out at third and Leland was caught trying to get second, making the second double play of the game.

McIntyre, who had taken Liphardt's place, got away to second and later scored on a wild throw from the field.

B. Wilson went out on a beautiful fly to Corrigan in right field and McLaren went down before reaching first. Winters struck out.

In the fifth Todhunter got to first on his long grounder, which Winters straddled, and finally scored.

Colton got to third on a muff by Estabrook at second base. A. Dunlap struck out and Hovan failed to reach first.

Austin, for the Old Timers, got first on a good grounder which got by the infielders, but was out at second. Spence made a good drive and later scored. Estabrook sent a good fly to center field which was muffed, and scored. Wilson sent a fly ball to center field which was also muffed, but was put out trying to steal third. McIntyre went out at second.

In the first of the sixth, Biggs was out on a fly to Estabrook at second. Shaw drew another walking order; F. Dunlap went out at first and Corrigan struck out.

In the last of the sixth Scott went out at first; Wilson got his base on balls; Winters got a good start but failed to score, and Austin failed to reach first.

In the seventh, Todhunter got to first but was caught stealing third. Ricketts struck out. E. Colton made a hit and later second on a wild throw to first by Wilson. A. Dunlap went to first, but Hovan and Biggs both went down at first.

Spence sent a flyer to Corrigan who promptly gathered it in. Estabrook did the same, but Corigan muffed it.

McIntyre struck out and Wilson failed to reach first.

In the first of the eighth, Shaw and Dunlap struck out and Corrigan was put out at first.

McLaren sent a nice little fly to the pitcher.

Scott was put out at first and B. Wilson was out on a nice rainbow to third base.

In the first of the ninth, Todhunter got first on a fine liner to center which let him to third.

Ricketts and E. Colton both walked, filling the bases. A. Dunlap went to first and all scored on a wild throw to first from the pitcher. Biggs got to second on a wild throw to first by Winters. Shaw and Dunlap struck out.

Winters struck out; Austin got second on a passed ball; Spence was out on a fly to E. Colton; Estabrook sent a nice fly to Ricketts who muffed it. McIntyre walked; and Austin was caught at the plate.

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hula Hulas	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	4—9
Old Timers	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0—5

COAL CREEK NOTES

The Baseball Club smoker on Thursday night was THE event of the season. The heat of the day and the [illegible] and it was necessary to have cooling refreshments plenteous and frequent.

This peaceful "closed town" was a bit disturbed last week over two uncalled for items in the notes sent from Coal Creek to the Free Press. In the first place no "traitor" was around this [illegible] the game," and secondly the only man we have seen around here that looked like a spy was one who tried to persuade an automobile owner here to take him to Michel for the price of the gas.

Several returned men authorize your correspondent to state that the item regarding spies and the warning to returned men was nothing less than a dirty insult to all the returned men living at Coal Creek.

One of the latest of our men to get back from "over there" is Frank Nee and he was gladly welcomed. Frank saw three years service in the ambulance corps, a corps that had as many fatalities as the infantry despite the fact that they never packed a rifle.

Enclosed with these notes you will find a full list of scabs now working at Coal Creek. Photographs of a few will follow. The hang dog look they all wear and the way they avoid the fellowship of real men makes it difficult to get good snap shots.

MUTUAL AID.

Recent newspaper stories from Argentine give the impression that the workers, in that far away country, know how to stand together in defense of their rights. One of the explana- [illegible] latest monthly Labor Review of the United States Department of Labor under the title "Mutual and Co-operative Associations in Argentina." The cooperative movement of Argentina dates back to 1825. It has been growing rapidly since then. At the present time there are over six hundred thousand members of the various co-operative associations. The city co-operative associations include banks, building and loan societies, producers' co-operatives, consumers co-operatives and distributors co-operatives. The country co-operatives include fire, life and crop insurance; co-operative banks and co-operative purchasing and selling associations.

Year by year the workers of Argentina are learning the truth of the good old adage, "If you want a thing done well, do it yourself." Year by year, through their co-operative undertakings they are helping to bind together the people upon whose labor depends the organization and progress of the world.—Scott Nearing.

GLADSTONE LOCAL NOTES

SECRETARY VISITS ALBERTA

I had the pleasure of meeting two Red brothers, I mean Indians. These boys had been and done their bit in France, and spoke very good English, in fact better than I can do myself. Whilst sitting in the barber shop at Macleod, the following conversation took place with the barber, who had a pool room attached to his shop:

Indian to Barber—"Say, barber, why don't you allow me in your pool room?"

Barber—"Well, why should I?"

Indian—"They used to let me go anywhere in France."

Barber—"Well, I don't know the reason. You cannot go in my pool room and that finishes it."

Don't you think that is hell, Mr. Editor? This Indian belonged to the G. W. V. A. in Macleod. He had done his bit for the country which was stolen from his ancestors a couple of centuries ago. He had done just as much, if not more, than his white brother for the great White King, but when it comes to him to enter a little two by four pool room the powers that be say: "You cannot enter there." It would be educating to know why he could not enter there. I would advise my Red brother to join the ONE BIG UNION.

Mr. Editor, I do not want to throw cold water on anybody who thinks that by taking up a section in sunny, windy, dry, Alberta, he is going to make a fortune. While travelling two miles north, two miles east, two miles west and finishing up by going two miles south, carrying your automobile through a dreary waste of sand, looking in the distance and seeing a beautiful lake surrounded by trees and houses nestling on its shore, as you come nearer it all disappears, and leaves you nothing to look it, except a waste of sand. The road that should be a road is trying to grow that which has been blown off the land which should have grown it, if everything had been as the real estate agents say. Of course here and there you will find some very nice land and crops growing good, and here and there you will find some very nice alkali bottom which needs no comment. But gophers! One is killed every minute by cars.

In Lethbridge they have a few scabs working and strange to say these men are all English speaking. At one of the mines, I think it is No. 6, there is a bunch of Scotchmen working. When they return from their work, they are met by a good-natured crowd, who sing "The Campbell's Are Coming." It would be interesting to know what the Campbells would do if they knew their well known mrch was being sung to a bunch of scabs.

The protection of wild bird life. Does not the swallow come under that category. I think it does. They are one of the greatest insect eaters that there is. How is it that the nests are washed down from underneath the copings of the buildings of Fernie? If we presumed to make a swallow pie, would the police prosecute us?

The residents of Coal Creek have to pay for the benefit of riding on the death trail. A good opportunity now exists for a jitney service. If it was to start I guess they would put a fence across the road. Query: Why don't the Coal Creekers pack their blankets and come into town to live?

RECONSTRUCTION

Some men favor one kind of reconstruction—some favor another. Those who believe in a reconstruction that will preserve the present economic system with its exploitation, its poverty for the workers and senseless luxury for the idle owning class are "patriots." Those who believe in a system of reconstruction aimed to put the workers in control of the industries upon which they depend for a living are "Bolshevists." The reconstruction of the decrepit, discredited capitalist machine is popular with those who benefit most from its injustice. The reconstruction of a new world-order, promising greater life opportunities for the masses, must of necessity be unpopular with these same capitalists.

The Canadian Government is busy making the world safe for a reconstructed capitalism. Under a confidential order from the postmaster general, a long list of publications is barred from the mail. Included in this list is the "Bolshevist Declaration of Rights." The "Bolshevist Declaration of Rights" is one section of the Russian Soviet Constitution in which the right of the workers to the products of their labor is asserted and defined. The orders in council promulgated by the governor general on recommendation of the minister of justice declared 14 different organizations "unlawful." Among these organizations are the Social Democratic Party; the Workers' International Industrial Union, the Workers of the World. These organizations of workingmen differ in many respects. One thing, however, they have in common. All of them are interested in establishing [illegible] will protect the masses of the people and promote their welfare.

Reconstruction means only one thing to the forward looking student of affairs. The new world which is now being erected upon the ruins of the old will safeguard the interests of the plain people as thoroughly as the old world safeguarded the interests of the owning class. To the owning class this kind of reconstruction is a menace. To the working class it is a promise.

L. H. PUTNAM
Barrister, Etc.
BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

There is a certain person sending accusing letters to my employer (S. Dragon) which reflect on my character. Now I know who the person is, but do not wish to do him any harm as he is a business man in the town. But if same does not cease I shall be compelled to take proceedings as the law directs.

H. Haigh.
10 Dalton Avenue, Fernie.

SUMMER WOOD

Don't bother with coal fires as the days grow warmer

No. 1 Tamarack $3.00 per rick

Also big stock of good summer wood

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Napoleon, as Propagandist, Tried to Control the News To Suit His Own Purposes

MODERN governments employ trained journalists to praise them in the public press. Napoleon Bonaparte tried a different scheme. He was his own propagandist and assumed all the duties and responsibilities which are nowadays delegated to a committee. But what a sad failure! At the beginning of his career he made no attempt to hide his intentions. "A Sovereign," he stated, "must confiscate public opinion and use it to his own advantage." Twenty years later, an exile on St. Helena, he dictated a few sad words of commentary: "My son will be obliged to rule with the help of a free press." Whatever his original ideas upon the subject, the great Emperor could not put them into practice until he had been appointed commanding general of the French armies in Italy in the year 1796. It was a time when freedom of the press ran riot in revolutionary France. Delivered from the restrictive laws of the old regime, every political party, every political leader, printed a little news-sheet of its own.

Napoleon wrote often to the directors and asked that steps be taken to protect his reputation. The Paris press, so he argued, was helping the Austrians and the Sardinians, and something must be done to counteract this evil influence. He suggested the foundation of an official newspaper, reflecting the opinions of the French Government. The directors listened patiently, failed to answer the letters of their commander-in-chief, and did nothing, until Gen. Napoleon, in despair, began to print his own newspapers. In the year 1797, the Courrier de l'Armee d'Italie appeared in Milan. A few weeks later it was followed by La France vue de l'armee d'Italie.

The next year Napoleon transferred the scene of his activities to Egypt. As soon as he reached the shores of the Nile, the Courrier d'Egypte appeared, printed in Cairo, originally in the French language, but soon followed by editions in Arabic for the benefit of the native, who must be impressed by the glory and fame of the foreign conqueror. From that moment on Napoleon is master of the printed word in his adopted country. After the coup d'etat of XVIII Brumaire the freedom of the press was a dead issue in France. On the 17th of January of the year 1800 Napoleon restricted the number of newspapers that were to be printed in France to exactly 13. The others were suspended for an indefinite period of time.

Not contented with his fame on the field of battle the great general fought his quarrels on paper and concentrated his efforts upon a single sheet, the Moniteur. This journal was not a new enterprise. It had made its first appearance early in the year 1789 as an independent newspaper. After 1801 it became the defender and expounder of the Napoleonic theories of government and administration. It printed the official decrees and the official announcements and was to be found on the table of every Imperial office-holder. When a serious question was before the public, Napoleon himself wrote or dictated editorials and articles. As a source of inspired information the paper was never surpassed, not even by the kept press of Bismarck.

A little later the ruler of the French found himself in a bitter fight with the French cardinals and finally with the Pope. Then he started a publication strictly for home consumption, the Bulletin de Paris, followed shortly afterward by the Journal de Cur[illegible] which first appeared at the precise moment when all other clerical journals were suppressed.

Wherever the Emperor went he was followed by copies of his inspired newspapers. When the snow of the Russian plains and the tenacity of the Russian armies had turned his glorious Moscow campaign into complete failure, he hastened back to Poland, and from Wilna and Warsaw tried to influence French public opinion by short and crisp notes telling gloriously about the actual conditions of the present. Not until he had left French soil did his activity as a newspaper man cease. And when he returned from Elba he re- [illegible] in-chief of the old Moniteur. For 100 days Europe was obliged to read this official organ if it wished to know what the hated Corsican had to say upon all subjects from war to the administration of museums and the final destiny of conquered provinces.

The suppression of news was maintained at all hazard, but even learn and [illegible] could not prevent the ultimate spread of the truth. And two days before his death (May 3, 1821) Napoleon confessed that he had been wrong. "I tried to give France liberty, but I failed. In the beginning I thought I was obliged to suppress news. Afterward it was too late." A confession which ought to have served as a warning to all who have since flattered the French Emperor by an imitation of his most successful and disastrous methods.

Dominion Day Celebration

Tuesday, July 1

FERNIE, B. C.

Open Events

Runing and Jumping

Baseball and Football Tournament

Horse Racing

General Amusements to

$1500 in prizes

For full particulars write to

C. Spence, Sec'y

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MARY MILES MINTER in
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A deligl.tful five part comedy-drama

EDDIE POLO in **"The Lure of The Circus"**
Episode 3
"Hands Up"-final chapter

Monday and Tuesday, June 23 and 24

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featuring ANITA STEWART
This is a powerful police drama that has more real heart throbs in in its five wonderful reels than in any eight reels ever shown

"The Woman In The Web"-chapter 8
One Reel Comedy

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VALESKA SURATT in
"The Victim"
FOX SPECIAL PRODUCTION

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a return showing of
"A Dog's Life"-three reels

The United Church

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

Services, Sunday, June 22, 1919

11.30 a.m. **"Christ and Unfinished Task"**
7.30 p.m. **"The Chamber of Imagery"**
12.15 p.m. **Sabbath School**

A Cordial Invitation to All

TRADES UNIONISTS OF CANADA

STOP! READ! THINK!

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