

ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Whistles Blow, "Pack Up Your Troubles" Sing Thankful Citizens

SOLVE POST-WAR PROBLEMS IN UNISON, HINDLEY URGES

Former Mayor of Spokane Speaking to Great Holiday Throng Here Says Employers and Employees Must Get Together, Settle Social Unrest.

Employers and employees must get together and the nation must get away from the idea of master and man, in the opinion of W. J. Hindley, former mayor of Spokane, who was the principal speaker of the Armistice day program at the Grand opera house Tuesday morning at 11. Mr. Hindley discussed present-day conditions and pointed out that the era is one of change; that things are going to grow better rather than worse. He cited the experiences that grew out of the Civil war to support his contention. He said that the day is coming when "no man will work for another man," but "will work with him." The speaker declared that the final test for all things was how it squared with public opinion, and he cited the case of the liquor traffic, of slavery and of the railroads as three things that have felt the force which public opinion can exert.

Mr. Hindley made an eloquent and forcible address. He is a polished speaker, his diction being especially clear and his figures all timely and apt. He had a sympathetic audience that manifested approval frequently and one that was quickly stirred by all things that appeal to the best in American citizenship. His address dealt with the conditions of the times, and he pointed out what he believed to be the good things in labor unions and in organizations of capital and employers, while he just as freely and emphatically criticized what he said were the weaknesses of both.

one of the greatest handicaps which has beset the union labor movement in recent years is what he terms un-American leadership. He declared that it was the opinion of some of the best thinkers in the labor movement that the disposition of the married men to stay at home instead of attend their union meetings had allowed control of their organizations to get into the hands of itinerants who believed in soviet government or worse, and that the true views of the rank and file were poorly represented by the leadership in many instances. He appealed to the union men to take an interest in their own cause and see to it that the organization representing their views; that the offices were manned by 100 per cent Americans, whose homes and families were their assurance of proper interest in the conduct of the business, and that they make unionism representative of the great mass of real Americans who earn their living by honest labor.

Considering the railroad problem, Mr. Hindley said that brought about the final overthrow of the liquor question—the attitude of the private corporations toward government and the courts—and he cited the fact that the railroad lobby had become one of the great forces in legislation. He said that lobbying was one of the great evils everywhere.

Praise For Palmer.
The speaker praised Attorney General Palmer for his action to stop the coal strike and declared that one of the best things that could have occurred was the decision of congress, with but one dissenting vote, to deny a seat to Victor Berger, the socialist from Milwaukee, turned a deaf ear to the clamorous cry of the bolshevists and the damnable doctrine of the social incoherist and are standing as loyally and as firmly by the Stars and Stripes and the government of the U. S. here at home as they did when they followed that flag through the blood stained battlefields of Europe.

Renewal of Allegiance.
This memorial therefore should be a day for the renewal of our national allegiance and the strengthening of our faith in the permanency of American ideals.

"One of our great difficulties today is the loose manner in which we use certain words and phrases of unusual and strategic significance. For instance the words 'profiteering' and 'bolshivism'. That there are profiteers in the loosely applied meaning of the word is not to be denied, and with these our government will have to deal. And if governments fail to penalize these offenders against national honor, even though they may not go as far as they do in China, where the bolshivism is the penalty for the betrayal of public duty, then let these men be pillared by public opinion and their names be anathematized by posterity as men who were so low that they would sell their American as to coin their own private fortunes out of the blood of American boys on the field of battle. But not every man who makes money in business or industry is a profiteer. There is a distinction between legitimate making legitimate profits and 'profiteering' as there is in the Bible use of the terms 'interest' and 'usury'. The servant who put his Lord's money with the exchangers and ran the interest was commended, while the man who put out his money to usury was forbidden to ascend into the hill of the Lord or stand in his holy place.

Some Social Malefactors.
"So today the man whose genius of organization and whose expert administration and foresight win him an unusual place in the commercial production and distribution of his day, may still make money and not be a profiteer, his motto being: 'He profits most who serves the best.' But the man who takes advantage of a great national crisis, or who by the powers and principles of some monopoly excludes his fellow men from the open market and by the inflation of prices and fictitious values forces some line of commerce into constantly narrowing groves which he controls, amasses his millions out of the sweat of honest toil, or by his control of the necessities of life, such a man is a malefactor, and regard be made whether he occupies a comfortable pew in some orthodox church or not he should be relegated by all true Americans to that limbo of ill-repute and loathing accorded by all right-thinking people to Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold.

Most Bolshevists Aliens.
"There are undoubtedly some bolshevists in the labor unions of this country, some who, down in their hearts, hate soviet government, and who would view soviet rule as an opportunity for the exploitation of the savings and industrial achievements of honest Americans for generations. Most of these are aliens and should be sent back to the country from which they came, but others of them are honest men, who are unable to think straight in these times of social and industrial crisis, and when leaders of labor stand before government committees who ask what they would do if the supreme court of the United States should issue an ultimatum against industrial conspiracy, it is time for thoughtful Americans to seriously ponder the drift of modern labor leadership and inquire into causes that have alienated these men from sound economic reason and from the essentials of American justice.

"What about our schools that have failed to give these men an adequate intellectual grasp of their own great problems? What about the churches that were founded by Jesus, the carpenter, but where the modern trade union is seldom found? What about the chamber of commerce and the industrial association that have failed so dismally to bridge the gulf between themselves and their men? What about the newspapers, so careful about the accuracy of news and the happenings of the day, yet so apparently helpless in reaching the ears of these toiling masses? Now occasions teach new duties, and in these times of great national unrest we must prepare to face the facts and make the necessary readjustments."

Tenure of office among the Cossacks for many decades has been one year only.

David Lloyd George said, 'now that the war is over our real troubles have only begun.' In proof of this statement the first 12 months following the armistice have plunged the world into the threat of the most violent social and industrial revolutions that history records, not only in Russia and in Germany where the first reaction from rule by the Czar and the Kaiser was bound to be felt in riot and confusion, but under the constitutional government of Great Britain and under the free republic of the United States that reaction has only been a trifle less marked. We have seen the ugly head of treachery and disloyalty raised to hiss against the American flag, we have reacted from autocracy of the ruler and the free republic of the United States that reaction has only been a trifle less marked. We have seen the ugly head of treachery and disloyalty raised to hiss against the American flag, we have reacted from autocracy of the ruler and the free republic of the United States that reaction has only been a trifle less marked.

Strikes Cost Billions.
"In the past 12 months we have sacrificed billions in production and millions and millions in wages in consequence of strikes and labor troubles and just now we wait almost with abated breath the final answer that organized labor will give to the supreme ultimatum of the highest courts of the United States.

"But in all these times of stress and strain when some men's faith has wavered and some men's courage has failed, it is a cause for proud rejoicing and unbounded national pride that the returned American soldier has stood firm in his allegiance to his government and to his flag; though he has not yet received his due recognition from the government he served on the foreign field; though his welcome home has too often been the brass band, the red fire and the spell-binding oratory instead of an enthusiastic recognition of employment, while too often he has gone back to his old job only to see some stay-at-home advanced to higher emoluments while he was serving his country; yet in spite of these plattitudes of reception programs and in spite of much local injustice in soldier employment our American men have turned a deaf ear to the clamorous cry of the bolshevists and the damnable doctrine of the social incoherist and are standing as loyally and as firmly by the Stars and Stripes and the government of the U. S. here at home as they did when they followed that flag through the blood stained battlefields of Europe.

Stephenson Introduces Hindley.
"The God of Abraham Praise" by Shelley was sung by a mixed quartet composed of Mrs. E. N. Layton, Mrs. Joe Van Teylingen, R. A. Keyes and Herman Wolf with Mr. Wuerthner at the piano. Then came the speaking portion of the program.

Following the song by the quartet, Sam Stephenson, president of the First National bank, and the Rev. Fr. M. T. O'Brien of St. Ann's cathedral, came to the center of the stage and Mr. Stephenson announced that Rev. Fr. O'Brien would offer the invocation.

Mr. Stephenson then made a brief address in which he called attention to the present conditions of unrest and turmoil, but he said that he had no fears that there would be a revolution, as some have predicted. He said that in the final test the red-blooded American would be found not wanting but would support the constitution and that there would be no other fundamental law and no other flag than Old Glory. He concluded by presenting the speaker of the hour, Mr. Hindley of Spokane.

Tells of Strike End.
Following the address by Mr. Hindley, Mr. Stephenson again spoke briefly, news of the action of the United Mine Workers in calling off the strike having been sent to him in a note from the press desk. Mr. Stephenson said he was sure that the people would be interested in knowing that the miners had decided to abide the order of the court and call off the strike and he was cheered and the audience cheered again when he stated that President Lewis of the miners had said that while he protested the order of the court, he was an American first and would obey the mandate.

Chorus on Stage.
The people were ushered to their seats by a score of young men, many of whom had been in the service, while

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING ATTENDS PUBLIC PROGRAM

Grand Opera House Filled to Overflowing to Hear Address and Join in Community Singing Arranged in Celebration of Occasion.

No greater and no more enthusiastic gathering ever assembled to observe a public holiday in Great Falls than gathered Tuesday in the Grand opera house to celebrate armistice day. The program was carried out with a smoothness that few programs develop and the interest was keen in every number, even the point of tenseness during the address of the two speakers, Sam Stephenson, who presided and W. J. Hindley of Spokane, who delivered the principal address of the day. The crowd packed the orchestra and the balcony of the theatre and many were turned away, enough without question to have overflowed the gallery had it been opened. It was the largest crowd that has gathered for any occasion in Great Falls in many months because of a set program.

The plans had been well developed and were carried out with a precision that added to the impressiveness of the occasion. The determination to have the exercises start sharply at 11 o'clock was accurately followed and the bugle was sounding the notes as the whistles about the city turned loose much the same as they had done a year ago when the joyful news that peace once more was to reign over the battlefields of Europe came over the cables from the war zone. Naturally the whistles didn't blow as long as they did then, but there was the same suggestion of gladness in their notes as there was on the original occasion.

Audience Sings America.
Immediately after the gong and struck 11, Julius J. Wuerthner, chairman of the arrangements, stepped from the wing of the stage to the center and briefly stated the purpose of the gathering. He said that it had been decided to assemble some of the vocal energy which it had been demonstrated a year ago existed in the city and to use it in singing songs of praise and thanksgiving on this, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice, which stopped the world war. He directed attention to the fact that there had been provided a number of songs which he invited to sing and he then led in the singing of "America," the audience standing. Following the opening number the audience joined, seated in singing "Pack Up Your Troubles." Then came one of the high points of the program when Alex Campbell sang "The Americans Come," the expressive and pretty ballad by Fay Foster.

Again the audience joined in congregational singing, the selection being "The Christian Soldier" and for the first time the result was truly a volume of tone, it being apparent that the people had become acquainted and wanted to enter into the spirit of the occasion. In this existing result in that number as they did, also, in rendering "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" which followed.

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Chorus on Stage.
The people were ushered to their seats by a score of young men, many of whom had been in the service, while

those who had not were loyal supporters of the cause at home. The ushers included S. H. Saunders, C. W. Murch, R. A. Thon, O. B. Kutz, George Panzer, Duncan Gardner, R. O. Deming, R. A. Judson, H. I. Sherman, B. B. Johnson, D. K. Woods and Frank Polutnik, Jr.

The chorus, which occupied seats on the stage, included some of the best known vocalists of the city, the members being as follows:

Mrs. E. N. Layton, Adele Watson, Mrs. James Lowman, Marie Van De Reit, Mrs. Fred Stanley, Mrs. F. Davidson, Flora Pestana, Mrs. C. A. Stephens, Frances Heldt, Thora Martin, Mrs. A. E. Barkemeyer, Ethel M. Dietrick, Dora M. Donald, Anna Kowalewska, Florence Kowalewska, Mrs. Fred Trachsel, Cornelia Haag, Florence Gresse, Clara Stoltenberg, Mrs. I. O. Blake, Helen Weideman, Kate McKenzie, Mildred Shaw, Laura McMahon, Mrs. Arthur D. Johnson, Mrs. Joe Van Teylingen, Pauline Slavter, Opal Marsh.

Charles D. Elliott, H. A. Duncan, D. A. Davidson, Dr. E. N. Layton, Alex Campbell, R. A. Keyes, R. P. Reckards, P. I. Neitz, George Minson, W. A. Pakonin, Arthur D. Johnson, Arthur Lammern, Herman Wolff, Fred Stanley, Mr. Makemson, George F. Carpenter, John B. Jenkins, Jesse M. Morris, T. G. Oakland, Howard G. Bennett, B. F. Baldwin, Dr. R. M. Leslie, Thomas T. Davis.

The committee of arrangements had made the stage attractive with a simple decoration of flags and flowers, a fringe of flowers being used at the footlights, while flags were placed at the front and also at the upper back of the stage. The flags included those of all the allies in the great war.

The instrumental music was furnished by the Fisher trio, G. L. Fisher leader. The committee of arrangements was composed of Chairman Julius Wuerthner, Mrs. Adele Watson, Grant Call, J. H. Reid, G. W. Bulmer and Dr. D. K. Woods.

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