

RED FLAG CULT IN OLD LONDON

Socialist Creed One of Features
In Temple of Rudiment-
ary Learning.

London, March 31.—"Down with socialism," was one of the cries which materially helped the moderates, or municipal reformers as they are variously termed, to defeat the progress-ives at the recent London county council election and capture an overwhelming majority of the seats. It is probable that one of the first things the victors will do will be to put a stop to the use of London county council schools on Sundays for the propagation of socialist doctrine. The London county council has been in the habit of letting many of these schools on the Sabbath to various bodies for supposedly religious exercises at merely nominal rentals. In this way the Socialists obtained possession of thirteen of them.

Over the door was the notice, "Socialist Sunday school—all are welcome." In the largest of the classrooms were assembled about a hundred boys and girls ranging in age from 10 to 16 years, and some adults. They represented all sorts and conditions, but what might be termed respectable poverty was most in evidence. Most of the boys and men wore red ties. Behind the teacher's desk sat the superintendent of the Socialist Sunday school, a clean shaven young man with a sallow complexion, and piercing black eyes that are usually associated with the visionary enthusiast.

The proceedings did not open with prayer. Socialist Sunday schools have no use for prayers. "Good day, comrades," said the superintendent, rising and rapping on his desk. "Good day, comrades," was the chorused response. "I will now call the roll of the builders," he continued. "What do I mean by the builders?"

"We are the builders because we are building a new world," shouted the children. After the roll had been called a hymn was sung. A young woman played the accompaniment on a small American organ. The air was a familiar one, but the words were significant of the big difference between a denomination and a Socialist Sunday school. Here is the first verse:

No saviors from on high deliver
No trust have we in prince or peer;
Our own right hand the chains must shiver.

Chains of hatred, of grief and fear,
We're triced by laws and regulations,
Our taxes strip us to the bone.
The rich enjoy the wealth of nations,
But the poor naught can call their own.

Then follow another song from the red hymnal sung in a familiar tune. It was a harvest hymn. One of the verses ran thus:

The lords have now their vintage
The bankers claim the corn,
The produce of the farmer
By craft and guile is torn
From both himself and household
To spend in court and hall,
On millions and their masters,
Who crowd the hunt and ball.

And the last verse was a clear indication to plunder and loot, though likely the youngsters did not see the drift of it.

Arise, O downcast toiler!
With sickle in thy hand,
Two harvests lie this morning
The length of this good land,
The one is now before thee,
With plenty for thy need;
Let the tiller reap the whirlwind
Of which they've sown the seed.

One class was told off to another room to receive catechism instruction. Here is part of their lesson:

Why do capitalists try to make men work long hours for low wages?
To get big profits, so they may become rich.

Why are men dependent on masters and capitalists? Because they are in possession of the workshops and things necessary to make wealth.

Most workmen have to go into factories, then? Yes, having no machinery themselves, they must do that or starve.

Do the capitalists employ all men that ask for work? No, they only employ those out of whom they can make a profit.

What do masters do to get cheap labor? They try to introduce machinery and employ women, boys and girls in the place of men.

If the masters had their way, to what level do you think they would reduce our fathers' wages? To the level of Chinamen's wages.

Has that been attempted? Yes, in South Africa, where they employ Chinamen instead of white men.

The proceedings in the big room wound up with an address from the superintendent. It was what, in the expressive American slang would be called, "hot stuff."

"We are doing a great work," he said to the superintendent afterward. "Our Socialist Sunday schools in and about London have an average attendance of about 3,000. The tomorrow of history will be written by the children of today. The seed we are sowing will bear good fruit. The red flag may be dyed in blood before the victory is won. But it will be won. We have put our hands to the plow and well, and so on."

SURE REGULATORS—Mandrake and dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, restoring them to healthy action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and performing the organs complete power to perform their functions. These valuable ingredients enter into the composition of **Parke's Vegetable Pills**, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine they are.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also Mattresses and Spring Beds, Brass and Iron Beds, Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Factory, J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street, Phone 397.

WORK IS WAITING FOR ALIEN WOMEN

Demand For Domestic Is Still
Far From Being
Satisfied.

New York, March 31.—With immigration at flood tide, the Battery landing of the Ellis Island ferry presents a scene that is not to be matched anywhere for varying human emotions and behavior. Five thousand persons every day in the week are arriving at this port and there seems no spot too remote or obscure in all of Europe to be represented in the throng.

The proportion of women is noticeably small, but for every woman arriving there is usually an array of relatives or friends to meet her. It is from these groups of women that some idea of the transformation America brings about may be gathered. The new arrivals are generally without hats; gray-colored, tight-fitting waists and short, full skirts of a different hue usually constitute their costume, set off by a brightly-colored handkerchief or shawl about the shoulders. Those who meet them more than a few months, but their clothes are "American fashion"—hugs, befeathered hats, short-sleeved waists and coats, hair done in the inevitable pompadour with many glittering combs, and, final touch of elegance, soiled white gloves. The newcomers gaze at this array of unheard-of elegance in envious amazement, oblivious for the time of all else; the new country, the new life, all reduced to the overwhelming realization that such clothes may some day be theirs. It is only when they are propelled toward the steps of the elevated or the subway, when fear of such strange means of travel asserts itself, that they come back from their dream of clothes to practical affairs.

For girls who come into the country alone, without friends to meet them, there are many safeguards. At Ellis Island there are about 50 missionaries in constant attendance, representatives of societies that maintain homes for immigrants. One of the oldest of these is the Immigrant Girls' Home, which has been in existence for about 20 years. Under the direction of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Miss Matthews, the missionary of the home has been engaged in the work for 20 years, and is an expert in judging the character and capacity of the girls and women who come under her observation. Every day finds her at Ellis Island seeking out friendless girls, and caring for them until their future is settled.

April, May, June, September and October are the months when girls and women arrive in the greatest number, and then the pleasant home facing Battery Park is filled to overflowing. The house accommodates only 25 comfortably, but in the busy months there is always room for one more, and the average arrivals are about 100 a month. The home is non-sectarian and the matron, Mrs. Michel, succeeds, to an unusual degree, in maintaining the atmosphere of a real home. At the present time a preponderance of Finnish, Danish and Swedish girls are arriving, and they are intelligent, neatly dressed and ambitious. Most of them cannot speak a word of English, but they are quick to understand by means of a sign language that has been evolved by long practice.

One of the assistants of the home speaks a half-dozen languages and translates all the business of the girls. Most of them have definite ideas of what they wish to do and where they wish to go, and they stay a very short time at the home. One of the trials of the matron is the insistent demands by letter and personal calls, of women in search of servants. The home has an old and tried circle of friends who supply employment for all available girls. The demand for servants is so great that no possible source of supply is neglected, and a large number of women take it for granted that a girl's immigrant home will yield some sort of servant to be delivered upon the spot.

But such homes do not have employment bureaus, and cannot comply with such requests. One of the pleasantest features of this helpful work is the genuine gratitude shown by the girls who have enjoyed the hospitality of the home and the friendly interest of those in charge of it. Every mail brings letters or postcards giving an account of journeys, new places, changes of address, a thankful appreciation of what has been done for them when alone in a strange land.

They keep in touch for years with their first home; often after they are married and settled in distant parts of the country, and there is a large collection of photographs of husbands and children of the girls who have married. Once every year there is a party for those who live in the vicinity of New York, and at the last reunion, which was held a few weeks ago, the girls came from towns many miles away in order to renew old associations.

The present home is so small that it limits the work to the care of about 800 girls in a year, but the missionary society which maintains it is hopeful that funds will be given them to purchase a building suitable for their needs. Miss Matthews says, in speaking of the many excellent agencies at work to help women and girls that have come to the country in such numbers, that in the old days the missionaries were hardly tolerated, but the Government was quick to see the usefulness of such disinterested help, and today they have the enthusiastic support of the officials in charge of the immigration station. There is a constant endeavor on the part of unscrupulous persons to get hold of the girls. The usual dodge is for a woman to pretend she is relative or sent by a relative to meet the girl and take her to her friends. The girl is closely questioned to find if she has friends or relatives, and often innocently balks the pretence by saying she has not, but even where the case seems plausible the missionary accompanies the girl, to make sure that she is in safe hands.

There is an employment agency in connection with the immigration department, but very few women register there, as they are better provided for through private effort and care, such as these homes offer.

STANDING OF SCHOLARS
Reports From No. 4 Delaware and No. 28 London District.

Following is a report of the standing of the scholars of school section No. 4, Delaware, for this term. Names arranged in order of class standing:

STANDING OF SCHOLARS

Reports From No. 4 Delaware and No. 28 London District.

Class IV, Senior—Annie Tilden, Eubert Monteth, Tena Tilden, Russell Allen, Fred Smale, Joanna Monteth.

Class IV, Junior—Robert Monteth, Wilfred Wonnacott, Glen Neale, Earl Monteth.

Class III—Lula Monteth, Lyla Monteth, George Scott, Harold Wonnacott.

Class II, Senior—John Monteth, Albert Haines, Gladys Hugheson.

Class II, Junior—John Beach, Norma Dickie, Oscar Hugheson.

Part II, Senior—Verna Hamilton, Geo. Tilden.

Part II, Junior—Byron Hugheson.

Part I, Senior—Harry Smale, Freta Wonnacott.

Part I, Junior—Lloyd Beach.

Maple Grove.

Following is the report of school section No. 28, London, the standing of the pupils being based on test examination and class work during the past term. A list of names after a name shows that the pupil missed some of the examinations.

Class IV—Victoria McRobert 435, Melvin Dann 394, George Boyne 392.

Class III, Senior—Oral Easton 455, Chas. Kelly 349, Willa White 332, George Fitzgerald 311.

Class III, Junior—Wilfred Eddy 415, Wilfred Biles 403, Freddie Biles 354, Ford Grose 318, Newton Grose 304.

Class II—Lloyd White, Myrtle Hobbs, Harvey Boyne and Clifford McRobert, equal.

Class II, Junior—Verna Langford, Gladys Dann.

Part I—Joseph Peaseketh, Victoria Peaseketh, Rex Needham and Clifton Braithwaite, equal; Rebecca Boyne.

Part I, Junior—Lloyd Beach.

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Maple Grove.

B.B.B. THE OLDEST AND BEST SPRING MEDICINE

ALMOST EVERYBODY FEELS BAD IN THE SPRING

A Good Appetite at this time of the year is an unusual thing, and what little food you do eat is a burden to the stomach and makes you feel tired, worn-out, and totally unfit for work or anything else that requires energy or effort. At this time of the year

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

adds vigor and strength to the system, cleans out all the pent-up Impurities that have accumulated during the winter, purifies and enriches the blood; and lays the foundation for a strong constitution and good health during the hot, sultry summer.

Mr. F. H. Leard, Saskatoon, Sask., writes:—
I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood builder and think it a good medicine, and everyone should take it in the spring to cure that tired feeling that comes to so many at this time of year.

Miss Janie MacDonald, Nashwaak Bridge, N.B., writes:—We have used Burdock Blood Bitters in our family for years as a Spring Medicine and find it cannot be beat. I can recommend it highly, and would advise any person not feeling well or run down to give it a trial.

LAST JOURNEY OF POPE LEO

Body To Be Taken to St. John Lateran by Day Under Military Guard.

Rome, March 31.—The Vatican has notified the Italian Government that the Pope has decided that the removal of the body of Leo XIII. from St. Peter's to the new tomb in the St. John Lateran shall take place in the morning, provided it shall be guaranteed that the cortege through Rome shall pass unmolested. Negotiations are now going on concerning the measures that will be finally adopted to this end.

The Vatican is indifferent whether the route of the cortege is lined with troops or whether the hearse is merely surrounded with cavalry. When the arrangements shall have been completed the date of the removal will be definitely fixed.

Probably it will be at the beginning of next month, as Mr. Riggs, the papal master of ceremonies, is already preparing the details of the function of inhumation in the Lateran, while the mausoleum is preparing invitations to the ceremony. These will be limited to cardinals, diplomats and the Roman nobility. Probably only Capuchin monks will accompany the hearse through the streets.

The negotiations that are in progress as to the removal are kept secret.

The average speed of these trains between London and Exeter, 127 miles, is 57.9 miles per hour, and the same timing is also made by two other down expresses which daily run to this town without an intermediate stop.

Water is picked up from track troughs no less than three times by all these four trains, and the down Riviera limited express, which daily run to this town without an intermediate stop.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO

Arrive from the east—4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 6:25 p.m., 7:41 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—12:15 a.m., 3:20 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., 3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coaches for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 goes through to Montreal without change.

Depart for the west—4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 8:01 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m. and 8:01 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Depart—6:35 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 3:20 p.m., 7:54 p.m. (International Limited stops only at Gloucester and Chatham).

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), stops only at Chatham and Gloucester; 11 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:25 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—9:45 a.m., 8:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

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VERY LOW RATES

Via the
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

EVERY DAY DURING
MARCH AND APRIL TO THE

West Northwest California
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Homeseekers' Excursions
AT
Very Low Rates

For the Round Trip To Various Points in the

South, Southwest, Southeast West and Northwest

TICKETS ON SALE,
MARCH 19, APRIL 2 AND 10.

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Through sleeper 12:20 a.m. and 3:25 a.m.; Leave London 4:25 p.m., connecting at Hamilton with through sleeper.

COBALT SPECIAL
Leave Toronto, daily, 9 p.m.

Leave Cobalt 8:45 a.m.

RETURNING.
Leave Cobalt, daily, 7:55 p.m.

Arrive Toronto 8 a.m.

For tickets and information, call on E. de la Hooke, C. P. and T. A.; E. Russ, Depot Agent.

The name of the lawmaking power in the United States is the Congress, in France the Assembly, in Germany the Reichstag, in Holland the States General, in Spain the Cortes, in Greece the Boule and in Denmark the Lands-thing.

Only a foolish person is sensitive to the ridicule of a fool.

Conchuela is the name of a Mexican pest which, it is feared, may spread to Texas.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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BETWEEN ALL STATIONS

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