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Why The Returned Soldiers Should Get a Bonus of $2,000

By Comrade G. W. Waistell, First Vice. President G.W.V.A., Provincial Command of Alberta

After a careful reading of the resolution there is no open-minded person but who will admit the fairness of the priect under review, to all concerned.

Major R. B. Eaton, with whom the idea first emanated, had studied for several months the various repatriation and settlement schemes of the government, but found that the very results desired were being only superficially dealt with, and did not embrace a real settlement which would be universally acceptable and equitable to those whom Canada desires to benefit.

The "$2,000 bonus" was in his opinion, the grand solution to the situation, which resulted in the presentation of the project to a general meeting of the Calgary local of the Great War Veterans' Association on Feb. 23, 1919, which stands on record as having endorsed the resolution, it being felt by all members present that not only veterans, but the public of Canada would stand behind it. Since that date hundreds of endorsations of the resolution have been received from all parts of Canada.

Needless to say, the faithful band of workers who have rallied round their leader, Major R. B. Eaton, in the advancement of his "$2,000 bonus" project are being continually bombarded with vital questions and criticisms, which in this article it s my desire to meet and answer. The following four points cover the main ground of enquiry and speculation:

Four Points of Speculation

1. What is the necessity for such a project?
2. If adopted, who is going to benefit?
3. How much is it going to cost?
4. Where is the money coming from?

[illegible]

[illegible] tances on a scale of pensions which can never take the place of the departed husband and son.

Each of our comrades who proceeded on active service made huge financial and other sacrifices to do so, and now upon his return to civil life, perhaps maimed and a physical wreck, is discharged from the army into the battle of life at a great disadvantage when compared with his fellow laborer who was not called upon to take the hazards which overseas service entails. Reference has been made to financial sacrifices, and in explanation of that point you are asked to recall the industrial conditions which prevailed in Canada at the outbreak of the great war. Serious thinking people viewed the approach of the winter of 1914 with apprehension and alarm. The boom of building, railway construction, and other great public works carried on since 1911 and 1912 was rapidly passing into a stage of depression and commercial stagnation.

The Call to Arms

With the call to arms, however, this condition was suddenly transformed into bustle and activity. As the demand for men for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces increased, so also did the demand for supplies and munitions of war, with the result that the value of labor soared upward to meet the demand, and wages had to be paid for certain classes of work which had never been previously thought possible. No sane person will ever believe that any man gave up a lucrative position or a business for the sake of getting $1.10 a day in the army, which throughout the entire war has remained at that standard. Industrial troubles and labor disputes were happening daily in the country, each having for its chief objective an increase in wages, but the entire world would have stood aghast at the very thought of soldiers "striking" for an increase in pay whilst the despicable Hun took full advantage of such a situation. And when that contingency is squarely faced the soldier had just as much cause to "strike" as anyone else had: his wife and kiddies were still to be [illegible] of the times.

Thousands of men sacrificed positions, business, farms and other enterprises in which they had sunk the savings of a life-time to develope, and now upon their return to civil life the threads must be picked up if possible, but with little hope of real success unless by the financial assistance which would accrue if the "$2,000 bonus" project becomes adopted.

Land Settlement Scheme

It has taken the government a very long time to bring the soldier land settlement scheme into its present state, and so far as is known, that scheme is the only one in existence in Canada which provides independent re-establishment for the soldier. Such a scheme is a purely business proposition: there is no "gift" or "bonus" about it. It is nothing more than is being done by other large corporations who seek to sell their land on easy terms. The soldier who is qualified under that scheme selects a block of land and the government loans him a sum of money for the purpose of purchasing and developing the land, and the contract provides that the money so loaned shall be repaid with interest at certain stated intervals. I therefore repeat that there is no gift to the soldier under the soldier settlement scheme; it is just a hard and fast business proposition of which but a very small percentage of soldiers can avail themselves. If, however, the prespective soldier-land-settler had the "$2,000 bonus" in cash in his pocket he would not only be a far happier and independent man, but would get away to a better start in his struggle for re-establishment than is at present possible.

Who Would Benefit?

2. Who will benefit? The foregoing paragraph has very largely covered the ground, but further points are also to be considered. All men do not desire, nor are all men qualified by experience and physical capacity to take up farming as a future life occupation. In fact it is only a small percentage of soldiers who will actually become farmers, and the remainder are as surely entitled to a corresponding "settlement scheme," which will meet their particular abilities and aspirations.

The adoption, therefore, of the $2,000 bonus project would at once place a fund in the hands of Canada's soldiers with which they could use their own initiative to carve out for themselves their future career. While in the army the men have had everything provided for them, but upon their return to civil life that condition ceases, and it is to themselves they must look for success; therefore any scheme which doles out its benefits piecemeal is utterly useless. The "$2,000 bonus" would undoubtedly give them the one real start in life.

It is outlined in the $2,000 bonus" project that when a soldier has died while on active service, or may have [illegible] after [illegible] [illegible] sums of bonus as would have been paid to the man had he lived. The beneficial results of such a distribution are too obvious to need further comment, beyond the fact that homes which today are struggling for a bare existence would at least have given to them a fighting chance.

The commercial and industrial life of Canada would also benefit, as the circulation of such a large sum of money within the country would stimulate building, education and production, incidentally providing occupation for thousands who might otherwise go unemployed.

What is the Cost?

3. How much is it going to cost? This question can only be answered after a broad survey of the amounts proposed for the three classses of service multiplied by the number qualified to benefit. The resolution provides that all members of the Canadian Expeditionary forces shall benefit according to whether they served in Canada England or in an actual theatre of war (France). It will be noted that length of that service is not a qualification for a greater or lesser amount as the case may be. The scale is as follows:

For service in Canada $1,000
For service in England $1,500.
For service in France $2,000.

In other words, a man entitled to wear the "A" class badge receives $2,000; for the "B" badge $1,500; and when the attestation form shows that the man enlisted in an overseas battalion, but was not permitted to leave Canada, he shall receive $1,000.

At this juncture it will be well to remember that the man whose service was of only short duration was in the vast majority of cases discharged consequent upon wounds received at the front, and consequently suffers a greater disadvantage in his re-establishment into civil life than does his comrade who saw longer service than does his comrade who saw longer service but was fortunate enough to preserve his physical fitness.

A Fair Estimate

Authentic figures show that 100,000 members of the C.E.F. were volunteers and that 85,000 were draftees, a grand total of 550,000 who served. It is a well known fact that many men re-enlisted after discharge, thus increasing the foregoing total beyond the actual number of men, but one can only receive one bonus regardless of the number of times he enlisted. There were also a number of deserters, all included in that total, to which class there is no suggestion of the payment of any form of bonus. It must also be remembered that when most of the battalions of 1914, 1915 and 1916 were formed, and having recruited beyond their strength, a culling out process began which resulted in men being transferred to other units in process of formation. In most cases of men so transferred there were recorded as new recruits in the C.E.F., again swelling the grand total beyond the actual figures. Some men were transferred in this manner several times until they either did get overseas or were finally discharged for good; but the process referred to undoubtedly built up the grand total of 550,000. It is generally conceded, therefore, that not more than 500,000 payments of bonuses would have to be provided for, and the following table may be taken as a fair estimate:

100,000 served in Canada only	$100,000,000
100,000 did not get beyond England	$150,000,000
300,000 served in a theatre of war	$600,000,000
Total cost	$850,000,000

Where it's to Come From

4. We are then brought down to the greatest question of all: "Where is the money to come from?"

To finance such a huge proposition is a truly staggering task, as few amongst us have the faintest idea what such a colossal sum of money means. But these are the days of millions and billions. During the war we became accustomed to hear of "millions of men," "billions of dollars" and so forth, so that the terror of these phrases passes into insignificance from our impossibility to grasp what such stupendous figures actually meant. For instance, the national debt of Canada at the outbreak of the war is stated to have been $300,000,000, which amount was regarded with alarm in the country.

Since that time war has added its toll by $1,300,000,000, and it will take a further expenditure of $500,000,000 to clean up the expenditures of the war. In other words the grand total of the national debt of Canada stands today at $2,100,000,000. Confronted by these staggering figures it is little wonder that the question is repeated: "where is the money to come from?"

Let us suspend the question for a moment and look back only 12 months to the spring of 1918. Those were dark days indeed. Our enemies were making a desperate attempt to reach the channel ports of France for the purpose of dividing our forces and for the purpose of gaining greater scope for their submarine warfare against the shipping which was carrying the food and men so badly needed. This vast drive was within an ace of success, and had the purpose actually been accomplished the war would have been very far from a conclusion today, with the added misery that thousands more of our gallant men would have been sleeping in the fields of Flanders and [illegible]

Had the War Lasted

Had the war dragged on another year, or two, three, or four years more, does anyone suggest that Canada could she also can find the money to promote the bitter end for the honor of our country? Were we on the verge of bankruptcy when the armistice was signed? Not a bit of it. Canada could find the money to carry on the war: she also can find the money to promote the blessings of peace.

Should it, then, be expedient and necessary that Canada raise such a huge sum of money upon her own resources, what are the possibilities of success? Canada has the wealth. Each year nearly a billion dollars of new wealth is produced from her forests, mines and prairies. Each soldier who went overseas to battle for democracy and right has been a walking advertisement for Canada, and her name is now one of the greatest in the history of the nations, a fact that the commercial and industrial future of Canada has been enhanced a hundred old more than could possibly have happened but for the war. The demand for her produce to supply war-worn and depleted Europe is assured for years to come, adding still more to the greatness of her riches. Never fear Canada has the wealth

Something from Indemnity

And what of Germany? Shall the criminal go unpunished for his crimes shall the robber not restore that which he has pillaged? The proportion of Canada's effort surely entitles her to a generous consideration as far as indemnity is concerned. True, it may take several years for that indemnity to be paid, but if the security is any good at all, an issue of bonds to redeem the obligations of the "$2,000 bonus" could be met at their maturity by the funds to be collected from Germany.

(Continued on Page Five)

Motion Picture Fraud Exposed

(See also page 2)

WASHINGTON.—Denial of the mails and federal prosecution for inciting to riot probably will be meted out to the editors of the Moving Picture World, a New York magazine, for editorial recommendations in its current issue on the production of a coming photoplay entitled "Bolshevism on Trial."

"Secretary of Labor Wilson today wrote to Postmaster General Burleson and Attorney General Palmer, requesting that immediate action be taken against the producers of the play, as a prize commercial venture. In his letter to Mr. Burleson, the Secretary of Labor said that 'never in all my life have I seen more dangerous editorial advice. It is calculated,' he says, 'to produce violent disorder wherever the play may be advertised in the manner proposed.'"

One Big Union Principles Will Govern District 18 In Its Rejection of Order 124--Statement Made By President Christophers--General Strike Ballots To Be Returned Next Week

The District Ledger has secured from President Christophers a clear statement regarding the situation which has arisen in District 18 in connection with Order No. 124 of the Director of Coal Operations. It is not in accordance with precedent for the membership and the public as well to be so fully acquainted with all the facts but District 18 has entered upon new days. There was a time when District 18 took its cue from the Indianapolis methods and left all negotiations in the hands of the officials and treated the rank and file as a body lacking in intelligence. Today the rank and file is in the saddle and the overwhelming vote they cast in favor of the ONE BIG UNION shows that hereafter an injury to one is to be the concern of all and that dealings with coal operators or governments must be conducted in the open with all the cards on the table.

It is true that Order 124 affects only a few hundred members in reducing their wages but the ONE BIG UNION idea is not the protection only of the majority. It is further true that Order No. 124 is a direct application of arbitrary and compulsory arbitration, endorsed by the minister of labor in his refusal to consent to an investigation or to allow the miners' side of the case to be presented. No amount of camouflage can rid this important fact from an intelligent rank and file.

The Director of Coal Operators and the Labor Department have been informed that the rank and file of District 18 will not stand behind the policy committee in the rejection of Order 124. We have confidence that the rank and file will convince the Director and the Minister of Labor that the information they have is incorrect. It is necessary that they be so convinced. As we have already said "District 18 has entered upon new days." An absolutely solid front must be maintained.

There is one significant fact to which The District Ledger would direct the attention of the rank and file and that is that the few men who are advocating the swallowing of Order No. 124 and the withdrawing of support from the District Officers and Policy Committee are the same few who have worked and voted against the ONE BIG UNION. The place of such men is in the discard.

There is the glow of vitality in President Christophers telegram to Commissioner Armstrong. "In the event of a general strike," says Christophers, "we shall draw all fires in all mines throughout [illegible] one man to go out all are gone." Under the law all men have the right to refuse to work and it would be the extremest folly for fanmen, firemen, pump men and other to remain at work while the other workers quit on an issue which more intimately affects fanmen, firemen and pumpmen.

The District Ledger editor had the privilege of hearing President Christophers and Alex. Susnar address a big meeting of Gladstone Local on Tuesday night. On Monday night they spoke at Michel and have also had a meeting at Coleman and other points. The meetings are unanimous and enthusiastic in support of the rejection of the Order and it is regretable that the time is too short and the distance too great to enable all the locals to be reached before the time of taking the ballot. The following communication, however, will give some valuable information:

To the Editor of The District Ledger:

Your issue of two weeks ago contained the application of the district policy committee for an investigation into the condition of work and rate of wages paid to the men who formerly worked ten and eleven hours per day and now work only eight.

This communication was sent to the Director of Coal Operations on April 25th. On the 27th I was informed that it had been forwarded to the Director who, at that time, was in Vancouver. On the same date we received word that the Twin City mine company had posted notices of a reduction in wages to go into effect on the 1st of May, and on the following day Vice-president McFagan went up to Edmonton followed on the 20th by Secretary Browne and myself.

We succeeded in obtaining an interview with the mine manager of the Twin City mine on the 1st of May, but, as he would not even talk of, or consider the payment of the old rate of wages until the general expiration of the agreement the men ceased work on the 2nd of the month.

The Cardiff Mine at Cardiff also made a reduction in the wages of the loaders at that mine, amounting to 7c per ton, and the men at that mine agreed to work pending a decision from the Director. No decision has yet been rendered in the matter.

On the 3rd I received a wire that the men at Bankhead had gone on strike, and on the morning of the 4th I arrived in Calgary and in company with Secretary Browne had an interview with Assistant Commissioner Harrison regarding the Bankhead situation. While discussing this matter Mr. Harrison informed us that he had a reply from Mr. Armstrong relative to our application for an investigation into the conditions of work and wages of the men formerly employed ten and eleven hours, and Mr. Armstrong's reply was to the effect that he would consider the request on his return to Calgary. Mr. Harrison, however, stated that he did not know when Mr. Armstrong intended to return.

In company of Mr. Harrison I went to Bankhead on the morning of the 5th and after a mass meeting of the Bankhead Local it was agreed, that if Mr. Armstrong agreed to an investigation as requested the men at Bankhead would return to work pending the findings of the Committee. Mr. Harrison at that time asked me if I would give a guarantee that the men would abide by the decision reached by the committee. I told him I could not do this, but that the evidence that was submitted would be made public and if we were wrong in our contention then the public would be the best judges in the matter.

Mr. Harrison then sent a wire to Mr. Armstrong regarding the decision of the men at Bankhead and on the 6th received a wire from Mr. Armstrnog saying that he would consider our request on his return to Calgary. On enquiring as to the probable date of his return we were informed that on one knew. Mr. Armstrong's incumbency of the office of Director of Coal Operations is supposed to expire on the declaration of peace, and it looked to your district officers as though the request for an investigation was being deliberately stalled in the hopes that peace would be signed in the near future, and in consequence the following telegram was sent to Mr. Armstrong:

May 6th, 1919.

"W. H. Armstrong,
815 Bower Bldg, Vancouver, B.C.

"Unless you can assure me by noon tomorrow that the investigation asked for will be held, I shall summon the policy Committee for the purpose of calling a general strike. In event of a general strike being declared we shall draw all fires in all mines throughout the district."

(Signed) P. M. Christophers.

This wire was sent because we considered that a climax had been reached in the dispute, and though the Director could name any date he might see fit to hold an enquiry, unless we were assured of an enquiry being held, the strength of the organization would be thrown away in a series of small isolated strikes which would render the organization impotent in the near future.

In reply to this wire the following was received from Mr. Armstrong:

Vancouver, B.C., May 6th.

P. M. Christophers,
St. Regis Hotel, Calgary.

"Have wired your demands to the Minister of Labor and have asked him to wire reply to Mr. Harrison."

(Signed) W. H. Armstrong

We now had the spectacle of the Director passing the buck to the Minister of Labor and on the 7th we received the following from Mr. Harrison:

"The following telegram has been received from the Minister of Labor which I am forwarding to you for you information:

'Mr. Armstrong's wire received. Recognition and acceptance of his recent order by all parties is necessary if government supervision in District 18 is to be of any use. Mr. Armstrong was assured that the government would require compliance with his orders because it was in accord of the parties interested. Consent to further investigation is not consistent, and unless the employees comply with Mr. Armstrong's orders they will have to accept full responsibility [illegible]

(Signed) T. L. Harrison.

Here we have compulsory arbitration in its worst forms. We have evidence to submit which the arbiter refuses to accept, and still we are to be forced to accept his decision. This could of course not be accepted unless we wished to forego the most vital principles for which we were organized, and the following reply was sent to Mr. Harrison:

Dear Sir:— Re No. 399.

"Yours of today containing a copy of a telegram from the Minister, re the above, is to hand and contents duly noted.

In reply I may say that, I presume, that the Minister was informed that we had evidence to offer in connection with the dispute which it was impossible to present to the Director of Coal Operations previous to his recent order being issued.

"If the Minister was in possession of this information, then the only possible conclusion for us to arrive at is, that there are some other reasons than those stated for the refusal to receive the evidence and investigate the disputed points.

"It has been on several occasions brought to your notice, that orders issued from your office have not been carried into effect by some of the operators in this district, and apparently no effort has been made to compel the operators to comply with them, I wished like also to bring to your notice at this time that orders which were in our favor and against the interests of the operators, have been changed without this office having been notified of any intention of so doing. If these facts are placed before the public, as I feel that we shall be compelled to do in self-defense, that the commission has absolutely refused to accept evidence that we have to offer in connection with the dispute, I fail to see where the commission can in the future sustain its present stand of giving each side a square deal.

"I am placing these facts before you because I personally think we cannot recede from the position we have taken in asking for an investigation. I am personally sorry that we have reached a point from which it seems that neither side to the dispute can recede.

In conclusion allow me to remain.

Yours Sincerely,

P. M. Christophers"

In connection with what is contained in the above letter it may at this time be well to enumerate some of the Orders which the operators in some mines are not putting into effect.

The operators in the Cardiff field have never paid the H.C. of L. awards and to all appearances the Commission is powerless to compel them to do so, nor are they putting Order 124 into effect and the Cardiff Collieries has posted notices to that effect, yet we do not hear of any action to compel them to do so.

Orders were issued on the Rosedale mine several months ago but never yet put into effect although the attention of the Commission has been repeatedly called to the fact.

The Policy Committee on the 8th inst. and after fully considering the question decided to take a *referendum on the order*, and advised the membership to reject it. it may be stated by some that the order says: "*This order shall not create any precedent for the future.*" but, I personally think that all orders coming from the commissioners' office will create a precedent if accepted and no one can gainsay the fact that if the order is accepted in the terms of the Minister of Labor, we accept compulsory arbitration, *from which*, it will be a hard fight to ever again free ourselves.

P. M. CHRISTOPHERS

Brazen Conspiracy to Provoke Riots by Use of Red Flag to Boost False Photo-Play Misrepresenting Socialism is Exposed---Managers of Movie Shows Instructed to Place Red Flags at Conspicuous Places and to Hire Soldiers to Tear Them Down

(From The Appeal to Reason)

Lies for profit! Sensationalism for profit! Mob violence for profit! These might furnish appropriate sub-titles for this article. For overwhelming evidence is before us that the reactionary interests, in their desperate efforts to prevent social justice, propose to embark upon a comprehensive, carefully calculated campaign of deliberate and damnable falsehood, sensationalism and excitation to mob violence. The purpose is to link Bolshevism and Socialism together in the most odious and repulsive form, and to stir up all the vicious passions of the unthinking populace against these artificial bogies.

From several widely different sources we have had brought forcibly to our attention the past few days how extensively the forces of reaction have planned to operate. The program is outlined in cold print, where the common people of the nation would perhaps never see it; but those who read the Appeal will be made aware of this reactionary conspiracy, because the Appeal makes it a business to find out such things and expose them fully.

The Moving Picture World is our first exhibit in the exposure of the lying agencies of capitalism. This is a professional and trade journal that circulates, as its title suggests, in the moving picture world. In an issue of the Moving Picture World that has just appeared on the newsstands, confidential advice is given to moving picture managers how to "work up" excitement and interest over a photo-play that is soon to be flashed on the movie screens of the country—a play that purports to "show up" Bolshevism and Socialism, picturing the Socialists in a hideous and horrible light as veritable devils capable of the darkest deeds. This photo-play is to be a masterpiece of mendacity. It will not represent actual events or conditions. No real scenes of Bolshevik or Socialist activity will be shown. The whole rotten story is simply the envenomed product of the wild, unfettered imagination of a Socialist hater, Thomas Dixon, the preacher-novelist who has as little regard for the truth as any man living in these states. The photo-play is based upon this lurid and libelous novel, "Comrades," which many of our readers may have seen. It deals with an imaginary colony established by Socialists, and portrays all sorts of imaginary wickedness and perversion supposed to be characteristic of Socialism. The scenes for this play are to be arranged on the Florida coast.

This play has two objects: to create prejudice and passionate hatred against Socialism among the millions of movie fans throughout the country—that is, among the masses of the plain people—and to make profits for the producers of the play and the managers of moving picture houses that display it. To accomplish these two objects, to debauch the public mind and to fill their pockets with the plethoric fees of falsehood, this unscrupulous reactionary crew will stop at nothing. The Moving Picture World "tips off" movie managers, tells them how to engineer an unique advertising campaign.

The big idea is to get the whole community stirred up—get the people excited, get them to arguing, get their passions aroused, play upon their prejudice and hate. Curiously enough (but not so curious when you reflect upon it) the ministers in each community are to be induced to pause in their preachments of the Christian gospel of good will among men that they may help to further this hate campaign. For several weeks in advance of the appearance of this anti-Bolshevik, anti-Socialist play the ministers will be asked to preach sermons denouncing all things socialistic and radical. They will be requested to use all their peculiar genius for portraying the horrors of hell, in portraying the horors of Socialism.

Of course the press will not be overlooked. The press is recognized as the greatest instrument for advertising purposes. The Moving Picture World advises the local movie manager to start a controversy in the local papers on the question of Bolshevism and Socialism; if he is too ignorant to write anything on the subject, it is suggested that he persuade some one to write articles for him. The idea for the manager or his hired press agent to "write a couple of letters attacking the socialistic theory," and then, it is stated, "there is almost certain to be a reply from some local high thinker." After several weeks of such controversy the time will be ripe for the announcement of the coming photo-play. The people will then be roused to the right pitch, and may be expected to patronize the imposture liberally.

But the winning card in the conspiracy is to bring the red flag into use as an advertising "stunt." **The Moving Picture World tells the movie screen managers to "put up red flags about the town and hire soldiers to tear them down if necessary." Then they should distribute "flaming handbills" advertising the anti-Bolshevik, anti-Socialist play and stating clearly that it is not "an argument for anarchy." By this time the community will no doubt be in a state of wildest excitement—that, at least, is the hope of these profit-inspired plotters against the peace and order of American communities. Perhaps the red flag "stunt" will result in street riots; there may be fierce fights; somebody may be killed; the flag business will of course be blamed upon the Socialists, and there may be a lynching or two—you never can tell—and if this bloody climax should ensue, then the advertising campaign of these lying vultures will be complete. Everybody will want to see the picture in that case!**

The Moving Picture World makes it plain that the object is to thoroughly film-flam the public. It particularly cautions movie managers to impress upon the people that this photo-play "is not a fake-up story to [illegible] merely refrain from saying that it is. You must SHOUT THE FACT that it is the story of a socialistic experiment." That is to say, lie, lie strongly, lie thoroughly. Make the people believe that this play shows Socialism in action. Leave no possible opening for the truth to creep in. The article in the Moving Picture World goes on as follows:

TELLS ADVERTISING "STUNTS."

"The newspaper work should begin well in advance of the showing, if possible through a controversy on Socialism. Let the management write a couple of letters attacking the socialistic theory and linking it up with Bolshevism. There is almost certain to be a reply from some local high thinker. Then the battle is on.

"Work gradually to the conversion that Socialism will not be possible in this or the succeeding generation because people are not yet prepared for liberty such as Socialism aims at. Later work in allusion to the feature of the limited experiment made by Upton Sinclair some years ago at Halcyon Hall, where the community idea fell because all wanted to live without working. All of this should be worked under a pseudonym.

"Then come out under your own signature and approach the controversy for the first time, telling of 'Comrades,' by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, and adding that you will shortly show a play drawn from the book which gives the result which has attended every such movement in history. Then start your straight advertising campaign. If you can write cleverly or get someone to do it for you, you can run for a couple of weeks in the local daily, without ever suggesting that the discussion has any advertising intent.

"Bolshevism is the question of the hour. It has spread to every town and village. In some places its adherents do not dare openly discuss the matter, but they may have the courage to engage in an anonymous discussion. In the larger places you will find circles openly run. You will find no lack of opponents in the larger towns. Save all of the clippings for lobby work when your open campaign starts.

"You can get the ministers to take this question up. The subject is timely and most ministers know that a well-advertised topic will draw the crowds. Announce the sermon on your screen for three or four days in advance.

"This can be done before you start your campaign or perhaps the minister will be willing to preach on the topic the Sunday before your opening, in which case take the advertising for the church directly into your house advertising. Have a lobby frame announcing that the Rev. John Blank will preach on this powerful play at the First Christian Church.

"If you have any factories in town do not overlook the suggestion at the top of page nine of the press book. There is not a factory owner who is not at least secretly afraid of the growth of Bolshevism, and he has cause for fear. Go to him with the private viewing or even with a good talk on the film and he will buy blocks of seats for his employees and their families."

The final touches is a revelation of the uses to which this false photo-play will be put. There is no doubt that the factory owner will be the best source of revenue. He is always interested in any brand of mental chloroform for his workers. It is certain that if the movie manager goes to him "with the private viewing or even with a good talk on the film, he will buy blocks of seats for his employes and their families." Surely he wouldn't miss such a grand chance to humbug his wage slaves. He needs such things in his business. He will be the most effective booster for the picture. If it should be—this is perhaps a wild supposition, but we use it for an illustration—if it should be that the local ministers or the local press prove recalcitrant and unwilling to join in the advertising campaign, a word from the factory owner who contributes to the church collections and controls newspaper advertising will undoubtedly be more than sufficient to remove any such possible, though not probable, obstacles. Depend upon it, the factory owner will be on the job. He may even consent to bear the whole expense, including the putting up of flags and the hiring of soldiers to tear them down. Perhaps it would be too much to ask him to pay the funeral expenses of any chance victims of mob violence; this last item of expenditure would not be necessary for the success of the picture. Once a few mobs are set into operation and a number of victims made, the trick will be turned.

Every reader of the Appeal should watch for this play's appearance in your town. You can tell several weeks in advance when it is due to appear, because you have the "dope" on the preliminary advertising campaign that will be pulled off. When the ministers begin to aim their poisoned arrows of vituperation at Socialism, when the local papers begin to give space to anti-Socialist tirades, when red flags begin to appear around the town or city and indignant soldiers tear them down and somebody starts a scrap and the local papers point to the treason of the "damned" Socialists, you'll know by these signs that Thomas Dixon's great flim-flam picture is coming. Show your friends and neighbors this article. See that the people in your community understand this play and the happenings that are planned to precede its appearance. You can help to destroy the effectiveness of this malicious, lying attack upon Socialism. When you explain this play to your fellow workers, they may not be so readily inveigled into paying a dime to see it.

The article in the Moving Picture World is not the only evidence of the campaign of violence and falsehood that is being directed against the Socialists. You must bear in mind that the Socialists, who used to be called "anarchists," are now called "Bolshevists" instead. By spreading the most lurid lies about Bolshevism, and then by **branding the Socialists as Bolshevists, the agents of reaction hope to frighten the people into rejecting all radical ideas. They also hope to intimate the Socialists into silence and inactivity by threatening them with slaughter and assassination. There is plainly a deliberate, well-planned movement on foot to encourage wholesale violence against all citizens who dare to condemn the crimes of capitalism and to espouse openly the cause of individual liberty. You have read the scheme of the moving picture magnates. Now read this violent incendiary editorial taken from the Paragould (Ark.) Daily Press, filled with the most brazen and lawless incitements to malice and murder:**

"When you read the big headlines today and marvel at the progress Bolshevism has made in Europe, don't make the mistake of believing that the trail of the serpent is confined exclusively to the other side of the ocean. Right here in Paragould—today—we have men with sour stomachs and addled brains who are preaching the blessings of Bolshevism, men who have been protected by the government they are supposed to serve, but who secretly and even openly are advocating a flannel-mouthed brand of propaganda such as that which is bathing Europe in innocent blood. Two men in particular, whose names have been set aside for future reference when the climax is reached, are boasting of their adherence to Bolshevism. They were Socialists, or thought they were, until something worse bobbed up, and now they are hammer and tongues for Bolshevism. They are howling that the world is oppressed by capitalism. They boast that former industrial captains, men of wealth, education and refinement, are today serving as hod carriers in Moscow, while the former street-sweepers are riding in automobiles, smoking high-class Turkish cigarettes and are permitted to sleep with the former wives of the "classes." The Bolshevists are adhering to the theory that woman is public property and that there is no private ownership. Following out this practice, in certain parts of benighted Russia all marriage contracts have been annulled and man again has become a roving-[illegible]

"It is a FACT that Bolshevism is being preached, and preached with great emphasis, right here in Paragould. And it is a fact that the war is not over, and that men who call themselves good citizens should see to it that a liberal amount of tar and a free use of feathers is at hand, and if this does not suffice, it is time to bring the automatic shotgun into play and fill [illegible] blood that is worth something to the community. These dirty rats that go about preaching Bolshevism, by their own acts, place themselves outside the pale of governmental protection. They are entitled to no better consideration than the unlicensed cur and might just as well be shot on sight and have their miserable existence ended. The people of Paragould are not going to put up with this practice. All laws enacted by the government for the suppression of sabotage and anarchy as war measures are in effect today, just as they were during actual progress of the war. Signing the armistice did not end the war. Until the peace treaties have been agreed upon and subscribed to, war is a technical condition, if not a practical reality.

"The Bolshevists should keep this fact before them, and remember what happened to Eugene V. Debs and other enemy sympathizers. It is just as dangerous to the peace and happiness of the nation to harbor within its borders men who are attempting to tear down its structures as it is to have a nation arrayed in open hostilities. Germany, as an avowed enemy of the United States, is not as dangerous as the Bolshevists right here in Paragould, and at other points in Arkansas. While they are in the minority, they have teeth and claws, and their fangs are full of poison more deadly than gas used by hellish Huns. They are spies within our own borders. We permit them to learn our methods and to understand our ideals, and they do all within their power to turn the government over to anarchists and public plunderers. Bolshevism is being organized in Paragould TODAY. Shall it spread, or shall the free men of the city, who have wives and daughters whom they would protect—whose virtue they would not have peddled out in order to make a holiday for ruffianism and afford the blacklegs nine hours of sensual satisfaction each week—rise up in sufficient force to blot out the contagion before it gets a footing?

SUGGESTS RIFLE CLUBS

It is timely to again suggest that General Lloyd England's request for the creation or rifle clubs in all of the counties of the state is a pertinent one. The finest method of dealing with Bolshevism, aside from the sawed-off shotgun, which is effective at close range, is the machine gun or the new Springfield. There are several hundred boys in the county now, or soon will be, who are rather expert with these instruments of modern civilization, and, to use an expression of Arthur Guy Empey's, would delight in 'treating 'em rough.' If there is one thing more than another that a returned soldier delights in, it is pumping steel-jacketed bullets at a Bolshevist. Hunting Germans is a mild form of pastime, but pattering the Bolls is real pleasure. Dozens of Paragouldians would take advantage of the very first opportunity to join a rifle club if they felt the time would ever come for a brush with Bolshevists.

"No man's daughter or wife is safe so long as even the seeds of Bolshevism are permitted to be sown. We are all contemptible cowards so long as we permit this form of governmental mania to even be whispered, much less talked boldly in public places. The citizen who has no more self-respect them to stand on the street corner and allow these Bullshevists to uphold the doctrine of Lenine and Trotsky is himself an arrant shirker, and should also be classed either as a moral and physical weakling, a lunatic or an enemy to the U. S. A.

"Let's get astride our energy, shift our aggressiveness to high gear and start the rifle club to work. The first man who detects a real dyed-in-the-wool Bolshevist engaged in the dissemination of propaganda and fails to call hi mto time should be adjudged guilty of treason and dealt with, while the said Bolshevist should be made to face a firing squad at forty paces. This is no time to light matche sand imagine, just for the sake of argument, that patriotic winds will blow out the flames before they spread to your neighbor's haystack. Men who have families and who love their homes; men who appreciate the blessings of free citizenship under the flag of the greatest republic on the face of the earth, should stop and consider these facts, and try to determine in his own mind just how far he could be sure of shooting out the black in the eyes of a Bolshevist.

"Let the slogan be: "Treat 'Em Rough."

The Paragould paper and its editor are not important except as they influence their immediate community and are typical of a very general attitude revealed in a considerable portion of the press. Is such an attitude typical? Let our readers all over the United States note the expressions of the capitalist press, and judge for themselves. True, ordinarily the purpose is not so plainly stated as in this Arkansas paper. The Arkansas editor blurts out his incendiary intent; other editors, more skilled in the art of words, resort to ingenious innuendo and efficient suggestion. But one and all strive to create an ignorant prejudice, an unreasoning hatred against Socialism and all radical movements which they lump together under the label of Bolshevism. One and all denounce Socialism and put forth covert though easily understood intimations that stern measures are required to suppress the "Bolshevists." The Appeal makes the solemn and deliberate charge that the tone of a very large and viciously influential portion of the American press is calculated to foster violence against Socialists and to make utterly impossible a fair and reasoned discussion and settlement, through lawful and peaceable political channels, of the great social problems that press upon us in these restless and turbulent times. We leave it to our readers to determine in their own judgment whether this tone is deliberately and knowingly used with the specific object of fostering violence and preventing fair discussion.

Repeat "Free Love" Lie

That lie about the Russian "nationalization of women"! How

(Continued on Page Three)

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The District Ledger

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Many miners on the spare link.

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Brazen Conspiracy To Provoke Riots By Red Flag

(Continued from Page Two)

it persists in flaunting its false face. The Arkansas editor greedily seizes upon it to lend spice to his tirade. Don't think that this lie is confined to circulation by Arkansas editors, however. It is still being published in alleged respectable journals, although it has been many times crushingly refuted. The Saturday Evening Post has an article by Alfred Noyes, the English poet, in which this lie is seriously repeated and said to be based upon "authenticated reports." The Saturday Evening Post has a great reputation as a conservative journal, and it may be presumed that its editor knows something about the importance of accuracy in honest journalism. We can only assume that he is inconceivably careless in what he permits to appear in the pages of the Post, or that he wittingly connives at the publication of falsehoods. In another article in the same issue of the Post—an article on the general strike in Seattle in January of this year—we find another ridiculous lie. This article speaks of the Seattle general strike being planned "during those three overheated days wherein Lenine and Trotzky tarried in the city's midst, en route to Russia." Now the editor of the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. George Horace Lorimer, should know well enough that neither Lenine nor Trotzky was ever in the city of Seattle, and could not have planned any general strike there. The editor of the Post should know that Lenine never was as far west as Chicago even, and that he left America for Russia from the port of New York City, and that he was held up at Halifax by the British authorities until President Wilson, at the request of Kerensky, asked that he be permitted to proceed to Russia. These facts are well known to many persons, yet the Saturday Evening Post ignores them. Really, there is no mouthpiece of the present order, it seems, that will hesitate to stoop to the meanest lie to discredit Socialism.

Violence everywhere is being urged or used, not by the Socialists, not by those who advocate a change in the industrial system, but by the reactionaries, by those who are determined to preserve the present industrial system at all cost. The reactionaries talk loud about respecting law and order, yet they are the very first to break the law and disturb order when it serves their bigoted purpose. The Industrial Workers of the World come to Sioux City, Iowa, to hold a convention, and the mayor of the city, elected by the labor union men, extends them a welcome and gives them an address in which he counsels fairness to all sides and informs them that as long as they respect the laws and keep the peace they can have the comon right of free speech. The mayor of Sioux City spoke in the name of the law, he was upholding the law, yet the reactionary elements of the city started trouble—they denounced the mayor publicly, the sheriff of the county joined in the attack upon the mayor and with a hundred and fifty deputies at his back marched to the I. W. W. headquarters and closed the place. Here is defiance of the law, here is violation of order, not from the labor agitators, but from so-called "respectable" citizens. At the same time Wm. Z. Foster, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, writes in the labor press that in Pennsylvania towns dominated by the influence of the Steel Trust organizers for the American Federation are not permitted to carry on their work or to hold meetings.

It is plain that the policy of violent antagonism and suppression is being carried out against all organizations that in any way represent the demand for a new social order. "Unionism, Socialism, Bolshevism," are made a combined target for calumny and even open force. The press supports these lawless manifestations of reaction, gleefully gives generous space to every lie against labor, and simultaneously suppresses the truth about the revolutionary happenings that are the consuming interest of the intelligent world today. Upton Sinclair, on another page of this issue of the Appeal, tells now the Los Angeles capitalist press suppresses the truth. The press in every other city is of similar caliber and contents. Columns for buncombe, but not one inch for truth—such is the fitting motto of the capitalist press.

Note well this fact: Violence is being openly advocated against Socialists, every defaming canard that the slimy mind of slander can invent is being industriously spread abroad, the organization of rifle clubs is being counseled, managers of moving picture shows are advised to put up red flags and hire men in the uniform of the United States army to tear them down, activities and agitations that may conceivably culminate in mob violence are being carried on without concealment, and the United States government, the state governments, the county governments, the city governments, every official down to the township road overseer and the village dog catcher, maintains an absolute silence and a supine attitude in face of these incendiary efforts. Yet let a Socialist or labor paper utter the faintest whisper of cirticism against any official of the government, against any condition prevailing in our society, and see how snaringly it is pounced upon. The Appeal says plainly—and it says it for all to heed and remember—that if violence occurs in any American community, the reactionary upholders of the present order will be responsible. The Socialists are peaceful propagandists. They have a right to carry on their propaganda in this country. Upon the heads of those who would forcibly suppress them, without semblance of law, let the condemnation for any possible future violence wholly rest.

O. B. U. Bulletin No. 5

Industrial Organization of Labor In Great Britain

The following extracts are taken from an article by Leland Olds, appearing in the April 19 number of "The Nation," New York. We especially commend this article to the attention of those of our opponents who have contended that the proposal to form One Big Union of all wage-earners, organized along the lines of industry instead of craft, is merely the product of certain iresponsible radicals in Western Canada, and that the proposal is unworkable, and will only result in disrupting the trade union movement, etc., etc.

Our answer has been that the new form of organization is the result of the changing methods of production in industry, that the craft form of organization is no longer able to obtain for the workers those improvements in their material conditions necessary for their existence and well-being, and that the same changes in the methods of production that compelled the 250 trade union delegates at the Calgary Convention to adopt a new line of action, are taking place all over the world. However, we will let the following article on conditions in Great Britain speak for itself. We only regret that lack of space prevents us from coupling up with the following article a statement of the development of industrial unionism in Australia, where the One Big Union is definitely established.

THE TEMPER OF BRITISH LABOR

(By Leland Olds).

In order to see the British industrial situation in its true perspective, we must consider the Labor movement in England with reference to its effect upon modern machine production. From this point of view there can be no doubt that it had been a real burden upon industry. Organized before the automatic machine began the reduction of all factory labor to a single semi-skilled level, the craft unions had for years been enforcing certain rules which held up normal advance of modern machine production. The labor movement had, in fact, served to protect the skilled worker against this very levelling process; it had maintained him in what might be termed a privileged position. By the rules of these skilled-trade organizations the introduction of certain automatic machines was forbidden, modern efficiency methods were prohibited, a limit to the production of the individual worker was tacitly admitted, and certain processes were reserved for the skilled workers. In short, trade unionism in England aimed primarily at guaranteeing the skilled worker a position at fair terms against the competition of the unskilled worker as the more tender of a high-speed automatic machine. Only in the great organizations composing the Triple Alliance could one find anything approaching industrial unionism.

But the English industrial situation prior to the war was really out of date. High-speed modern industry was marching on, and the productivity of British labor was falling far behind that of such nations as Germany and the United States.

Government Intervention

The war, with its tremendous appetite for the products of great munition plants, forced the issue. It offered the employing class a plausible excuse for bringing English industry up to date. **Under the guise of patriotism the Employers' Association called upon the trade unions to surrender all the concessions which had been forced from employers by a generation of hard-driven bargains.** Both sides knew that this would be a dangerous blow to the craft-union movement, that it would cause the skilled worker to sink back into the great sea of the unprivileged, and unprotected proletariat. As a result, the employers were unable to accomplish their purpose except **through the agency of the Government.** The Committee on Production, appointed for this purpose, reported that the national emergency required the giving up by labor of its right to strike, of its right to oppose the introduction of the latest efficiency machines and methods, and of its right to maintain lines of demarcation between various groups of workers. The trade-union executives had agreed to co-operate with the Government in the conduct of the war; they were, therefore, bound to accept these conditions.

Old Trade-Union Effectiveness Destroyed

There was a semblance of voluntary sacrifice for the good of the nation in the Treasury Agreement of March, 1915; but the real objects were obtained by the Munitions Act, through which the conditions **recommended by the Employers' Association,** and later by the Committee on Production, **were given the force of the law.** Violation of any of these new conditions became a penal offence, and special tribunals were constituted to try cases under the act; violation of factory rules likewise became a penal offence; and finally the right of the worker to move freely from one employer to another was curtailed. In short, **the effectiveness of the old trade-union organization had been destroyed;** the modern machine process with its homogenous proletariat was advancing. It is true that the Government promised the restoration of these privileges after the war; but only the blind failed to see that once British industry had been brought into line with the tendencies of world industry, it could not be turned back.

Organization Along Industrial Lines

The employers had thus secured the right to press labor to the limit of production. Henceforth there would be but one class of general factory labor, machine tenders, to be used as instruments of the community. A great supply of such labor would exist after the war—a sure guarantee of cheap production.

The change must have come inevitably in the course of years, **for the automatic machine will not be gainsaid. The day of the great machine proletariat is coming.** But the war and the employers' war legislation have hastened the process in England. The Munitions Act, dubbed the "Slave Act" by British workers, marks not only the decline of British trade unionism, but also the beginning of **new organization along industrial lines.**

The Shop Steward

The shop committees have begun a new organization of labor. The shop steward had been a minor official of the craft organization, attending simply to petty adjustments between members of his craft and the shop foreman. But a committee of shop stewards **ceased to be a craft organization,** and a delegated works committee of these shop stewards **represented many crafts in a given industry.** Here was the neucleus of a new **industrial organization.** The workers no longer looked ao the trade-union executives to attend to their interests. Several successful strikes were organized and managed by these new committees of shop stewards. Shop committees were organized—with telegraphic code and a corps of motor despatch riders. **Employers, trade union executives and the Government** all recognized the menace, and presented a **united front** against this **unauthorized** movement. A committee was arrested and deported, but labor was merely antagonized, and the new organization was copied widely throughout England.

Today this new industrial unity persists in large districts, even nationally. It is still opposed by the national trade-union executives, but is still able to call large strikes in spite of this opposition.

Direct industrial action is gaining converts as the only means by which the workers can achieve their immediate aims.

A GROWING DANGER

The Committee on Tariffs and Taxation of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers announces a new menace to the well-being of the people of the United States. Japan is developing cotton manufacturing to an extent that threatens to cut under American competition. It is, therefore, necessary, for the United States to come back with some kind of economic retaliation.

Japan "promises at no distant date to become a serious competitor of American mills, not only in foreign fields, but in our home markets." The Ways and Means Committee of the House will, therefore, be asked to see that "the interests of the textile industry" are properly safeguarded.

Japanese manufacturers are threatening American profits. Trade rivalries breed trade wars. Trade wars lead to military conflicts Here is a growing danger for the people of the United States as well as for the cotton manufacturing industry.—Scott Nearing.

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What are They Here For?

On the front page of The British Columbia Federationist appears a striking cartoon. It is a large (?) circled around the figure of a mounted policeman. Underneath is the query: "What are they here for?"

These are days of preached economies and of thrift stamps. These are days when we are told that rigid saving is necessary if we are to keep the wolf from the door. These are days when Ottawa is sending out warning after warning that the workers must save lest they starve and these are days when office-holders in Ottawa are paying about forty dollars a piece for "waste-paper baskets" according to the investigation into the Honorable Calder's office.

These also are the days when the returned soldiers are being lectured on the enormity of their demands when they are asking for a paltry two thousand dollars as a recompense for their having gone overseas and risked their all in a successful endeavor to overthrow German militarism and "preserve Canada for the Canadians.'

In view of all these things why is the Government of Canada going to the wasteful ridiculous expense of establishing mounted police barracks all over the country and especially in those places where the workers' organizations have strength?

The District Ledger has nothing against the men who make up the force of the R. N. W. M. P. Like the rest of us they want a "job" in order to live and a position in the mounties carries with it comfortable clothing and good shelter and in such a job there is no necessity of raising blisters on the hands or having "cricks" come into the back; neither is there any tiresome mental work or financial worries such as come to the less fortunate in other "jobs."

All the thrift stamps sold in British Columbia will not pay the expenses of the R. N. W. M. P. barracks during the coming year. It will be far from doing so when the machine guns and ammunition are paid for and the tear-gas bombs (which the Toronto Mail and Empire says are to be used on "mobs" in Canada) are purchased.

As far as The District Ledger has been able to discover the "mounties" in this part of British Columbia are likeable young men, most of whom have done their bit overseas. They have entered the R. N. W. M. P. to make their living and on entering that body they had in mind the traditions of the force as they had gleaned them from the school books and the newspapers. They believed the mounties to be organized for the purpose of protecting the defenseless against Indians, outlaws and all undesirable citizens and on coming to Fernie they have been unable to find an Indian or an outlaw and are fast learning to believe that none of our citizens are undesirable unless it should happen to be a few prostitutes who are scattering syphilis germs among the unwary youth and making it necessary to have a parents' meeting called to protect even the children in the schools.

Why, then, are the mounties in Fernie? Why are they in Lethbridge? Why are they in Vancouver? Why are they scattered all over this western country which is already well policed with provincial, county and town policemen?

There is only one answer to the question. They are here because the One Big Union of Plutocrats of Canada are afraid that the workers are not satisfied and that they may soon be making demands which will have to be met and which will mean the overthrowing of profiteering in Canada.

When a prominent politician in Ottawa was faced with the question if the mounties were put into the Canadian west for the purpose of putting a check on organized labor he replied in a half whisper, not intended for publication: "It's not so much the labor men we are afraid of as we are of the returned soldiers in the west."

There need be little fear of the "mounties interfering with the returned soldiers and still less fear of them interfering with the organized workers when the latter make it plain that they have no desire to resort to violence or destruction but simply as a mass to unite and claim that to which [illegible] of their labor. The "mounties" will never stand for being made the tools of Kaiserism either of the German or the Canadian variety.

MOYIE MINERS WILL NOT GO TO CRANBROOK

To The District Ledger:

There is going to be a celebration in Cranbrook May 24 and they are to have a rock-drilling contest. Moyie Local No. 27 received a letter asking that we take part in the drilling contest, and at our regular meeting the members decided that we take no part in Cranbrook Sports on May 24 on account of the action on March 29, when they run Mr. McKenzie out of Cranbrook. Will you kindly let Fernie and the other Locals know of the action Moyie Local took in this matter and oblige.

MOYIE MINERS UNION No. 27
Moyie, B.C.

Who Is The Agitator?

(The Critic, Vancouver)

On Monday morning The Sun printed an advertisement of the Copper Mountain Construction Co., which was a direct invitation for trouble.

The advertisement indites all and sundry who are striking for an eight-hour day as I.W.W. agitators and alien enemies, and attribute the strike to the president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

As to what influence Mr. Winch may have had in bringing on this strike, we are in ignorance. We do not approve of some of Mr. Winch's utterances, such as "there is no common ground on which employer and employee may stand," we believe there is.

If Mr. Winch is somewhat radical in his language, so is the company that inserted the advertisement referred to.

Two wrongs do not make a right

In these critical times it behooves the managements of corporations to curb their language.

Appealing to returned men and sane working men in this style does not get the company anywhere.

There are abuses in this case, on one side at least, the side of the company.

While the schedule of wages in most cases paid by this company seems eminently fair, the question to be answered is first: Are the men working on a monthly wage, working 10 hours a day? If so, these men are not receiving as large a wage as would appear from the company's statement.

Does the company consider common labor in being paid 40 cents an hour is receiving a fair wage? Men working ten hours a day receive $4.00, from which is deducted $1.20 a day for board. On account of weather conditions men lose at least four days in four weeks, working on an average five days a week; counting Snuday, the men are idle eight days in four weeks but the $1.20 a day board is charged them just the same. At the end of the month the wages due the men are as follows:

20 days' work at $4.00.....	$80.00
28 days' board at $1,20.....	33.60
	$46.40
Less hospital fees.....	1.50
	$44.90

This for ten hours' work a day.

If a man chooses to work but eight hours, the result of his labor for four weeks is as follows:

20 days work at $3.20.....	$64.00
28 days' board at $1.20.....	33.60
	$30.40
Less hospital fees.....	1.50
	$28.90

Out of these wages the men must provide working clothes, boots, etc., tobacco and other little luxuries. Should a man for any reason quit the job and return to the coast the C.P.R. takes the lions share of what is left.

The men are well within their rights in demanding an eight hour day at 50 cents an hour.

The company announce that the man may by choice work either eight or ten hours. It's Hobson's choice with the men; working eight hours at 40 cents means leaving the work after a few months with little or nothing to carry them through the winter.

Yet the management of this company has the nerve to insert really criminal advertisements in the press in order to stir up animosity toward the men who demand an eight hour day at 50 cents an hour.

At the same time classing the strikers as I.W.W.'s and alien enemies. The company says many of the men are Austrians. The question naturally arises: Why was the company satisfied to employ alien enemies in the first place? The fact is, they were glad to employ them, just so long as they got cheap labor.

Newspapers that accept and publish such advertisements prostitute themselves, and only add tinder to the flames that now threaten British Columbia.

It was an article in the Sun last July that created the incipient riot between a few returned soldiers and labor, the master hand behind it being that glorious and patriotic company the B.C. Electric, whose manager's auto was used to bring soldiers from the hospital, while other hirelings egged them on to attack any and all laboring men.

Are the returned soldiers and the sane business men of British Columbia going to stand this sort of work on the part of unbalanced managers of corporations?

Are sane men at the head of big affairs going to allow their insane colleagues to precipitate a crisis in British Columbia affairs?

Are sane men in labor organizations going to allow insane leaders to do likewise? The sane men of both parties can arrive at a common understanding. Young Mr. Coughlan has set the example, others should follow. Mr. Hardy, who has been refused a place on the Trades and Labor Council, has set an exemple to such men as can reason out these matters for themselves.

We warn the public against taking any stock in the glowing pictures of this earthly working Paradise as shown by the Copper Mountain Construction Company at Princeton.

them in forcing men to work at their

Their bombastic threats amount to nothing. They have called upon the Northwest Mounted Police to assist terms.

Uuless a great change takes place in our local economic conditions before winter, employers will be obliged to adopt the six hour day in order that all men wishing to work may obtain it. Again we say that the earth and the fulness thereof belongs to all who inhabit it at any stated period.

The Creator of it all never intended that the people should starve; there is plenty for all; but some corporations, such as the Copper Mountain Construction company, think that these natural resources belong to them, because a government has alienated them from the whole people. Things are changing very rapidly.

If a state of anarchy occurs in B.C. the people may thank the company that inserts such advertisements, and the papers that publish them.

WHAT WILL YOU DO THEN?

Industry is slowing down. Unemployment is increasing. Tens of thousands of soldiers are being demobilized each month. There are less jobs to be had inside the gate and there is a longer line outside waiting for jobs.

Your wages are good; your union is strong; but some day, when you get your envelope, you will be told—"no work for you after this week!"

What will you do then?

High wages will not help you. The union will be impotent.

You will be out of a job, and you will stay out of a job, until you can find another boss willing to hire you. The machine, on which you work, will stand there idle; your landlord will demand the rent; the children will ask for bread and you will have none to give.

You will understand, on that bitter day, that you will never be a free man until you own the machine beside which you work and the product that you create. Workers, you make the world. It is yours. Take it and be free.—Scott Nearing.

HOW THE LAW WORKS

To the District Ledger.

I am not a Prohibition crank, for I believe that every man should have the right to drink what he likes, eat what he likes, and sleep when he feels like it. If he finds out that he has accomplished all he can on this earth and finds out he is simply a rolling stone, he should have the right to shuffle off his last deck of cards, and beat it across the river Styx, where, over that is. But he has not got that right. If he was to lie in the gutter for the he would be cinched off to the Lo[illegible] cooler for vagrancy. Well, we will get to the point. I know a certain man who got away with about ten car loads of whiskey, I know others who have sold squirrel whiskey, I know some [illegible] who have sold down right good whiskey. I also know a man who sells milk and during the Flu epidemic this man never wavered during that awful time in delivering his milk to the sufferers, and I believe if it had not been for him and his companions in doing all that they could do to see that it was delivered a great many more must have died. These men had laid a little of the real stuff by them when this fake law came into existence, and during the flu used to take liberal doses of the same, and there is not the slightest doubt but what it was that, that kept these men on their feet. But to unbeknold some of this is discovered, and if some of the local powers or would be local powers, can use their influence this man will be sent over the road, but we hope and trust that the gentleman who tries this case when it comes up, will just show these people where they get off at.

CITIZEN

BANK CLERKS UNITE

The Wall Street Journal, in an article on bank clerk's wages, notes that the underlings in the financial world are among the worst paid and the most responsible of any people doing clerical work. The temptation to dishonesty under the circumstances are almost overwhelming.

Such as scandalous situation cries answer, "Our banks make large profits" answer, "Our banks make large profits and proudly point to the increase surplus for the year and the additions to capital account. But some day some one with a little brains, with his heart and courage in both hands, will unionize the bank clerks, the tellers and even the cashiers, and they will have a constructive interest in the well-advertised undivided surplus. This is not Bolshevism; it is plain common [illegible] in the interests of those who, with industry and application, will be our bankers and business men of the future."

That is plain common sense. It is the kind of thing that Tom Mooney and Eugene V. Debs have been saying all their lives. It is a fact that any intelligent worker in the modern industrial world cannot fail to recognize.

"Bank clerks, and all other workers of the world, unite!"

For once, we join voices with the Wall Street Journal, shouting in unison.—SCOTT NEARING.

"FREE" SPEECH IN CANADA

When a reference is made to "lighting a torch" there are always those who think of incendiarism and destruct. Bishop Hugh Latimer, the great English reformer, who was burned at the stake in 1555, was the first to make the statement historic. The reading of Foxe's Book of Martyrs will show how not only Latimer but many another man whose memory is deeply etched in enduring history used lurid figures of speech which were quickly and wrongfully construed into utterances of dangerous malice.

On Sunday night, May 4th, Tom Moore, president fo the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and W. J. Bruce, both members of royal commission on industrial relations, addressed a big labor meeting in the Allen Theatre, Calgary. Both were opposed to the ONE BIG UNION while the audience, to quote the Calgary Albertan were "frankly hostile to anything that did not favor the ONE BIG UNION." Here is one paragraph we quote complete from the Albertan's report:

"A speaker, a stranger in Calgary, said he had travelled all through the States, and he was glad to see, that after hearing all the seethings and rumblings all over the continent, that it was breaking out in Calgary. He said the sentiment as shown here, was indicative of labor as any place in the country. He urged the audience on toward the ONE BIG UNION. Never mind displaceing a few small cogs in the machinery, for they were putting in new wheels where necessary. On, brothers, on, he cried; as the cheers rolled around the hall. 'You will light a torch in Canada that will never go out, and on every hill on the continent, the answering signal will go forth.' The speaker was cheered to the echo, and the audience wanted him to speak again."

And then there came a sequel to the story. The "stranger of Calgary" proved to be a man by the name of Benjamin Legere, a member of "The Bird of Paradise company" which had played in Calgary and was booked in Lethbridge. On the arrival of the company in Lethbridge Legere was arrested by the mounted police and taken to the barracks where he was found to have in his possession a copy of Lenine's banned book, "Political Parties in Russia." It is also alleged that Legere was a member of the I.W.W. He was brought before the magistrate and then put in the provincial jail until Wednesday of this week. Up to the moment of writing this article we have not learned what further punishment, if any, was meted out to Legere.

We know nothing whatever regarding Legere further than his utterances at the Calgary meeting and what we learn in the press regarding his arrest. It is evident, however, that his reference to lighting a torch in Canada led to his seeing the interior of a Canadian jail and may possibly lead to more intensive punishment. These are days when one must be careful of the thoughts one thinks or the language one uses. Those who have the "enforcement of the law" in their hands are serving masters whose heart beats are those of big business and who are blind to the teachings of history. It might do some of these masters and some of these "law enforcers" good service to read Foxe's Book of Martyrs and other historical works for therein they would learn that suppressors of liberty and curtailers of free speech must give way to the ever-progressing, though slowly-moving mass of seekers after liberty. The truth can only be supressed for a season and those who would suppress the truth or attempt to stand in the way of an awakening working class marching towards its emancipation from wage slavery are not justified in contemplating a pleasant future.

WHAT THE MOUNTIES ARE DOING

"Control of Enemy Alien Situation Their Duty" says Calgary Paper

It is impossible to state exactly the number of members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police now on duty in Alberta, said Inspector Spaulding, in charge of the Calgary division of the mounties, this morning, with reference to the necessity of increasing the force, as stated in dispatches from Ottawa this morning. The Ottawa dispatch stated that "there were 250 men assigned to Alberta, but Inspector Spaulding says that "there are certainly no more than that number," the inference being that there are considerable less

The reason for the uncertain number and strength of the force is due to the fact that members are largely being selected from the former members who went overseas and are now returning in small parties; also, because whereas the force formerly had to do only with administration in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon it is now spread over the entire Canadian west from Port William to the Pacific coast, including Manitoba and British Columbia.

Further than this, Inspector Spaulding declined to make any comment. It is a matter of record, however, that while the authorized strength of the R.N.W.M.P. is a maximum of 1,200, it rarely was ever fully recruited up to more than 400 under the old conditions. It is also a fact, though officials will not discuss it, that the Mounties are not doing any federal or provincial police work at the present time, except in the national parks. Such matters as enforcement of the various liquor acts are being left entirely to the provincial and local authorities. Meanwhile, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police are largely concerning themselves with investigation into and control of the alien enemy situation in the west, which is considerably greater than the average person thinks.

Scott Nearing's Weekly Letter On U. S. Conditions

The people of the United States are beginning to get the flavor of political prisoners and political prisons. The prison treatment accorded to some members of the I.W.W. and to some Conscientious Objectors has been atrocious. The women suffragists who picketed the White House with their demands for the passage of the Suffrage Amendment were subjected to every indignity by the police of Washington and by the jail officials at Occoquan. Many of the political prisoners, however, have met with kindness and consideration. Mrs. Kate O'Hare, the descendant of an honored American family; a mother of four splendid children; a widely known and much beloved lecturer writer for the American Socialist Movement; internationally famous as a socialist organizer, writes her Easter letter from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., where she is serving a term of five years for a speech that she made in North Dakota in 1917.

Her cell is not so bad, she says. She has been able to arrange it rather neatly with bed linen sent by several of her friends. However, "there are 80 girls here, and there is not a book a magazine or a particle of reading matter supplied to the women." Mrs. O'Hare, therefore, requests that new books be sent to her direct from publishers, as the rules of the penitentiary do not permit inmates to receive second-hand books.

The kitchen is three blocks from the women's dining room, so that everything is stone cold by the time it reaches the women prisoners. Things that do not require cooking may be sent in from the outside, and Mrs. O'Hare writes, "Tell the women comrades that I will be very glad to have any sort of home-made jam, jellies and pickles—in fact anything that is put up in small containers. Tell Mrs. Wagner to send me some of her nice cookies and the Jewish comrades to send me a box of Matzos."

Some of the women prisoners at Jefferson City find it difficult to do the necessary "stint" of work. Mrs. O'Hare reports that she has had no trouble in that direction. "The work in the factory does otn trouble me at all. I understand that I have broken all records for beginners in making jumpers. I feel a little stiff and sore, but it is nothing serious. I feel sure that I will be able to make the 'task' by next month, which is 55 jumpers each." Appparently, Comrade Kate is, in a way, to succeed as admirably at jumper making as she has succeeded at Socialist lecturing.

Official opposition to Socialism in the United States is gaining ground. The Board of Education of the city of New York has gone on record, through Dr. J. L. Tildsley, associate superintendent in charge of high schools, against the employment of Socialists. At a meeting where the activities of the Teachers' Union were being discussed Dr. Tildsley sad, "No person who adheres to the Marxian program, the program of the Left Wing of the Socialist Party in this country, should be allowed to become a teacher in the public school system, and if discovered to be a teacher should be compelled to sever his connection with the school system, for it is impossible for such a person to carry out the purpose of the public schools as set forth by Commissioner Finnigan that the public school of any country should the expression of the country's ideals, the purpose of its institutions, and the philosophy of its life and government."

At the same time, a group of College Professors at the University of Illinois has organized "College Professors' Local No. 1," and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The President, Prof. A. C. Cole, said: "We have been dubbed a 'sitting room soviet.' Our job in organizing is to provide opportunity for democratic expression among members of the faculty. Just at present we shall make no demands on our employers.'

Three workers charged with "starting a revolution" have been arrested in Seattle Washington. The arrest grew out of the general strike which recently tied up the industries of the city for five days. The arrests were made on the ground that the "International Weekly," which was sold on the streets of Seattle during the general strike, contained articles indictable under a law which renders guilty persons liable to punishment by as much as fifteen years' imprisonment. The police of Philadelphia, not to be outdone by those of Seattle, arrested sixteen girls for distributing a circular demanding "general amnesty or general strike," and calling upon the workers to make an effective May Day demonstration.

It is becoming daily more evident that the public officials intend to crush the growing militant labor movement. Equally aggressive is the attitude of the labor movement itself. The rank and file of the American Federation of Labor are far more radical than the leadership. Oppressive government measures are awakening farmers and laborers alike to the crisis in America's struggle for industrial liberty. New papers are being launched and new unions continually organized. Everywhere there is manifested a tendency of the younger element in the American Labor Movement to take the control out of the hands of officialdom.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN TO DOCK ABOUT MAY 24

OTTAWA, May 13.—The Transport Empress of Japan, which sailed from Vladivostok on May 9 with 838 members of the Canadian Siberian expeditionary force on board, will probably dock at Vancouver on May 24.

NORTHERN HOTEL
INVITES YOUR PATRONAGE.
Alberta readers of The District Ledger will find it to their advantage when visiting Fernie to stop at the Northern. They will find it cosy and home-like.

HIGH CLASS CAFE

ALWAYS OPEN

License No. 10-1770
High Class Day and Night Cafe in Connection
European and American Rates. See Us for Special Rates
Phone 29 Private Booths

Nugget Jewelry

Come in and see the most beautiful display of Solid Gold Nugget Jewelry at the Fernie Optical Parlors this week.

FERNIE OPTICAL PARLORS

COAL MINERS, ATTENTION

$2.60 per month provides you against any accident and every sickness, and pays $40.00 a month from the day you are laid up.
Particulars from
THE B. WINNETT INSURANCE AGENCIES,
Bank of Hamilton Bldg. Fernie, B. C.
Claims promptly adjusted from this office

RUSSIA PLODS STEADILY AHEAD

Industry Being Carried on at Normal Rate

Have the horrid Bolsheviks invaded the sacred precincts of the British government and slipped propaganda into the British White Book on Bolshevism?

According to that official statement the linen industry in Central Russia is 50 per cent of normal, the woolen trade has decreased sixty per cent; thirty per cent of the cotton mills have closed down and the silk industry is dead. Coal production has fallen sixty per cent, but heavy crops have been produced and the peasants have made money.

If these figures are acurate, says the New Republic, Russia in the midst of the encircling warfare, is going through a crisis no more severe than other countries have known in time of peace.

How is it possible, for instance, that seventy-five percent of her cotton mills have remained open? Russia received little more cotton than was required for military use during the period before the fall of the czar; she has received practically none since.

Where does the woolen industry get forty per cent of the normal supply of its raw material? The Czecho-Siberia, and the Germans had cut off Slovaks had cut off wool imports from supplies from the south.

How is it possible that so much industry can still be carried on, in face of an allied blockade?

CHIEFS ORGANIZE TO SUPPRESS WORKERS

NEW ORLEANS.—The National Police Chiefs' Association of the U.S. have just closed their sessions here. One of the subjects discussed was how to keep down Bolshevism. William J. Pinkerton made an address on that subject, which received the closest attention of the chiefs.

J. Parsley White of Salt Lake City said that Utah is free from the operations of the I.W.W. "It is the only section of the country where that evil has been stamped out. We did it by taking a firm stand and by shooting the men who were formenting rebellion out there." White also said that Hillstrom was shot to death by policemen.

Pinkerton stated that bolshevism is merely an outgrowth from the I.W.W and said the "wobblies" should be put down with an iron hand. "There is no punishment too severe for the bolshevikii, because they are trying to cause revolutions and throw the country into a state of strife." He said the country needs a force of 1,000 secret service men at once. (The New Solidarity, Chicago, April 26th.)

HOTEL WORKERS IN CONVENTION

NEW YORK.—The International Federation of Hotel Workers is about to end its convention, which has been in session since May 1. Their general strike of last winter, though a failure—on paper—is really considered a success by them because of its results in bringing about greater solidarity among these workers and in establishing a firmer grip on the industry than ever before. Lively branches exist in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Washington, Newark, Bridgeport, and New Haven.

The convention proposes to adopt a new plan of organization embodying the shop steward system. They have their organ, the "Hotel Worker" and propose to affiliate with the Labor Council, a central body of unions not associated with the A.F. of L.

Recently cooks and waiters went out on strike together in some of the largest houses, proving their solidarity is the principle upon which they fight their grievances.

Seven cities represented by 65 delegates of all nationalities, two of whom are negroes from Philadelphia, are in attendance at the convention. (New York Call, May 7.)

WORKERS WIN DEMANDS

PARIS.—Correspondence from Brussels indicates that the workers of Belgium have won some considerable advantages through a series of strikes. There remains for discussion the length of the day and the question of wages. Already the principle of the short day has been admitted by the masters and a week of 53 hours in place of 66 hours has been established. As soon as the economical conditions promulgated by the peace congress are learnt this working week will probably be reduced to 48 hours. The question of wages is causing a great deal of difficulty. The masters wish to define a skilled worker in a manner not acceptable to the workers themselves. A congress of delegates representing workers and employers has been called to settle this controversy. (Le Populaire, April 12.)

Use Prisoners As Strikebreakers

SEATTLE, April 26.—Parole prisoners from the state penitentiary at Monroe, Washington, have taken the place of strikers at Puget Mill ranch, Sequamish harbor, Hood canal, according to John Fahey, a worker of Seattle. The trouble was due, he said, to the fact that one of the men had been fired for singing songs the boss did not like. Hours and camp conditions, the thought it was about time to quit. Boys claimed, were bad, too, so they thought it was about time to quit.—(Seattle Union Record.)

(Continued from Page One)

Why Returned Soldiers Should Get War Bonus

Conclusion

The soldiers stand in the embarrasing position of creating a project under which they and soldiers dependents are the proposed beneficiaries. The redeeming feature, however, lies in the fact that soldiers understand soldier matters. So that harmonious action will be encouraged if they advocate their case before the people of Canada, whom it was their privilege to defend in the great war by saying to them: "This $2,000 bonus will help me to start life again in the way that I want and not in the way that someone else who does not understand me wishes to force on me."

We have heard of remote instances of soldiers saying they "condemn such a proposition as they did not go to the war for money or for what they could get out of it." There is no record of a man expressing these sentiments who returned his war service gratuity to the government or who gave to help the widow and children of a dead comrade. Some of those who started to oppose it at the present time will be among the first at the pay table when the bonus is being handed out.

"If ye break faith we shall not sleep
Though poppies grow in Flanders fields."

Workers Active In Australia

Governor Flees—Street Car Men Win Big Victory

(By W. Francis Ahern)

After a strike of eight weeks, the Perth (Western Australia) tramway men have won a great victory Perfect solidarity was sustained, and not a wheel turned on the street railways. The men, on the conclusion of their fight, marched back to the barns singing "The Red Flag" and other Labor songs, carrying banners through the streets. Prior to the strike, they were the worst paid street car workers in Australia—today they are the best paid. Besides increases in wages, there is no victimization, the union has a say in the arrangements connected with running the services which gives the union the power to compel every man to be a unionist; workers travel to and from work free of charge; special trams late at night to be run to the point nearest their homes. In addition the get holidays after every 12 months service.

Governor Flees in Warship

Being unable to stand his tyrannical administration any longer, unionists in the northern territory, assisted by the residents attacked the governor of this northern outpost of Australia. They gave him notice to leave the territory and not return until their grievances were redressed. As he did not show any hurry to depart, a rigorous boycott was set up, all food supplies were cut off, and all servants left his employ. It should be said that the Northern Territory of Australia is a hundred percent unionized locality. Thus His Excellency, fearing a further disturbance, left Government House by the back door, guarded by soldiers and entered a launch which conveyed him to the waiting warship. He has since arrived at the Federal capital, but so far has made no statement as to his reasons for leaving. It has since been announced that he will not return.

To Ballot on 48-Hour Week

The executive of the Melbourne (Victoria, Australia,) Trades Hall Council has decided to take a ballot on the question of the advisability of instituting a 44-hour week in Australia. It is recognized that owing to the growing acuteness of the unemployment qestion, and the inevitable intensification of the problem in the near future, the increase in the power of production, and closing down of war industries, some means must be devised of shortening the hours of labor as a means to absorbing the workers thus thrown out of work. Delegates to the Trades Council in Victoria are at present voting on the scheme, which will be carried, and then the matter will be referred to the other Australian States in order to bring about a general agitation until the desired end is attained.

FERNIE AMATEURS BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS

Local People Score Decided Hit in "Facing the Music" at the Grand

Fernie had reason to be proud of her Amateur Dramatic Society when "Facing the Music" was presented at the Grand on Wednesday night to an audience which packed the house.

The plot centres round the misunderstandings which follow when the wife of the Reverend John Smith, curate of St. Andrews, returning to the flat her husband has rented in her absence, mistakenly assumes it to be on the lower instead of the upper floor of Mona Mansions. The lower floor is also rented by a Mr. John Smith, hence her mistake. That gentleman is out when the lady arrives, and does not return until the following morning. He has been dining not wisely but too well, and arrives home somewhat the worse for wear, with a tale of assistance to a damsel in distress, a robbery, and a consequent loss of his watch, chain and pocketbook. In the meantime, Miss Fotheringay, of the Bijou Theatre, calls at the flat, expresses to the curate's wife her appreciation of the kindness of Mr. John Smith, the night before, and returns the pocket book, which she has found. Smith, on his return, is horrified to ascertain from his guest, Dick Desmond, that his wife has returned, and is equally horrified a little later to find the lady "on the premises" is not his wife. However, she has his pocketbook, and her determination to give it to "her husband" convinces him that she is the unknown he assisted in the fog the previous night, and that he is the subject of a conspiracy to blackmail. Then the real wife returns, and the fun is on. The Reverend John Smith, of the flat above, makes several sincere attempts to return a letter which he has opened by mistake, addressed to Mr. John Smith, to the rightful owner, with no other success than to become the object of a host of unworthy suspicions, including that of being a crook known as "Saintly Sam," and incidentally meriting the contempt of Colonel Duncan Smith, for any man whose chief drink is "sherbet and water." The Colonel, uncle of Mr. John Smith, has a vague impression that Mabel should be Nora, but does not allow it to interfere with his appreciation of the fact that she is a very pretty girl. Sergeant Duffell, a detective called in to help straighten out the tangle, complicates it still further by his "idea" that Mrs. Smith is really Matilda Scraggs, a rather notorious character who usually masquerades as the Duchess of Picadilly. Finally, of course, everything is straightened out, and satisfactory explanations close the play.

It is customary to speak well of local talent, but Wednesday night's offering needs no praise of obligation. In a play bubbling over with humour, the infectious quality with which the players invested their parts showed not only careful preparation, but considerable dramatic capacity.

Mr. Harvey's acting in the leading role of John Smith, was no surprise to Fernie people, and his capably sustained performance was emphasized by a well earned round of applause following a particularly good bit in the last act. So similarly Miss Marion Corsan as Mrs. Ponting, showed that she had no intention of resting on her laurels gained as Aurora, the maid, in "Oh Sussnna." The Rev. Mr. Yolland, as Dick Desmond, good fellow, good friend, but a little skeptical of explanations of nocturnal occurrences especially when the consequences interfered with his breakfast, made a capital foil to John Smith. Alan Graham, as the Reverend John Smith, whose attempts to make "an abject apology" to his non-clerical namesake were constantly being frustrated, played the sanctimonious parson as one would expect him to, and showed how completely one may sink one's own identity into that of the part one plays. Miss Flo Hamill and Miss Mabel Nelson, as "the wife" and "the other wife" made a charming pair Miss Hamill playing her part with the dash and vivacity necessary to distinguish the character from that of the curate's wife, in the portrayal of which Miss Nelson's emphasis on the innocent and the demure were rightly placed and excellently done. Miss White, in the part of Miss Fotheringay "of the Bijou" is to be congratulated. In manner, tone and carriage, her interpretation was a distinct success. Mr. Crookston as the dectective, and Mr. Beck, as Colonel Duncan Smith, the former with his mind on the "idea" which some day is to win him promotion, and the latter with his eye for a pretty girl and his liking for whiskey and soda, completed a cast whose performance as a whole left little to be desired.

The feeling with which one left the theatre was that here was something to be encouraged. The hard work put in by the players, and the genuine good results obtained, for which the stage management and supervision of Mr. Tom Prentiss were in no small sense responsible, were obviously appreciated by the audience and it is to be hoped that before very long another production will be forthcoming.

Dave Rees Is Now In Nova Scotia

(Glace Bay Gazette, May 3.)

Dave Rees, the well-known U.M.W. international organizer of the Canadian west, and vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has arrived in town. Mr. Rees will be here for some time in connection with the merger of the A.M.W. into the U.M.W. and the organizing of District 26, U.M.W.

HUMORISTS NOT ALL DEAD

The announcement from the headquarters of the Alberta Industrial Congress in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, that Samuel Gompers may attend the Congress and address it on "behalf of labor" shows that the funny writers are not all dead. J. Odgen Armour may "also be present."

EDITORS' UNION STRIKES

BUENOS AYRES, May 1.—A strike of the editorial staff of La Pensa yesterday prevented the publishing of that newspaper. La Prensa had discharged one editor and an employee of the business office who were among the organizers of the new Union of Journalists, which has demanded their reinstatement.

The Union of Journalists, which is supported by the Graphic Federation, including the printers, pressmen and others, called a strike.

Fernie Sporting Notes

The opening game of the Fernie Baseball League season, which took place Wednesday evening upon the newly prepared grounds, located on the big cinder dump which covers the site of the old town, was a most enjoyable event which portends for the lovers of this sport, a season of enjoyment which will put the game back in its old place, with improvements to its credit

The grounds had been well rolled and a coating of clay had been spread over the diamond and well rolled in. It proved an ideal ball ground.

A procession of all the players in the league, together with fans and rooters for the game was formed, and headed by the G. W. V. A. bugle band and followed by a score or more of automobiles, well filled with ladies, it wended its way up Victoria avenue and across the railway to the grounds.

It had been arranged that Manager Wilson was to pitch the first ball and Mayor Uphill was to fan it. Unavoidably, Mr. Wilson could not be present, but the mayor did the fanning act at the first ball and the game was on.

To the right and left of the home base the spectators stretched as far down the line as the first and third bases, with many people standing behind the seats.

M. A. Kastner was umpire, and as usual, gave entire satisfaction. His decisions were rendered promptly and with unerring accuracy.

The weather was on its best behavior and the light from the sun so tempered as to eliminate all glare.

The line-up was as follows:

Old-Timers — Kennedy, pitcher; Gates, catcher; Liphardt, short stop; Spence, first base; Suddaby, right field; Carmichael, third base; Winters, centre field; Dahl, left field; Hamilton, second base; Scott, pitcher.

Fernie Athletic Association—Wilson, third base; Campbell, left field; Glover, second base and center field; C. Colton, short stop; L. Colton, catcher; Baker, right field; Anderson, first base; Sofko, second base and pitcher; Dufour, pitcher; McDougall, right field.

When Umpire Kastner called "Play Ball" the Old Timers went to bat with smiling confidence and determination shining from each countenance.

They succeeded in getting a credit mark of one run before they had to hand the willows to their plucky opponents. With Kennedy on the mound the F. A. A. C.'s evened the score.

Second inning: Dufour was in good humor and gave the Old Timers a nice coat of whitewash in the first half, and Kennedy held the colts down to one run.

Third inning: Dufour still felt generous and let the Old Timers score another run to keep the score balanced.

Not to be outdone in generous treatment, Kennedy allowed the youngsters two tallies before he had laid out three men.

Fourth inning: Dufour again held the Old Timers to one run, while Kennedy let in two runs.

Fifth inning: Dufour could not be induced to allow the Old Timers more than one run in the first half, which seemed to put some ginger in Kennedy, and he returned the coat of whitewash to the colts, which evened up the score so far as goose eggs were concerend.

Sixth inning: Dufour vacated the mound this time and George Sofko, who had been playing second base took his place, and administered a one, two, three shut-out, fanning every man who faced him.

Kennedy returned the compliment in so far as preventing any scoring by the opponents.

Seventh inning: Sofko, still proving a puzzler to the Old Timers, they again failed to score, not being able to locate Sofko's curves. Scott took Kennedy's place, and also prevented any scoring by the fractious colts.

Eighth inning: Sofko still proved to much for the veteran batters of the Old Timers and another goose egg was laid. In the last half of this inning the boys made two tallies, much to the chagrin of the older players.

In the ninth: The Old Timers went to bat with blood in their eyes and snap in their arms, and filled the bases when two of their men were put out. With the bases full and Liphardt, one of the best batsmen on the field at bat, the tension reached its height. The rooters for the Old Timers did their best to furnish sufficient din to confuse young Sofko, but it was at this point that the young pitcher showed that he could control his head as well as the curves of his ball and he remained as cool as a cucumber, and gave Liphardt three such puzzlers as to send him to the bench without a hit.

The F. A. A. C.'s had won the first victory of the season against what may be considered their most formidable opponents, and won it by a good margin.

The score by innings—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
F. A. A. C.	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	—	8
Old Timers	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4

Individual scores—

Old Timers	At Bat	R	H	PO	E.
Kennedy	2	2	1	0	1
Gates	5	0	1	7	0
Liphardt, S. S.	3	1	1	1	1
Spence, 1st bace	4	0	1	10	0
Suddaby, r. f.	4	0	1	0	1
Carmichael, 3rd base	4	0	0	2	1
Winters, C. F.	4	1	1	1	0
Dahl, L. F.	4	0	1	0	1
Hamilton, 2nd base	4	0	1	2	1
Scott, P.	2	0	2	1	1
Totals	36	4	10	24	7

F. A. A. C.—					
Wilson, 3rd base	5	2	1	2	0
Campbell, l. f., p.	5	1	2	0	0
Glover, 2nd b.	5	1	1	3	0
C Colton, s. s.	5	0	2	0	1
L. Colton, c.	4	1	1	10	0
Baker, r. f.	4	0	0	1	1
Anderson, 1st b.	3	0	0	7	1
Sofko, 2nd and p.	4	2	2	2	0
Dufour, p	2	0	0	2	2
McDougall, r. f.	2	1	1	0	0
Totals	39	8	10	27	5

Old Timers team batting average, 277. Left on bases, 8.

Fernie oodenghrceJs. heiersshbbwc

F. A. A. C.—Team batting average, 256. Left on bases, 8.

While it was a well-earned victory for the boys, they should not forget that those Old Timers do not worry over a little thing like that, and the boys must keep up their regular habits, temperate diets and constant training if they wish to stay in the lead.

BASEBALL

Weather permitting, the F.A.A.C. and the Hula Hula will play the first league game of the baseball season. This game should prove a good one as Manager Bain, of the Hula Hulas, has a fast bunch of young players and expects to take the F.A.A.C.'s into camp and 'Pep' Colton, of the Athletes, says that Bain can't win, so there is room for an argument. Manager 'Pep' of the F.A.A.C. intends to make a few changes before he starts the ball rolling for the opening of the league with these changes, 'Pep' should have a team that will make them all go some

HOCKEY PLAYER PROVES TO BE A STAR ACTRESS

Miss Hamill, or 'Hammie' as known by most of the Hockey fans, was the leading lady in the big Amateur Dramatic Show, "Facing the Music," at the Grand on Wednesday night. Miss Hamill played her part to perfection and deserves credit for the way in which she played before a crowded house.

The following football players have registered with the local teams:

Michel

R Thornton, A. Morris, T. Crew, T. Guent, W. Jenkins, S. Stephenson, J. Watson, H. Brown, J. Yates, J. Holmes, J. Fraser, W. Ramshaw, R. Yates, J. Jenkins, S. Weaver, W. Howe, J. Guest, L. Krall, F. McKenzie, T. McGovern, H. Travis.

For Coal Creek

R. Alstead R. Johnson, J. Parker R. Brown, F. Brown, J. Lee, J. Pearson, W. Bailey, W. Hall, D. Caldwell, T. Oakley, W. Thornton, H. Page, H. Puckey F. Branch, J. Worthington, W. Atherton, G. Bryon, W. Ferguson, J. Anderson.

For the Athletics

A. Kirkwood, W. Blythe, J. Kerr, W. Kerr, J. Mitchel H. Bryant C. Hesketh, J. Sawyer, R. Parnell, J. Nicholas, W. Riley, J. Riley, F. Young, G. Parnell H. Brown, H. Wheller, G. Davidson, A. Acton, R. Mattson, T. Sheridan.

The Teamsters, Fernlea and F.A.A.C. will be published in next weeks issue.

The game on Tuesday night ended in a win for the Vets by 6—1. This game puts the G.W.V.A. at the top of the league with 6 points. Michel has one game to play, whilst Coal Creek likewise must play another game.

F.A.A.C. football players please notice the game at Coal Creek is called for 2:30 on Sunday. All players are requested to be at the F.A.A.C. club at 1 o'clock. Be on time and stop and behave please.

J. Dufour pitched the first part of the big ball game on Wednesday night and held the old timers to a few scattered hits. "Duey" will get into his stride before the season is going very long and will make them all wilt at the bat.

Our old timer Scott—Yes he is the fellow who played Hockey last winter and comes up for his share of the baseball—Scott relieved Kennedy for the old timers in the fifth and held the F.A.A.C. to three runs.

Fernie should be able to pick a real live baseball team from the crowd with the G.W.V.A., the F.A.A.C., the Hula Hulas, and the Old Timers. There will be close onto fifty ball players to pick a good nine from to play our outside games.

JUNE 4th

The G.W.V.A. and the F.A.A.C. are making arrangements for a big smoker. There will be three or four boxing exhibitions and wrestling matches. Keep the night of the 4th open for this event.

The Teamsters' Football Club wish to thank Messrs. Graves, Constanzo, Durlop and Dr. Garner for the use of their cars in conveying the boys to Michel on Thursday evening.

The football game, Michel v Teamsters at Michel on last Wednesday, had to be called off as the boys were unable to get cars to take them down. Michel agreed to play the game on Thursday.

Blairmore Favors Strike.—The result of the strike vote at Blairmore yesterday resulted as follows: For 220 Against 18.

Game of Football on 24th

Fernlea vs. Michel in Fernie. This should be a real good game as Fernlea has improved a lot lately.

RENO CLEARED OF CHARGE

Sensational Cattle Stealing Case Exonerates Man Charged With "Rustling"

The trial of Roy J. Reno, charged with having stolen property in his possession, knowing the same to be so, took place yesterday before Judge Thomson of the County Court at the provincial court room here, and resulted in the release of the accused man with a lecture from the Court as to the young man's carelessness in this case.

This is the case in which cattle from the Watertown Reservation in south western Alberta had been found near Gateway, in the possession of a half brother of Reno, who went under the name of O'Keefe and Reno

Reno had not been in the country when these cattle disappeared from Watertown, as he did not arrive from Michigan at Rexford until the 4th of November

Inspector of Customs, McDonald, of Gretna, had undertaken to decide whether the cattle were Alberta or American in order to have them properly entered and cleared through his office

O'Keefe was killed in a railway accident at Jaffray in February, after which Reno took charge of the cattle. H. H. Jenkins finally located them at Gold Creek and indentified them as some of his cattle that had disappeared from the Waterton range some time during the late summer or early fall last year.

There is no doubt from the evidence brought out at the trial that cattle stealing had been practiced by some party or parties from that district, but Reno, a young man of twenty years, and totally unacquainted with western cattle regulations and of the general geography of the country, was able to clear himself of complicity in the cattle running business.

Mr. A. Macneill, acted as prosecutor and Sherwood Herchmen put up an able defense for Reno.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

PUBLIC MEETING

A Public meeting will be held in the Isis Theatre on Sunday, May 18th at 9 p.m.

THOMAS UPHILL,
Mayor

DOCTOR WANTED

The position of Doctor in Michel, B.C. is open for Tenders. Doctors applying will state the amount per man per month. The mines employ 520 men, with about 50 others who will sign up. Doctor to furnish Hospital and equip same, also residence adjoining. Every requisite to be furnished by the doctor. Tenders to be in to Secretary H. Beard, Michel, not later than May 28th, 1919. Contract can be secured for two or three years. Families of employees to come under contract. —40.2t*

Dr. Corsan Here.—Dr. Douglas Corsan arrived in Fernie the first of the week from the coast, after an extended business trip.

PAID THE PRICE

Constable Dryden, who was in attendance at the trial of Reno, in the cattle case, reports that Sam Barclay, who was before Magistrates Gregson and Radford, at Waldo a few days ago, charged with stealing clothing from a private residence and found guilty. He was fined $50.00 and costs. William Murphy was also up before Magistrate Radford on a charge of assault and fined $10.00 and costs.

The Silent Navy.—Rev. Haywood, of Edmonton, will occupy the pulpit in the United Church both morning and evening next Sunday, in the absence of Pastor Batzold, who is in attendance at the annual conference at New Westminster. On Monday evening Mr. Haywood will lecture in the same church upon "The Silent Navy," a subject with which he is very familiar, having been granted special privileges by the naval authorities, to visit the Grand Fleet during the war.

Visiting in Fernie.—Mr. Fred Garbutt of the Garbutt Business College, arrived in town Thursday with his family and took the Pearson residence near the Park for a few weeks which the family intend to improve during their summer vacation in looking over the Fernie scenery and enjoying the bracing mountain atmosphere. Mr Garbutt came through in his car making the trip through from Calgary between eight o'clock Wednesday and noon of Thursday, a remarkable record, considering that he got off the trail at Michel twice and travelled over twenty miles out of his way.

Grocery Department

Special Blend Bulk Tea, per lb	.55
Dairy Butter, 2 lbs. for	.95
Lowney's Cocoa, 1 lb. tin	.45
Libby's Cherries, 1 lb. tin	.25
Cleaned Currants, 2 pkg	.45
Sun Maid Seedless Raisins, 16 oz. pkg, 2 for	.35
Fancy Table Figs, per lb	.40
King Beach Raspberry Jam, 4 lb. pail	1.20
Mother's Strawberry, Raspberry and Plum Jam	.80
Wagstaffs Marmalade, 16 oz. bottle	.35
Peanut Butter, bulk, per lb	.30
Queen Olives, bulk, per pint	.25
Pie Filling, Lemon and Orange, per tin	.40
Clark's Soups, assorted, per tin	.15
Clark's Picnic Meats, assorted, 3 tins for	.25
Clark's Picnic size Baked Beans, each	.10
Long Green Hothouse Cucumbers, each	.35
Fancy Winesap Apples, 2 lbs. for	.25

THE TRITES-WOOD CO., Limited

Branches at Fernie, Michel, Natal and Coal Creek

PROGRAM FOR WEEK COMMENCING MAY 19

THE GRAND

Paramount - Artcraft Program
Grand Concert Orchestra

Monday and Tuesday
May 19th and 20th

IT'S A GOLDWIN PICTURE

Mabel Normand
in
'Peck's Bad Girl'

She was a devil in her own home town.

Back at Her Old Tricks!

Here, in "Peck's Bad Girl," is the Mabel Normand beloved of the millions of the world—the Mabel Normand of robust comedy pranks, the daring, dashing, convention-defying Mabel Normand of a hundred laughable and lovable screen successes. You'll like her better than ever as Paw Peck's irrepressible daughter—the girl who set a village by the ears.

Wednesday and Thursday
May 21st and 22nd

Louis J. Selznick
Presents
CAPTIVATING
Constance Talmadge
IN
'The Studio Girl'

This Charming Comedienne scores again in her latest comedy.

ALSO

Mack Sennett Comedy
'Friend Husband'

TWO DAYS COMMENCING FRIDAY MAY 23

Special Children Matinee Saturday

G. W. Griffith
Presents
"The Great Love"

WITH ORIGINAL MUSICAL SCORE, and practically same cast as you saw in "The Birth of a Nation" and "Hearts of the World."

Including
Lillian Gish
George Fawcett
Robert Harron
George Seigmann
Henry Walthall
Mae Field Stanley
Rosemary Theby
Gloria Hope

'The Great Love' is a mighty story of woman's regeneration by war. The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that can wield a weapon as potent as the sword.

15,000 feet of film. Friday Evening at 8:00 p.m.; Saturday Evening at 7:00 p.m.; Saturday Matinee at 2:30 p.m.

Music by D. W. Griffith "The Great Love" Accompaniment

Evenings Adults 50c. Children 25c.
Matinee Sat. Adults 25c. Children 25c.

Standing of City Football League

	PLAYED	WON	DRAWN	LOST	POINTS
G. W. V. A.	3	3	0	0	6
MICHEL	3	3	0	0	6
COAL CREEK	2	1	1	0	3
FERNLEA	3	0	1	2	1
TEAMSTERS	3	0	0	3	0
F. A. A. C.	2	0	0	2	0

The RETURN of TARZAN

... By ...

EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman

[illegible]

"And he is [illegible] at this time," she said, "and did not tell you?"

"I knew it first, Jane," replied Tarzan. "I did not know that he knew it at all. I must have dropped this message that night in the waiting room. It was there that I received it."

"And afterward you told us that your mother was a she-ape and that you had never known your father?" she asked incredulously.

"The title and the estates meant nothing to me without you, dear," he replied. "And if I had taken them away from him I should have been robbing the woman I love—don't you understand, Jane?" It was as though he attempted to excuse a fault.

She extended her arms toward him across the body of the dead man and took his hands in hers.

"And I would have thrown away a love like that!" she said.

The next morning they set out upon the short journey to Tarzan's cabin. Four Waziri bore the body of the dead Englishman. It had been the ape-man's suggestion that Clayton be buried beside the former Lord Greystoke near the edge of the jungle against the cabin that the older man had built.

Jane Porter was glad that it was to be so, and in her heart of hearts she wondered at the marvelous fineness of character of this wondrous man, who, though raised by brutes and among brutes, had the true chivalry and tenderness which one only associates with the refinements of the highest civilization.

They had proceeded some three miles of the five that had separated them from Tarzan's own beach when the Waziri who were ahead stopped suddenly, pointing in amazement at a strange figure approaching them along the beach. It was a man with a shiny silk hat, who walked slowly with bent head and hands clasped behind him underneath the tails of his long black coat.

At sight of him Jane Porter uttered a little cry of surprise and joy and ran quickly ahead to meet him. At the sound of her voice the old man looked up, and when he saw who it was confronting him he, too, cried out in relief and happiness. As Professor Archimedes Q. Porter folded his daughter in his arms tears streamed down his seamed old face, and it was several minutes before he could control himself sufficiently to speak.

When a moment later he recognized Tarzan it was with difficulty that they could convince him that his sorrow had not unbalanced his mind, for with the other members of the party he had been so thoroughly convinced that the ape-man was dead it was a problem to reconcile the conviction with the very lifelike appearance of Jane's "forest god." The old man was deeply touched at the news of Clayton's death.

"I cannot understand it," he said. "M. Thuran assured us that Clayton passed away many days ago."

"Thuran is with you?" asked Tarzan.

"Yes. He but recently found us and led us to your cabin. We were camped but a short distance north of it. Bless me, but he will be delighted to see you both."

"And surprised," commented Tarzan.

A short time later the strange party came to the clearing in which stood the ape-man's cabin. It was filled with people coming and going, and almost the first whom Tarzan saw was D'Arnot.

"Paul!" he cried. "In the name of sanity, what are you doing here? Or are we all insane?"

It was quickly explained, however, as were many other seemingly strange things. D'Arnot's ship had been cruising along the coast on patrol duty when, at the lieutenant's suggestion, they had anchored off the little land-locked harbor to have another look at the cabin and the jungle in which many of the officers and men had taken part in exciting adventures two years before. On landing they had found Lord Tennington's party, and arrangements were being made to take them all on board the following morning and carry them back to civilization.

Hazel Strong and her mother, Esmeralda, and Samuel T. Philander were almost overcome by happiness at Jane Porter's safe return. Her escape seemed to them little short of miraculous, and it was the consensus of opinion that it could have been achieved by no other man than Tarzan of the Apes. They loaded the uncomfortable ape-man with eulogies and attentions until he wished himself back in the [illegible]

All were interested in the savage Waziri, and many were the gifts the black men received from these friends of their king, but when they learned that he might sail away from them upon the great canoe that lay at anchor a mile off shore they became very sad.

As yet the newcomers had seen nothing of Lord Tennington and M. Thuran. They had gone out for fresh meat early in the day and had not yet returned.

"How surprised this man, whose name you say is Rokoff, will be to see you," said Jane Porter to Tarzan.

"His surprise will be short lived," replied the ape-man grimly, and there was that in his tone that made her look up into his face in alarm. What she read there evidently confirmed her fears, for she put her hand upon his arm and pleaded with him to leave the Russian to the laws of France.

"In the heart of the jungle, dear," she said, "with no other form of right or justice to appeal to other than your own mighty muscles, you would be warranted in executing upon this man the sentence he deserves, but with the strong arm of a civilized government at your disposal it would be murder to kill him now. Even your friends would have to submit to your arrest, or if you resisted it you would plunge us all into misery and unhappiness again. I cannot bear to lose you again, my Tarzan. Promise me that you will but turn him over to Captain Dufranne and let the law take its course. The beast is not worth risking our happiness for."

He saw the wisdom of her appeal and promised. A half hour later Rokoff and Tennington emerged from the jungle. They were walking side by side. Tennington was the first to note the presence of strangers in the camp. He saw the black warriors palavering with the sailors from the cruiser, and then he saw a lithe, brown giant talking with Lieutenant D'Arnot and Captain Dufranne.

"Who is that, I wonder," said Tennington to Rokoff, and as the Russian raised his eyes and met those of the ape-man full upon him he staggered and went white.

"Sapristi!" he cried, and before Tennington realized what he intended he had thrown his gun to his shoulder and, aiming point blank at Tarzan, pulled the trigger. But the Englishman was close to him—so close that his hand reached the leveled barrel a

The Entire Party Assembled Within the Little Cabin.

fraction of a second before the hammer fell upon the cartridge, and the bullet that was intended for Tarzan's heart whirred harmlessly above his head.

Before the Russian could fire again the ape-man was upon him and had wrested the firearm from his grasp. Captain Dufranne, Lieutenant D'Arnot and a dozen sailors had rushed up at the sound of the shot, and now Tarzan turned the Russian over to them without a word. He had explained the matter to the French commander before Rokoff arrived, and the officer gave immediate orders to place the Russian in irons and confine him on board the cruiser.

Just before the guard escorted the prisoner into the small boat that was to transport him to his temporary prison Tarzan asked permission to search him and to his delight found the stolen papers concealed upon his person.

The shot had brought Jane Porter and the others from the cabin, and a moment after the excitement had died down she greeted the surprised Lord Tennington. Tarzan joined them after he had taken the papers from Rokoff, and as he approached Jane Porter introduced him to Tennington.

"John Clayton, Lord Greystoke, my lord," she said.

The Englishman looked his astonishment in spite of his most herculean efforts to appear courteous, and it required many repetitions of the strange story of the ape-man as told by himself, Jane Porter and Lieutenant D'Arnot to convince Lord Tennington that they were not all quite mad.

At sunset they buried William Cecil Clayton beside the jungle graves of his uncle and his aunt, the former Lord and Lady Greystoke. And it was at Tarzan's request that three volleys were fired over the last resting place of "a brave man, who met his death bravely."

Professor Porter, who in his younger days had been ordained a minister, conducted the simple services for the dead. About the grave, with bowed heads, stood as strange a company of mourners as the sun ever looked down upon. There were French officers and sailors, two English lords, Americans and a score of savage African braves.

Following the funeral Tarzan asked Captain Dufranne to delay the sailing of the cruiser a couple of days while he went inland a few miles to fetch his "belongings," and the officer gladly granted the favor.

Late the next afternoon Tarzan and his Waziri returned with the first load of "belongings," and when the party saw the ancient ingots of virgin gold they swarmed upon the ape-man with a thousand questions, but he was still many miles above them in their opinion, he refused to give them the slightest clew as to the source of his immense treasure. "There are a thousand that I left behind," he explained, "for every one [illegible] are spent I may wish to return for more."

The next day he returned to camp with the balance of his ingots and when they were stored on board the cruiser Captain Dufranne said he felt like the commander of an old time Spanish galleon returning from the treasure cities of the Aztecs. "I don't know what minute my crew will cut my throat and take over the ship."

The next morning, as they were preparing to embark upon the cruiser, Tarzan ventured a suggestion to Jane Porter.

"Wild beasts are supposed to be devoid of sentiment," he said, "but, nevertheless, I should like to be married in the cabin where I was born, beside the graves of my mother and my father and surrounded by the savage jungle that always has been my home."

"Would it be quite regular, dear?" she asked. "For if it would I know of no other place in which I should rather be married to my forest god than beneath the shade of his primeval forest."

And when they spoke of it to the others they were assured that it would be quite regular, and a most splendid termination of a remarkable romance. So the entire party assembled within the little cabin and about the door to witness the second ceremony that Professor Porter was to solemnize within three days.

D'Arnot was to be best man and Hazel Strong bridesmaid until Tennington upset all the arrangements by another of his marvelous "ideas."

"If Miss Strong is agreeable," he said, taking the bridesmaid's hand in his, "Hazel and I think it would be ripping to make it a double wedding."

The next day they sailed, and as the cruiser steamed slowly out to sea a tall man, immaculate in white flannel and a graceful girl leaned against her rail to watch the receding shore line upon which danced twenty naked, black warriors of the Waziri, waving their war spears above their savage heads and shouting farewells to their departing king.

"I should hate to think that I am looking upon the jungle for the last time, dear," he said, "were it not that I know that I am going to a new world of happiness with you forever," and, bending down, Tarzan of the Apes kissed his mate upon her lips.

THE END.

SYNOPSIS

Tarzan, ape-man, who lived in the African jungle twenty years, is returning to Europe after renouncing his birthright as Lord Greystoke for the sake of Jane Porter, engaged to his cousin, William Clayton. He assists Count de Coude and the countess against their enemy, Nikolas Rokoff.

In Paris D'Arnot, Tarzan's friend, reproves him for giving up his position in the world. Tarzan asserts his preference for jungle life.

Rokoff tries to have Tarzan assassinated, but the ape-man's enormous strength and agility save him. D'Arnot receives a letter from Clayton. The latter and Jane are to be married.

Rokoff plots against the Countess de Coude and Tarzan. He decoys the latter to the countess' rooms at night by a false message and then notifies the count. Rokoff is the countess' brother.

De Coude, infuriated when he finds Tarzan and the countess together, challenges Tarzan to a duel. Tarzan forces Rokoff to sign a confession of his plot.

In the duel Tarzan refuses to fire. He tells De Coude of the plot and is reconciled to him. Tarzan is employed by the French ministry to watch Lieutenant Gernois, suspected of being a spy, in Algeria.

At Sidi Aissa Tarzan makes friends with Sheik Kadour ben Saden. A dancing girl shows him a way of escape when he and Abdul, his servant, are attacked in a dance hall by natives, who are instigated by two foreigners.

The girl is the stolen daughter of Saden and is restored by Tarzan. Tarzan and Abdul fight off a desert attack. At Bou Saada Tarzan learns in a letter from D'Arnot of Jane's postponement of her marriage. Rokoff, paid by the countess, has left France.

Gernois, suspecting Tarzan, abandons him in a desert, and Tarzan, after killing a lion, is captured by nomad Arabs.

Rokoff appears and taunts Tarzan. The latter is freed by the dancing girl. The two leave for Saden's camp. Tarzan kills Numa, el adrea, the black lion, with a knife.

In Bou Saada Tarzan finds Rokoff blackmailing Gernois and forces Rokoff to give him the incriminating papers extorted from the French officer.

Gernois kills himself. Jane and her father and Clayton accept Lord Tennington's offer to cruise in his yacht down the east African coast. Tarzan is ordered to Cape Town. On board ship he is known as John Caldwell and meets Hazel Strong, Jane's friend, and a man traveling as M. Thuran.

Thuran, who is Rokoff, throws Tarzan overboard at night. Thuran pays court to Hazel. In Cape Town Jane and Hazel meet, and Hazel's party, with Thuran, is asked by Tennington to sail with him and Jane's party to England.

The missing Caldwell is identified to Hazel by Jane as Tarzan. Tennington's yacht is wrecked. Three sailors, with Jane and Thuran and Clayton, are adrift in an open boat without oars. Tarzan, after swimming to shore, is back at his jungle birthplace.

Tarzan falls easily into his old savage ways. He saves a black from Sabor, the tiger, and is adopted by the negro's tribe.

Tarzan's new friends have many gold ornaments, brought long ago from a stone city far away. Their village is attacked and taken by Arab slave and ivory hunters with black Manyuema followers.

Led by Tarzan, his people harass the Arabs and blacks on their return march. He kills their sentry and drops the corpse among them.

The Arabs are all killed, and the Manyuema, routed, are permitted to return after restoring the ivory. Tarzan is made king of his tribe, the Waziris.

Of the boat load only Jane, Clayton and Thuran survive. They are almost dead of exposure. Tarzan and his warriors go to the stone city in search of gold. Tarzan is captured by the strange, hairy citizens.

Tarzan is laid on the altar of sacrifice of the sun worshipers and frees himself just in time to save the high priestess, La, from death at the hands of a mad priest. La dwells in the "lost city" and speaks the language of the apes.

La hides Tarzan in the Chamber of the Dead. Rain falls and saves Jane and the others from death. They reach land, as the others from the yacht have done. Thuran is ill. A'lion threatens Jane and Clayton.

The lion is killed by a spear from an unseen source. Jane gives up Clayton. Tarzan escapes from Opar and, with the aid of his men, bears away the city's golden treasure.

The rescuer of Jane and Clayton was Tarzan. The girl is carried off by a party of ape-men from the "lost city." Tarzan leaves his tribe and goes into the jungle.

From the apes Tarzan learns of Jane's capture and sets off in pursuit. Thuran basely abandons Clayton, who is ill. Tennington's party mourn their missing companions.

Thuran finds the Tennington party. Tarzan reaches the "lost city" just in time to save Jane from the altar of sacrifice and carries her away.

Jane and Tarzan avow their love. They reach Clayton just before he dies. He hands to Jane a message proving that Tarzan is the rightful Lord Greystoke.

Tarzan and Jane retain their friends. Thuran attempts to kill Tarzan and is arrested by the sailors of D'Arnot's ship, which has rescued the castaways and is to take them all, with Tarzan's treasure back to civilization. Jane and Tarzan are married, as are Hazel and Lord Tennington.

VANQUISHED YET VICTORIOUS.

Having the Last Word, Though at the Cost of Personal Disparagement.

There is a lawyer with an office in one of the largest buildings downtown who is famous as a man who never loses his temper or allows his words to grow intemperate. The other day when he was very busy a book canvasser entered his private office.

"I should like to show you a very valuable work," she began.

"Madam," said the attorney, rising from his chair, "you must excuse me. I am very sorry, but I am engaged."

The agent had heard the same thing before probably, for she kept on getting closer. Though the lawyer repeated his plea of an engagement, she came nearer and nearer and talked and talked.

"Madam," he cried desperately, "I am busy, and if you don't go at once you will force me to be what I have never been before—guilty of rudeness to a woman!"

That did the business. Like a true woman, she had the last word, even though she knew she was licked. As she retreated toward the door she cried:

"I'll have you know I ain't a woman; I'm a lady!" — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Abe Got the Worst of It.

When Lincoln was a young lawyer in Illinois he and a certain judge once got to bantering one another about trading horses, and it was agreed that the next morning at 9 o'clock they should make a trade, the horses to be unseen up to that hour and no backing out under a forfeiture of $25. At the hour appointed the judge came up, leading the sorriest looking specimen of horse ever seen in those parts. In a few minutes Mr. Lincoln was seen approaching with a wooden sawhorse on his shoulders.

Great were the shouts and laughter of the crowd, and both were greatly increased when Lincoln, on surveying the judge's animal, set down his sawhorse and exclaimed:

"Well, judge, this is the first time I ever got the worst of it in a horse trade."

The hereditary British peerage is again threatened with abolition. Which way would England be more peerless?

A Wall street expert says that "capital lacks fluidity." His theory seems to be that money should flow instead of fly.

While a radium trust is terrible to contemplate it does not have the peculiar horror of a pork and beans trust.

It is not news that the kaiser has been sawing wood. He has to if he wants to keep up with the crown prince.

We certainly have no objection to the "promotion" of Sir Lionel Carden so long as the promotion carries him farther away.

It is said that Delevan's comet is rapidly approaching the earth. It would seem to be high time for Delevan to call his comet off.

Interest still attaches to Dr. Cook as a man who seems able to accumulate more advertising than he can employ to practical advantage.

Sarah Bernhardt has at last received the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, thus conferring on that venerable order a little refreshing publicity.

Twenty women are members of the Finnish parliament. None in the British parliament yet, but they often put the finish on its deliberations.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw now wants women to sweep the streets. Exactly. Scouring cobblestones is liberation from the drudgery of the home!

A French aviator has announced his intention of entering politics. He expects to demonstrate his qualifications by flying in two directions at once.

The principal in a Chicago funeral pried off the casket lid and looked curiously at the mourners. Even the dead are not so very dead in Chicago.

The naturalist who paid $5,000 for a rare and interesting sea lion flea will not balk at the additional expense of keeping a few sea lions for its comfort.

Getting at the other end of the problem, the women's clubs might encourage more people to go into the poultry business and thus increase the supply of eggs.

The kaiser forbids all officers of his army to lean on the arms of women. He directs that they shall let women take their arms. Curious advice to soldiers!

The Boston high school teacher who says that boys are at their best at 10 a. m. has an imperfect knowledge of boys. Boys are at their best about one minute before dinner.

Now that Princess Pat of Connaught declares that she will write her memoirs, despite orders from Queen Mary, Duchess and Company should unite in a bond of common sympathy.

In quietly arranging a settlement with his wife in order not to jeopardize his chances for the French crown, the Duke of Orleans has apparently [illegible] the [illegible] for the throne.

Every time the treasury announces what the per capita circulation of the country is two or three thousand enthusiastic patriots [illegible] to get their share, just to [illegible] would have it long if they did.

In a [illegible]
"Lith[illegible]
But of [illegible] it
You'd [illegible] way.
Don do [illegible] Satan
Is do one [illegible] don't pay.
[illegible] Constitution.

'The Son of Tarzan'

NEXT WEEK

The District Ledger

will commence

"THE SON OF TARZAN"

A Thrilling Sequence to "Tarzan of The Apes" and "The Return of Tarzan." The story is by the same noted author Edgar Rice Burroughs and will be welcomed by our readers. Be sure and read the opening chapters.

Poultry

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Eggs for hatching from matings of pure white, large bone, finely shaped birds at from $2.00 to $3.00 per sitting. Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. GILLETT Box 501, Fernie, B. C.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Pedigreed, bred to lay. First and second hen; first and second pullet; first, second and third cockerel; second cock; first and special utility pen at Fernie Poultry Show. Eggs, $2.00 per sitting. Duck Eggs for sitting. Fifteen pound Flemish Giant Buck for stud.
F. STREET, Hand Avenue, West Fernie, B. C.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Tomkins' strain. At Fernie show won best male, second pullet, first pen and best display eggs. Two dollars and five dollars per fifteen.
ALEX. AITKEN, Box 512 West Fernie, B. C.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns and Barred Rocks. $1.50 per setting. Heavy winter layers. Two Buff Leghorn cockerels for sale.—Joe Turner, Hand Ave., West Fernie.

B. C. Irrigated Farms

B. C. irrigated farm display [illegible]

FOR SALE

131 acres, 75 under cultivation. Small buildings. River frontage; two miles R. R. station. School half mile. Price $4,500. Half cash, balance long time.

320 ACRES

2 1-2 miles from town, 30 acres cultivated. Small buildings. Creek on property. Team, three cows and implements. Price $16000

F. A. RUSSELL, Cranbrook, B. C.
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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 at $2.50 per rick. Order at once before it starts to rain and get wet
McCLADERY BROS.
Phone No. 66 Fernie

STAY AWAY FROM BRULE

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

A. McFegan,
Secretary Local Union No. 1054

SECOND HAND STORE
Fernie, B.C.

Under new management. The best prices paid for all kinds of second hand furniture, stoves, etc.
Rawson & Meek, Prop.

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I have several for sale, including Chevrolet, Dodge, McLaughlin, Chalmers

Prices asked are very reasonable, and it will pay you to see me before buying elsewhere

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Special Bargain in a Gray Dort.....$825.00

Be sure and look this up. Correspondence invited

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LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

Heartrending Conditions In Homes of Scottish Miners

Lovers of Scotland, believers in British justice, haters of oppression and all who open-mindedly will consider things as they are, will read with more than passing interest the following report from Lanarkshire, Scotland, as published in the Hamilton Advertiser of March 22nd last:

The case for the miners was further developed before the Coal Commission on Saturday. Mr. John Robertson, chairman of the Scottish Union of Mine Workers, submitted figures to show the dangerous nature of the miners' occupation, and drew a dismal picture of the housing conditions in the mining districts.

Mr. Robertson said that during the last fifty years there have been an average of 1100 persons killed each year. In 1913, 1753 persons, and in 1914, 1219 persons were killed, and in the ten years from 1907 to 1916 there was a total of 12,400 men killed. In 1913 there were 176,988 persons injured and off work for more than seven days, and in 1914 the number was 158,862. In twenty years there was not less than an average of 160,000 persons injured each year, or a total of about 31.4 millions. These figures, he added, did not of course include what the miner paid by death from disease contracted in his occupation. Witness laid down as a standard of life a sufficiency of food, clothing, and education, good housing amid pleasant surroundings, and leisure and recreation. This claim was not made because of circumstances arising out of the war. Previous to the war, during the war, and at the present time the miner could not get these things because either of low wages or high prices. This was more especially the case with the low-paid workmen underground, known as datallers or oncost men, and the surface workers. For these classes of men mining might be said to be a sweated industry.

Lanarkshire Statistics

In Scotland, the witness said, housing was very bad, as was shown by the report of the Housing Commission and previously by the medical officers' reports. Conditions had been even worse since the medical officers reported them very bad in 1910. He gave Lanarkshire as a sample of Scotland. Between 50,000 and 60,000 persons were employed. In the Upper Ward 25.8 per cent. of the houses were occupied by miners; in the Middle Ward 44.4; and in the Lower Ward 15.6. Of the 24,000 houses, 7242 were owned by the mine owners, over 1000 by miners, and 12,099 were rented. The areas and population were—

	Acres.	Population.
Upper Ward	327,013	43,000
Middle Ward	185,268	198,000
Lower Ward	29,631	56,000

In the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire there were 221 one-apartment houses, 876 two-apartment houses, 47 three-apartment houses, and 1 four-apartment houses. In the Middle Ward, 26,000 miners and their families resided in 17,000 houses. The population of Hamilton was 38,000, and of these 27,000 lived in one or two-roomed houses. In Wishaw 28.5 of the population lived in houses of one room. There were 2705 persons living more than five in a room, 1237 more than six to a room, 510 more than seven to a room, and 190 more than eight to a room. There were numerous houses where a husband, wife, and seven children lived in one apartment, and also several houses where three men, one woman, and two children lived in one apartment. It was in such houses that the coals were stored under the bed.

Tuberculosis Patients

Dealing with tuberculosis cases in Blantyre and Cambuslang parishes of Lanarkshire, the witness said that of 218 cases 78 per cent. occurred in one-apartment and two-apartment houses. As for as sleeping accommodation was concerned, there were 55 cases in which a room was shared by three persons, 13 in which the room was shared by six, and nine in which the room was shared by more than six persons. The county of Lanark had spent nine hundred thousand pounds. The cruelty of it is," Mr. Robertson said, "not only the spending of the money, if these palaces when improvements takes place, are sent back to the houses where they contracted the disease."

Infantile Mortality

The infantile mortality of twelve months' old children in Lanarkshire from 1891 to 1910 showed that out of 188,531 children born, 22,279 died before they reached the age of 12 months. In Blantyre the infantile mortality was 142 per 1000; in Bothwell, 146 per 1000; in Bellshill, 156 per 1000; and Holytown, 142 per 1000. It had been calculated that between £30,000 and £40,000 had been spent on sanatoria buildings. The witness (proceeding) said: "Think of the conditions in these single rooms—pit clothes drying in front of the fire in the same room where the family sleep. Sickness, accouchements; how can children have a chance? After the woman has spent her day cleaning, miners come home from work, and it has all got to be done over again. Do we wonder when the women folks lose heart? Private enterprise has failed. We cannot, must not, trust private landlords or coalowners. It must be done by the state. There is a legacy of bad housing, the result of many years of greed, selfishness, and heartless. I have not calculated the cost of doing it well, but I know the cost in bad health and degradation. The miner is entitled as a human being to have a good house to live in, amidst pleasant surroundings. It is the duty of the State to provide this, and I am convinced that the State will find, as some far-seeing and humane employers who provide this have found, that it is the best possible investment."

The Miner's Home

At the end of witness's evidence he quoted the following from Dr. Russell, formerly Medical Officer of the Local Government Board:—"Let us ask ourselves what life in one room can be, when at its best. Return to those 126,000 men, women and children, whose house is one single room, and consider whether, since the world began, man or angel ever had such a task set before them as the creation of the elements of health or happiness in family life within four bare walls. You mistresses of houses with beds and drawing rooms, kitchen and rooms and pictures, dining rooms washing houses, pantries and scullories, how could you put one room to the uses of all? You mothers with your cooks and housemaids, your nurses and general servants how would you in your own persons act all those parts in one room, where, too, you must eat and sleep, and find your lying-in room, and make your sick bed? While you fathers, with your billiard rooms, your libraries and parlours, your dining-parties, your evening hours undisturbed by washing days or children brought to you when they can amuse you and removed when they become troublesome, how long would you continue to be the pattern husband which you are—in one room? You grown up daughters, with your bedrooms and your bathrooms, your dining and your drawing rooms, your little brothers and sisters to toy with you when you have a mind to, and send out of the way when you cannot be troubled, your every want supplied without sharing in menial household work, your society regulated, and no rude rabble of lodgers to sully the period of your surroundings, how could you live and preserve the 'white flower of blameless life'—in one room. You sick ones, in your hushed seclusion, how would you deport yourself in the racket and thoughtless noise of your nursery, in the heat and smells of your kitchen, in the steam and disturbance of your washing house, for you would find all these combined in a house of one room? Last of all, when you die, you still have one room to yourself, where in decency you may be washed and dressed and laid out for burial. If that one room were your house, what a ghastly intrusion you would be. The bed on which you lie is wanted for the accommodation of the living."

Conditions Must be Righted

Mr. Justice Sankey read Mr. Robertson's statement in an impressive manner, and the quotation from Dr. Russell produced a marked effect upon the audience, as well as upon those immediately concerned in the inquiry. There was a definite silence in the hall for a moment or two, and then Mr. Balfour broke in with a remark in sympathetic tones: "After the reading of the report, I am sure, Mr. Robertson, we shall not want to ask you many questions. If the conditions are as you say, they must be righted."

Mr. Robertson assured the Commission from medical officers' reports.

Mr. Balfour asked whether the conditions could not be improved by increasing output.

The Witness—I think the work does too much. The fault is with the distribution and not with the production. A man is not born to be a steam engine.

The argument of the economist is based on theory?—I don't think so. They are borne out by facts. If you have a shilling to divide between three persons and give one person 2d. another 4d. and another 6d. it is bad distribution.

Has a vote ever been taken in the mines as to whether they needed or did not need baths?—I don't think a vote has been taken.

Surely sanitary inspectors would take drastic action in the cases you have mentioned?

Mr. Smillie—They have in some cases, and they have got orders, but the poor people have no places to go to and beg with tears in their eyes to be allowed to remain.

Miners' and Gardens

Mr. Forgie asked questions as to the inclination of the miners to cultivate gardens, and suggested that the gardens were more cultivated before the eight hour day came into operation.

The witness did not agree. He thought that the miner as any other class, would dig his garden if he got the chance.

Mr. Forgie said that in one place six beautiful baths were provided for the miners, and they were used about six times a year.

The Witness—I should not wonder if they did not use them if there are only six baths. I say there ought to be a bath in each house.

Mr. Forgie—I am not denying that. I don't suppose you confine your criticisms entirely to colliery-owned houses. It is a general complaint?—Yes; but our mining villages are mostly in the rural areas, and there is plenty of land, and they are probably as bad as if not worse than where the land is dear.

I suppose before you can build a house in Lanarkshire or any other part of the country since the Liberal Governments Act, it is necessary to submit the plans to the County Council?—A very necessary thing, too.

Labour on Public Bodies

The Councils at present include many of the Labour representatives? —No; I don't think so. Will you repeat o Lanarkshire, we have neglected that. We have three or four on the Lanarkshire County Council.

At all events your representatives on the Council have not been either pushing enough or strong enough to get the building conditions altered in the recent houses. The regulations stand as they were ten or fifteen years ago? —Yes, I think so.

Mr. Forgie explained that he was not putting any question because he was out of sympathy with the miners' contention.

The Witness—Some miners became coalowners in two generations, and you would not know them from the aristocracy. Give the miner a chance, and he will not stay in a single room. He will know how to live in a large house. They have both the desire and are as capable of being trained to live as well as any with the miners' contention.

Mr. Forgie—I am sure they will. I do not think the coalowners are very desirous of building houses and never have been?—They sometimes say the same thing about collieries. They say they do it simply to keep the men working.

You are of opinion that the State should build houses?—It is the State's duty.

You have still some time to wait?—We can only work and wait.

I see that Mr. Straker yesterday said that one of the objects of the National Mining Council was to protect the consumer—the public. That means that the miners, if they get the mines nationalized, purchased by the State, will have some regard to the community?—They always have.

The Reduced Working Days

There is a great scarcity of coal, and a necessity to keep up production to the highest point in order that by exporting coal we can get food and raw material back. Will you tell me whether before the Lanarkshire County Council decided three weeks ago to reduce the working days from eleven to a fortnight to give per week you gave consideration to the community?—I think some of the colliery managements contained very much cold coal in pot in the five days as in the six.

Mr. Forgie—Will you take it from me that that is not so, and that there was a large additional output from working eleven days a fortnight.

Witness—If a man works underground for five days a week he has done his duty to the state.

Do you think they had full regard to the national need?—If there is a shortage of coal you might as well ask the Lanarkshire miner should work seven days to make up the shortage.

Don't you think in a time of exceptional need it is an unpatriotic thing to do?—I say the Lanarkshire miner is not unpatriotic.

Mr. Forgie—I agree he is not unpatriotic.

Mr. Forgie—I agree he is not unpatriotic.

The Witness—People who complain about not getting coal and the miner not working more should get their own coal. The men are not unpatriotic. They gave 14,000 at a "bob" a day to fight the Germans.

Mr. Forgie—I do not see why, more than any other miner in the country, the Lanarkshire miner should work five days a week?—I don't see why he should do more.

Sunday Working

Mr. Smillie—Have not the miners of Lanarkshire complained to the coal masters on several occasions in the past ten years about some pits working on Sunday?—Yes. I have heard the coal going over the screens when the church bells were going.

When the employer was at church, the coal miner was getting coal?—He may have been at church. (Laughter).

Answering other questions of Mr. Smillie, the witness said that the Hamilton people had for some time been trying to get some pleasure land in adjacent belonging to the Duke of Hamilton in order to build houses in a favourable situation. The Duke would not give the land under £500 per acre. "I live in one of twelve houses," added witness. "They were built thirteen years ago. Some are practically uninhabitable now because of the coal being taken underground."

Mr. Smillie—Under the lease, when a town or individual takes a piece of land off the Duke of Hamilton and pays him an annual rent, he claims the right to take the coal out and pull the house down without any compensation?—Yes.

You consider that intolerable?—It is very bad.

You think people are going to allow that?—I hope not.

Mr. Smillie corrected a statement he made on Friday when he said that the children's death rate in Rhondda was 20 per cent. The Clerk to the Rural Council had written him saying that it was 11 or 12 per cent. He was glad to make the correction.

Conditions in Craignuk

Sir Adam Cheyne asked witness whether, in the Craignuk district there was not enough profit made before the war from the collieries to provide better houses.

The witness replied in the affirmative, and added that some of the houses in that district had been sold three or four times over in the course of a series of years. He did not know what the dividends of the United Collieries had been, and he did not know whether another colliery in the locality had paid 8 per cent for a number of years. He should not be surprised if James Nimmo & Co. paid between 1898 and 1910 an average of 7 per cent.

Do you think that was enough to have provided houses suitable for miners to live in?—Yes, and I think it is one of the best investments that an employer can make. If they wanted to get the best out of the man they should give him a decent standard of living, the same as they give a horse.

Housing of Munition Workers

Are you aware that all over the country there are many colliery companies which yield this high rate of dividend, and yet there is no system by which these profits can be devoted to the social conditions of the miner? And do you not think that nationalization should be adopted on the ground, amongst other things, that profits should be so devoted?—Yes; and I know that in Fife and other places where national work was carried on proper provision was made for the living of the workers.

Then in connection with national work during the war in spite of the short hours in which there things had to be carried on and in spite of the scarcity of raw material, proper provision was made for the employees. Was that the universal rule?—Yes, I suppose so. I know of two districts in Fife where provision was done where munitions were being made.

It was suggested by Mr. Forgie that the miners of Lanarkshire were an artistic lot because they worked six days more than five days a week?—Yes, it is true.

Do you not think that the average middle-class person is [illegible] to be a body of men who desire their lives to work for five days a week in cool mine for him?—Yes; and I believe something about another man's hours of working he should dig his own coal.

Mr. Sidney Webb: It has been suggested that in order that the best men of the mining districts be induced to live in the fact that the miners are short lived, do you think that miners ought to live longer?—Yes.

The Witness—I do not think it is any reason, and I do not think it is true. If you take report of the diseases of Lanarkshire, you will find that houses condemned in 1912 are still occupied and that there have been in them two or three different sets of inhabitants.

"Herded Together Like Cattle"

We can understand the robe figure of the miner in an age of aesthetic horror, but I do ask how do you account, under the circumstances, that the people ought to live? If coal has to be extracted for the benefit of the State, or the coalowner wants to get it for the benefit of himself, there should be proper houses for the coal workers. They should not be herded together like cattle.

And when the State does things for itself, as during the war, your experience is that the houses put up for the workers were not inferior to what they ought to be? They were very much in advance of the accommodation of anything I know of.

Do you agree with the suggestion that the worker must live under inferior conditions because the industry in which he is employed is short lived?—I do not think so.

What you claim is that the miners are entitled to have just as good houses to live in even if a mine is a short lived mine—es.

Surface Workers' Terms

Mr. Robert Smillie, secretary of the National Federation of Colliery Enginemen and Boilermen, with a membership of 45,000 to 50,000 presented a statement on behalf of that class of worker. He said his Federation did not agree that the fact that in some districts of the country there were [illegible] prevent workers from being [illegible] the following minimum: Enginemen, 9s. per shift; charge enginemen, 9s. 6d. per shift; boilermen, 8s. per shift. He also asked for a six-hour shift instead of an eight-hour shift, and that all continuous shift enginemen, boilermen, and boiler firemen should have at least seven clear days' holiday in each year, with full payment for same.

In reply to Mr. Evan Williams, witness said that if 20 per cent. was added to the miners' wages, the workers he represented would also want 20 per cent.

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Manual Training

(Hollister, Heath & Co.

Probably no mere school training of the secondary stage (i.e., High School) can be expected to turn out skilled workmen in the practical fields. What is more important than this, however, may be accomplished. The youth may be so trained in the correlate use of hand and eye in the manipulation of tools and materials as to give him a remarkable readiness of adaptability in any field of activity where such skill is required. After all, this is the paramount thing, for in these times of rapid change, as discovery after discovery reveals new possibilities, those only are likely to survive who possess this power to adapt themselves to the ever varying conditions of industry.

Besides this training of hand and eye, manual training work offers also an avenue of approach to science training, the closer acquaintance with the properties of wood and iron, furnishes an important element in the pupils' knowledge of physics and physical measurements, not to mention the contribution to botanical concepts through working with different kinds of wood. More important, still the contact is here again with things elemental and primitive, instead of conventional; and the mind is compelled to exercise certain inherent qualities of materials or tools which are to determine the success or failure of the experiment. In relation to economics also the work is important. It gives some idea of the real nature and extent of the labor element in production. It arouses in the boy that unspeakable sense of joy because of mastery. The creative instinct may thus be awakened in him, and he may come to realize the coveted prize of the artist, the only real antidote for the baneful effect of the drudgery of toil on the one hand and the lust for wealth or power, on the other: "If you would make a thing ring, you must strike it," is applicable to the work of teaching. Boys especially at the adolescent period can get the idea that school work is not real and drop out into the activities of the world. As a matter of fact, and as they often discover later, there is nothing more real than the work of the school. It is seems different it is because nothing has struck the boys. As far as possible the work of the school should be so readjusted as to make its reality in relation to life more readily felt. Not the least of the possibilities is matter of concern, but the teachers employed are also a very important factor. High school authorities are recognizing this more and more. There is a decidedly felt need for a larger masculine element in the teaching force.

It seems unfortunate, however, that in a country as rich as ours and yet so dependant upon the intelligence of its citizenship as well as its labor, it should not be possible to provide ways and means for all the youth who are capable of doing so to get a good course which extends secondary education beyond entering upon any trade school phase of education. In other words, if trade schools are to be established, let them if possible, supplement the fuller and more thorough training of four years instead of supplanting any part of it. With such extension of high school work and with continuation night schools for training in commercial pursuits and the various branches, there would be a system of education which would be symmetrical and complete in its parts. In addition to all this, technical schools should be provided for those going to local work. These courses should be arranged to take care of the age and educational knowledge of the pupils period.

In conclusion we note that the most recent development on the Continent is the fact that in 1907 there were forty manual and industrial training schools with an enrollment of 13,000, while two years before there were only fifteen schools with an enrollment of 4,882.

Any careful observer of communities as related to this problem of education will doubtless agree, however, that scarcely any community represents only a single type of demand for life work. There are communities largely commercial; yet a considerable number will represent the handicraft industries. Other communities are decidedly agricultural; yet here, again, both commerce and handicrafts are likely to be concerned.

Evidently then, a school of the people in such communities must provide more than one type of program if all are to have an equal chance for training. Further, this is in harmony with our conception of social freedom. Every boy, we say, must have a chance to prepare himself, not to be what his ancestors have been, but for the calling for which his aptitudes and sympathies best fit him. In order to accomplish such a result our schools must offer a wide enough range of work so that not one or two classes of life be appealed to.

[illegible] by W. Jenkins, High School.

Our Gentle Methods of Dentistry----20 per cent Off Regular Fixed Prices

THERE are still many persons who have an absolute dread of the dental chair and on account of this they have permitted their teeth to fall into a terrible and dangerous state of neglect. They know their teeth should be attended to but their dread holds them back. We address ourselves to all such and say "Come take your seat in our offices today. Observe the ease and comfort of patients in the chair. Take confidence from their attitude, then you will believe us when we say"

DENTISTRY AS WE PRACTICE IT IS A GENTLE ART

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THIS MEANS YOU
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B. C. LOGGERS UNION

61 CORDOVA ST. W., VANCOUVER, B. C.

DO IT NOW

ONE BIG INDUSTRIAL UNION FOR ALL CAMP WORKERS

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. VANCOUVER, B. C. PHONE SEYMOUR 7856

COAL MINE FOR SALE

A country coal mine in good location; seam 3 ft. 10 inches; good dry roof and dry mine; newly developed; also storage bin to hold sixty tons, and blacksmith shop with all necessary equipment. For particulars apply to

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Box 185 DELIA, ALBERTA

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Sole Agent for the Famous
Lethbridge Brewery Products
Best Wholesale Price to the Trade
GET OUR PRICES ON ALL TEMPERANCE DRINKS
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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

A Straight Tip

Advertisements in The District Ledger reach the people who are willing and able to spend money. It will be your own fault if you don't get some of that money If you're interested, Get Busy.

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

Room and Board.—A real home. Apply 10 Howland avenue or phone 135

Canaries for Sale.—$7.50 a pair. Apply over McLean's Drug Store or write Box 174.—Mrs. J. Turner.

Pianist Services.—My services as a pianist for small dances or in substituting are available on reasonable terms. No orchestra work.—Mrs. J. Dufour, Pellatt Ave., Fernie.

Corbin Favors Strike.—Yesterday word was received from the local at Corbin favoring rejection of Order 124 The vote being 22 for rejection and 15 against.

The Ladies of the Catholic Church are holding a Whist Drive and dance Tuesday, May 20th, at St. Mary's Hall. Refreshments will be served and prizes given. Admission Gentlemen 50c; Ladies 25c.

FOR SALE.—Frame House, 10 rooms, plastered, stone foundation, basement, concrete block house, 5 rooms, plastered, full basement, and Lot 2, Block 70, Lindsay Ave Annex: $1,500.00. Terms, not the price of one house. F. Minton, Box 982, City.

Editor Gone to the Coast.—The editor of The District Ledger left on Wednesday morning for Vancouver to attend a special meeting of the British Columbia Press Association and incidentally to be present at the count of the ballots on the ONE BIG UNION, a full report on which this paper hopes to have for next week.

Agents Wanted.—Beer, Wines, Whiskey, Absinthe, Apple Cider without apples,—easily made in your own home. Over 250 recipes used by the leading rectifiers of Europe. Now on sale in book form. Agents wanted in every town. Recipes and full instructions, $1.00. If not satisfied your money refunded. Western Distributors, 515 McLean Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

Shot or Half Shot.—The fact that Blairmore is not a prohibition town, as is Fernie, is responsible for the following in the Blairmore Enterprise: "A lady wants to know the difference between being shot overseas and shot at home. Well, it's very seldom that one gets to be more than half shot in Canada and one revives far more quickly than one who is half shot over in France in war times."

Sunday Night's Meeting.—Intense interest is being shown in the meeting which is to be held in the Isis Theatre on Sunday night at nine o'clock. It is to be a parents' meeting from which children will be excluded. It is understood that Mayor Uphill and Police Commissioner Moffatt will be present and it is hoped that the provincial police and mounted police will also be represented so that the public can have full assurance that all the forces possible will be used to exterminate the scourge now threatening Fernie.

Rossland Strong for O.B.U.—A letter from Rossland to The District Ledger says that the vote taken in that camp this week resulted in 253 for the One Big Union and 3 against. And so it is going all over the camps.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Successful.—The application for a writ of habeas corpus made yesterday at Vancouver on behalf of Nick Parcovich, who was sentenced to one year in Nelson jail by Magistrate Whimster on April 24th and bail set at $5,000.00, was successful and the prisoner will be immediately released. This information was received by his attorney, Mr. Macneil, from Mr. McTaggart, who made the application in the supreme court.

May Wedding in Fernie.—This city was the scene of an unusually interesting wedding Wednesday evening when Paul Lantz, of Silverton, B.C., and Miss Emily Biggs, of this city were happily united in wedlock at the English church by the Rev. F. Yolland, in the presence of immediate relatives and friends. Promptly at 7 o'clock the bride entered the church on the arm of her father. She was attired in a beautiful dress of white satin and gorgette crepe and wore the conventional bridal veil and orange blossoms. Mr. and Mrs. A. Chivers, of Fernie, sister and brother-in-law of the bride, acted as witnesses. Little Emily Morris, niece of the bride, made a winsome flower girl, and presented a perfect picture of childish loveliness, being gowned in white.

After the wedding ceremony was performed, the bridal party repaired to the home of the brides' mother, Victoria avenue, where a sumptuous wedding repast was served and where the young married couple received the hearty well-wishes of their many friends, testimony of which was evidenced by the large number of costly and useful presents received. The newly married couple will take up their residence in Silverton, where the groom has a responsible position.

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The 24th at Cranbrook.—A large number of Fernie citizens will journey to Cranbrook on the 24th to participate in the big celebration there on that day. A large number of motor cars will leave here the day previous to the 24th.

Whist Drive.—On Tuesday evening May 20th, a whist drive is being held by the ladies of the Catholic Church. An energetic committee is busy at work and promise a good time for all those who attend. A dance will follow the whist drive, which promises to surpass any previous effort made by the industrious workers of this town.

Manual Training in Fernie Schools.—For some time the School Board and many citizens who are interested in progressive educational measures have discussed the advisability of establishing a manual training department in connection with the Fernie schools. The chief preventive of such a step being taken is financial. On page seven of this issue is an article by Mr. Jenkins of the high school, based on a publication by Hollister, Heath & Co., Mr. Jenkins has already favored The District Ledger with a number of articles on educational matters and we trust that there will be still further contributions.

Prohibition in British Columbia.—Prohibition does not prohibit. To the casual observer this truth is driven home with telling effect. We have come to realize, with more or less dissatisfaction, that the people in this part of the province at least do not want prohibition. People are beginning to awaken to the fact that to let a certain element dictate as to what you are going to drink, will later permit another aggregation dictate what you shall eat. There is a likelihood that another plebiscite will be taken on this issue this fall. During the past several months the Moderation League, an organization which has made marvelous strides, has been extending its activities to every town and hamlet in the province, with the result that today there is a feeling abroad that British Columbia will revert to a "moderate" form of licensing. The aims of the association are to linceuse beer and light wines, whilst whiskey will be handled by government vendor. This move is growing in favor here.

THE GRAND

Direction Harry M. Eccles

Grand Has Extraordinary Big Feature

May 23 and 24

NEW GRIFFITH PICTURE
"THE GREAT LOVE" TELLS OF NATION'S SACRIFICES

Photoplay Deals with Young American in the War and with War Work of Nobility in Great Britain

THE CAST

Jim Young of Youngstown, Pa.....Robert Harron
Sir Roger Brighton.....Henry B. Walthall
Jessie Lovewell.....Gloria Hope
Susie Broadplains.....Lillian Gish
John Broadplains.....Maxfield Stanley
Rev. Josephus Broadplains.....George Fawcett
Mademoiselle Ocrintee.....Rosemary Theby
Mr. Seymour of Brazil, formerly of Berlin.....
.....George Seigmann

THE STORY

When Jim Young of Youngstown, Pa., receives news of German atrocities in Belgium, it rouses him to great anger, and he proceeds forthwith to Canada and enlists in the British army, thus becoming a forerunner of the American forces that are subsequently to leave for the battlefields in Europe. On his arrival in London, Young observes the war preparations there with great interest and he is at once sent to his training camp on the outskirts of that city, and begins active training.

While enjoying a few hours leave of absence, Young meets Susie Broadplains, a young Australian girl, who is innocence personified, and who is much flattered by the attentions paid her by a real live, vigorous American soldier, enlisted in the cause of the allies against Germany. They meet frequently and their friendship soon ripens into love.

Susie falls heir to 20,000 pounds and at once becomes the object of much solicitude on the part of Sir Roger Brighton, an unscrupulous fortune-hunter, who has resolved to win her at any cost. He contrives to force his unwelcome attentions upon the girl, and when Young is called to the front with his regiment, Sir Roger seeks to force her to marry him before he leaves on a business trip for France. She repels him and at a final meeting with Young assures him of her love and bids him a cheerful adieu as he leaves for the front.

The story now deals with the adventures of Susie and her two suitors, which are interrupted frequently by international complications and the machinations of German adventurers masquerading as radicals, with whom Sir Roger becomes entangled. The transformation of the fair women and social butterflies of England to workers in [illegible] of a notable character.

Among the many notable personages, who take part in the development of the story are included Queen Alexandra, the Princess Monaco, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady [illegible], Miss Pamela Stuart-Wortley, Miss Violet Keppel, the Countess of Droghda, Lady Diana Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and the most famous beauty in English society, Miss Elizabeth Asquith, daughter of the former Prime Minister of England, and others.

Among these celebrated workers for their country is Susie, who finds "the great love" in service for the cause of democracy and of her country. Big battle scenes, such as have added materially to the fame of D. W. Griffith as producer, are shown in this picture and they add great interest to the development of an unusually dramatic and appealing story.

Startling Conditions In Fernie School

The Isis Theatre was packed to the doors on Monday night with parents of children attending the schools of Fernie. Every man and every woman in that audience was grateful to the chairman of the school board, S. Herchmer, for having called the meeting and to the acting health officer, Dr. Garner, for his plain, practical talk and warning regarding the loathsome disease of syphilis now so prevalent in Fernie and which has actually contaminated and probably marked for life even a number of school children.

"Before I go ahead with my talk," said Dr. Garner, "I want to know if this audience is willing to have a spade called a spade." There was universal assent.

The doctor, aided by stereopticon slides, explained the causes of the dreaded venereal diseases dwelling particularly on the dangers and loathsomeness of syphilis. He told how the disease had been discovered among the children at school and of the precautions that were now being taken. He urged the mothers and fathers present to take a deeper interest in the welfare of their children and gradually instruct them in the vital facts of life rather than allow them to gain their knowledge on the streets and back alleys. He said that if the parents would form an association and if the mothers wished to hold meeting for further advice and instruction his services would gladly be placed at their disposal. The intense interest shown on the faces of those present and the cordial applause given the doctor at the close of his talk was indicative of the appreciation of all present.

Mr. Herchmer gave the parents present assurance that everything possible was being done to minimize the danger. The toilets had been thoroughly disinfected and it was proposed to have a personal examination of all pupils in the schools by a doctor and qualified nurse. To this proposal by the chairman the audience gave unanimous approval.

The question was asked from the audience if any police action had been taken in the matter. It was said that there were prostitutes around the city spreading the disease and that with the police protection that Fernie had, city police, provincial police, mounted police, surely something could be done to rid the locality of such scourges.

"It is true," said Chairman Herchmer, "that conditions in this city are disgraceful; there are prostitutes even in some hotels." He said that as far as the school board was concerned they were doing everything they could to safeguard the children but they were not responsible for conditions. He told of families in Fernie living in one room, parents and children "sleeping in one bed." He thought it a good thing to see the people aroused in the matter and advised that the city council was the place to take demands for action.

A further suggestion came from the floor for another meeting on Sunday night when the mayor and the police commissioners should be present. It was put to a vote and everyone present stood up to demand the meeting.

The chairman announced that the meeting would be held at the Isis Theatre on Sunday night at nine o'clock and that since the unanimous opinion of the gathering was that the mayor and police commissioners should be present he would see that they were notified accordingly.

FERNIE SHOULD ASK FOR SPECIAL ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

Startling is not a strong enough word to give to the conditions that have been discovered in the public schools of Fernie. It is not creditable to this city to advertise abroad that venereal diseases have become so common in Fernie that even the school children are among the sufferers but the full light of publicity often destroys dangerous conditions.

Fernie is not the only place in Canada which has reason to be filled with alarm over the increasing prevalence of the disease. Neither is Fernie the only place where false modesty and the basest form of commercialism have combined to further the inroads of these loathsome maladies.

A noted medical writer says: "Without doubt the kiss of a person afflicted with syphilis is more deadly than the kiss of a leper," and all medical authorities agree that it is one of the most dreaded of contagious diseases. Science has taken it from the realms of the mysterious and made it preventable and in its early stages curable. Prudishness and a lax enforcement of law have prevented science from a more thorough control of the disease.

Great bundles of posters are being distributed over Canada warning the people against the "germs of Bolshevism." Mayor Uphill, of this city, received a consignment of these posters early this week. He has not put them up. There are other germs in this city that demand more instant attention and if the indications of Monday evening's meeeting count the mayor and the police commissioners will be kept busy using the full fist of authority in the endeavor to stamp out these germs which if allowed to spread will bring suffering in its most horrible form into many houses.

There is to be a mass meeting of indignant citizens at the Isis Theatre on Sunday night. It will be impossible for the Isis to hold the crowd and further meetings may be necessary. Monday night's meeting was not a minister's meeting or a moral reform meeting or a politicians meeting, it was in truth a mass meeting and in no uncertain tones the mass demanded action.

It is costing at the present time ten dollars every hour of the working day to police Fernie and enforce law. Add up the expenditures necessary for city police, provincial police, mounted police, jails barracks, magistrates, etc., and it will be seen how enormous the cost is. Surely out of all this expenditure there should come some protection against the spread of a disease which can be prevented by action of those in authority.

We are told that there is no law which will enable the authorities to make a clean sweep and at the same time there is a law which enabled Magistrate Whimster to send a man to jail for one year because he had in his possession a card which showed that in 1917 he had belonged to the I.W.W. It did not take the mounted police long to discover this and apprehend him. It did not take the city police long to raid the home of a number of clean living young Ukranian miners and put them in jail because they had copies of The Ukranian Worker in their possession. It did not take the provincial police long to round up some young fellows who had violated the game laws. They were backed by the law.

Surely there is a law to clean Fernie. If there is not the meeting of citizens on Sunday night should see to it that a demand is telegraphed to Ottawa at once asking for a special order-in-council. The politicians at Ottawa may laugh at the request. If they can be shown where the checking of the disease might increase the profits of their financial lords and masters they might act and order the police force they have established to check the spread of the Bolshevists germs to devote some of their energy to the unchecked spread of syphilis germs.

—o—

GLADSTONE LOCAL NOTES

B. Bohl is incapacitated from work owing to an accident, a car passing over his foot in No. 3 mine. He is in the hospital at the present time progressing favourably.

The Grand Theatre proprietors are installing a new grand piano, direct from the factory, which has been purchased through the agent, Mr. Eley. It is expected to arrive in about three weeks time. The management intend to give the public of Fernie the very best of music, there is no expense to be spared.

'Owing to the fact that Policy Committeeman F. Wheatley did suggest to Commissioner W. H. Armstrong, Order 124, we ask for his expulsion from said committee came to take effect immediately, and we notify Michel and Corbin of our action."

The Local Union meetings will change over this week, on purpose to give the members who are working in developement places, a chance to shoot off their hot air. That means there will be a meeting in Coal Creek, and Fernie this week. The meeting in Coal Creek will be held on Thursday night owing to the present arrangement of train service.

I am expecting a trip up to the St. Margarets Cemetery in the near future. I see there has been an attempt to renovate that road a little, still there is lots to do before it is perfect. I have had lots of rides up there in the past, but they have been somewhat raggey; let my last ride be as smooth as possible, and I will give you a good word when I meet the other boys, and your name shall be enrolled on the honor list in gold letters.

A Special meeting of the above local union was held in the club room of the miners' hall last Tuesday night. The meeting was called by P. M. Christophers, president of the District, to show why we must take a strike vote at this time. After Bro. Sweeney and the President had addressed the meeting it was decided to take the vote next Friday, May the 16th. The following resolution was also passed without a dissenting voice:

—o—

CORBIN NOTES

It was very considerate of the company to run a special down to McGillivray on Tuesday evening and the people surely appreciate it and trust that it will happen oftener in the future; as it would enable some of our friends in Fernie to come up and see us. As it is very pretty up here in the summer time.

We see that Mr. Reid is back again in our midst, which goes to prove that Corbin is still on the map and likely to be a prominent little burg some day.

The miner is a little restless these days. And why? He surely deserves a little more than an existence in a tumble down shack on a side hill. It's almost as bad as the war.

We are gradually getting a few returned soldiers among us. The more the merrier and don't forget that he should be given a little consideration as he went over the top for the bene. [illegible] that he is coming back without having to beg for it. But there may be a day when he will have something to say in matters in this little world of ours. One thing we know is that the miners in this whole district are with the returned boys and that is worth a whole lot. The miner, like the soldier, do. serves a little more than he is getting so why shouldn't they combine and assist one another as unity is strength.

It was a nice surpise party last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clough, and we hope they enjoyed it. Its too bad that there were not a few more of them in this little town. Is it right that John is getting spliced? Beware, old boy, and look before you leap!

HAPPY HOOLIGAN

Here From Cranbrook.—J. A. Arnold, a well-known Cranbrook insurance man and official administrator at the divisional city, was in the city the past couple of days on business.

ORPHEUM

THE HOME OF GOOD PICTURES

Saturday Matinee 2.30. Saturday Nights First Show at 7

Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17
DUSTIN FARNUM in Zane Grey's Greatest Romance
"The Light of Western Stars"
With Dustin Farnum's verile, convincing talent and the most thrilling facinating of Zane Grey's masterly stories this picture teems with exciting interest
RUTH ROLAND in the 13th chapter of **"Hands Up"**
Comedy

Monday Only, May 19
Bewitching CARMEL MYRES in
"The Little White Savage"
Here's a story that holds yon from the very start and gives you the most novel ending you've seen on the screen many a month.
"The Woman In The Web"-chapter 3
One Reel Comedy

Tuesday Only, May 20
"Baree, Son of Kazan"
By James Oliver Curwood
featuring
NELL SHIPMAN and ALFRED WHITMAN
A gripping story of the great Northwest

Wednesday and Thursday, May 21 and 22
"Toys of Fate"
with NAZIMOVA
The world's greatest actress in her greatest triumph.
A production that looses the floodgates of passion and revenge.

COMING
Dorothy Philips in "The Talk of The Town"
Fannie Ward in "The Narrow Path"

Mrs. E. Todd

LADIES' FURNISHER

Fernie British Columbia

Seasonable Millinery in the Latest Styles from the Great Fashion Centers

Coats, Capes, Suits, Gowns, Dresses, Whitewear, Hosiery, Fancy Work Materials, etc.

Special attention to Mail Orders.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

NOTICE

All Ratepayers whose taxes are still unpaid for the year 1918 are hereby reminded that interest is being charged at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

A tax sale will be held on September 30, 1919.

Trades Unionists

What is the use of Increased Wages if the Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Retailer are to add to the increased wage cost, their usual percentages of profit, and compel you to buy back the commodities you produce with three scales of excess profit added.

Protect Wage Values by joining the Co-Operative for the distribution of these commodities, and ultimately Co-Operative production of the merchandise for which your wages are exchanged.

FERNIE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.
Incorporated 1907

The United Church

SERVICES, SUNDAY, MAY 18
11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Lieut. Rev. E Heywood
2.30 p.m. SABBATH SCHOOL

MONDAY, MAY 19, 8 p.m.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
"The Silent Navy"

Adults 25c ADMISSION Children 10c