The District Ledger

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B. C. Federation of Labor Takes Firm Stand For Industrial Unionism

At the very outset of the gathering of the British Columbia Federation of Labor which opened at Calgary Monday morning the gage of battle was thrown down. A revolutionary resolution was introduced by Delegate Midgely of Vancouver changing the entire character of the federation. Dave Rees, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, said the resolution was a direct attack on the policy of the Federation and it should be referred to the resolution, committee. Midgely fought for immediate action and the resolution, which reads as follows was carried by practically unanimous vote:—

"Whereas, great and drastic changes have taken place in the industrial world, and, whereas, in the past the policy of the British Columbia federation of labor in ing its executive committee to Victoria pleading for the passage of legislation which is never passed and would be futile if it were, is now obsolete if it ever were useful; therefore be it

"Resolved, that this convention lay down as its future policy the building up of organizations of workers on industrial lines for the purpose of enforcing, by virtue of their industrial strength, such demands as such organizations may at any time consider necessary for their continued maintenance and well being, and shall not be, as heretofore, for the purpose of attempting to persuade legislative assemblies to amend, add to or take from existing statutes allegedly called labor laws, and be it further

"Resolved that the committees on constitution and law be instructed to amend the constitution of the British Columbia federation of labor in addition to the policy here laid lad down.

Tom Moore Wined And Dined By The Manufacturers Association

(From Western Labor News)

The Montreal Daily Star, Feb. 21st, in describing the Canadian Manufacturer's Banquet, at which Tom Moore, President of the Trades Congress was the guest of honor, emphasies strongly the "splendid spirit of friendship and co-operation that was manifest." Mr. Moore "concluded amid great cheering." This looks supicious. Let us go a little further. We quote from the article in question:—

"The speaker made a powerful appeal for the association to back up the unions, in their fight against bone-dry temperance legislation, and in this conjunction asserted that those who were the strongest advocates of such a measure were the very ones who preached Bolshevism and social revolution. Continuing, Mr. Moore told his hearers that the enemies of organized society were the very ones who sought to stir up friction between employer and employee. And sometimes in the past such men as members of the association before him had suffered from the mistakes of unions led by such agitators. But that the responsible intelligent trades unionists was the capitalists' strongest bulwark, if only a friendly co-operation was extended to him, since the trades unionist, and indeed the worker, fully realized that the downfall of the capitalist, and the cessation of work in the factory spelled his own idleness, and possible starvation."

If Mr. Moore is correctly reported, either he is voicing his inner convictions or he is playing to his audience in either case he stands condemned unequivocally by his words. Take the matter of temperance first. He says that those who favor temperance are Bolshevists. His inference is that they are therefore opposed to the interests of the Empire. The converse is that those who favor the booze regime are not Bolshevists, and are therefore the Empire's best friends. Now we understand full well that Tom Moore owes his election to the Quebec delegates, and that it is Quebec that at the present time is loud in its demands for a continuance of the wet regime. We understand this full well; but does Tom Moore tell us seriously that he believes that Quebec is free from Bolshevism and is the most loyal part of the empire? Surely he is joking when he argues thus.

Moreover, in spite of his outspoken defence of the wet regime we beg to remind him that the Congress did not go on record as opposed to prohibition but merely registered a demand for a greater percentage in the alcoholic beverages allowed under the dry acts. And this is a thing very different from a demand for the repeal of prohibition. Moreover the circular he sent to the Locals did not touch the matter of prohibition, but followed up the action of the conference in its demand for stonger beer. Tom Moore knows full well that clear thinking is the workers best friend and the bosses worst enemy. He knows that robriety increases clear thinking, and yet he takes the side of the bosses in this matter and throws all the weight of his influence—which truly is not much with those who know him—on the side of muddled thinking.

But it is the other matter touched upon by the article in the Star that [illegible] the case before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association—the universal enemy that organized labor has—that it is the fault of some Bolshevist workers that there is trouble between the worker and the capitalist. And he caps it all with the assertion that labor would starve if it were not for the capitalist. No wonder he was the guest of honor. No wonder he got an ovation. But we venture to assert that the Labor Leader who can win ovations from the capitalists at this hour is a bitter enemy of labor. Tell the householder to co-operate with the house-breaker; Tell Belgium to co-operate with Germany; Tell the ravished maiden to co-operate with her ravisher. Such insane balderdash from the President of the Dominion Trades Congress fills the soul of every true friend of labor with indignation.

That Quebec Congress that elected Tom Moore to the presidency will not be forgotten for many a day. The rumored circular in his favor that preceded the convention: The threats of the craft to which he belonged: The sinister influence of Paddy Draper, the henchman of the Dominion Government, and his relationship with Quebec. These, and some other features we do not care to mention, make the whole matter team with suspicion. The solid opposition of the Western delegates to Tom Moore's election is a tremendously significant fact in view of this banquet co-operation speech. We venture to say that the Western Convention to meet within the next two weeks would give a warm welcome to Tom Moore, and in addition we venture the statement that he would not get away with his capitalistic philosophy.

At the very time that the Canadian manufacturers' association applauds Tom Moore's talk on co-operation they are planning their great educational campaign for a higher tariff. They are flooding the country with it. Every editor is deluged with their infernal selfish propaganda. They have also one of the most highly paid women in the Dominion engaged to swing the women over to their side. We must all buy made in Canada goods—for the good of the worker, you know. They have their political campaign already on the map. They are at this moment pouring out like water the money they have wrung from the sin-ews of the workers to educate them to their own undoing. While the war was on it was impossible to change the method. Always the advice is wait! wait! Wait—while they rob some more. Wait—till they twist the thongs a little tighter. This is the patriotic bunch of parasites that battened on the blood of widows and children while the soldiers fought for freedom. This is the bunch that sold the soldiers shoddy shoes to encourage rheumatism and trench fever. This is the bunch that supplied to the soldiers rifles that jammed in action. This is the bunch that made millions upon millions while the soldier fought for a dollar ten a day. Let Tom Moore co-operate with them if he will. Let him talk softly while they applaud. Let them wine him and dine him to their heart's content and to his. All we want to say is we will never co-operate with them. We will oppose Tom Moore and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the system under which they exploit the workers everywhere and all the time until either it and they are overthrown or until we perish.

Western Workers Tired of American Federation of Labor

(Special to The District Ledger)

CALGARY, Alta., March 13.—By unanimous vote, followed by deafening applause, the two hundred and forty-seven delegates to the Western Conference of Labor, passed a resolution recommending severance of the workers from the present affiliations with the American Federation of Labor. A referendum is to be taken all over Canada.

Upon getting down to business and as a basis for the work of the conference, the following resolution was passed after a very short debate and with practically no opposition:

"That the aims of labor as represented at this convention are for the abolition of the present system of production for profit, and the substituting therefore of production for use, and that a system of propaganda to this end be carried out."

Dave Rees sprung a sensation in the afternoon by declaring that Bob Gosdon, who had recently visited Fernie under the alias of Smith, and who under the name of Brown, tried to get credentials from Hilcrest Local, was in the balcony. Rees pointed out the dangerous character of the man as an agent provocateur and other delegates told of his attempts to incite workers to sabotage, so that discredit would be brought upon organized labor. A motion to eject Gosdon from the balcony was rejected after Delegate Pritchard had given a short talk declaring that the workers had nothing to hide.

WINNIPEG, March 9.—At a meeting of the trades and labor council this evening for the purpose of instructing the delegates from the council and the various unions in regard to the business likely to come before the western labor convention, which opens at Calgary next Thursday, it was unanimously decided to strongly advocate a six-hour day and a five-day week or a 30-hour week. Another resolution adopted was one which failed at the Canadian labor convention held last summer at Quebec for organization by industry and not as at present by craft. It is expected that over 50 Winnipeg labor representatives will participate in the western labor parliament.

THE REPTILE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Just why the Lord ever made a "spotter" has been puzzling the brain of the average man for a considerable period. The word conveys everything that is mean, sickening and loathsome. Unfortunately Fernie and other towns along the Crow have not been without them. The disgusting part of their "business" is that they must "get something" on someone, whether or not that someone has anything to "get." Cases are on record where men of unquestioned integrity have been discharged through the work of these thugs of the creeping, crawling, slimy, reptile-like beings that some people call human. Cranbrook has had its fill of this element. It is to be hoped that Fernie will not tolerate the presence of "spotters" in their midst any longer than the good old town of Moyie which in its palmy days, held the record for quick action. It is said Moyie lake was the burying ground, the only regret of the miners of that town being that the lake was not deep enough. The epitaph which marked the graves of Chinese and 'spotters' generally was: "It's a pity the devil didn't take him when his bones were soft."

B. C. Government To Investigate Coal Creek Disaster of The Fifth of April

(Special to The District Ledger)

CALGARY, Alta.—Following the passing of a resolution introduced by W. B. Phillips, of Gladstone Local Union, Fernie B.C., the Federation of Labor sent this telegram:—

"Premier John Oliver,
Victoria, B. C.

"British Columbia Federation of Labor in convention assembled demands an enquiry into the disaster at Number Three Mine, Coal Creek, on April 5th, 1916; also further enquiry into the cage accident at Nanaimo last year. Convention has reply."

(Signed) A S Wellis.

Within a few hours the following reply was received:—

"Government is willing to hold requested enquiry at an early date."

(Signed) John Oliver.

The convention decided to ask that a representative of labor be present at the enquiry. The prompt response to the telegraphic demand is that it indicates that the change of policy of the B.C. Federation of Labor has made an impression on the government.

How Willingly(?) Canadian Soldiers Left The Coast For Fighting In Siberia

It must be remembered that Canadian troops are still in Siberia ready to kill and be killed when the spring campaign against the Russians is resumed. A rigid censorship prevented anything being said about the protest our Canadian boys put up against being forced to go and help protect Standard Oil, International Harvester and United States Steel Trust property in Russia. A letter which we reproduce from the Toronto Telegram and which was written by an officer, and posted from Tokio on January 11, will throw considerable light on the happenings at that time, and the attitude of the men, who were being taken to Russia to crush out the rising democracy in that country:

"Great difficulty was experienced in getting troops on board, this feat only being accomplished by using the drastic means described in the letter, which reads in part:—

"'Yesterday morning (Saturday, December 21) we turned out at reveille, 5 a.m., and turned in all our camp equipment at quartermasters' stores. We breakfasted at 6 a.m., and marched out of camp at 7:30 a.m., for the wharf, a distance of four and a half miles. When we got half way the final came from the rear to halt, so we stopped for about ten minutes. Then the commanding officer blew his whistle as a signal for everyone to resume his place in the column, and we jumped into our places waiting for the further signal to advance, which was an unusually long time in coming.

Wouldn't Fall In

"'We could not see the rest of the column, as we had turned a corner of the road— and a few minutes later a shot rang out, but still we waited till eventually we received word to resume the march. In the meantime it appears that our gallant.....or a number of them, had absolutely refused to fall in again when the signal blew, or go down to the boat at all. So then the colonel drew his revolver and fired a shot over their heads—in the main street of Victoria—when some more got into line, though there were still a large number who would not, so the other two companies from Ontario were ordered to take off their belts and whip the the other devils into line, and they did it with a will, and we proceeded.

"Guard of Honor"

"'While all this was hapening the general staff car was flying round with good effect, so that after marching another half mile we came to a "guard of honor" (50 men in close formation, with rifles and fixed bayonets on either side of the road) who presented arms in the approved fashion to us—scouts, bugle band and the Toronto company—but as soon as this other company was just nicely between them the order was given to the guard to "Outwards turn," with theresult that this company continued the march virtually at the point of the bayonet, they being far more closely guarded than any body of German prisoners I have ever seen, and they were held under armed guard till we actually pulled out to sea, and even ow a dozen of the ringleaders are in the cells—the two worse than I cuffed together—awaiting trial.

"'We arrived at the wharf at 9 a.m., but found that the boat was not yet docked, so waited till she came in, exactly 13 hours later, and commenced to embark at 10:30 p.m. It was 3 a.m., before everything was on, and at about 5 a.m. we started off.'"

Fernie Sporting Notes

IT TAKES THE IRISH TO BEAT THE DUTCH

The Irish team picked by "Dominick Anderson," won from the Dutch team, picked by "Dutch" Scott to the tune of 8—4. This was by far the best exhibition of hockey this season. With a crowd of 500 people crowding the rink, and everybody boosting their teams. The Irish won the first game of a series of three games for the Orner Cup. It is a hard proposition to pick the stars of the evening, as all the players came in for their share. The "Dutch" started out strong in the first period and took the lead by two goals; Scott scoring one and Sofko scoring the other.

The Irish came right back in the second spasm, scoring two goals—tieing the score. Dicken and Jeff Commons, both beat Cameron for a counter each, but could not hold the lead for long. Scott got away for a good rush and scored; putting "Dutch" in the lead by 3—2. Right here is where Roger Biggs thought it was time to get into the scoring, and with a good shot from centre ice, evened things up again: score being 3—3, with both teams working their heads off for the lead.

"Dutch" Glover broke the tie with a nice shot from the side that Mike Colton didn't even see until lodged in the nets and with a score of 4—3 against the Irish, the second period ended.

The third period was all Irish from the face off, it was easy to see that the Irish were in the pink of condition. Paddy Bamford, and Jerrf Wilson, taking the puck through the entire Dutch team for the prettiest play of the evening and scoring a fourth goal, tieing the score. From this on it was the Irish who did the scoring, getting the rubber past Cameron for four straight goals in about seven minutes

The teams line up as follows:

Irish—Goal, Mike Colton; Point, Dominick Anderson; Cover point, Jerry Wilson; Rover, Paddy Bamford; Centre, Timothy Dicken; Right wing, Roger Biggs; Left wing, Patrick Commons.

Dutch—Goal, Cameron; Point, Colton; Cover point, Si Glover; Rover, Baker; Centre, Sofko; Right wing, Scott; Left wing, C. Commons.

Cameron, in goal for the Dutch, fell all to pieces in the last period and let two easy ones go by; but, cheer up, we can't get them all.

Colton, at point, played a whale of a game and came in for a lot of credit, scoring one of the four 'Dutch' goals.

Sofko is one of the best stick handlers we have but plays to the grand stand a little too much and will not pass the puck.

Scott opened up a barrel of speed and scored two out of four goals. 'Dutch' Scott is one of the best we have in Fernie.

Our red-headed Irish friend, Jerry Wilson, played the game of his life and had the crowd on their toes, more than once with his end to end rushes.

Timothy Dicken started the scoring for the 'Irish' team and was one of the best forwards on the ice. Dicken is a good shot when near goal.

Baker has a world of speed but falls down when it comes to shooting.

The Lumberjacks and the Cubs played off their tie; the Lumberjacks winning by a close margin of 6—5 It was anybody's game up until the last period, when the Lumberjacks scored the last goal of the game, breaking up a tie game. This win gives the Lumberjacks second place in the Fernie City League.

The game on Monday night promises to be a real good game and the fans can count on seeing one of the best games of hockey that has been played in Fernie for the past four years. This game is one of the two games for the Orner Cup; there will be two games played and the team getting the most goals in both games will be handed the silverware.

Paddy Bamford says he is going to play a better game on Monday night. Paddie was one of the bright stars in last Tuesday's game and if he travels as fast on Monday night, the 'Irish' supporters will not have to worry as to who will win the game.

The Irish team will start out Monday night with the betting 3 to 5. Their win on Tuesday surprized all the fans.

'Dutch' Colton is making a strong bid to play on the 'Dutch' forward line in Monday's game. Colton's real place is cover point.

FERNIE TO HAVE A SWIMMING POOL

The F.A.A.C. are getting plans and figures for constructing a swimming pool in Fernie. This is a long felt want for the people of Fernie. The plans are to be put before the committee on Friday night and if proven o.k. the F.A.A.C. will start a big drive for the necessary funds to build the pool This is a real good cause and if the boys start their drive for enough money to put in a swimming pool, the people of our fair city will all be asked to help no matter what you give, little or big, it will all help and the F.A.A.C. feel sure that the people will dig down and help in such a good cause.

Captain Dominick Anderson, of the 'Irish' team is one of the cleanest hockey players that ever handled a hockey stick. His playing on Tuesday night was second to none on the ice.

Si Glover was in the game for all there was in it and tried to beat the Irish; but, after all, you are up against a hard lot in the Irish.

'Dutch' Commons parted his head off and put all he had in the game, but we will have to ask the M.F.& M railway officials to supply an engine to shove the box-cars from Coal Creek next time. Commons finds that a box car with a flat wheel is a hard thing to move on a slippery rail at about four a.m. in the morning. Some dance we had at Coal Creek. 'Nuff said.

Roger Biggs and 'Dutch' Glover started in to mix things, but didn't get far, as the referee put them on the fence for five minutes each. The excitement was too much for the Irish, with the score 3—2, it is hard to hold anyone's feelings. Both these boys shook hands in the dressing room and are the best of friends again.

Rev Ratzold was more than pleased with the hockey match and was sorry to leave in the middle of such a good game and the fan's sure missed that voice in the grand stand after the second period and would think that he was Irish.

The boys wish to thank Rev Ratzold and Mr Dicken for passing the hat. The collection was very good; [illegible] Three games at $15.00 each will give the boys a nice 'bun feed'.

Mike Colton, in the nets for the 'Irish' team, played the best game in goal we have seen this winter. Mike was out to stop the 'Dutch' shots and [illegible] the rubber slipped by, it couldn't be helped. Mike is some goal keeper.

Patrick Commons was retailed off to watch Dutch' Scott, and took good care that Scott didn't get away too much. Scott is a dangerous man, when he gets within shooting distance.

Paddy Bamford, playing rover was one of the hardest worker on the ice. This is Paddy's place as a hockey player as he is a fast skater and a dangerous man when he gets away.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SWEDISH WORKERS WIN

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The strike of the Swedish railroad workers [illegible] January has ended with a victory of the strikers. The eight-hour day has been established in all railroad workshops and on all state-owned railroads.

PROSECUTION ABANDONED IN HOSMER LIQUOR CASE

A Hosmer liquor case was called up before Magistrate Hewat last week and the accused, Charlie Williams, was fined $100. He immediately appealed on the ground that there was no positive identification of the bottle alleged to have been found under the sidewalk by the police and the bottle which the accused is supposed to have had at some time in his possession. The police have since been [illegible] the Attorney-General to discontinue the prosecution and to compel to payment back of the fine. Attorney MacNeil defended and took the appeal which as stated has been successful.

YELLOWHEAD MINE CLOSED AND PLANT IS BEING MOVED

Yellowhead mine is being completely closed down. The company has decided that it is an unprofitable venture and are moving the buildings and all the plant to a new mine three miles distant, at Coalspur. At the present time the mine at Coalspur is busy and the men are working full time.

PROFITS IN TOBACCO

NEW YORK.—An increase of nearly $1,000,000 in net earnings is shown in the annual report of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco company. Net profits were $16, 650, 221.

STREET CAR PROFITS BIG

[illegible] of the Pressed Steel Car company shows last year's surplus has jumped to $3,950,785. The surplus in 1917 was $2,130,598.

Unfilled orders on hand the first of the year amounted to $72,000,000, and of this 13 per cent was for the ordnance department and subject to cancellation.

MINERS FLOCK TO UNION

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—At the convention of United Mine Workers, district No. 19, President Painter reported that the membership has increased since 1917 from a handful of workers to 264 locals and a membership of 12,000 aggressive organized miners. Yearly wages increase total over $6,000,000.

TWENTY YEARS

(By Scott Nearing)

Five of the leading men in the American Socialist Party have been sentenced to twenty years in the Leavenworth Penitentiary. The charge against the five was conspiracy to create a mutiny, insubordination and refusal of duty, and obstruction of recruiting and enlistment.

These five men are Socialists. They stated so in Court and told why. They are opposed to capitalist exploitation. They said so and told why. They want to establish a new order of society—an order in which workers shall own their jobs and enjoy the product of their labor, an order of society in which "democracy" shall include the industrial as well as the political institutions of society. They believe in laying an economic basis for an international brotherhood by uniting the workers of the world in a common crusade for emancipation.

Before the war these men were Socialists. They held opinions and expressed them.

During the war they held the same opinions and continued to express them.

[illegible] uttered the same thoughts.

As Socialists they were tried and as Socialists they were condemned to twenty years in the penitentiary.

Every International Socialist in the United States was on trial in Chicago. Every woman and man who stands against exploitation, for industrial democracy, for international ism and world brotherhood was sentenced for twenty years and when Judge Landis imposed the savage penalty upon these five men. Every Socialist in the world is bound until the five are free.

Liebknecht, for high treason, was sent to prison for six years.

The leaders of the Italian Socialist Party for "depressing the morale of the Italian people" received two and three year sentences.

England and France, for similar offenses, sentenced men and women for six months, a year, eighteen months and in a few cases, to as much as five years. The United States is without a peer in the fury with which the rulers have attempted to punish that portion of the minority which dared to hold and to express opinions contrary to the will of the master class.

The Russellites, for expressing religious opinion contrary to the will of the masters, were sent to Atlanta for twenty years. The leaders of the I.W.W. for expressing other opinions contrary to the will of the master class, went to Leavenworth for twenty years. The Socialists, holding still other views and expressing them contrary to the master class interest received the same sentence—twenty years.

Twenty years!

[illegible] sentences are the [illegible] ruling class to the plain people of the United States. They are the call to [illegible] enthusiasm.

American workers have been easy-[illegible] to economic despotism. They have endured exploitation and poverty—but twenty years? Will they stand for twenty years?

HOCKEY

There is to be a big game Monday Night when the Shamrocks collide with the Argos. These teams are to play two games for the Orner Cup. Total goals to count The teams are composed of the best hockey pep of Fernie and the game promises to be a ring tail snorter so keep Monday night open for the big game Match starts at 8 o'clock sharp. A collection will be taken at the door. Go to it or you'll surely rue it.

The Calgary Convention

FOURTH DAY

(Continued from last week)

August 12th, 1918.

J. B. McLachlan, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, Glace Bay, C.B.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., in which you intimate that there exists a desire on the part of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company to become associated with the United Mine Workers of America.

The fact that you have approached me on this matter is proof of the existence of cordial relations between the employees and the company and of a desire for co-operation. I appreciate very highly your courtesy in first placing this matter before me.

The existence of these pleasant relations is to my mind one of the strongest reasons for avoiding the adoption of any course which might disturb the same at this time, and, having in mind the war and the strenuous days through which we are passing, my feeling is that questions such as the one referred to in your letter should not be opened up at the present time, and I am sure that on reflection your views will coincide with my own on this point.

Thanking you for your letter, I am, yours very truly,

(Signed) MARK WORKMAN, President.

Glace Bay, C.B., Aug. 30, 1918.

Mr. Mark Workman, President Dominion Coal Company, Sydney, N.S.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 12th was read to and considered carefully by the Executive Board of this Union yesterday, and I am instructed to say that this Board fully appreciates the friendly relations that exists between your company and its employees and is very desirous that these relations should not only continue but be strengthened. Where misunderstandings exist, the time to clear them up with the very best chance of success is while friendly relations prevail.

Whether this Board likes it or not, the nine thousand miners which we represent will go over to the United Mine Workers of America. If this Board will not make arrangements for the men going over, then it is as plain as daylight that a new Board will.

The Officers of this Union are continually criticised in every Local Union meeting they attend, because of our indecision in the matter. Under these circumstances we feel that now is the time for you to meet some responsible Officer of the United Mine Workers of America and perhaps two members of this Executive Board, in order to clear up any misunderstanding that exists. I am sure that such a meeting would allow of all of us getting each other's viewpoint more clearly and could only result in a better understanding all round, besides strengthen those relations, which none of us, I am sure, want to see interrupted.

Hoping to hear from you again, I am, yours very truly,

(Signed) J. B. McLACHLAN.

After these letters had been sent to Ottawa I had the following reply from Mark Workman:

Office of the President,
Sydney, N.S., Oct. 1st, 1918.

Mr. J. B. McLachlan, Secretary-Treasurer Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, Glace Bay, C.B.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 30th of August was received during my absence from the city, and it is only now that I have been able to overtake my arrears of correspondence sufficiently to permit to my replying to your letter.

Allow me to say, firstly, that I appreciate the courteous tone of your letter and the friendly spirit in which you have approached this matter. It is needless for me to state that it is my earnest desire to at all times maintain and encourage this spirit of mutual regard and co-operation.

I may say that I have had a communication from Senator Robertson in regard to the matter, and I understand that he is communicating with the Presidents of the other coal companies in Nova Scotia on this subject.

I shall be glad to communicate with you later. Yours very truly,

(Signed) MARK WORKMAN, President.

After some further correspondence with Ottawa in connection with this question the following letter was received from Hon. G. D. Robertson and resulted in the exchange of the telegrams given below:

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 26th, 1918.

Mr. J. B. McLachlan, Secretary Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, Glace Bay, N.S.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 22nd inst., addressed to Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Secretary of the Labor Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet, which has been referred to the undersigned for attention.

Following receipt of your former letter relating to the same subject I took this matter up with the two big coal operators in Nova Scotia with a view of bringing about a conference as between Mr. Hayes, President of the U.M.W. of A. and Nova Scotia operators.

If it seems necessary that such a conference should be held in the early future and you think it would assist in solving this vexed question in Nova Scotia I will be glad to endeavour to bring about such a conference. If it is the intention that Mr. Hayes should attend your Convention referred to it might be possible to arrange for the employees to discuss this question with him prior to your Convention date.

If time is an essential feature you might wire me your reply, at my expense. Yours very truly,

(Signed) G. D. ROBERTSON.

Glace Bay, Oct. 29th, 1918.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Ottawa:

Letter of October 26th received. Idea of having Frank J. Hayes meet principal coal operators excellent; such meeting cannot take place too early. Our Convention meets November 18th.

(Signed) J. B. McLACHLAN.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 6th, 1918.

J. B. McLachlan, Glace Bay, C.B.:

I am sorry I have misinterpreted your former wire. Believe the time too short to arrange a conference before date of your Convention. Have spoken to part of the operators affected and understand they would have no objection to such a conference being held in New York City some time about the end of the present month. Will you kindly ascertain if an arrangement for a conference about the end of November would be acceptable and convenient for Mr. Hayes.

(Signed) G. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Minister of Labour.

Glace Bay, C.B., Nov. 6th, 1918.

Frank J. Hayes, President U.M.W. of A., Indianapolis:

Could you meet principal coal operators [illegible] them the taking over this Union by the United Mine Workers. Representatives of this Union would meet you there and give you any information you might require.

(Signed) J. B. McLACHLAN,
Sec'y, A.M.W. of Nova Scotia.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7th, 1918.

J. B. McLachlan, Sec'y, A.M.W., Glace Bay, C.B.:

Because of Western Conference scheduled for the end of November it will probably be impossible for me to personally be in New York at that time. However, I have arranged for International Statistician Robert H. Harlin and other representatives to be in New York about the end of November to meet with pricipal coal operators of Nova Scotia and representatives of your Union for a definite conference on this general subject matter. Please advise me exact date of the meeting in New York and I will without further ado arrange for the representation, with full authority to act.

(Signed) FRANK J. HAYES, President.

Glace Bay, C.B.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, Ottawa:

I have asked Frank J. Hayes to meet operators in New York. He replied as follows:

J. B. McLachlan, Sec'y. A.M.W., Glace Bay, C.B.:

Because of Western Conference scheduled for the end of November it will probably be impossible for me personally to be in New York at that time. However, I have arranged for International Statstician Robert H. Harlin and other representatives to be in New York about the end of November to meet with principal coal operators of Nova Scotia and representatives of your Union for a definite conference on this general subject matter. Please advise me exact date of the meeting in New York and I will without further ado arrange for this representation, with full authority to act. Kindly ask operators to name date and place of meeting and let me know.

(Signed) FRANK J. HAYES, President.

Such is the brief history of our efforts to bring about our entrance into the U.M.W. of A. up to the time this report was written. These efforts shall be continued and, it is our hope, crowned with success in the very near future, without the loss of one ton of coal or the spending of one dollar on strike pay.

(Signed) J. B. McLACHLAN.

On motion it was agreed that when this Union goes over into the U.M.W. of A. a section be placed in the wage agreement covering the shippers and trimmers.

MOVED that the Secretary wire Senator Robertson demanding that he arrange a conference with the representatives of Frank J. Hayes and the coal operators.
CARRIED.

MOVED, seconded and carried that the Secretary write the telegram now and read it to the Convention before sending it away.

MOVED, seconded and carried that the Executive be instructed to go on with the negotiations between the operators and the U.M.W. of A. and if it fall through that they still keep on with the work.

Following the presentation of the foregoing Editor Lawson addressed the Convention, stating that in reading the communication after the Convention concluded at the previous session, he had done so in order to acquaint them with the present situation in Nova Scotia, in view of its great importance and that the next forty-eight hours might be the most critical period in the coal miners' movement in Canada. A further debate followed, but on regular motion it was decided to refer the matter back to the committee.
CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 28, submitted by Rosedale Local No. 2817:

Whereas it has become apparent to all that the Commission to Direct Coal Operations of this Province is detrimental to the best interest of District 18, on account of their methods of procrastination and unwise decisions;

And whereas many of the Coal Operators have absolutely refused to abide by their decisions, to the detrimental of the coal mining industry in general;

Therefore be it resolved that from now on the United Mine Workers of America of District 18 refuse to consider their existence as a determining factor, in any disputes that may henceforth occur.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We non-concur.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

Delegate Susnar, as member of the Resolutions Committee, questioned the Chairman as to this recommendation, contending that the decision in committee had not been non-concurrence, but had been to defer the matter until it would be dealt with when the report of the Committee on Officers' reports was under consideration.

MOVED McNab—Berford: THAT the recommendation of the committee be tabled.
CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 27, submitted by Delegate A. McRoberts, Taber Local No. 102:

Whereas the present standard of beer known as 2 Per Cent., is not a palatable or a nutritious beverage, and as the workers feel that a more substantial beverage is healthful and not injurious;

Therefore be it resolved that we prevail upon the Dominion Government to allow the manufacture of beer containing alcohol to the amount of 2½ per cent by weight.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We non-concur.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

Delegate Eastham spoke at considerable length as being opposed to this resolution, as did Delegate Payne. Delegates Davis, McRoberts and Susnar addressed the Convention, urging the support of same, and the matter was still being debated when adjournment was taken at 12 o'clock until 1.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

President Biggs convened the Convention at 1.35 p.m. and a perfect attendance was recorded on the roll call. Discussion was resumed on the recommendation of the Committee re Resolution No. 27. Delegates Costello, Eastham, Beard, Cacchioni, McNab, Marizola, Peacock, Berford, Kent and V. P. Elect A. McFegan under special privilege.

On a vive voce vote the Chair declared the recommendation of the Committee, which was non-concurrence in the resolution, to be CARRIED.

There was an immediate demand by several of the Delegates for a roll call which the Chair ordered to be taken.

Roll Call Vote.

Local No.	Name of Local	Delegates	No. of Votes	For	Agst
2314	Fernie	Wm. Potter	3	3	--
2314	Fernie	Wm. Dickenson	3	--	3
2334	Michel	H. Beard	4	--	4
2887	Corbin	T. Hagwall	1	1	--
2633	Coleman	J. Johnston	3	3	--
431	Bellevue	R. Eccleston	4	3	--
2163	Blairmore	Rod McDonald	3	--	3
1058	Hillcrest	D. Marshall	3	3	--
2227	Carbondale	W. Chapman	3	3	--
574	Lethbridge	Mat Logan	3	--	3
574	Lethbridge	Simon Yorko	2	2	--
1185	Lethbridge	D. McNab	1	--	1
1189	Coalhurst	Steve Basetti	3	--	3
3840	Diamond City	R. Todd	1	--	1
1126	Commerce	A. Zak	2	--	2
102	Taber	Alex. McRoberts	2	--	2
4181	Rock Springs	Ed. Berford	1	--	1
27	Regal Mine	G. H. Davis	1	--	1
29	Bankhead	T. Hartley	2	2	--
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk	2	2	--
1087	Nordegg	N. Hutter	4	--	4
1746	Drumheller	J. O. Sullivan	3	--	3
[illegible]	Monarch	R. Parry	1	--	1
[illegible]	Drumheller	R. S. McDonald	1	1	--
646	Drumheller	W. Hopkins	1	--	1
2817	Rosedale	M. Smith	1	--	1
3576	Star Mine	S. Marozoll	1	--	1
1562	Wayne	A. Cacchioni	4	4	--
2949	Yellowhead Coalspur	J. P. Morris	1	--	1
1054	Brule	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pocahontas	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	[illegible]
2655	Mountain Park	K. McGillivary	2	--	2
[illegible]	Lovett	C. A. Morrison	1	--	1
2615	Oliphant	L. Sartori	1	--	1
2861	Cadomin	W. Carruthers	1	--	1
[illegible]	Cardiff	W. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--
4084	Twin City	A. Benson	1	1	--
4070	Humberstone	Ed. Eastham	2	2	--
1118	Namao	J. Jordan	1	--	1
4121	Clover Bar	J. Lomas	1	--	1
4119	Dawson	L. Payne	1	1	--
[illegible]	[illegible]	W. J. [illegible]	1	1	--
	Total		[illegible]	21	[illegible]

The Chair thereupon declared the recommendation of the committee LOST.

MOVED and seconded the adoption of Resolution No. 27.
CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. [illegible], submitted by Wayne Local No. 1562:

Whereas private ownership of coal mines creates acute competition in the market, and as under the private ownership mines are operated only for profit without regard to the interest of the miners, and

Whereas past experiences have proved that private ownership of mines and the operation of the same at such times as the private owners see fit has made the employment of mine workers insecure and worked hardships on them and their families;

And whereas there are hundreds of miners in District 18 out of employment and hundreds working less than half time due to private ownership and private management of mines;

Therefore be it resolved that the miners of District 18 earnestly and urgently call upon the Provincial and Federal Governments to enact a law providing for Government ownership of all mines in the country and the democratic management of the mines by the miners employed therein or miners' council.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur.

Moved and seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 32, submitted by Wayne Local No. 1562:

Whereas recognizing that the service of the District Lawyer for the past year has not been to the request of miners, particularly Wayne Local Union, United Mine Workers of America;

Be it resolved that the present solicitor be eliminated and the office must be in Calgary.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION No. 38, submitted by Coalspur Local No. 2949:

Whereas in view of the fact that the District and particularly the northern portion of it is growing rapidly and covers a large area;

And whereas the legal affairs of the District are ministered to by one solicitor at Lethbridge;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Convention asks the Executive to engage the services of another solicitor at Edmonton to take care of the north field.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE Re Resolutions 32 and 38: That this matter be turned over to the Executive Board.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption. Moved International Organizer Rees. Seconded: That we defer action on the recommendation of the Committee in order that the Convention might have an opportunity to hear Solicitor Ostlund before deciding the matter.
CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 37, submitted by Coalspur Local No. 2949:

That whereas the system at present in vogue by Operators in outlying districts of housing and feeding mine workers is unfair and unsanitary;

Therefore be it resolved that Operators in outlying districts provide men with furnished rooms and board same to conform with requirements of the Health Board.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 44, submitted by Oliphant Local No. 2615:

We demand the abolition of Bunk Houses and that working men shall not be required to pack blankets in the Province of Alberta;

We also demand the erection of Sanitary Boarding Houses in order that we may live like human beings.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Re Resolutions No. 37 and 44: We concur. Moved and Seconded the adoption. CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 29, submitted by Rosedale Local No. 2817:

Whereas there are many coal mines in District 18 where there are no heating arrangements on the tipples to protect the workers from the extreme cold, thereby causing untold suffering and endangering their lives;

Therefore be it resolved that we demand that the Provincial Government embody within the Mines Act a clause compelling all Coal Companies to instal heating arrangements that will fully protect the tipple workers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur. Moved and Seconded the adoption. CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 23, submitted by the Calgary Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis:

Whereas a Sanitarium fee prevents great numbers of consumptives from taking treatment in such an institution, while the disease is in the incipient and curative stage, and meanwhile from lack of an understanding regarding the proper control of infection, such as is taught in all Tuberculosis Hospitals, the patient becomes a source from which disease spreads; therefore in the interests of checking the inroads of Tuberculosis, as well as curing those already affected;

Be it resolved that we, the Delegates to the Sixteenth Annual Convention, District 18, United Mine Workers of America, assembled ask the Provincial Government to levy no fee at the proposed Sanitarium at Bowness.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur. Moved and Seconded the adoption. CARRIED.

RESOLUTION NO 3, submitted by Michel Local No. 2334:

Resolved, that we know from our District Executive why the Constitution was not used in defense of the miners of Fernie and Michel during the Single Shift Strike.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: That the representatives of Michel and Fernie Local Unions meet the Executive Board before the adjournment of the Convention to try and adjust the matter. Moved and Seconded the adoption. CARRIED.

RESOLUTION NO. 9, submitted by Bellevue Local No. 41:

To the Officers and Delegates Assembled in the Sixteenth Annual Convention, District 18, U. M. W. of A.:

GREETING:

Resolved, at our regular meeting held January 19, 1919, we discussed the circular sent out by the Stationary Engineer's Union asking our assistance in organizing a Local Union of the Stationary Engineers. We are of the opinion that the subject should be referred to our next Convention and disposed of for all time, and not let it become a hardy annual. We move to that effect.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We nonconcur. Moved and Seconded the adoption. CARRIED.

Chairman Potter announced that this concluded the partial report of the Resolution Committee.

Secy. Browne obtained consent of the Chair to read a communication just received by him which he earnestly urged would cause the Convention to take some very definite action concerning matters of this nature.

Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 17, 1919.

Edw. Brown, Esq.
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Friend Teddy:

I have an opportunity to drop you a few lines again. I have a little undeserved trouble again. Yesterday we were in Lethbridge visiting some friends and on the way coming home we met a car going into town. The car stopped and the first thing I saw was Detective Lobb with some associates coming out. He told me that he was down to the place where I stayed; he asked for my papers which I produced O.K. and he thought I wasn't the man he wanted and told me I could proceed home. As we got into the house we saw that somebody had broke in because all the trunks were open and everything upset, and immediately after us they entered the house again and searched the house over again. This made me mad and sore. I asked them for a warrant which they said they did not need, so I asked Lobb what in Hell they had against me and why they hunted me like a criminal. So they said [illegible] they were in search after certain papers and that I was an agitator in the Labor movement. They could not find what they wanted. I told them that probably some over-patriotic hotheads of Taber wanted to pluck some feathers out of me for something they could not prove and that probably I was too straight for them. They only took two letters, one from my uncle in Chicago, in Polish, and one from my friend in New York, in German, inviting me to come down there and he would find work for me. They can't harm me any for these letters as they contain nothing whatever against the law. And if they try to put one over me in connection with the Union I want your protection as my heart and conscience are clear of anything. And do you think they can break into the house and search without a warrant? I'll see Ostlund about this as soon as I come in town again. Please write me.

Yours truly,

PAUL BUREK.

Care Box 696, Lethbridge.

(Continued on page three)

Miners Notice

Keep away from Hillcrest, as we have too many miners on what is termed the spare link—that is men that have not regular employment.

F. LOTE,
Secretary Hillcrest Local Union, U. M. W. of A., No. 1058.

DOCTOR WANTED

The camp of Pocahontas requires the services of a doctor. For further particulars write, MEDICAL COMMITTEE, Local Union No. 3170, U. M. W. of A. POCAHONTAS, ALTA.

DOCTOR WANTED

A duly qualified M.D. for Hillcrest, Alberta. For further particulars apply to

Frank Lote,
Sec'y Local Union 1058, Hillcrest,
27-4i Alberta

NOTICE

Miners are hereby notified to stay away from Greenhill Mine, Blairmore, Alta., until further notice.

Many miners on the spare link.
ROD McDONALD,
Secretary 2163,
Blairmore, Alta.

STAY AWAY FROM BRULE

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

A. McFegan,
Secretary Local Union No. 1054

FERNIE LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, NO. 31

Will meet regularly every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members cordially welcome.

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

SYNOPSIS OF

LAND ACT AMENDMENT

Pre-emption now confined to surveyed lands only.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites; title to be obtained after fulfilling residential and improvement conditions.

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

PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT.

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

TOWNSITE PROPERTY ALLOTMENT ACT.

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

For information apply to any Provincial Government Agent or to

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

"NO BEER— NO WORK"

NEW YORK CITY.—More than 180,000 trades unionists in the City of New York have voted to go on strike on July 1st, as a result of the passage of the prohibition amendment, beer is cut off at that time. The vote is the result of a referendum initiated by the Central Federated Union. Among the unions that have already expressed themselves affirmatively on the "No beer, no work" issue are the longshoremen, shipbuilders, ironworkers, stationary firemen, engineers, hatters, pavers and rammers.

CALGARY CONVENTION—FOURTH DAY

(Continued from page two)

A very lengthy discussion arising out of this communication followed.

MOVED McNab—Seconded Hagwall: That this Convention go on record protecting against Detective Lobb's action in breaking into room; also that the Executive Board obtain particulars of the case and forward the same to the Attorney-General demanding a prosecution, also that a copy be forwarded to the President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. Lengthy addresses by Delegates Susnar and Marsh followed in which the cases of persecution by the police were mentioned in detail.

MOVED Thachuk—Seconded as an amendment: That Secretary Browne be instructed to write the Minister of Justice asking him to remove this Detective Lobb as he is too obnoxious for the public welfare; also Justice of the Peace Pennyfather.

MOVED Potter—Seconded Payne as a substitute motion: That the President and Secretary wire the Minister of Justice for the immediate removal of both Detective Lobb and Superintendent Pennyfather.

The matter was discussed at some further length when it was

MOVED Susnar—Seconded Hagwall as a rider: That our District Officers attend the Western Conference and introduce a resolution before that body that unless the Government revokes all orders-in-council which are interfering with the free press literature, free assembly and anti-loafing Act that the organizations of the whole Western Canada go out on strike and call upon the rest of the workers in Canada to do the same.

The Chairman at this juncture declared a recess of ten minutes. Upon resuming session it was

MOVED Marshall—Seconded Dickenson: That the whole subject matter before the Convention be referred to the Resolution Committee to bring in a suitable resolution covering the same. CARRIED.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

President's Report.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixteenth Annual Convention of District 18, United Mine Workers of America:

Greeting:

In the following lines, and according to our constitution and custom, I present a report through you to the membership of our District.

My intention is to be as brief and concise as possible, dealing only with facts that concern the general and special interests of our membership.

This being the most important Convention in the history of District 18, from the point of a larger delegation first, an increased membership second and renewal of contracts third.

First. This delegation, largely increased since our last Convention, may through the many more ideas, have a tendency to lengthen the time in getting through the business placed before it; this should be borne in mind by each delegate having to express himself; time in this instance means finance to our District.

Second. The membership also desire that no time be unnecessarily wasted at this Convention, or in the conducting of business by its officers and board members.

In reviewing circumstances we are faced with abnormal conditions all round, the most important, and one that will have to be met with the greatest care and courage, is the returning soldier and his re-establishment into civilian life.

Some of the returned men are fitting themselves amongst us without the least concern and taking up and adjusting themselves to grapple still another problem alongside the workers, to gain for themselves the country that they went over to Europe to fight for. Others that return will not so adapt themselves until all hope of the luring job has passed them. These latter we have need to fear, for the opposing interests to that of the workers, will without hesitancy use them against us. This can be met only with educational and friendly appeals through all channels available.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur with the foregoing President's remarks. Moved and seconded the adoption. CARRIED.

President's report:

We have also a big unemployment problem already, created by the lack of orders, the closing down of our lignite mines and the mild weather. The finish of the war also has affected the coal markets. Coal in considerable quantities being shipped into Canada from the U. S. A., has caused an overstocked market unprecedented; and this at a time when the Government of Canada, for the interests of its subjects, should have insisted that our Western coal have precedence to the point of a non-sufficient production. If the Government had given more thought to the Western coal miner and less of the coal dealers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan Provinces, sufficient orders could have been secured to keep our mines running at least ten months in the year.

This is what we were led to believe was the intent of the Government when attending a conference at Ottawa in April last, comprising Eastern and Western operators, Eastern and Western railroad interests, miners of the east and miners from District 18. The Government and other interests showed that there was only one element in that conference that they are afraid of, to bring ideal conditions to this country during the war, and that was District 18, which had a large record of strikes in the past, and if that condition continued the interests of the country would be jeopardized. They wanted your representatives to promise in writing that the miners of District 18 would work and go in for a greater production. We promised, but not in writing, that if they would give us the markets we would supply the coal. We have kept our promise, but the Government and other interests as usual have gone astray, forgotten their promises, and care not for our conditions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Re President's remarks on overstocked market we concur. Moved and seconded the adoption. CARRIED.

President's Report:

The question may be asked here in making the agreements, whether it would be better in negotiating them to make them under and with the Commissioner, or with the Western Coal Operators' Association?

My answer to this question would be: make it with and under the Commission by all means I make this decision after weighing the past with the present: The former decisions of all independent chairmen, former agreements made with the operators, what we have lost and what we have gained, and the foolish findings handed down by legal minds; compare them yourselves with the decisions and findings of the Armstrong Commission and the latter will recommend itself.

The time of your District Officers for the last year has been taken up in establishing new Locals, making new agreements and taking up disputes and grievances and adjusting the same. Appended hereto is a complete list tabulated from the time the committee was appointed:

The list contains 374 items, dispensed with as follows:

Decisions in favor of men	163
Decisions in favor of operators	96
Compromised	62
Withdrawn	34
Undecided	19
Total	374

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur. Moved and seconded the adoption.

This recommendation by the Committee provoked a lengthy debate in which several of the Delegates took part. Delegate Susnar delivered an exceptionally lengthy address in which he very earnestly condemned the method of disposition of disputes as recommended, namely by the Director of Coal Operations. At the conclusion of his remarks the Convention adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT taken at 5.15 until 9 a.m. Friday, 21st February, 1919.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING.

Chairman Irvine called the Convention to order at 9.05 a.m. On the roll call the following absentees were recorded: Delegates Johnston, Rod McDonald, Chapman and Costello.

The Chairman announced that the business before the Convention was the recommendation of the Committee [illegible] covering the section of the President's report through which agreements should be [illegible] up for settlement. (See page 20, proceedings.)

Board Member Wheatley, as a suggestion [illegible]

MOVED, seconded Delegate Hopkins: That [illegible] into Executive Session while the report of Committee on Officers' Reports was under consideration.

Before putting this motion the Chair announced that the Resolutions Committee at the close of the previous session had been instructed to bring in a recommendation covering several motions submitted arising out of a communication from Paul Burek (See proceedings, Fourth Day, pages 17 and 18.) and, as he believed it was the desire of the delegates that this be given as much publicity as possible, he requested that this resolution be acted upon before going into Executive Session.

Report of Resolutions Committee continued:

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 54 submitted by Resolutions Committee:

Whereas Detective Lobb, whom we believe to be of German nationality, and Superintendent Pennyfather, of Lethbridge, Alta., have on numerous occasions far exceeded their authority through the illegal and unwarranted persecution of members of our organization, District 18, U.M.W. of A., by arresting them and haling them before the magistrates at other towns than those wherein they reside and where there are magistrates located, putting them to much unnecessary expense and inconvenience; also breaking into and searching their homes in their absence for banned literature, etc.;

Therefore be it resolved that we wire the Minister of Justice, the Hon. J. Doherty, demanding their instant dismissal from the force; also we demand the removal of the commission of the magistrate for collusion in this damnable conspiracy to harrass and rob our members; also that the evidence in these cases be forwarded to the Hon. J. Doherty at the same time the telegram is sent, requesting an immediate reply, so that the Convention may have the opportunity to take action thereon while still in session.

MOVED and seconded the adoption of the recommendation. CARRIED.

The motion that the Convention go into Executive Session on being put to a vote was CARRIED.

Delegate Susnar introduced a motion as follows:

MOVED Susnar—seconded: THAT the resolution from Michel on free speech, free press and free literature and political prisoners, which was adopted by this Convention, be turned over to the District Officers to take same to the Western Conference and try to bring about a general strike not only of Western Canada but Canada as a whole unless those Orders-in-Council under which we have suffered so long are repealed. CARRIED.

MOVED Potter—Johnston: THAT the President and Secretary draft a resolution to the Minister of Justice giving the necessary data when demanding the dismissal of Detective Lobb and Superintendent Pennyfather; and also that telegrams be dispatched as well to the Minister of Labour and President of the Dominion Trades Congress asking them to take personal action with the Minister of Justice on that matter. CARRIED.

At this juncture B.M. Wheatley introduced Mr. I. Stupher, of the Non-Partisan Political League of Canada, requesting that he be permitted to briefly address the Convention. Mr. Stupher briefly addressed the Convention as a farmer and urged a closer alliance between the miners and the farmers in order to further their respective interests. His remarks were very warmly received by the delegation, and B.M. Wheatley extended a cordial invitation to Mr. Stupher as a representative of the Non-Partisan League to attend the Western Conference, to be held in Calgary commencing March 13th.

MOVED Cacchioni—Hopkins: THAT the Executive Board communicate with the Executive of the farmers' organization at as early a date as possible and try and arrange that the miners and farmers shall have one mutual aim. CARRIED.

MOVED Potter—seconded: THAT Brother A. McFegan, Vice-President-elect, have a seat and voice in this Convention. CARRIED.

At 9.55 the Convention assumed Executive Session.

On a motion by Wheatley-Thachuk the Convention adjourned at 11.50 a.m. until 1.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chairman Irvine called the Convention to order at 1.30 p.m., and on the roll call Delegates Beard and Cacchioni were recorded absent.

The Convention continued in Executive Session.

During the afternoon a communication from the Non-Partisan Political League Convention was received, reading as follows:

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 19th, 1919.

To the President, United Mine Workers' Convention, Calgary:

(Resolution.)

The members of the Non-Partisan Political League, Alberta, in convention assembled, extend fraternal greetings to the United Mine Workers, of Alberta, and express our desire to co-operate with them in any steps for the advancement of public good.

(Signed) B. C. MOORE, Chairman of Convention.
J. H. FORD, Secretary.

MOVED Susnar—Brown: THAT the communication be made part of the records of this Convention. CARRIED.

It was moved by Delegate Potter, seconded by Delegate Payne: THAT the Secretary draft a suitable reply to the above from this Convention. The Chair, however, ruled that this would be complied with without passing a motion to that effect.

At 5.05 President Biggs read two communications relative to photographs of the delegates to the Convention.

MOVED Susnar—Eccleston: THAT the matter of arranging for taking a group photograph be referred to the District Secretary. CARRIED.

President Biggs then read a communication from the Secretary of Gladstone Local, introducing two resolutions.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 55 submitted by Gladstone Local Union No. 2314:

Whereas the industrial condition in the Crows Nest Pass has in the past been unsettled, owing to abnormal conditions, which we consider have been menacing the lives of the workers;

And whereas owing to such conditions, together with the influenza epidemic, which caused great suffering and hardship, having absolutely precluded any workers from having set aside any portion of his earnings to meet unforseen contingencies;

And whereas now that the market seems to be overstocked to such an extent that a period of enforced idleness has now come upon the worker;

And whereas the purchasing power of the dollar is reduced to forty-three cents all supposed war bonuses to meet the high cost of living have become inadequate and futile;

And whereas two hundred thousand acres of the most valuable coal lands in British Columbia, containing more coal, according to accurate investigation, than the combined fields of Great Britain, France and Belgium, are held exclusively by the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company, which operates only a small portion of the coal field, and carries on this operation under the control of alien corporation;

And whereas the holding back of the development of the lands of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company has resulted in enforced idleness and increased suffering on the part of a great number of citizens and residents of this district, and in consequence thereby increasing the rebelliousness of many and encouraging the growth of a feeling which might prove dangerous;

And whereas the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company charges all local industries, business men and all citizens a price at least 75 per cent. higher for coal than that charged by them to the alien corporation by which they are controlled and thereby forfeits its claim to the support of the citizens of the district;

And whereas the lands of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company were acquired under questionable procedure, which led to the transaction being publicly referred to all over Canada as "the Crows Nest Pass Coal land steal; (See "The Winnipeg Tribune," December, 1906).

And whereas the construction policy of the Government of [illegible] Columbia and of the Government of the Dominion of [illegible] favour of extending the scope of labour and of [illegible] further unemployment;

[illegible] the members for the Federal and Provincial Houses went on record as being in favour of expropriating all lands now held out of use;

Now therefore be it resolved that this body call the attention of the Government of the Province of British Columbia, the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Reconstruction Committee of the Fernie District to the foregoing facts and urge that immediate steps be taken by the Government of the Province of British Columbia taking over the coal lands now occupied by all corporations with a view of more extensive development of the same in the interest of the people as a whole, and not in the interests of alien corporations, and that the Government of the Province of British Columbia take necessary action at once towards affording relief to those who are now deprived of the opportunity to work, in a field so rich in natural resources, and who are already feeling the pinch of destitution.

MOVED Berford—Eastham: THAT this be referred to the Resolutions Committee. CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 56 submitted by Gladstone Local Union No. 2314:

Whereas the purpose of the Workmen's Compensation Act was to establish a form of state insurance for furnishing to workmen in industrial pursuits a reasonable measure of compensation;

And whereas the coal mining district is classed as one of the most hazardous in the Province and is being assessed at about the highest rate;

And whereas payment of such assessments have resulted in a surplus being formed in the hands of the Workmen's Compensation Board, enabling such Board to use it for other purposes, such as loans to the Government;

And whereas it is believed that loans so made had been used in the purchasing of certain lands in the South Okanagan District, which lands in the opinion of this meeting should have been expropriated by the Province for the reason that the said lands were acquired by the owners by questionable methods as alleged by supporters of the Government in the year 1916;

And whereas administration of the Act has proved disappointing to the workmen, inasmuch as the compensation capable of being allowed thereunder is not adequate;

And whereas the purchasing value of the dollar as compared with pre-war times is only 43 cents;

And whereas the compensation allowed to widows and orphans fails entirely to provide the barest necessites of life;

And whereas the Government has seen fit to propose an amendment to the Compensation Act to increase the salaries of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board, forgetful of the rights of dependants;

And whereas the Workmen's Compensation Board has a kaiser-like power in administering the Act, such power being in opposition to the age-old ideas of British Justice;

And whereas the workmen or his dependants have no option but to submit to the decrease of the Board;

And whereas there is no representative of the Board in the District of Fernie;

And whereas the District of Fernie provides more revenue many times over per capita than any other part of the Province;

Be it therefore resolved that this meeting place itself on record as being in favor of the Board being represented in the Fernie District by permanent representatives;

And be it further resolved that the compensation to dependants be increased one hundred per cent;

And be it further resolved that the workmen have the option of taking proceedings at common law in case of serious injuries and where it is suspected negligence exists;

And be it further resolved that the Act be amended to allow appeals from the decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board to the Court of Appeal.

MOVED Rees—Johnston: THAT this resolution be referred to the District Executive Board. CARRIED.

Adjournment was taken at 5.25 p.m. until 9 a.m. Saturday, February 22nd, 1919.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING.

Chairman Irvine called the convention to order at 9.10 a.m. On the roll call Delegates Hutter, Cacchioni, Payne and Costello were recorded absent.

The Chair directed the attention of the delegation to the proposed visit of Peter Wright, Vice-President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, of Great Britain, to address the Convention at 10 a.m., and desired to know if it was the intention that the Convention continue in Executive Session.

Delegate Susnar stated he considered that the important matters which had prompted the Convention to go into Executive Session had now been disposed of and there was no further necessity while receiving the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports to remain in camera.

MOVED Smith—Seconded Johnston: THAT the Convention resume open session. CARRIED.

Delegate McNab, with reference to the address of Peter Wright requested in view of the possibility of there being disagreement upon certain topics between the speaker and the delegates that the Chair prohibit any debate of a controversial nature, to which the Chair replied that that most certainly would be the treatment accorded Mr. Wright as a guest of the Convention.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports continued:

President's Report—Legislation:

Consideration with regard to the following amendments [illegible] pected at this session of the Alberta House of Legislature.

Coal Mines Regulation Act:

Hours of labor for outside workers to be 8.

Hours of labor for inside miners to be 6.

In this regard the Premier states he "fully realizes the seriousness of the unemployed problem and that the reduction in hours of labor is one way in meeting it."

He also states that "a movement is on foot of all the Provinces of the Dominion getting together to do something as a whole."

Section 17—Appointment of Board of Examiners and the placing thereon of two miners. The Premier stated that we can have the privilege of naming two of the Board.

Section 34 (Payment of Wages)—When fully enlightened as to the time men at the mines had to wait before getting their [illegible] the Government gave us every encouragement in expecting a change in those conditions.

Section 35 (Payment for Mine Run)—Mitchell, at our interview, stated that he thought we could "according to the Act claim the run-of-mine." The Premier said we could "claim payment also in legal currency of the Dominion, that has a standard in gold."

Section 40 (Appointment of Check Weighman)—Our request that the appointment should be made by a majority vote of miners of the District and subject to recall, was "too drastic a change," and we can not expect a change in this particular.

Section 56 (Ventilation)—An additional clause under this section, known as No. 7. In all rooms and other working places canvas shall be kept not less than twelve feet from the working face for the purpose of ventilation. This was "not an unreasonable request" and they would "see what could be done to meet the request."

The Premier gave us to understand that as far as he was "personally concerned" the word "working," whenever it occurred, could be taken out of the Act, but that he intended taking the matter up with the operating end, who he had arranged to meet to discuss several matters, and his "Government's action would depend on their decision in this regard."

The only objection he raised when advocating the change to the electric lamp in all gaseous mines was that he was "afraid of placing too great a burden on the small operator."

The delegation convinced him that there were no small [illegible] owning gaseous mines and that all companies in gaseous [illegible] well able to meet the change.

He would "see about the matter."

He would "take up with Mr. Sterling the matter of [illegible] regulation being made more elastic to meet the [illegible] difference in hardness in lignite and other hard coals."

"The regulations governing wash-houses would be placed under

(Continued on page six)

B. C. STOCK AND HAY RANCH

For Sale

1700 acres, with about 200 acres natural meadow. About 1000 acres especially adapted to tame grasses, easily cleared, and can be irrigated; never failing creek, and ranch borders on large lake; small buildings; railroad sidetrack on place; plenty of outside range. Price $10.00 per acre; terms arranged. F. A. Russell, Cranbrook, B. C. 29-4t

Keep Away From

WAYNE

More Men than Jobs. Will notify through The District Ledger when conditions change.

Feb. 27, 1919. John Kent, Sec'y.

Envelopes

100 Printed — $1.00 Postpaid

No letter should be mailed without the return address to the sender and one dollar we will print your address on one hundred good envelopes and send them to you post paid.

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Send us $1.00 for a trial order. If you prefer a better envelope send us $1.25. Prices for larger quantities are proportionately lower.

Envelopes

100 Printed — $1.00 Postpaid

The District Ledger

NOTICE

We beg to advise all men to stay away from Nordegg, Alberta, as the mines are overcrowded.

JAS. BEWSHER,
Secretary Nordegg Local Union,
2546 No. 1087, U. M. W. of A.

H. OSTLUND
Solicitor for District 18, U. M. W. of A.
MacDonald Block,
Lethbridge, Alta.

FOR SALE

1 cement mixer; 1 two section [illegible] gravel screen; 1 tamper [illegible]; 1 horse power [illegible] pulleys, belts and [illegible] galvanized barrows, set [illegible] cement moulds, four [illegible] for 9 and 12 inch walls [illegible] for complete description.

W. J. Lighthart
[illegible] Lundbreck, Alta.

JAMES WHITEHOUSE
Teacher of
Piano and Organ
Theory, Harmony, Counterpoint, Transposition, Composition, Orchestration

NOTICE

[illegible] are requested to stay [illegible] Mountain Park on [illegible] shortage of mine cars [illegible] made a sufficient quantity [illegible] will be notified [illegible] District Ledger.

[illegible] PARK LOCAL UNION, No. 2365, U. M. W. of A.

The District Ledger

BOLSHEVISM IS ONLY SOCIALISM IN ACTION

In another column we reprint the Bolshevik Constitution as it has been published by the Cambridge Magazine. Every man, who is not altogether an intellectual prostitute, must admit that the constitution has considerable merit. There are several clauses in it which all will agree might be advantageously put into effect in Canada at once. Take, for nistance, the limitation of the voting privilege. Would it be harmful in Canada to eliminate from our voting lists all "persons who are convicted of avaricious or shameful transactions?"

Of course we cannnot expect certain people in Canada to grow enthusiastic in favor of other limitations which the Bolsheviki place on the ballot. There are those who think that people who live on interest from capital, revenues from estates, etc., should have a right to a say in the government of the country. The Bolsheviki say "no." They claim that work alone should entitle one to a vote. They argue that those who make a living from the product of others should not have a voice in the control of industry. It must be remembered that the Bolshevik form of government doesn't recognize private ownership of any property necessary for the public welfore. The following clause would show that they allow people to possess land which they can and dothemselves work for they give the vote to:

"Peasants and Cossacks who possess land and employ no hired labor."

A study of the Bolsheviki constitution would show it to be one of socialism. The difference between Bolshevism and Socialism is merely one of action. Bolshevism is Socialism in action.

The most profound students of socialism in the past never dreamed that Russia would be the first country to actually apply socialism They logically argued that by an evolutionary process capitalism would destroy itself and would be replaced by socialism after the function of capitalism had been completed. They gave capitalism credit for the concentration of industry, the effecting of economies in the mode of production, the formation of trusts. Then would come the next step the socialization of the trusts. They looked to see Socialism in action come first in more highly developed industrial countries than is Russia.

The war ran athwart their vision. Millions of Russians were massed for military action and millions were killed in the fighting against Germany. The sufferings of the Russians became so intense that they were willing to try any remedy. War had taught them that mass action was effective and as a mass they were ready to attempt the remedy proposed by their students and revolutionists. Without having the industries so perfected and so concentrated as they are on this continent and in Great Britain, Germany and other countries, they closed in on the industries and took possession. Their action alarmed those who own and control the industries in other nations and immediately joint action against the spirit of Bolshevism became necessary with the result that we find practically all commercial interests in the world today prepared even to restore Wilhm Hohenzollern to the throne in Germany rather than have Socialism get into action in other countrids.

It is a tremendous, an overwhelming, force that is being used against the Bolsheviki. They are completely cut off from trade with the outside world. They cannot obtain the produce of the tropics or of any of those countries which supply certain essentials for modern manufacture. They cannot even get the news to the outside world regarding what they are doing for the great news agencies, the telegraphs, the cables, the wireless stations are all in control of the biggest groups of world financiers. The Standard Oil group, the United States Steel group, the International Harvester group will lose billions if the Russian Bolsheviki are allowed to be successful. Worse than that if the spirit of Bolshevism is not checked they will lose all that they have and hold not only in Russia but all over the world. It would be childish to expect that these financial powers would release their strangle hold on Russia.

In the fight against Bolshevism it is necessary to make the people of this continent believe that the Soviet form of government is a complete failure, that the Bolshevist are barbarians and worse, that they only "allow people to take a bath once a month," that they kill from "bloodthirstiness," that all their institutions are crumbling and will soon fall to complete destruction. The news allowed to come out of Russia is all to the above effect. Despite the control of the press and the wires, however, occassionally there comes a glimpse into the real conditions. Trotsky and Lenine and other leaders have not been assassinated as the news would often indicate; the people are not turning against the Bolsheviki form of government but seem to be strengthening their Soviets and sending out propaganda through the rest of europe Even Von Hindenburg, of whom we have heard so much, is alarmed at the progress of Bolshevism westward and southward.

It is possible that the Bolsheviki government may be overthrown. It will be an almost unbelievable [illegible] combined attacks of the entire wealth of the world but the spirit of Bolshevism cannot be suppressed, the downfall of capitalism may be delayed but it cannot be prevented.

LET US PRAY FOR THOSE IN AUTHORITY OVER US

There are many good folks who believe it to be our duty to pray regularly every Sunday for those "who have authority over us." This is not a religiously inclined journal but we are ready to admit that such prayers are [illegible] World that the "righteous" whose prayers we are told are of "much avail," should make such prayers not a Sunday but a daily, yea an hourly devotion'

Who are these men who are in authority over us? If we look at the top we must commence with the premier Nominally, of course we should commence with the King. It was Lord Byron who wrote in "The Vision of Judgment."

"God save the King—by heaven it were a strange economy in God to save the like!"

Of course Lord Byron was speaking of another George, an even more German George than the one who on the table when Woodrow Wilson, his possession the famous gold plate worth a million or so which he had on the table whe nWoodrow Wilson, the greatest living "Democrat," was entertained recently at the palace. The George of whom Byron spoke was not worth saving, our present George is, for he is not such a bad sort and can't help being cousin to William Hohenzollern.

We haven't time to bother much with kings so we look nearer home and commence with the Premier of Canada. Who is he?

Robert Laird Borden was born on a farm near Grand Pre,, the spot in Nova Scotia made famous by the poet Longfellow. He was a clever boy at school and his parents sent him to the academy and later to college and law school and he commenced the practice of his profesion in his native province, a province noted for its fish and its apples and its politicians. Like hs cousin Frederick, who later became minister of militia in Canada, and who, at the time of the South African war was the originator of the famous emergency ration which cost Canada so much money and which on analysis proved to be ground dog biscuit, Robert was a Liberal by birth. He associated with conservatives in his law practice and when a conservative opening occurred he was ready to fill in. In his law practice he was successful and one of the best authorites on commercial law and high finance in Canada. He realized early in political life that the best game to play was not one of catering to the people, the dear people, but to keep close hold to the money kings of Canada. He showed political wisdom, for he maintained not only political power but has provided himself with a sufficient supply of this world's goods so that his very charming wife, now Lady Borden, has absolutely no need to worry over the high cost of living or to depend on a ninety-two cents a day war bonus to keep the wolf from the door. Despite his close relationship politically and financially with Sir Joseph Flavelle and others who have not become poorer because of the war Sid Robert has kept rimself free from charges of being a shyster and a crook. He may have done many strange things but nobody has ever "caught him with the goods."

The last time the writer saw Sir Robert Borden and spoke with him personally was at a Methodist Camp Meeting ground for the Bordens are all good Methodists and we are sure that Sir Robert, with the religious training he has had and as one "in authority over us" will appreciate it if the regular prayers which we have mentioned will be kept up without cessation.

The leader of the opposition in parliament is also looked upon as one of great authority. D. D. MacKenzie, like Sir Robert, is also a Nova Scotian. Jus. about the same time that Sir Robert was being born in Kings County, a Highland Scottish woman in Cape Breton county was fondling the infant "D.D." The infant was, at the earliest possible moment taken to the kirk and christened by the Presbyterian minister. The regular prayer was said, the hymn sung and "D. D." made a start in a troubled world. As he grew into manhood his parents hoped that they might make a minister out of "D.D."but he developed traits which blasted their hopes. They sent him to college and he went into law school and when he came out commenced practice near his birthplace. He showed aptitude in his profession and some of his "achievements" are noteworthy despite the fact that there are many evidences of his being able to out shyst any shyster with whom he came in contact. He became a "good fellow" and a connoisseur in the varied products of the still. He had all the requisites for a successful Cape Bretonian politician including a gift o' the gab. In the ranks of his party in Ottawa he made many friends and when the break came in the Liberal ranks he held close to the Laurier faction and recently when the distracted Lauricrites tried to find a man to hold down the seat which the grim reaper had made vacant they picked on "D. D." but at the same time they have taken care to proclaim widely that it is only a "temporary" appointment. The good Presbyterian "D. D." like the good Methodist Sir Robert, will, we are sure, much appreciate all the prayers that may be offered. They both need 'em.

HUN ATROCITIES AND HOW THEY SHOULD BE REVENGED

With all emphasis of which we are capable we assert that we believe that those who were to blame for the Hun atrocities should be punished. That there were such atrocities cannot be denied. At the same time we would not want to see the blind spirit of revenge go so far as to forbid the beautiful Princess Pat, whose mother was born in Potsdam Palace, forbidden to again enter Canada. We do not even object to the women of Canada having recently raised a large sum of money to purchase a wedding present for the Princess much as we may have sympathy for the cry that it is a shame to see these alien enemies carry away so much money out of Canada.

And speaking of wedding presents it is interesting to notice in the society columns that Princess Pat received a cigarrette lighter from Princess Arthur and cigarrette cases fom the Countess of Minto and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross. Sre is a real sport, is the Princess, and it would be cruel to class her as an alien enemy just because her mother was born in Potsdam Palace and because all her grandsires were Teutons

ELKO GROCER WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT DISTRICT 18.

Fred Roo, who we understand is a [illegible] Elko, and a writer of ability says:

"Jim Thistlebeak says, if the Fernie Free Press is any criterion to go by, men in Fernie must have swapped their back bone for a hame strap, and the ladies, (God Bless Them) are better able to handle that Mon question than the men or District 18, whoever in hades they are."

For Fred's information we might say that District 18, over which he is puzzled, is composed of the body of men who extract from the mines of Alberta and British Columbia all the coal which is such a valuable asset to these provinces. They have an idea (perhaps Fred may think they are mistaken) that as producers they are of considerable importance, in fact of more importance to the country than the lawyers and ministers and bankers and even the small trading class of which Fred is a worthy member.

THROW THEM OUT

Fifty-four foreign-born agitators—Norwegians, Swedes, Finns and Russians—are scheduled for deportation by the Federal authorities. The prisoners, confined in a special train under armed guard, are described as "I.W.W. trouble makers, bearded labor fanatics and redflag supporters." Most of them took a part in organizing the Seattle general strike.

For the first time in its history the government of the United States has adopted a policy of deportation which "will entirely solve the greatest danger of an industrial unrest during the reconstruction period." (N. Y. Times.)

How delightfully simple! What a sure remedy for social ills. Whenever a class of men or women disagrees with the rulers, throw them out!

What will the Statute of Liberty think,—unless it has lost its power to think during these two years of turmoil—as fifty-four champions of industrial liberty pass her on their way back to their native soil—to Europe in revolution? These men have spoken; they have written; they have agitated against industrial despotism. "Throw them out," yell the politicians. "Throw them out," shouted the editors. "Throw them out,"scream the tories, the junkers, the pirates of finance and industry. "High and low,, first and last, throw them out!"

hrow them out! Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams—trangressors of the law made by His Gracious Majesty, George III of England!

Throw them out! Thomas Jefferson, Muhlenberg—European trouble makers.

Throw them out! German revolutionists, Irish Nationalists, French Huguenots, Italian patriots, lovers of liberty, champions of freedom, prophets of the new day, who have sought these shores for three centuries Throw them out! They have no place in plutocratic America. Throw them out!

Rouse yourselves, politicians, editors, tories and junkers. Act now! Labor unrest is spreading. The tide of liberty-loving humanity is rising. The American people are going to be free. Plutocrats! Can you throw them out? —SCOTT NEARING.

CLOTHING THE WORLD

From the time a piece of leather reaches a factory until the shoes are finished and ready to be worn, **the labor cost on a single pair of welt, lace shoes is thirty-six cents.** The United States Department of Labor has published these figures in a bulletin (Number 232). This thirty-six cents includes the wages of the fireman, the bookkeeper, the watchman and the superintendent, as well as the wages of those who handle the product directly. The total amount of labor time necessary to make the pair of shoes is 86 minutes.

The figures, based on 1916 studies in a number of well-organized factories, show how easily human wants may be satisfied by means of the machine. **The labor cost on a pair of shoes is thirty-six cents; the labor time is eighty-six minutes!**

Suppose that we were producing shoes for use, and not for profit. Imagine a world in which shoes were made to protect people's feet. It would be possible for one man, working three hours a day to make at least two pairs of shoes every day he worked. Grant equal efficiency in all other industries, and**the workers, on a three-hour day, could create enough wealth to feed [illegible] selves. In a six-hour day they could create all of the comforts of life and many of its luxuries.**

Workers! The world is yours. You have made it. Each day you recreate it. How long will it be before you make yourselves masters in your own house?

PRESIDENT TOM MOORE AND THE MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION

It is interesting to read in The Montreal Star of the Manufacturers' Association banquet at which Tom Moore Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was the chief speaker and guest. One might have thought that in these days of a progressive labor movement Tom would either have declined the invitation to the banquet or, having accepted it, taken advantage of the occasion to voice some of the aspirations of the workers. Instead of doing so he descended to the most servile flattery.

Tom is one of the safe, sane intelligent and responsible trades unionists, he says so himself. He believes in a full measure of co-operation between the employer and the employed and that their interests are in common. He believes in the lion and the lamb lying down together with never a bit of fear on the part of the lamb that it might make a tasty bit for Mr. Lion.

One notable part of Tom's plea to the manufacturer was for support against bone-dry legislation. The only danger he saw to the workers was the possibility of the Bolsheviki agitators prevailing upon them that abstinence from alcohol was in their interests. There is no doubt but what Tom was well primed with the champagne for which the manufacturers' banquets are noted. He was cheered [illegible] The manufacturers were greatly encouraged for was not Tom the head of the Trades and Labor Congress, of Canada, the personification of all that was brainiest and best in the labor movement in this country.

While Tom Moore is attending banquets and [illegible] president of the congress, Paddy Draper, the secretary, is over in Europe as the guest of the government hobnobbing with Sam Gompers and other "leaders" of the workers. In the meantime the members of District 18 and other organized workers in Canada are contributing regularly to the funds of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Is it any wonder that it has become necessary to call together a western conference to discuss the status of the Trades and Labor Congress This is being written before the western conference has convened and we do not wish to become prophetic but we cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that from the conference at Calgary there will come something [illegible] which Tom Moore, Paddy Draper and a few other labor fakirs with which Canada is cursed, will be buried into the oblivion they so richly deserve.

INDUSTRIALISM DISPLACES POLITICAL GOVERNMENT

The Boston Globe declares that the machinery of government has shifted from a political to an industrial base.

"Directly it had declared war against Germany," says this paper, "congress became as a fifth wheel to the coach. There was no feeling against it. There was only a general agreement that if war-making were left to that body, the war would be made some time in 1923. The leisurely political discussion of peace time simply would not do. We all knew it, and our administration machinery became, therefore, a group of quickly improvised executive boards—food, fuel, shipping, railroads, war industries, and so on. Instead of being politicians the men who have steered the fortunes of the country have been a combination as odd as it was new; a group of business executives skilled in administartive detail, and, behind them a group of highly trained technical experts with minds schooled in scientific exactitude, who had hitherto been known to the country chiefly as 'professors.' In England it was the same.

"This abrupt shift of government from political to industrial machinery is no accident. When these political forms of government were created they fitted the social structure of the national life.. The alteration of our political machinery lagged behind until the war caught us trying to run a twentieth century industrial nation with a political machine which was, for the most part, constructed in the eighteenth century.

"The stark necessity of war time compelled us to abandon much of it and set up an economic governmental machine in its place. It is not a question of whether we approve of whot happened; it is what did happen."

"This shift of public thinking from the political to the economic is not confined to governments. It has been copied by the workers. The features of the great strikes in England have been their way of blandly ignoring parliament—abandoning political action for "direct," or economic action. Similar tendencies are appearing here.

Modern society is no longer primarily political. It is industrial and commercial. It must be handled as such. Problems which governments once treated as political have to be recognized as plain bread-and-butter or business propositions.

A PROBLEM IN THE FINANCING OF BIG BUSINESS

Thoughts Aroused by the Advertisement of the Canadian Recon struction Association

The following letter appears in the B.C. Federationist:—

"Upon looking through my evening paper my eye has been arrested by a four-column three-quarter page advertisement headed "Unity-Stability-Prosperity." Beyond a little doubt as to what might be intended by the second word, the heading looked good and I read to find that I was being invited by the Canadian Reconstruction Association to "Build up the home market," and the "Made-inCanada" movement.

With both these ideas I found myself in sympathy, as ideas, but with the methods of building up and reviving suggested in the advertisement I do not find it so easy to align myself. I am informed in the ad that "during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918 Canada exported products other than those classed as "manufactures,"to thevalue of more than $900,000,000," and that "if even one-third of these products had been manufactured in Canada and then exported, the manufacturing processes would have given employment to 150,000 more work people. Provided an additional $110,000,000 for salaries and wages. Increased the value of Canadian factory products by $225,000,000."

At the foot of the advertisement and presumably therefore vouching for the correctness of the statements made, are the names of fourteen men composing the executive. Scattered among them, "promiscuous like," are lords, sirs, hons., and one K.C. giving the impression that the executive is composed of all the picture cards in the pack and the joker.

However, what is worrying me about the whole thing is whether or not I should assist in the manufacturing of this $300,000,000 of products, increase their value by $225,000,000 of which sum $110,000,000 will be available for salaries and wages [illegible] I am only a low-salaried man myself to whom fifty bucks is a whole lot of money. I am consequently a little handicapped when it comes to considering a problem, such as the above. I am quite prepared therefore, to be called a thick-head when I ask why in the name of all that is reasonable am I to help in a scheme which while it provides 150,000 of my fellowmen with the chance of sharing that $110,000,000 (and it is only a chance) will most assuredly add to the remaining $115,000,000 of the increased value (more than 50 per cent) to the unearned pile of some person or bunch of persons not mentioned in the advertisement.

If you think my question worth answering but unfortunately find yourself unable to deal with, may I ask you, Mr. Editor, to be so kind as to pass it along to SIR Joseph Flavelle?

Yours truly.
MISSOURIAN

CRITICISM OF LETHBRIDGE HERALD EDITORIAL

[illegible], Feb. 27, 1919

To The District Ledger:

Could you find space to publish the following letter which has been rejected by the Lethbridge Herald. The editorial it criticises is as follows:

[illegible] are debating whether or not they shall demand a six-hour day in their new contract with the mine owners.

The ideal for which organized labor had fought for long years has been an eight-hour day, the division of the 24 hours being eight hours for work, eight hours for play and eight hours for sleep, and this had come to be considered a pretty fair division the world over.

Whether the average man would be any better off in any way, mentally, physically or morally, under the six hour day would have to be proven before it would meet with popular favor. There is an old Bible ruling that a man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Certainly the pioneers of America and the pioneers of these [illegible] bring the country to its present state of development by working six hours a day. No doubt very much whether the farmers, the producers of the foodstuffs we must purchase for sustenance, would be content to get up at six in the morning and work till noon and then call it a day. We are very much afraid that bread and meat would cost considerably higher than they do now if they were to follow that rule.

And as for bringing about the new ideal of some of the miners by the Russian method, we advise them to hear Peter Wright before they introduce the Bolshevik system into Canada. There are at the present time sixty thousand Russian workmen on strike against the Bolshevik system, and there are six hundred thousand on the point of starvation because of it.

Canadian soldiers did not fight for such principles through the past four years.

Editor, Lethbridge Herald:

Would you kindly allow a little comment through your paper re. "Radical Plan of Six-hour Day," as per your issue of Feb. 24. It seems to me that the writer of that editorial is void of fact and wide of the mark in dealing with this important question.

The Industrial Workers of the world over are in a state of unrest, partly from the fact that they know have been taught from the war and partly from thefact that they know there is a severe inequality of opportunity existing between Capital and Labor to the disadvantage to the latter. Your comment upon the ideal of organized labor for long years past for eight hours per day, should be the consummation of that ideal. And you are in doubts of any good or whether the average man would be better off. I will answer that qustion by stating I have known two counties in the United Kingdom where between 200,000 and 250,000 miners have worked under the six-hour day system for over fifteen years (i.e. coal diggers). Your question as to their being better off Mentally is answered—YES. Since the change in those counties from 12 hours to 10 hours; to 8 hours, and then to 6 hours, has had a very marked improvement upon the miner's mentally. Some of the best Labor leaders of today comes from that part of the world. Men such as Hon. T. Bent (who was the father in the British Parliament), Charles Fenwick, who previous to the day of his election was digging coal; Wm. Crawford, John Wilson, Sam Galbraith, John Taylor, Hon. G. H. Barnes, Hon. A Henderson, and a host of others. All of whom sprang from the working classes to be members of parliament with a record as clean and honest as is possible to find.

In the educational and scientific world their names are legion. Men who have won the highest honor and distinction that is in the power of the British Nation to give; and have also become authors and efficient [illegible] upon subjects allied to the department of their trades. In the religious sphere you can find a very large percentage amongst these miners who have passed stiff and comprehensive examinations to become leaders of thought and lay preachers in their own particular churches, with abilities that will compare favorably with men of University training. Physically, these miners, are noted the British Isles over for their robust, stalwart, build and endurance and as strong morally as physically. If the editor could drop into some of the mining towns or villages at service time on a Sunday morning and witness the children being taken by the parents to the various Methodist Churches his doubts as to the good that can be accomplished by time for mentality and spiritual culture would be entirely dispelled. And this influence is not laid aside when the miner puts on his Sunday garb. It is taken into the mine (I could relate some very striking and interesting incidents of what happens daily) and put into practical operation. I would strongly advise you, Mr. Editor, to pause and think before you throw any aspersions upon men who are trying to improve their position. Not by Russian methods or Bolshevism and put them in the class of the scums of the earth. I venture to say you do not know the time a miner puts into the performance of a days work of eight hours in the mine. And besides, I would ask you with what relish will a person have for mental improvement after having given the best of his energy and exerted himself in the production of coal for eight hours, amidst the various foul gases and dangerous surrondings of his working place? I have a conviction had you gone through the mill, your editorial would have been in a different strain. But again you are off the track. The underlying thoughts and asperations the world over for shorter hours and better conditions of labor, is the adjustment of that great principle of "equality of opportunity." The Miners in convention accord with all the [illegible] average intelligent working classes.

The greed of individualism which democracy encourages has been grossly abused by super-intelligent persons of high brain power, but there is not a single abuse which has grown up under the present system that cannot be cured by a severe application of that good old remedy "Fair Faced and No Favor." An equality of opportunity we want and we must work in the future towards [illegible] es; and to create as far as possible by good laws an equal opportunity which will give us better home life; better educational facilities; better living wages and shorter hours. These are the underlying thought motives, asperations and aims of organized labor in our conventions, and care must be taken in the future that 'Rewards for Service' shall be equivalent to the efforts of service, and rewards not to exceed efforts as is the case today in very many instances. We want to give the child, the woman [illegible] health, pleasant comfortable [illegible] a living wage, and a safe income.

Sir, to brand these aims and aspirations as being in a line with Bolshevism is foul and base. There were men in and leaders of the convention who are as loyal, patriotic, moderate, as [illegible] as good citizens as [illegible] of the world. To this or any part of the world. To charge these men with being in a line with the revolutionary ideas and using Russian methods is, to say the least, cowardly and mean.

In this case the Lethbridge Herald is the aggressor, charging the miners with Russian methods and with bringing in Bolshevism to Canada.

Yours sincerely
JOHN MARSH

PROFITS BREAK RECORD

NEW YORK, President Cartmell of the Kelly-Springfield Tire company reports that earnings last year were the greatest in the company's history. After all charges, excepting taxes, were made the company announces a clear profit of $1,265,227.

TEN DOLLARS WILL CARRY YOU A LONG WAY

COUNTRY folks would come oftener to the city were it not for the heavy cost of railroad fare. Where the country has it all over the city in many ways, still there are certain things to be had in the city which cannot be obtained in the country. Among those things is proper dentistry—the kind that we do—high grade American Dentistry. And this month we will do your dental work and save you ten dollars on every fifty which you would spend at our regular fixed prices. Is not that a good inducement? And remember

DENTISTRY AS WE PRACTICE IT IS A GENTLE ART

DRS. BRUNER, RICHARDS & NELSON

Lethbridge Office: The Ott Block
Calgary Office: 115a 8th Avenue East
Edmonton Office: 3 Cristall Block

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

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High Class Day and Night Cafe in Connection

European and American Rates. See Us for Special Rates

Phone 29 Private Booths

DOWN GO PRICES ON ELECTRIC BULBS

A SPECIAL SALE FOR A SHORT WHILE

10, 15, 25 and 40 Watt Laco Lamps	$ .40 each
60 Watt Laco Lamps - -	.45 each
60 Watt Nitrogen Lamps -	1.00 each
100 Watt Nitrogen Lamps -	1.40 each

The Laco Lamps are guaranteed for 1,500 hours against 1,000 hours of any other lamp.

FERNIE OPTICAL PARLORS

E. PICK

Sole Agent for the Pass for

Lethbridge Brewery Products

Best Wholesale Prices to the Trade
GET OUR PRICES ON ALL TEMPERANCE DRINKS
Top-Notch Prices Paid for Bottles
E. PICK, "The Bottle King"
The Alberta Hotel Blairmore, Alberta

THE BLAIRMORE ITALIAN-BELGIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The war is over, but the Italian-Belgian Co-Operative Society is still waging war against high and exorbitant prices. Come in and inspect our stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Just received a large shipment of Dry Goods, Union Made, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

We invite you to become a member and do business with and for yourself.

Save your pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves.

License No. 8-16344

THE BLAIRMORE ITALIAN-BELGIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Subscribe to The District Ledger

LOOK! LISTEN!
Fire! Fire! Fire!

NOW is the time to protect your property against fire.

BIG REDUCTION of Fire Insurance rates on Residential Property in the City of Fernie.

Call and get rate of your property.

M. A. KASTNER
General Insurance

Saturday Matinee at 2.30

ORPHEUM
THE HOME OF GOOD PICTURES

Saturday Nights First Show at 7

Friday and Saturday, March 14 and 15
MARGARITA FISHER in
"Money Isn't Everything"
RUTH ROLAND in the 4th chapter of **"Hands Up"**
HAROLD LLOYD in
"Two Gun Gussie"

Tuesday, March 18
Vitagraph Five Part Feature
Comedy

Monday, March 17
EDITH ROBERTS in
"Set Free" five part Bluebird
"Vengeance and The Woman"-chapter 11
Comedy

Wednesday and Thursday, March 19 and 20
MARY MACLAREN in
"The Vanity Pool"
Six Part Special Production

FERNIE NEWS

For Sale:—PIANO in first-class condition, cash or terms. Price $225.00. Apply Box W., care of The District Ledger.

Range Stove—Brick lined heater, and household furniture offered for sale at bargain prices. All new. Apply at once to Mrs. David Herdman, 28 Bethune Ave., Fernie. 31-32.

Carnol is here!—Who is Carnol? See Bleasdall, he will explain. It leads them all. Will have some on tap Saturday and a nice wine glass to sample it with.

Carnival—On Friday (this evening) an ice carnival will be held in the Fernie skating rink. The management is making preparations for a large attendance. The ice is in good condition and the evening promises to be one of the surprises in the way of costumes. Prizes are being offered.

St. Patrick's Day—The 17th of March (Monday next) will be fittingly celebrated in Fernie. On that evening the Loyal Order of Moose will give a St. Patrick's day dance in Victoria hall. A number of house parties are being held to commemorate the birth of Ireland's patron saint.

The United Chuch—Rev. C. E. Batzold, minister. Services Sunday, March 16, 1919. 11:00 a.m. "Food for the Journey;" 7:30 p.m. "In the Grip of Manhood;" 2:30 p.m. Sabbath School. Hearty services with special music in the evening. A cordial invisitors and welcome to strangers and visitors. Come and enjoy the services.

Police Court News—The harvest of fines in Magistrate Whimster's court for the week, amounts to $85.00. A Russian, found carrying about a small arsenal of arms, was run in and relieved of his battery of one gun and in addition to losing his portable artillery, he contributed $43.00 to the exchequer. Two overindulgent devotees of John Barleycorn were induced to contribute $21.00 each to the city treasury which they paid, and, supposedly, they charged the amount up to cost of temporary hilarity.

Popular Pastime—Snowshoeing in and around Fernie during the past winter has been rather late. Up until the past couple of weeks the "going" has been anything but good. However, last Sunday several parties were out, including "Slim," the barber, who organized a party for a hike up Cedar valley. A bevy of the fair sex, with male escorts, wended their way as for as the bridge, where "Slim," who is a past master at the art of story-telling and hand-reading, entertained his guests. He is making still further ecorts for a larger crowd on the next hike.

Presentation by Rebekah's—Mrs. E. Price, past noble grand of the Esther Rebekah lodge, Fernie, who will be leaving Fernie for Lethbridge within the next few days, where she will make her home, was presented with a cut glass cream and sugar set as a token of appreciation for her services during her connection with the Rebekah movement in this city. The lodge expressed regret at Mrs. Price's departure from Fernie. After the presentation which was made by Mrs. T. Biggs, past noble grand, the hall was cleared and a dance was held, after which a sumptuous repast was

The Fleishman Cup—The Fleishman cup has made many trips between Fernie and Cranbrook. The competitors for this trophy believe in the old mixim of "turn about is fair play." Both teams are manoouvering so as to have the cup in their respective towns when a spell of soft weather will hold the silverware. George Hogarth is praying for more luck and soft weather, but he seems to be on the wrong side of the fence. He claims that Herchmer's team plays in the best of luck and says Tam Spiers or any other chiel couldna write it up.

Just a Gentle Hint—Some weeks ago we warned the Fernie Free Press that it must keep its nose out of the District Ledger's business otherwise we would be forced to tell the story of the guy who collected money to buy a machine gun which was never bought and of how a threatened jail sentence was necessary before the money was refunded. And that is not the only savory corner of a reputation that might be opened up if it became necessary to do so. If the Free Press were as anxious over the paying of its own bills as it is over The District Ledger's dividends it might be able to have what little paper it receives come without the obnoxious "C.O.D." mark. Some day that man will get us "real peeved" and when The District Ledger's printer's devil gets through sweeping up the office we will send him over to hand the big stiff a coupe of jabs on that nose which he persists in thrusting into other people's affairs.

The Masked Dance—Followers of the Terpsichorean art thoroughly enjoyed the masked ball given Wednesday evening in Victoria hall. Every character from the humble Bolshevik to the lordly millionaire were represented. The music, provided by an eight-piece orchestra, was entrancing and provided a programme of perfect dance music. Its dulcet tones, working in with the great moving panorama, lended to the success of the night. There was an outpouring of the feminine gender, representing every phase of life. There were young maids, old maids, kitchen maids and parlor maids. Old men, who a few days ago were full of rheumatics, forgot their age and tripped the light fantastic in gay style. It was an evening for the young and every dancer felt the blood of youth coursing through his or her viens. The prize winners were: Miss D. Schoenl, Miss J. Duncan, Mrs. A. Dicken, Messrs. O. Erickson, A. Muirhead and Tom Branch.

Eggs for Hatching

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.

—o—

Government Officials Here.—Norman Moore, chief forester, Cranbrook, and William Guthrie, deputy assessor and collector, of the same place, were in Fernie yesterday in connection with their respective departments.

—o—

FERNIE MAN WINS PROVINCIAL PRIZE

Annual Meeting of Local Poultry Association Most Enthusiastic in History of Fernie Chicken Fanciers

Thursday night last, the annual meeting of the Fernie Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held in the city council chambers with a large attendance of members. The meeting in point of numbers and enthusiasm was the largest in the history of the association. After the routine business of the evening had been disposed of, A. M. Beattie, of Waldo, gave an interesting address on poultry culture. He drove home the oft-repeated statement that to start with other than standard breeds was a grave mistake. There was no room in the poultry world for scrub chickens, and especially in East Kootenay, where poultry culture had developed so rapidly during the past several years. His remarks were listened to with most earnest attention and at the conclusion he was accorded a hearty hand. A. B. Trites, another fancier of chickens, expressed his surprise at the interest manifested in poultry husbandry in the Fernie district. He believed the industry should be encouraged in evry conceivable manner and promised his hearty co-operation in behalf of the association.

G. A. Bonallie, an enthusiast who will make an effort to sweep the decks at the next district show, outlined a programme of progress for the coming year.

At the next regular meeting of the association, Mr. Fred Clapp will give an interesting address, dealing with a subject timely to this particular district. His subject will be: "Poultry Diseases—Prevention and Cure."

A gratifying feature of the meeting was the signing up of a number of members for the local association and the securing of twenty-three members for the British Columbia Poultry Association, the parent organization.

FERNIE WINS HONORS

Mr. A. Hancock, of Fernie, has proven himself to be the most energetic worker in the province in the interest of the poultry industry. For his industry and progressiveness in securing the largest number of members for the association, the provincial government poultry department has awarded him first prize in the province and has handed over to him an incubator and broooder.

A demand for pure bred poultry exists in the East Kootenay district, particularly in and around Fernie. This fact was borne out when requests for birds were coming in and the orders were unable to be filled.

HE SHOULD BE PITIED AND SHOULD NOT BE BLAMED

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Can you tell me what useful purpose the Fernie Free Press serves and give a good and sufficient reason why the miners of Fernie should not run its Editor out of town? The only thing that I see that it is published for is to look after the business of Gladstone Local.

Now, Mr. Editor, maybe you don't know this little story. It happened quite a few years ago. This same guy was "looking after Gladstone Local's business" too much then, and it so happened that the miners of Fernie were escorting some scabs home from the mine train during the big strike. Well, all went well until this Free Press guy appeared on the scene. This was down by the G.N. depot. Well some of the miners saw him coming down Thompson street and thought this a good time to pay him for his services. That is "looking after other people's business," and so it came about that he got his ears cuffed and also the 'trade mark' of a Lancashire clogg on the seat of his 'pants.' He, however, eluded his get-away on a rig which stood by the store there. If it had not been for this [illegible] I don't think we would have been bothered with this pest today as there were some of the boys in a pretty bad temper. Well sir, I think he has let this painful little incident slip his memory so I thought that it would be a charitable deed to remind him of it. He talks about "Red" Knight showing [illegible] showed some dust on that occasion as you could not see him for it. Now he talks of "pap" [illegible] from A. I. Fisher. Wonder how much "pap" he gets from the Coal company as it is surely not the sale of that dirty little rag that keeps him going. Why all that is in his weekly little pamphlet is copy a month old from other publications. He has not sense enough to print an editorial. Of course, there is the Elko notes wherever in Hades that is, (I have looked on the map and can't find it.) Also, Sam Nemore which same liot is about the most sensible thing he prints. Well sir, I hope this "guy" will take the hint and keep his nose out of Gladstone Local's business or else he will have to take the consequences as we are getting 'fed up.'

Fernie, March 10,1919 S. W.

GLADSTONE LOCAL NOTES

Last Sunday afternoon, the Reconstruction Committee, a deputation from the G.W.V.A. and the City Council met in the Council to finish the Vancouver resolution, which was calling for the deportation of alien enemy, natrualized or otherwise. It again brought a great deal of discussion, and an amendment from the Mayor. On this being put to the vote, it lost; T. Uphill, Alderman Hunter, Alderman Rutledge, A. B. Trites, E. K. Stewart and H. Martin voting for it. The Vancouver Resolution was then put and carried.

With the coming of spring and this last fall of snow, let all workmen going to and from one North, one South and B. north, be on the alert for snow slides. There is a great amount of snow in the hills.

The following communication was sent to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa:—

Hon. Sir:—

There has been a movement inaugurated in this Province in regard to the deportation of Aliens. Woud you be good enough to give this office an answer to the following questions?

1. Has the Dominion Government a definite policy with regard to alien enemy or otherwise?
2. What is the status o f an enemy alien that has been naturalized?
3. What is the status of children born in this country of naturalized enemy aliens?
4. Are Russians of any part of the Russian empire in 1914 classified as enemy aliens?
5. What is the status of German Americans, or English of German extraction residing at present in Canada?
7. Will the Government give municipalites, or other bodies notification of their intention?

An early reply will be esteemed a favor,

(signed) H. Martin,
Sec'y Gladstone Local Union

We are of the opinion if this had been done some time ago, a great deal of argument and unfriendliness would have been avoided.

Speaking to the Secretary the other day, I asked him if he had seen what the Free Press said about him. He said; "sure." Well, what are you going to do about it? His reply was, "What should I do about it? that's nothing: I would sooner have him speak that way about me than sing me an eulogy."

At the Grand Theatre on April 8th, Ikey and Abey, Musical Comedy, recommended by the United Producing Company of Calgary, everyone will be delighted in the funiosities.

UKRAINIAN DEFENSE

Below is a communication received from Canmore Local Union which speaks for itself. And Gladstone Local Union thanks the brothers who have given so generously of their hard earned wages.

Canmore Alta., March 4th, 1919

Please find the enclosed money order for $50.00 also names of those who have contributed towards helping to defray the expense of $440.00 as stated in your letter of Feb. 17th.

N. D. Thachuk	$ 2.00
M. Elluk	2.00
M. G. Nykolaichuk	2.00
D. Zarcharuk	2.00
A. Drapaka	2.00
P. Kizema	2.00
W. Sauchuk	1.00
H. Kizema	2.00
Phill Tasczuk	1.00
D. Skakun	1.00
W. Kudafko	1.00
Geo. Lakusta	2.00
P. Isaenko	1.00
Sam Iwasiuk	2.00
W. Elluk	2.00
Alex Elluk	1.00
John Ursuliak	3.00
Nick Illuk	1.00
Thos. Skakun	5.00
Local	22.00

Yours for fredom,
Harry Kizema
N. D. Thachuk
Committee

Mr. Editor, this is rich. Listen: "Little Peter Mesuro got his three fingers of his right hand cut off to the palm. He sent away for his compensation. This is what he gets back—no: I am wrong it is sent to the Doctor's office, along with a check for forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents. Below is the communication

Workmans Compensation Board
February 3rd, 1919

Mr. Peter Mesura,
Fernie, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Re your Claim No. 31713.

The Board after fully considering your Claim, is prepared to make a final award on account of your permanent partial disability resulting from injury to your hand, as follows:

Payment in cash (in addition to amounts previously paid you) [illegible] 48.43

and a pension of $10.00 per month for 30 months, if you should so long live, dating from 15th, February, 1919, first payment 15th March, 1919.

Promptly upon receipt of your approval [illegible] acceptance of the above settlement payments will be made to you accordingly. Your formal acceptance may be made by signing the following application and release.

Yours very truly,
The Workmens Compensation Board,
per F. W. Hinsdale, Secretary

Copy of Release

I hereby apply for final settlement of my claim No. 31713 in accordance with the above proposed award and accept the same in full settlement of all claims against the WORKMANS COMPENSATION BOARD on account of injury sustained by me on September 7th, 1918; while employed by Elk Lumber Co., Ltd.

Now, sir, this boy's father belonged to the Miner's Union, so naturally he went to the Secretary seeking advice. The secretary advised him to take no steps until some new amendments to the Workmans Compensation Act may come into force, but he told the father to go and collect, but the Board had placed a proviso on the check, whereby they could not collect unless they signed the release. Thereby using the doctor as a lever in forcing the man to sign. But it did not come off. The secretary again told the claimant to refuse it, which I am pleased to say he did.

Now Mr. Editor, did you ever hit aginst anything more juicy than that? I wonder what the doctor's reply will be to the Board.

—o—

FERNIE DELEGATE WILL BE SENT TO MOOSEHEART

Loyal Order of Moose to Hold Great Convention at the Home of the Order in Illinois

The most progressive fraternal organization in Fernie is the Loyal Order of Moose which is constantly increasing its strength. The local body is now considering the appointment of a delegate to the great convention to be held at Mooseheart, theseat of the noted home and school maintained by the order.

Five cities of the Fox River vallley section of Illinois, Elgin, Aurora, all united in preparing what they will endeavor to make the greatest celebration of any kind ever held in any one section of any state. The occasion will be a Peace-Victory Celebration in conjunction with the thirty-first annual supreme convention of the Loyal Order of Moose. For an entire week, beginning Sunday, June 22, there will be countless attractions for the thousands of visitors, throughout the length and breadth of the famous scenic valley of the Fox River.

In order to create necessary interest in the celebration, the committee will offer prizes for the various features, and a sum totaling $11,000 has been pledged by the commercial clubs, chambers of commerce and other interests. This amount is in addition to the $10,000 provided by the Loyal Order of Moose for the prize contests incident to their annual convention.

—o—

Miner's Wife Says--

Mr. Editor:—I have been having an awful time with my man. I didn't want him to even suspect that I would have the nerve to send anything to the papers. Said he; "What Aw was telling you last week about how they run the town; I'm sure I never told anybody else, and, here I see it all printed in the blasted papers. A fine thing," he roared, "how am I ever going to get a good job offa 'Barney' if you go and yap to everybody what I say about the 'creek.' And he went on just like a crazy man. So when he quitened down a bit; I said: "are you the only mutt that's trying to get papers? Are you the only digger that's digging coal in his dreams? Not on your life." I shouted, "why Mrs. Brown, next door, says just the other night Brown jumps out of the bed hollering that he'd forgotten to check the car:—and he's sure some blasted 'wop' would claim it, and besides, I told him how many times he had thrown slurs at our family; and as ow the Trotters never had the education or sense of the Lunns—and how did he think as I could write anyhow." Oh; but how easy the men are to bluff, and why shouldn't he think that Mrs. Brown, or Mrs. McKay, or lots of other women wouldn't be 'Miner's wives' just the same as me; and, as Dick is single-shifting on the afternoon shift this week, why I'm just going to write some more. It's as funny as having a Coal Creek boarder any time, yes, and just as funny as that there man on the Free Press trying to make Davy Rees President of British Columbia, or even as funny as the meeting of the construction party last Sunday. Dick wouldn't tell me, but Barty Brown was up with him, and he told Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Brown told me, so you are getting it first hand anyhow. Do you know Mr. Brown? Why, if you don't you've missed summat as they say back home in Lancashire, he's a droll 'un; and I'm just going to try to tell you the same as Mrs. Brown says he told her. "First," says Mrs. Brown; "there was a chap as works in the bank walking up and down and then all around the floor like a hen that's laying away, and lost her nest. By and by he sits down, then up he jumps again like as if he had sat on a pincushion. 'Ladies and Gentlemen' says he, [illegible] the other day we thought to put it off till today—which being Sunday gives us lots of time to consider what we reconsidered before, an' being as our secretary is away, because the "Eliens" has all [illegible] in his bank, and there being no ladies present I takes this opportunity of electing Mr. Owing as secretary pro tem.' Then he looks over at 'Archie' the prop man, then up at the other end of the room at as coal diggers, then back of him at Lanky Jack—and says he; 'there's a lot of persons here that don't belong to this lodge nohow, and I don't stand for no rough stuff.' (Lanky began to scratch his yellow hair at this, and Mrs. Brown says as 'Barty' thought Jack looked like going down the 'coop' and drawing out a boom. Wouldn't that have been a fine mess? Bankers, Lawyers, Majahs, Charlie Chaplins, Baldies, coal diggers all mixed up with 'booms' and backing down in the 'coop's.' 'Howsumever,' says the chairman, 'if any of you gents wants to talk, you're not to say anything; this long-winded stuff don't go at this "lodge."' Then

Mr. Editor, as Mrs Brown says; "Bart" laughed his head off, for they argufied two hours, as to how: When a German ain't a German. Old man Rudenski butts in with 'how can a cheeky slovak be a German, but another fellow says, 'Sure he can—when he's an American. Here the 'loot' chips in with a 'Gents our position is plain. If a cheeky slovak is a Russian or a Bohemian or even a Turk, or even if he's married to a 'Fifer,'he is johnny-out-of-luck, because he is a German.' Fred Perry was taking all this down in his little book; and he winks with both eyes at the Mayor who jumped up and sassed the law, and, says Tommy'how often have I heard my learned friend remark—that it's better to convict ninety-nine innocent men than to let one guilty man skidoo.' This is where even the "little wooden man" cackled with joy.

"The chairman then says: 'Boys, now we got to take a vote and being as we-all don't want you to see how we are voting it's only common courtesy to ask you to 'git.' Then all the rongh-necks went out and had a meeting themselves in the hallway where 'Lanky' took the chair.

"Insides the hall half of the geezers wouldn't vote because they're going to join the co-operative store, and the rest all voted to go to the creek and pull 'booms down on the Germans." Now Mr. Editor, this is what Barty Brown calls the straight stuff about the meeting and, don't you think Barty beats our Dick all hollow in telling a story. Well, I says to my ol' man Dick: "When are all these construction men going up the 'creek' to get 'ellens' jobs?"

"Them fellows go to the 'creek!' says Dick: 'Not on your life! But wouldn't it be fun to see 'Sunny Jim' bossing an outfit like that!"

Well, Mr. Editor, I forgot all about the balance of the story until this afternoon, when I and Mrs. Brown went up town—who do you think we met? Why nobody but big 'Tom Hague,' he just come back from France. My, but how handsome he looks and I really couldn't help but give him a sly wink and he really winked back. Tom has the dandy cure for the 'ellens.' He says them as brought them here ought to be the ones to get shipped out, which I heartily agree with. Anyhow, as Barty says: "They didn't stampede Tommy, he's going to run his own lodge."

SALLY LUNN

—o—

HILLCREST NOTES

On Friday, March 7th, a masquerade ball was held in the local union hall with a fair attendance. Prizes were given for the best dresed lady and the best dressed gentleman: also a prize for the best comical dress. Winners: Walter Rose, Gent's best dress, prize $8.00; M. Foster, Ladies' best dress, prize $8.00; T. Barr, Comical Jew, prize $5.00.

On Sunday, March 9th, a public meeting was held in the union hall by the Socialist Party of Canada; Speaker, J. Knight, of Edmonton. Subject; "Construction." A collection was taken at the close which realized $34.77, which speaks for itself the interest that is taken in the said party at Hillcrest. A large crowd attended.

Dr. Allen Ross, who has been our medical doctor for the last 12 years or thereabouts is resigning at the end of March. We wish him every success as he has given us great satisfaction. His successor is Dr McDonald, late of Blairmore, recently residing at Carmongay, Alta. Here's hoping that he will gain the confidence that our present doctor had maintained for quite a number of years from all the residents of Hillcrest.

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WORKERS CAN GET IT IF THEY GO AFTER IT

To The District Ledger.

While the difficult problems of peace loom somewhat vaguely before us, it is necessary to remember that we are not yet at peace. The tremendous waves, and the cross currents which the war has set in action must be brought to rest before the field of reconstruction can be accurately surveyed. The inexorable necessities of the war have for the time demanded the violation of the elementary principles of economic law.

It was essential to divert millions of workers from profitable production to the manufacture of munitions, and at the same time to insure that the enhanced price of the necessaries of life could be met, by the workers. [illegible] badly handled, and successive strikes and threats of strikes have resulted. With the returned soldier problem coming before us, at the rate demobilization is taking place, it will be necessary [illegible] capitalist and worker, to study this question very fully, and not jump to any conclusion too rapidly. Sufficient steps have not been taken to make easy the transition from war work to peace work, and when one considers the enormous amount of work the world must do during the next generation there is absolutely no use for a [illegible]

We find the Dominion Government proposing to open up sixty labor bureaus where returned soldiers and others can apply for work; but what will be the use if work is not to be had? If they would open sixty manufacturing plants I think they would do more good.

At the recent convention of District 18 U.M.W. of A., I was pleased to notice the good feeling which prevailed between the delegates of the G.W.V.A. and fraternal delegates from different cities in Alberta who attended the convention and the miner's delegates.

It was pointed out by Soldiers and Workers that our object should only be obtained by both parties getting together at the earliest possible moment and taking a combined action for the benefits and demands that they, the Workers and returned Soldiers' are entitled to.

Long before the war ended, some of us stated frequently that when it was over, the workers would press for many of the benefits which they had claimed by resolutions and conventions and public gatherings before the war began. [illegible] elusive factor known to us as public opinion' was coming more and more to approve of changes in industrial conditions which years ago were looked upon as extravagant or as impossible if our position in the world market was to be maintained. Public opinion is now quite ready to sanction any reasonable changes and to support Workmen's claims for reduced hours and better conditions of labor. The Public, who have suffered through what has occurred, have shown a spirit of the greatest tolerance in the face of serious personal inconvenience. Labor cannot afford to lose the good will of the public: and labor should learn that some of its battles in the past have been lost because it has carelessly alienated the opinion of the masses of the people, when that opinion, if ranged upon the worker's side might well have turned things in their favor.

The Government might look on the [illegible] and the person who makes the Bolsheviks and the workers dissatisfied in many instances when they could be smoothed out easily.

There is no need for disorder in [illegible] All that the worker needs to do, if Labor desired to create serious trouble is to stand still peacefully and remain idle and thus place the government in a totally helpless position.

I am beginning to think the Workers are getting tired of this waggish stuff!

For five or six generations past, ever since the steam engine began to revolutionize industry, [illegible] endless problems of hours and wages, the workingman has been talked to and lectured to by employers, philanthropists, faddists, reformers, politicians, patrons and others who have been perpetually telling him what is good for him and what he ought to do, what he ought not to do, what he wants and what he does not want; till I believe the poor chap is "fed up" with the subject and is ready to tell them what he wants and that he knows how to get it.

The only thing, in my opinion, that will satisfy the workers is to eliminate poverty; and by poverty I do not mean giving us more dollars and cents; for poverty is not caused by money or the lack of it, but poverty of hunger and dirt, the poverty of brains and intelligence, the poverty of ideals, and the poverty of right action and social conduct.

The only way to set these things right is to clean the heart of man and renew a right spirit within him. When this bit of spring cleaning is done, poverty will be abolished. But as in other spring cleanings, it will lead to a lot of present discomfort and a certain amount of damage to our household goods.

As John Ruskin says: "To him life was wealth and life meant the joy and admiration of good and beautiful things.

"I feel no care of coin
Wellbeing is my wealth
My mind, to me, an empire is
While grace afforded health."
William Potter

Fernie, March 12, 1919.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES
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1. Manhood vote. One man, one vote, regardless of number of shares held. No proxey voting.
2. Dividends on Capital Stock to be limited to the current rate of interest on money.
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THE B. WINNETT INSURANCE AGENCIES,
Bank of Hamilton Bldg. Fernie, B. C.
Claims promptly adjusted from this office

Salvation Army, Sunday, March 16th—Morning service at 11:00 a.m.; Sunday School at 2:00 p.m.; Praise meeting at 3:30 p.m.; Evening service at 7:30 p.m. Commandant Greenland, Officer.

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LABOR WINS ANOTHER SEAT IN NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT

WELLINGTON, N.Z. [illegible] as personified in the present political combination in power, sustained a signal defeat when in Wellington South, Robert Semple, the radical candidate [illegible] the government's candidate by a vote of [illegible]. Semple is one of the men who in 1917 was locked up in jail by the Massey Ward combine because of his industrial agitation. It so happens that the other two men who were in jail with him, H. E. Holland and [illegible] Fraser have recently been elected to parliament also.

[illegible] the [illegible] greater achievement although the candidate of the labor party Mr. Galbraith lost by 200 votes. Galbraith was a new man in the political arena and not a practiced speaker; nevertheless he added 179 votes to those of the previous candidate of the Labor Party C. J. Thorn who was a brilliant platform man.

CALGARY CONVENTION— SIXTH DAY

(Continued from page three)

the sanitary inspectors of the Province," and he had "no doubt would be better looked after."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We have no comment to make regarding the above sections of the report.

Delegate Potter directed the question to President Biggs whether this covered the Alberta Coal Mines Act only, or the British Columbia Mines Regulation Act as well, to which the President replied that it was in connection with the interview with the Premier of Alberta and referred to the Act in that Province only.

President's Report:

That the Coal Mines Act be amended to provide that no person shall be employed at the mining of coal who has not first obtained a certificate of competency from a Board of Examiners, such Board to be composed of a member selected by the miners, another by the mine operators and a third by the Government. Compensation for the work of the said Board to be provided by the Government.

The Premier thought this would create a hardship in the very small country mines, where it was almost an impossibility to secure practical miners and where some farmers go and dig their own coal for four or five months in depth of winter.

We told him that if he could make it applicable to all mines in the Province where there were twenty-five and over employed, he would be going a long way to meet our requirements. "Yes" he would "see what could be done."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee concur in the first paragraph of this section of the President's report, but non-concur in the two remaining paragraphs, and recommend that District 18, U.M.W. of A. demand from the Legislature of the Province of Alberta that all miners shall have a certificate of competency.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

President's Report—Finances:

This District can expect also some few amendments to the Compensation Act, we having spent some time discussing the Act and its many phases with the Premier and Compensation Board.

The financial standing of the District is not what it should be, but we are pleased to report that, out of a depleted treasury, and greatly in debt, to the tune of nine or ten thousand dollars, we can hold our heads up and say that all bills are paid when due; but our financial standing can be improved without appealing to the membership that the per capita tax be increased. We do say that this Convention should take under consideration the doing away with neutral scrutineers at all elections in this District; that costs considerable, as we have to pay forty or more.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee concur with recommendation of the President relative to doing away with neutral scrutineers at all district elections.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

[The adoption of this recommendation automatically requires the Constitution Committee to amend Article 6, Section 6, Sub-Section (c), Sub-Section (e) and Sub-Section (f).]

President's Report (Finances):

The Convention, held yearly, costs in the neighborhood of six thousand dollars. My advice is that the Convention change from holding an annual Convention to a Convention held every second year and change the season for meeting.

The election for officers should be held every two years. You must acknowledge that this alone, when taking into consideration the printing of ballots to the number of sixty-eight thousand in the first election, and fifty thousand in the second election; the expressing of same, the payment of tellers for time spent in counting for two elections, is a large drain on the finances of the District, without thinking of the expense to all the locals in scrutineers and time lost to our membership.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We non-concur in the recommendation to change the season for holding the District Convention, but concur in the recommendations for biennial elections and conventions.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

[The adoption of this recommendation automatically requires the Constitution Committee to amend Article 6, Section 4, and Article 7, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, also Article 12, Section 1.]

President's Report—Litigation:

We are saddled at the present time with a very important case—the Wayne Local and six of its members versus Rees and Williams. This case went up for appeal and the judgment handed down was of such a nature that if left without fighting and winning organized labor in this country had just as well go out of existence. Your Executive have decided to fight this through if necessary to the Privy Council. Appeal has been made to Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress, for all the assistance possible in fighting this case. Copies of the judgment have also been forwarded for his perusal. Organized labor in Canada cannot afford to let this judgment stand, hence our decision.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee concur in the action taken in this connection.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

President's Report:

"The District Ledger" naturally should receive consideration by this delegation. We need first a recommendation for the increase in subscription price; then a special effort for an increase in circulation. Every member should feel it his duty to boost "The District Ledger"; every member should subscribe. It is OUR OWN PAPER. The Editor will be able to go fully into the business when it is under discussion.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee recommend that action on this section of the President's report be deferred until after hearing the report of the Editor of "The District Ledger"

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

President's Report—Conclusion:

For more than three years I have served on the District Executive. A good part of the time I have enjoyed the confidence of the majority of the membership as their Executive head.

In this time you have seen the organization grow from fifteen Locals to forty-one, with a corresponding increase in membership. In this time, and especially in the last months, there have been more grievances taken up and discussed with more successful conclusions than in any given period in our history as an organization. I wish here to express my sincere appreciation to the membership for their support whilst serving their interests, and take the liberty to express my heartfelt gratitude in all Officers who have assisted in bringing about such success. Respectfully submitted by, yours fraternally,

TOM BIGGS, President.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee have no comment to make on this section.

Vice-President's Report—Re Unemployed, Organization, Settlement of Disputes, Stoppages of Work. (See pages 5, 6 and 7—Proceedings, First Day.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur in these sections of the Vice-President's report.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

Delegate Potter reviewed at length the stoppages of work at Fernie and Michel, arising out of the single shift controversy. President Biggs, Secretary Browne and others briefly set out facts in this connection. The motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee was

CARRIED.

Vice-President's Report Recommendations: (See page 7—Proceedings, First Day.):

First—Re creation new sub-district Sub-District 6, to embrace the Local Unions in Edmonton, Cardiff and Evansburgh Districts.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee concur.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

[The adoption of this recommendation automatically requires Constitution Committee to amend Article 3, Section 1.]

Second and Third—Re non-suspension policy and present method by Director of Coal Operations re disposition of disputes.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: These matters have already been dealt with by the Convention and require no further comment.

Fourth—Re increase in salary to District Executive.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee having been informed that Constitution Committee already have a resolution covering this recommendation, therefore recommend that this matter be turned over to that committee.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

Some little discussion arose in this connection, some contending that this matter should be disposed of by the Convention at once. Delegate Johnston opposed the recommendation for increase of salaries to the Officers, while several spoke in favor of some, but the amount of increase was not determined. Vice-President Christophers pointed out various reasons why an increase in salaries of the Officers and Board Members should be granted, emphasizing the fact that, while Secretary Browne was required to practically permanently reside in Calgary, his place of residence was in Taber, and that he never charged the District with his living expenses while in Calgary, despite this fact.

MOVED Susnar—Seconded Berford: THAT discussion cease.

CARRIED.

The motion to adopt the recommendation of committee to refer matter to the Constitution Committee was

CARRIED.

Vice-President's Report:

General remarks, second paragraph (see page 7—Proceedings, First Day). Re notice of reduction of 20 per cent. in day wage and contract rates, posted at mines in Edmonton field on January 29th, to be effective March 1st, 1919.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We recommend immediate action be taken by this Convention.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

Delegate Eastham under this special order of business addressed the Convention at considerable length, pointing out the difficulties in order to establish the organization in the Edmonton field and the urgency of expedient action in this connection if same were to be sustained in the face of the proposed attitude of the operators in that locality. Vice-President Christophers announced that he had just been in communication with Mr. Harrison, Assistant Director of Coal Operations, who advised him of the receipt of a telegram from the Minister of Labor dealing with this situation, reading as follows:

"The Edmonton operators are informed that no reduction in day wage or contract rates of miners shall take place until March 31st, 1919, when new agreement will be entered into. You are authorized to take any action necessary to enforce your order."

This information was greeted with applause on the part of the delegation.

MOVED Susnar—Seconded Browne: THAT this Convention instruct the District Officers to give all moral and financial support necessary to the miners in the Edmonton field in opposing any reduction in wages.

CARRIED.

MOVED McRoberts—Berford the adoption of the report of the Vice-President as acted upon by the Convention.

CARRIED.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer:

Re Introduction and Recapitulation of Income and Expenditure. (See Page 8 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee concur and have no report to make.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report:

Re Biennial Conventions and Elections. This matter has already been dealt with and requires no further comment.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report:

Re Litigation. (Pages 8 and 9 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: In connection with the Williams and Rees versus President Biggs also Williams and Rees versus Wayne Local and members thereof. Your Committee directs the attention of the Convention to this case and believe that: Wayne Local should have been guided by the advice from the District Office.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

CARRIED

Secretary-Treasurer's Report:

Re Mines and Workmen's Compensation (Page 9 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee concur and have no comment to make.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report:

Re District Ledger (Page 9 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: This will receive consideration of the Convention later.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report:

Re Railways Publicly Owned and Controlled (See Page 9 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Secretary-Treasurer's Report:

Re Western Conference (See Page 10 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee endorse this recommendation.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

Upon several of the Delegates desiring more information in connection with the Western Conference, the Chairman called International Organizer Rees to enlighten the Convention respecting same. International Organizer Rees dealt with this matter from its inception upon the occasion of the last Trades Congress in the City of Quebec last September, pointing out that experience for years past had taught those representing organized labor from Fort William to the Pacific Coast that their endeavors to deal with the problems affecting industrial unionism in the West had received but scant consideration on the part of Congress despite the fact that they had repeatedly presented these conditions most emphatically to the delegates representing Eastern organized labor. The climax to this situation was reached in the last Congress when forty odd delegates from the West resenting the treatment received, held caucus meetings with the view to creating a department within Congress which would ensure better terms for Western organized labor. Following this a tentative organization was effected with a view to calling a conference of the Western delegates immediately prior to the next Trades Congress to be held in Hamilton, Ontario. This organization comprised the speaker as President, and D. Midgley, Vancouver, Secretary, together with a representative from each of the four Western Provinces as an executive committee. Somewhat recently the plan was devolved of holding the Annual Conventions of the Alberta and British Columbia Federations of Labor, respectively, at the same time and in the same place and immediately upon their adjournment to convene a Western Conference. The arrangement of the dual conventions, however, had miscarried on account of the Alberta Federation of Labor having issued the call to their convention at Medicine Hat prior to receiving this suggestion and same was accordingly held. The vote of members of the B.C. Federation to hold their Convention in Calgary was by an overwhelming majority concurred in, and in view of this the plans for holding the Western Conference at the conclusion of this convention were put into operation, it being considered that this would be a central point for the Conference and assurance was already received that satisfactory representation would be present from the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan in addition to the B.C. Delegates.

This was recital of the events transpiring to bring about the Western Conference here on March 13th, and as there was absolutely no constitution or anything in effect to guide the Western Conference, its functions would accordingly have to be decided when it was held. Board Member Wheatley also dealt at some length on the inauguration of this movement and what might be expected from it.

The motion to adopt the recommendation of the Committee on being put to a vote was

CARRIED

MOVED Berford—Seconded Potter: The acceptance of the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer as adopted.

CARRIED

Report of International Board Member:

General remarks (Page 10 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Committee concur and have no comments to make.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

CARRIED

Report of International Board Member:

Non-Suspension Policy (See Page 10 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: This has been dealt with in the

(Continued on page seven)

The next morning Tarzan rode north on his way to Bouira and Algiers. As he had ridden past the hotel Lieutenant Gernois was standing on the veranda. As his eyes discovered Tarzan he went white as chalk. The ape-man would have been glad had the meeting not occurred, but he could not avoid it. He saluted the officer as he rode past. Mechanically Gernois returned the salute, but those terrible, wide eyes followed the horseman, expressionless except for horror. It was as though a dead man looked upon a ghost.

At Sidi Aissa Tarzan met a French officer with whom he had become acquainted on the occasion of his recent sojourn in the town.

"You left Bou Saada early?" questioned the officer. "Then you have not heard about poor Gernois?"

"He was the last man I saw as I rode away," replied Tarzan. "What about him?"

"He is dead. He shot himself about 8 o'clock this morning."

Two days later Tarzan reached Algiers. There he found that he would have a two days' wait before he could catch a ship bound for Cape Town. He occupied his time in writing out a full report of his mission. The secret papers he had taken from Rokoff he did not inclose, for he did not dare trust them, out of his own possession until he had been authorized to turn them over to another agent or himself returned to Paris with them.

As Tarzan boarded his ship after what seemed a most tedious wait to him two men watched him from an upper deck. Both were fashionably dressed and smooth shaven. The taller of the two had sandy hair, but his eyebrows were very black. Later in the day they chanced to meet Tarzan on deck, but as one hurriedly called his companion's attention to something at sea their faces were turned from Tarzan as he passed, so that he did not notice their features. In fact, he had paid no attention to them at all.

Following the instructions of his chief, Tarzan had booked his passage under an assumed name—John Caldwell, London. He did not understand the necessity for this, and it caused him considerable speculation. He wondered what role he was to play in Cape Town.

"Well," he thought, "thank heaven that I am rid of Rokoff. He was commencing to annoy me. I wonder if I am really becoming so civilized that presently I shall develop a set of nerves. He would give them to me if any one could, for he does not fight fair. One never knows through what new agency he is going to strike. It is as though Sabor, the tiger, had induced Tantor, the elephant, and Histah, the snake, to join him in attempting to kill me. I would then never have known what minute or by whom I was to be attacked next. But the brutes are more chivalrous than man. They do not stoop to cowardly intrigue."

At dinner that night Tarzan sat next to a young woman whose place was at the captain's left. The officer introduced them.

Miss Strong! Where had he heard the name before? It was very familiar. And then the girl's mother gave him the clew, for when she addressed her daughter she called her Hazel.

Hazel Strong! What memories the name inspired! It had been a letter to this girl, penned by the fair hand of Jane Porter, that had carried to him the first message from the woman he loved. How vividly he recalled the night he had stolen it from the desk in the cabin of his long dead father, where Jane Porter had sat writing it late into the night, while he crouched in the darkness without. How terror stricken she would have been that night had she known that the wild jungle beast squatted outside her window, watching her every move.

And this was Hazel Strong, Jane Porter's best friend!

* * * * * * *

Let us go back a few months to the little, wind swept platform of a railway station in northern Wisconsin. The smoke of forest fires hangs low over the surrounding landscape, its acrid fumes smarting the eyes of a little party of six who stand waiting the coming of the train that is to bear them away toward the south.

Professor Archimedes Q. Porter, his hands clasped beneath the tails of his long coat, paces back and forth under the ever watchful eye of his faithful secretary, Samuel T. Philander. Twice within the past few minutes he has started absentmindedly across the tracks in the direction of a nearby swamp, only to be rescued and dragged back by the tireless Mr. Philander.

Jane Porter, the professor's daughter, is in strained and lifeless conversation with William Cecil Clayton and Tarzan of the Apes. Within the little waiting room but a bare moment before a confession of love and renunciation had taken place that had blighted the lives and happiness of two of the party, but William Cecil Clayton (Lord Greystoke) was not one of them.

Behind Miss Porter moved the [illegible] Esmeralda. She too was happy. [illegible] was she not returning to her beloved Maryland? Already she [illegible] through the fog of smoke the murky headlight of the on coming engine. The men began to gather up the hand luggage [illegible]

[illegible] in the waiting room and has [illegible]

"Goodby," replied the girl faintly. "Try to forget me. No, not that. I could not bear to think that you had forgotten me."

"There is no danger of that, dear," he answered. "I wish to heaven that I might forget. It would be so much easier than to go through life always remembering what might have been. You will be happy, though; I am sure you shall. You must be. You may tell the others of my decision to drive my car on to New York. I don't feel equal to bidding Clayton goodby."

As Clayton stooped to pick up his coat in the waiting room his eyes fell on a telegraph blank lying face down upon the floor. He stooped to pick it up, thinking that it might be a message of importance which some one had dropped. He glanced at its hastily and then suddenly he forgot his coat, the approaching train—everything but that terrible little piece of yellow paper in his hand. He read it twice before he could fully grasp the terrific weight of meaning that it bore to him.

When he had picked it up he had been an English nobleman, the proud and wealthy possessor of vast estates—a moment later he had read it, and he knew that he was an untitled and penniless beggar. It was D'Arnot's cablegram to Tarzan, and it read:

Finger prints prove you Greystoke. Congratulations. D'ARNOT.

CHAPTER XIII.

Ships That Pass.

CLAYTON staggered as though he had received a mortal blow. Just then he heard the others calling to him to hurry—the train was coming to a stop at the little platform. Like a man dazed he gathered up his ulster. He would tell them about the cablegram when they were all on the train. Then he ran out upon the platform just as the engine whistled twice in the final warning that precedes the first rumbling jerk of coupling pins. The others were on board, leaning out from the platform of a Pullman, crying to him to hurry. Quite five minutes elapsed before they were settled in their seats, nor was it until then that Clayton discovered that Tarzan was not with them.

"Where is Tarzan?" he asked Jane Porter. "In another car?"

"No," she replied; "at the last minute he determined to drive his machine back to New York. He is anxious to see more of America than is possible from a car window. He is returning to France, you know."

Clayton did not reply. He was trying to find the right words to explain to Jane Porter the calamity that had befallen him—and her. He wondered just what the effect of this knowledge would be on her. Would she still wish to marry him—to be plain Mrs. Clayton? Suddenly the awful sacrifice which one of them must make loomed large before his imagination. Then came the question, Will Tarzan claim his own? The ape-man had known the contents of the message before he calmly denied knowledge of his parentage. He had admitted that Kala, the ape, was his mother. Could it have been for love of Jane Porter?

Was it not reasonable to assume that he meant never to claim his birthright? If this were so, what right had he, William Cecil Clayton, to thwart the wishes, to balk the self sacrifice of this strange man? If Tarzan of the Apes could do this thing to save Jane Porter from unhappiness, why should he, to whose care she was intrusting her whole future, do aught to jeopardize her interests?

And so he reasoned until the first generous impulse to proclaim the truth and relinquish his titles and his estates to their rightful owner was forgotten beneath the mass of sophistries which self interest had advanced. But during the balance of the trip and for many days thereafter he was moody and distraught. Occasionally the thought obtruded itself that possibly at some later day Tarzan would regret his magnanimity and claim his rights.

Several days after they reached Baltimore Clayton broached the subject of an early marriage to Jane.

"What do you mean by early?" she asked.

"Within the next few days. I must return to England at once—I want you to return with me, dear."

"I can't get ready so soon as that," replied Jane. "It will take a whole month at least."

She was glad, for she hoped that whatever called him to England might still further delay the wedding. She had made a bad bargain, but she intended carrying her part loyally to the letter and if she could manage to secure a temporary reprieve, though she felt that she was warranted in doing so. His reply disconcerted her.

"Very well, Jane," he said. "I am disappointed, but I shall let my trip to England wait a month. Then we can go back together."

But when the month was drawing to a close she found still another excuse upon which to hang a postponement, until at last, discouraged and doubting, Clayton was forced to go back to England alone.

The several letters that passed between them brought Clayton no nearer to a consummation of his hopes than he had been before, and so it was that he wrote directly to Professor Porter and enlisted his services. The old man [illegible] always favored the match. [illegible] Clayton and being of an old [illegible] family he put rather an exaggerated view on the advantages of [illegible] nothing [illegible] the professor accept his invitation to be his guest in London, an invitation which included the professor's entire little family—Mr. Philander, Esmeralda and all. The Englishman argued that once Jane was there and home ties had been broken she would not so dread the step which she had so long hesitated to take. So the evening that he received Clayton's letter Professor Porter announced that they would leave for London the following week.

But once in London Jane Porter was no more tractable than she had been in Baltimore. She found one excuse after another, and when finally Lord Tennington invited the party to cruise around Africa in his yacht she expressed the greatest delight in the idea, but absolutely refused to be married until they had returned to London. As the trip was to consume a year at least, for they were to stop for indefinite periods at various points of interest, Clayton mentally anathematized Tennington for ever suggesting such a ridiculous trip.

It was Lord Tennington's plan to cruise through the Mediterranean and the Red sea to the Indian ocean and thus down the east coast, putting in at every port that was worth the seeing.

And so it happened that on a certain day two vessels passed in the strait of Gibraltar. The smaller, a trim white yacht, was speeding toward the east, and on her deck sat a young woman who gazed with sad eyes upon a diamond studded locket which she idly fingered. Her thoughts were far away in the dim, leafy fastness of a tropical jungle, and her heart was with her thoughts.

She wondered if the man who had given her the beautiful bauble, that had meant so much more to him than the intrinsic value which he had not even known could ever have meant to him, was back in his savage forest.

And upon the deck of the larger vessel, a passenger steamer, also passing toward the east, the man sat with another young woman, and the two idly speculated upon the identity of the dainty craft gliding so gracefully through the gentle swell of the lazy sea.

When the yacht had passed the man resumed the conversation that her appearance had broken off.

"Yes," he said, "I like America very much. I met some very delightful people while I was there. I recall one family from your own city, Miss Strong, whom I liked particularly—Professor Porter and his daughter."

"Jane Porter!" exclaimed the girl. "Do you mean to tell me that you know Jane Porter? Why, she is the very best friend I have in the world. We are as dear to each other as sisters, and now that I am going to lose her I am almost heartbroken."

"Going to lose her!" exclaimed Tarzan. "Why, what do you mean? Oh, yes, I understand. You mean that now that she is married and living in England you will seldom, if ever, see her."

"Yes," replied the girl. "And the saddest part of it all is that she is not marrying the man she loves. Oh, it is terrible! Marrying from a sense of duty! I think it is perfectly wicked, and I told her so. But Jane Porter has convinced herself that she is doing the only honorable thing that she can do, and nothing in the world will prevent her from marrying Lord Greystoke except Greystoke himself or death."

"I am sorry for her," said Tarzan.

"And I am sorry for the man she loves," said the girl, "for he loves her. I never met him, but from what Jane tells me he must be a very wonderful person. It seems that he was born in an African jungle and brought up by fierce, anthropoid apes. He had never seen a white man or woman until Professor Porter and his party were marooned on the coast right at the threshold of his tiny cabin. He saved them from all manner of terrible beasts and accomplished the most wonderful feats imaginable, and then to cap the climax he fell in love with Jane and she with him, though she never really knew it for sure until she had promised herself to Lord Greystoke."

"Most remarkable," murmured Tarzan, cudgeling his brain for some pretext upon which to turn the subject. He delighted in hearing Hazel Strong talk of Jane, but when he was the subject of the conversation he was bored and embarrassed. But he was soon given a respite, for the girl's mother joined them and the talk became general.

The next few days passed uneventfully. The sea was quiet. The sky was clear. The steamer plowed steadily on toward the south without pause. One day Tarzan found Miss Strong in conversation with a stranger, a man he had not seen on board before. As he approached the couple the man bowed to the girl and turned to walk away.

"Wait, M. Thuran," said Miss Strong, "you must meet Mr. Caldwell. We are all fellow passengers and should be acquainted."

The two men shook hands. As Tarzan looked into the eyes of M. Thuran he was struck by the strange familiarity of their expression.

M. Thuran appeared ill at ease. Tarzan paid little heed to the conversation that ensued; he was attempting to recall where he had met M. Thuran before. That it had been under peculiar circumstances he was positive. Presently the sun reached them and the girl asked M. Thuran to move her [illegible] into the shade. Tarzan happened to be watching the man at the time and noticed the awkward manner in which he handled the chair—his left wrist was stiff. That clew was sufficient—a sudden train of associated ideas did the rest.

M. Thuran had been trying to find an excuse to make a graceful departure. The lull in the conversation following the moving of their position gave him an opportunity to make his excuses. Bowing low to Miss Strong and inclining his head to Tarzan he turned to leave them.

"Just a [illegible] Miss Strong [illegible] company [illegible] meet Miss Stron[illegible]

M. Thuran [illegible]

When the [illegible]

the girl's [illegible]

a [illegible]

"What is your name now, Rokoff?" he asked.

"I am leaving France as I promised you," replied the other in a surly voice.

(To be continued)

CALGAR YCONVENTION—FIFTH DAY

(Continued from page six)

previous report.

Report of International Board Member:

Re Local Strikes (See Page 11 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee concur.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

CARRIED

Report of International Board Member:

Re Construction (See Pages 12, 13, and 14 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee agree with the International Board Member that there can be no reconstruction until the workers own the machinery of production and distribution for use instead of for profit.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

MOVD Susnar—Seconded: That this section of the International Board Member's Report be read to the Convention.

CARRIED

Delegate Susnar addressed the Convention at length in connection with this, as did International Board Member Livett, Delegate Berford and Board Member Wheatley. The matter was still under discussion when adjournment was taken at 12.30 until 1.30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chairman Irvine called the Convention to order at 1.30 p.m.

Delegates Zak, Davis, Marizola, Morris and Payne were recorded absent.

Secretary Browne read the following telegram:

Sydney, N.S., Feby. 21st, 1919.

"E. Browne, Secy., District 18, U.M.W. of A.

Calgary.

"Our convention thanks you for greetings and wish the miners of District Number 18 the success that attends men who decide that they will succeed.

(Signed) J. B. McLachlan.

MOVED Susnar—Seconded: That the foregoing telegram be made part of the proceedings of the Convention.

CARRIED

Upon request, International Board Member Livett was permitted to read the following letter just received by him from International President Frank J. Hayes:

Indianapolis, Ind., February 17, 1919.

Mr. Robert Livett,
316 Beveridge Bldg.,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have your letter of the 12th in regard to the Edmonton field. I note that the operators in this region are contemplating a reduction in the wages of the men. I am pleased to note that it is your information that Mr. Armstrong is opposed to this policy of the operators. In view of the position of Mr. Armstrong, I feel that you can win out in your contentions.

I trust that yourself and Organizer Rees will get in touch with the Department of Labor and protest strongly against any reduction in the wages of our people in this region. You can inform the Chief of the Department of Labor that the International organization intends to resist any such reduction and that, if such reduction is permitted, it will have direct effect upon the entire situation in District No. 18 and is liable to cause a condition which will seriously interfere with the production of fuel. The time to stop this move is right now and I trust the Department of Labor will see this matter in this light. I shall be glad to hear from you again concerning same.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK J. HAYES, President.

MOVED Johnston—Seconded Brown: That this communication be incorporated in the records of the Convention.

CARRIED

The Chair announced that the Convention was still considering the section of the Report of the International Board Member dealing with reconstruction.

Delegates Eastham, Thachuk, Wheatley, Susnar, Berford, Johnston and McNab took part in the discussion. Delegate McNab differed with the Chairman that the Convention was dealing with that section of the International Board Member's report, contending that it was with reference to the Western Conference that had been under consideration at the noon adjournment, and appealed to the records to verify this.

Reference to the records brought forth the Susnar motion to read that section of the International Board Member's report dealing with reconstruction had been carried and the motion to adopt the recommendation of the Committee relative to that section of the report was before the house, the Chairman therefore ruled that the term reconstruction covered everything and consequently discussion relative to the Western Conference was properly in order.

The motion to adopt the recommendation of the Committee re this section of the International Board Member's report was

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

Report of International Board Member:

Re Trades and Labor Congress (See Page 14 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee concur. Have no comment to make.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

CARRIED

International Board Member's Report:

Re Free Speech (See Page 14 Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee concur and as this has already been dealt with, needs no further comment.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

CARRIED

MOVED McRoberts—Seconded Johnston: The adoption of the Report of the International Board Members as recommended as a whole.

CARRIED

Report of Cost of Living Commissioner F. Wheatley:

Re 12 per cent increase necessary to bring standard up to 100 per cent as recommended by Commissioner. (See Pages 2 and 3 Proceedings Second Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee concur and recommend that on renewal of contract this standard must be attained.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

CARRIED

Report of Cost of Living Commissioner F. Wheatley:

Re achievements of scheme and continuation of same with fixed minimum below which wages shall not recede. (See Page 3, Proceedings Second Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee concur.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

Report of Cost of Living Commissioner F. Wheatley:

Re Cost of Administration to District and amount of additional remuneration received by membership through operation of Commission. (See Page 3, Proceedings Second Day.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee concur in the commissioner in this connection and direct the attention of the Convention to this section.

Moved and Seconded the adoption.

MOVED McRobets—Seconded Johnston: The adoption of the Report of the Cost of Living Commissioner as a whole.

CARRIED.

Report of Solicitor Ostlund:

Re Solicitor's Report as found on Pages 14, 15, 16, to end of second paragraph on Page 17, Proceedings First Day.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Committee have no comment to make.

Re Suggestions (See third paragraph, Page 17, Proceedings First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your Committee nonconcur in the suggestion offered by Solicitor Ostlund to employ one lawyer for the whole of District 18. A resolution concerning which is still before the Convention. (See Page 15, Proceedings Fourth Day).

MOVED and Seconded the adoption of the recommendation.

MOVED Wheatley—Seconded Thachuk: That Solicitor Ostlund address the Convention.

CARRIED.

Solicitor Ostlund addressed the Convention at very considerable length, dealing with the various matters that had been dealt with by him during the past year in minute detail. At the conclusion a large number of the delegates interrogated Solicitor Ostlund concerning cases affecting individual locals, among which was Resolution No. 6, from Hillcrest, regarding the charge of $10 each made upon dependants of the Hillcrest disaster. (See page 4—Proceedings, Third Day.) Solicitor Ostlund advised the delegation that his contract with the District at the time of he Hillcrest disaster permitted him charging $50 for each compensation claim Had this been strictly adhered to his fees would have amounted to approximately $7,500; but in view of the tremendous number of claims arising out of this explosion a situation which had never been anticipated by either parties to the contract, and in view of the depleted condition of the district treasury at the time of the disaster, a special verbal agreement had been reached between him and ex-Secretary Carter whereby he, Solicitor Ostlund, agreed to close up the entire matter for $2,500, $1,000 of which was paid from the District funds and the remaining $1,500 to be collected by the solicitor through assessing each of the dependants $10. Board Member Price voiced strenuous opposition to the assessment of this fee upon the dependants of those killed in the explosion. Secretary Browne, in connection with the Williams and Rees versus Wayne Local and individual members thereof, read the following excerpt from the judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Simmons:

"The Local Union, however, is not liable in regard to anything subsequent to the date when the plaintiffs last returned to work, about the middle of January, 1918. What took place after that was the individual action of the union men in the camp, and there is no evidence that the Local Union authorized it.

"It is clear, however, that a corporation, an individual or individuals associated as a partnership, are the only entities known to the common law capable of suing or being sued, with the exception of incorporated trade unions under the Trade Union Acts, and as the Local Union does not come within any of these it can be reached only by suing the individual members. [Taff-Vale Railway Company vs. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, 1901, A.C. 626.]

"The Officers of the Local Union were the agents for the individual members, and the principal is bound by the authorized acts of the agent acting within the scope of his authority.

"The individual members of the Association or Local Union were each liable for what was done by their agents.

"The defendants do not deny membership in the Local Union during the period when the boycott took place. Two of them, Young and Stefanucci, took an active part as Officers of the Union.

"There will, therefore, be judgment against the defendants for each of the plaintiffs for . . ."

MOVED Berford—Seconded Peacock closure of debate.

CARRIED.

The motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee, which was non-concurrence in the Solicitor's suggestion to employ one lawyer for the whole District, on being put to a vote, was

CARRIED.

Soliciitor's Report—Re tabulated actions pending in cases decided (See pages 17 and 18—Proceedings, First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee approve of these cases.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

MOVED and seconded the adoption of the Solicitor's report as recommended by the committee as a whole.

CARRIED.

Report of Delegate to Alberta Federation of Labor Convention—Re Introduction, Officers' Reports and Compensation (Pages 18 and 19—Proceedings, First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee wish to direct the attention of the Convention to the apathy of the Governments in connection with these matters and concur in the delegate's report concerning same.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

CARRIED.

Report of A.F. of L. Delegate—Re Resolution (Page 19—Proceedings, First Day).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee concur in the resolutions favoring Industrial Unionism and the general strike as a weapon of defence when necessary; also demanding lifting of the ban on free speech and the release of political prisoners.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

A very lengthy discussion followed relative to this recommendation, and was heartily discussed by several of the delegates. The Chairman finally, in order that the Convention could intelligently discuss the matter, put the following questions to the committee:

First—What form of Industrial Organization do the committee recommend?

Second—Do the committee favor an immediate change and if so how do they propose to effect such change?

A recess was declared in order to permit the committee to bring in their report, but prior to this the Chairman announced that Board Member Wheatley had been called away from the Convention on account of the critical illness of one of his children.

MOVED Rees—seconded: THAT a motion of sympathy be extended to Brother Wheatley.

CARRIED.

AFTER RECESS.

The Acting Chairman of Committee upon Convention resuming session submitted the following answers to the questions put by the Chair, briefly prefacing same:

Answer to First question:The committee favor complete industrial unionism.

Answer to Second question—But agree with the Alberta Federation of Labor to put same into effect as soon as practicable.

The Chair intimated that these answers were hardly specific enough to enable the Convention to discuss the matter intelligently, in as much as there were at least two kinds of industrial unionism, viz., the I.W.W. and that for which the U.M.W. of A. aspired. The acting chairman of the committee thereupon advised the Chair that the committee were of the opinion that this was of too momentous a question to be decided by the committee and should receive the consideration of the delegation as a whole.

The debate re-opened, Delegate McRoberts expressing at length his views upon the matter. Vice-President Christophers followed, advancing the reasons which had prompted him to introduce this resolution at the A.F. of L. Convention, to which Delegate Susnar replied that his views did not wholly correspond with those submitted by Vice-President Christophers. Delegate Potter debated the question of general strike, and during the course of his remarks criticized the District Executive Board for, as he put it, "not being big enough to declare a strike without taking a referendum," during the strike of the postal employees. This brought forth a protest from Delegate Susnar, who contended that it was nothing short of an insult upon the District Executive Board. They had at no time endeavored to shirk responsibility of office, but upon the occasion in question the only democratic method of deciding what action was to be taken was by reference to the rank and file. Delegate Potter gave voice to the expression that "Fernie Local would come out for anything." This indiscretion brought Secretary Browne immediately to his feet with an emphatic demand for retraction, as he insisted same was a most disparaging reflection upon the organization and absolutely untrue. Delegate Potter contended he was within his rights in making the statement and requested the production of certain correspondence between the District Office and Fernie Local Union relating to the matter of a sympathetic strike in favor of the postal employees, when the Convention resumed on Monday.

ADJOURNMENT was taken at 5.10 p.m. until 9 a.m. Monday, February 24th, 1919.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING.

Chairman Irvine called the Convention to order at 9.20 a.m. Absentees recorded on the roll call were Rod McDonald, Harney and Morrison.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports continued:

Re report of A.F. of L. delegate recommendation concurring in the resolutions favoring Industrial Unionism and General Strike as weapons of defence when necessary.

Debate on the above was resumed by Delegates Plummer, Eastham and others when, on a question of personal privilege, International Organizer Rees announced to the delegation that Mr. Peter Wright, of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, was

(Continued on page eight)

The Bolsheviki Constitution

Following is the constitution of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic:

Constitution

1. The Russian Republic is a free Socialist Society of the working population of Russia, who are united in town and village Soviets.

2. The Soviets of those provinces which, by the national customs and composition, belong together will be united in autonomous provincial unions (Oblastnie), at the head of which stand the provincial congresses of Soviets and other executive organs.

3. The Provincial Soviet Unions are attached on federal principles to the Russian Socialist Republic, at the head of which stands the All-Russian Congress of Soviets and (in the period between Congresses) the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

The Franchise

1. The right of choosing and of being chosen as deputies for the Soviets shall be exercised by the following citizens of both sexes who have attained their eighteenth year on the day of the election:

(a) All who can earn their living by productive work or work of public importance and are members of the trades unions, such as:

(i.) Workers and employees of all kinds engaged in industry, trade, and agriculture.

(ii.) Peasants and Cossacks who possess land and employ no hired labor.

(iii.) Employees and workers in Soviet institutions.

(b) Soldiers of the Soviet army and fleet.

(c) Citizens who used to belong to categories (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) and have partly or entirely lost their working capacity.

2. The following can neither vote nor be voted for, even if belonging to one of the former categories:

(a) Persons who employ others for profit.

(b) Persons having unearned incomes, such as interest on capital, revenue from estates, etc.

(c) Private tradesmen, merchants, business agents.

(d) Ministers of religion.

(e) Employees of the former police, of the special gendarmerie, the Ockarana (secret police), as well as members of the old Russian ruling house.

(f) Persons who, by established order, are declared insane and deaf mutes.

(g) Persons who are convicted of avaricious or shameful transgressions.

Decentralisation

1. In all settlements (Villages, small towns, etc.)....one Soviet deputy shall be elected for each one hundred persons, provided that not less than three or more than fifty deputies are sent from one settlement.

N.B.—In those places where it is practicable, questions of administration shall be decided directly by the general assembly of electors.

2. For the carrying out of current work, the Soviets shall appoint an executive body, composed of not more than five of its members.

3. The election of Soviet members is valid for three months.

4. The village Soviet shall be convened by the executive body at least twice a month.

5. An ordinary meeting of the Soviet shall be called by the executive body either for official purposes or by request of at least one-third of the Soviet members.

6. The executive body of the Soviet is entirely responsible to the Soviet.

7. Within the bounds of its jurisdiction, the Soviet is the supreme power of the district.

N.B.—Where administrative questions are decided by a general assembly of the electors, the supreme power belongs to this later.

Cantonal (Volostnoi) Congresses of Soviets are composed of delegates from the above described village Soviets (one delegate from ten members).

District (Pyezdni) Congresses of Soviets are composed of not more than thirty representatives of the village Soviets, one member being elected for every thousand inhabitants.

Government (Gubernski) Congresses are elected from members of the Cantonal (Volostnoi) Congresses.

Oblastni Congresses consist of delegates from the town Soviets.

The supreme atuhority in the Russian Republic is the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The Congress consists of delegates from the town Soviets (one for every 25,000 electors) and delegates from the Government (Gubernski) Congresses of Soviets (one delegate representing 125,000 electors). The All-Russian Congress must be convened regularly twice yearly by its Executive Committee [illegible] not number more than 200 members), and is the supreme power in the Republic when Congress is not sitting.—Cambridge Magazine.

LONDON.—Never before has any government department in this country dared to take the unprecedented action of threatening to seize the union funds as a punishment for strike activities. This step was, however, taken by the Ministry of Labor, when it recently summoned several members of the Electrical Trades Union executive and informed them that if they persisted in the liberty of trade union action, "then the question of seizing the union funds would be seriously considered." The labor delegation was informed that the activities of the Electrical Trades Union were being closely watched; that its actions in permitting the stoppage of work at Woolwich Arsenal for three hours; and in cutting off the electric [illegible] to the government.

In this connection, it should be remembered that the rather tame labor man who was before the Minister of Labor has been supplanted by a "stern administrator," namely, Sir [illegible] in previous governments [illegible] secretaryship was regarded as the post of danger, the Ministry of Labor is now regarded as such.

FOR SALE

Two miles from Lundbreck, half section of land all fenced; 55 acres cultivated; springs and river front; six-roomed house with basement; barn 30x36; stone wall for stables; chicken house and other outbuildings; a good dairy or poultry place. Write W. J. Lightbart, owner

W. J. Lightbart
28.3i Lundbreck, Alta.

Have you bought your
THRIFT STAMPS
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Remember, when you are filling up your Thrift Card, that the 25 cent Thrift Stamps, which you can buy wherever you see the above sign, are simply a means to an end.

Thrift Stamps earn no interest.

The interest begins when your Thrift Card, filled with 16 Stamps, is taken to the Money-Order Post Office, Bank or other place displaying the Beaver-Triangle sign, and exchanged as $4.00 in the purchase of a War-Savings Stamp, which costs $4.02 this month.

War-Savings Stamps earn 4½ per cent compound interest, being redeemable on January 1st, 1924, for $5.00 each.

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Directory of U.M.W. of A.

DISTRICT 18

Headquarters, 316 Beveridge Building, Calgary, Alta.
President, Tom Biggs. Vice-President, P. M. Christopher,
Secretary-Treasurer, Ed. Browne

International Board Member, R. Livett

District Board Members

William Hunter, Fernie, B. C., Sub. Dist. No. 1
Tom Price, Hillcrest, Alta., Sub. Dist. No. 2
Chas. Peacock, Lethbridge, Alta., Sub. Dist. No. 3
Frank Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta., Sub. Dist. No. 4
John Kent, Wayne, Alta., Sub. Dist. No. 5
Alex. Susnar, Brule, Alta., Sub. Dist. No. 6
Steve Begalli, District Organizer
District Solicitor, H. Ostlund, Lethbridge, Alta.

No of Local	Address	Secretary
2314	Fernie, B. C.	Harry Martin
2334	Michel, B. C.	Henry Beard
2877	Corbin, B. C.	C. Scarpelli
2633	Coleman, Alta.	John Johnston
2227	Carbondale, via Coleman	Dan Rogers
2163	Blairmore, Alta.	Rod McDonald
1263	Frank, Alta.	Evan Morgan
431	Bellevue, Alta.	John Brooks
1058	Hillcrest, Alta.	Frank Lote
574	Lethbridge, Alta.	Charles Peacock
1185	Federal Mine, Lethbridge	Matt Petras
1189	Coalhurst, Alta.	Percy Spencer
1126	Commerce, Diamond City, Alta.	Albert Zak
102	Taber, Alta.	Alex. McRoberts
29	Bankhead, Alta	Frank Wheatley
1387	Canmore, Alta.	N. D. Thachuk
1098	Nordegg, Alta.	James Bewsher
1562	Wayne, Alta.	John Kent
1746	Drumheller, Alta.	T. P. Thompson
2817	Rosedale, Alta.	Hy. Smith
3576	Aerial, Alta.	Emil Usibelle
3993	Drumheller, Alta.	A. Parker
646	Drumheller, Alta.	J. K. Adams
1559	Monarch Mine, Alta.	Robert Parry
2949	Yellowhead, Coalspur, Alta.	J. P. Morris
3249	Lovett, Alta.	E. Lund
2615	Oliphant Munson, via Coalspur	Joseph Ormond
3840	Diamond City, Alta.	Tom Shannon
2655	Mountain Park, Alta.	Pete Tissino
3864	Mile 22, Coalspur, Alta.	W. C. Stephens
3175	Pocahontas, Alta.	L. A. Williams
1054	Brule, Alta.	Alex. McFegan
4083	Humberstone Mine, 11918 96th Avenue, Edmonton	Chas. Taylor
3760	Evansburgh, Alta.	Louis Horz
4096	Cardiff, Alta.	W. J. Bourque
4084	Twin City Mines, 9710-85th Ave., Strathcona	Robul Jones
4118	Sturgeon Mine, Edmonton	John Jordan
4119	Dawson Mine, Edmonton, Box 792	Thomas Coxon
4121	Clover Bar, Strathcona	H. Burghardt
4184	Coal City, Taber	William Durham
27	Regal Collieries, Taber	G. H. Davis

IN MEMORY OF YOUR BELOVED DEAD

A [illegible] of memorial of British Columbia marble [illegible] can be obtained at very reasonable prices and free from all customs duties and middlemen's fees. If you are interested in the placing of a memorial stone of any size, or any description, you should at once write, telling about what you desire and asking for prices and prompt delivery. It will be to your advantage to write at once.

Mrs. L Morel
Marblehead, Lardo, - B. C.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

CALGARY CONVENTION— SEVENTH DAY

now in the city and had accepted the invitation to address the Convention.

MOVED Rees—Seconded Chapman: THAT as a special order of business Mr. Wright be permitted to address the Convention at 10.15 a.m.
CARRIED.

Discussion on the recommendation of the committee was resumed by Delegates McNab and Chairman of Committee McRoberts, and upon a vote being taken to concur in the recommendation of the committee same was
CARRIED.

Report of A.F. of L. delegate: Re Lifting of the Ban on Free Speech and the Release of Political Prisoners.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

Report of A.F. of L. delegate: Re Amendments to Coal Mines Act. (See pages 19 and 20—Proceedings, First Day.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

Report of A.F. of L. delegate: Re Compensation Act and Industrial Diseases. (See pages 20 and 21—Proceedings, First Day.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Your committee concur.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

Report of A.F. of L. delegate: Re Reconstruction. (See pages 21 and 22—Proceedings, First Day.)
already been dealt with it requires no further comment.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

MOVED and seconded the adoption of the report of the delegate to the Alberta Federation of Labor Convention as acted upon as a whole.
CARRIED.

Secretary Browne then read the following telegram to the delegation:

"Ottawa, Feb. 22nd, 1919.

"Thomas Biggs, Calgary, Alta.:

"Your wire of 21st quoting copy of telegram to Minister of Justice received. Will see that matter is drawn to the attention of the Department of Justice and also to Minister in charge of North West Mounted Police at once.

"(Signed) G. D. ROBERTSON,
"Minister of Labour."

The foregoing was relative to the communication received by Secretary Browne from Paul Burak, Lethbridge, and action thereon by the Convention. (See pages 17 and 18—Proceedings, Fourth Day.)

MOVED and seconded: THAT the telegram just read be incorporated in the proceedings of the Convention.
CARRIED.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports continued:

Reports of District Tellers: Your committee concur in these reports and have no comment to make.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

The chairman of the committee, McRoberts, announced that the next report on which the committee had to report was that of the District Auditor, but before submitting same expressed the desire that the Editor of "The District Ledger" submit his report to the Convention. Editor Lawson thereupon complied with this request.

Report of Editor of "The District Ledger":

This Convention, I trust, is drawing near to an end. It is with reluctance that I add still further to its expense by taking up any of your time. Your property, however, in "The District Ledger," both from a monetary standpoint and as an influence either for the benefit of harm of the membership is such an important matter that I would be doing you and myself an injustice if I did not place the conditions plainly before you.

Financially, your property in "The District Ledger" is a liability, not an asset. You have a building and a plant which could not be replaced at existing prices today for $20,000, and at the same time I am honest in stating to you that if you could get one-quarter of that amount for the whole business and wipe the balance off your books you would be fortunate. Such a sale, I believe, is impossible. There is no demand for newspaper and printing plants, and the country is covered with "has beens."

You were told last year that the plant could be made self-supporting and at the same time you would be having a paper which would help to solidify the district and fight your battles if necessary. You levied an assessment of 25 cents per member to get the paper under way, and out of a membership of eight thousand, approximately, you sent in about sixteen hundred subscriptions. Since that time there have been additional subscribers, both from inside and outside the organization, and these, coupled with street sales in Fernie, make an approximate circulation of 2,500 copies weekly.

Figures are wearisome, but an analysis of wages, cost of paper, etc., show that, based on our present circulation, each copy of "The District Ledger" costs $1.63 per year. From a business standpoint, therefore, you can readily understand why I have not been very active in trying to build up a larger subscription list.

You have had the Auditor's report before you, and it showed a net loss for the year of $1,360. I would call your attention to the fact, however, that the report covered the entire year, and allowed for a depreciation of $266.03 on land and buildings, $156.45 on furniture and fixtures and $718.81 on plant and machinery. It also carries the old loans from the district of over $3,000. The paper itself was running only for five months of the year, and in that period there was only one loan from the district, an amount of $600, and that was paid back within thirty days of the time it was borrowed.

On the face of these figures it would seem that I have made the paper self-supporting since taking charge, inasmuch as out of other receipts I have been able to put in a hot water heating system, which cost approximately $600, and have made repairs to building and machinery which have cost over $700. If I could keep up such a pace I am sure you would be satisfied. But there is another side to it. The money I received from subscriptions has all been spent, and those subscriptions have another half-year to run. I was also able to secure British Columbia Government advertising to the amount of over $2,000, and that transaction helped out our bank account. I do not see another such advertising contract in sight. Slackness of work not only in Fernie but in every other camp is already having a very serious effect on both our advertising and our job printing, and the financial worries of the position I hold are not conducive to the exertion of my best efforts on the editorial end of the paper.

Judging from the report I have read of your last Convention it was your hope that the job printing business would yield a profit which would make up for any loss on the newspaper end. Job printing is profitable if you have a given amount of work so adjusted that a number of girls or cheap help can be employed. We have not that amount of work, nor can it be secured in Fernie. If the plant were moved to Calgary, as has been advocated, we would still be at a disadvantage, for it is not equipped for successful competition with the plants already here. Your district job printing it, of course, a considerable item, and checks from Secretary Browne for such printing have frequently relieved my mind as the weekly pay day drew near.

Your Constitution throws the responsibility for the paper upon your Executive Board, with whom, at the close of this Convention, I will enter into serious discussion in regard to the future of the paper. To you, delegates, as you go back to your locals, I want to give the message that if you think "The District Ledger" is worth while and want to make it more worth while something will have to be done to keep it from losing the vitality you would desire. What that something will be is left in the hands of this Convention and of the Executive Board.

The foregoing has been from the manager's viewpoint, for from the Editor's viewpoint the paper carries its own message each week. Some weeks it is very flat, I admit, while on other occasions it conveys what might be of benefit to the district and of encouragement and educational value to the rank and file.

At the very first I want to emphasize the fact that so long as I have control of the matter which appears in "The District Ledger" its purpose will be to express what I believe to be the feeling of the majority of the rank and file. The Constitution throws responsibility for the paper upon the District Board, and it was with that Board that I made an agreement to act as Editor. We had a full and frank understanding that so long as there was no definite disapproval from the rank and file in regard to the way the paper was being run I would be given a free hand. The Board has carried out the agreement to the letter, and if "The District Ledger" has left out what some think might have been published and published things which others think should have not been published the fault is entirely my own. Delegate Potter was in error when he stated in this Convention that the position of "The District Ledger" was similar to that of "The Mine Workers' Journal" and that I had been told that nothing must be published detrimental to a district officer. I was told nothing of the kind. I trust I have sufficient good sense to know that it would be an injury to the district membership if I used "The District Ledger" to "knock" any of the officials whom they had elected, but at the same time the Board knows and I want the membership to know that if at any time I am convinced that the rank and file would be benefitted by any criticism "The District Ledger" could honestly make of any official, district or international, that criticism will not be withheld, and I will take my chances of making good with the rank and file. This does not mean that "The District Ledger" is open for free criticism of official matters, for I am sure you will agree with me that "The District Ledger" is not the place in which any dirty linen of the mine workers' family should be washed. I would rather have it convey to the outside world the constant impression that within our ranks there was an absence of serious discord.

A resolution of last year provides that the policy of the paper shall be "that of a purely labor paper." That is a rather indefinite guide for an editor. The most prominent authority in labor on this continent today, from an official standpoint, is Samuel Gompers. If I were an admirer of Mr. Gompers I could run the paper along his lines of thought and comply with the Constitution. On the other hand, there is a labor organization of which those of you who read the newspapers might have heard, the I.W.W., and I might be a disciple of the leaders of that organization and still comply with our somewhat indefinite policy. As a matter of fact the policy of "The District Ledger" is pretty much at the mercy of whoever you choose as Editor, and it is up to you of the rank and file to watch its columns, and if you disapprove of the Editor's policy take steps to have him removed. I have been told in all seriousness by the general manager of one of the big coal companies in Alberta and by a prominent Crown Prosecutor in Alberta that the present policy of the paper is Bolshevik and dangerous. I have respect for the opinions of these men, and I pass those opinions along to you for consideration. If you think it in the interests of your membership for me to put on the soft pedal don't be afraid to tell me so plainly. If I do not care to follow your instructions or meet your wishes my replacement can be considered without any unpleasant consequences.

I want to be frank with you in stating that I have been keeping on what to me seems to be a soft pedal. On several occasions of late I have written articles and, after sleeping on them, have thrown them in the stove, for I have no desire to be a martyr or to go to jail. Twice I have been visited by secret service and censorship officials, and on both occasions they have given me subscriptions, and were it not for violating a personal confidence I would like to show you a very kindly letter I received from one of these men only a few weeks ago. I can tell you that even the secret service of this country is not without its Bolshevik sympathizers, and if ever the time comes when the workers assume control of industry, or control of the bread basket, it will be surprising to you from what places will spring some of your best friends. This is a delicate matter to touch upon, and I will not go into details.

Business matters in connection with the paper I will have to take up in closer detail with your Board, but for my own benefit and your information I would like to answer any questions you might care to put to me in regard to these business affairs.

MOVED Susnar—Seconded: THAT report of Editor of "The District Ledger be included in the proceedings of the Convention.
CARRIED.

Some little discussion in this connection followed, and International Organizer Rees gave notice of motion that he intended to submit, when the proper time arrived, a resolution dealing with "The District Ledger" for consideration by the Convention. A motion to receive the report of the Editor, in being put to a vote, was
CARRIED.

Report of District Auditor: Re Audit and Statement of Income and Expenditure for District 18, U.M.W. of A., and Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1918.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

Report of District Auditor: Re Approximate Balance Sheet.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur, but recommend that items—"District Ledger," loan account, $3,592.18, and Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council, $1,746.50—shown thereon as assets be written off as bad debts.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.

The chairman of committee explained the reason for bringing in this recommendation was that from information obtained it was exceedingly doubtful that the district would ever be able to realize on these accounts, and consequently they were fictitious assets. Delegate McNab gave a full explanation in connection with the amount owing by the Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council, and confirmed the statement by the chairman of the committee that the district would be unable to realize on this, pointing out that the property by which the district had been secured by second mortgage had been foreclosed by the mortgagor holding first mortgage on same, and was now held by the first mortgagor.

Delegate Berford requested Delegate Potter to explain why the amount of $781.30 per capita tax was outstanding from Gladstone Local Union, No. 2314. Delegate Potter responded that this arose in January, 1918, through disagreement between Gladstone Local and the District Office, arising out of the refusal by the district to advance the expenses of Brother Sherman as delegate to the British Columbia Federation of Labour, when he acted at that Convention in the capacity of delegate from Fernie Local. The second month's per capita tax in arrears was brought about through the idleness of the members of Fernie during the single-shift strike. Further discussion was indulged in, and debate was closed by regular motion being passed that discussion on this matter cease.

The motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee, on being put to a vote, was
CARRIED.

MOVED Hartley—Seconded Browne: THAT this Convention go on record passing a vote of deepest sympathy to our Brother Board Member Wheatley in his sad bereavement by the death of his infant son Ralph, which occurred in Calgary on Saturday last. The Chair called for a rising vote, and the motion of condolence was
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Report of Auditor: Re Hillcrest Relief Fund and Assessment for "The District Ledger."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: Committee concur.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

Report of Auditor: Re Approximate Balance Sheet, [illegible] "The District Ledger."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur.

MOVED and seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

MOVED Berford—Seconded Susnar:: THE adoption of the Auditor's Report as accepted en bloc.
CARRIED.

MOVED Potter—Seconded: THAT the decision of the Convention relative to continuation of methods of fixing wages through medium of the Cost of Living Commission be reconsidered.
CARRIED.

The Chairman directed the attention of the Convention to the foregoing motion having specified no time for reconsideration of this matter and therefore ruled that same would come up when Cost of Living Commissioner Wheatley was in attendance.

Mr. Peter Wright, the guest of the Convention, having arrived, the Chair directed that the special order of business permitting Mr. Wright to address the Convention was next in order, and requested him to address the delegation. Mr. Wright delivered a very enlightening address to the delegates, at the conclusion of which Delegate Susnar requested Mr. Wright to answer a number of questions which he submitted, at the same time outlining his reasons for presenting these questions. Mr. Wright responded in detail and also answered a number of questions submitted by the various Delegates.

On a motion to close debate, which was carried, adjournment was taken at 12.10 until 1.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention convened at 1.30 p.m. with International Organizer Irvine in the Chair. Delegate Davis was the only Delegate who failed to respond to the Roll Call.

Delegate Susnar, on a question of personal privilege, requested that he be permitted to have the Press make a correction on account of having misquoted him during the discussion at a previous session. The Chair advised that this might better be deferred until representatives of the Press were present.

MOVED Berford—Seconded: That the District Executive Board be instructed to enquire into the legality of the disposition of the funds of Gladstone Local No. 2314 and ascertain the causes as to why the arrears of Per Capita Tax had not been paid to the District.
CARRIED.

Report of Resolution Committee:

RESOLUTION NO. 14, submitted by Michel Local No. 2334:

Whereas, a closer relationship with our International is absolutely necessary in the negotiating of a new wage scale;

And whereas, the adoption of the non-suspension policy by our District will force the hand of the International in the event of a failure to negotiate an agreement with the operators;

Resolved, that this question be submitted to a referendum vote of the District, such referendum to take place as soon as possible after the Delegates have reported to their respective Locals.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: This matter having been dealt with during consideration of the President's Report requires no further comment.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 33, submitted by Wayne Local No. 1562:

Resolved that the non-suspension policy be eliminated, providing that the operators reciprocate likewise on non-suspension.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: This matter having been dealt with during consideration of the President's Report requires no further comment.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 28, submitted by Rosedale Local No. 2817:

Whereas it has become apparent to all that the Commission to Direct Coal Operations of this Province is detrimental to the best interest of District 18, on account of their methods of procrastination and unwise decisions;

And whereas many of the Coal Operators have absolutely refused to abide by their decisions, to the detriment of the coal mining industry in general;

Therefore be it resolved that from now on the United Mine Workers of America of District 18 refuse to consider their existence as a determining factor, in any disputes that may henceforth occur.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: This matter having been dealt with during consideration of the President's Report requires no further comment.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 52 submitted by Brule Local Union No. 1054:

Whereas, at the conclusion of the European War large numbers of returning soldiers will be thrown on the labor market, causing unemployment and misery for all;

And whereas the Government has already formed employment offices and other agencies with the view, in our opinion, to distribute labor reserves equally over the whole country, so that they may at any time take the places of those workers who will fight for better conditions and remuneration;

And whereas during the time of war the remaining labor forces have by exerting themselves supplied the country's needs and even large wastes for the European battlefields, which shows that labor has to slacken off and also to cut the working hours so that upon the return from the front of our fellow workers we all may share in the production of the country's needs;

And whereas the contract system as prevailing in the coal mines of Western Canada and elsewhere has been the source of speeding up, of dishonesty and friction amongst the miners themselves and the source of many accidents which could have been prevented had the miner, instead of loading the last car, looked after his safety;

Be it therefore resolved that upon the expiration of the present agreement we demand a six-hour day and the elimination of all contract work and a good living wage on a sliding system;

And be it resolved that this is not our final demand, but that when the opportune time comes we shall take over the coal mines ourselves, which will assure us the full product of our toil.

And be it resolved that this resolution be sent to all locals in the District inviting their co-operation or condemnation, also to the "District Ledger."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: The contract system has already been dealt with in Convention and the question of six hours will be dealt with by the Scale Committee. Your Committee, however, concur, in the last two paragraphs of this resolution.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. 25 submitted by Humberstone Local Union No. 4070:

(To the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta.)

Whereas, your honorable body in its wisdom passed an act called the "Medical Profession Act" for the ostensible purpose of protecting the medical profession and such as are mentioned as incorporated within Section 66 of the said Act, and

Whereas, your petitioners have for the past four years closely watched the operation of the said Act and are of the opinion that the said Act is inimical to the interests of the working class and the great majority of the people of Alberta, and

Whereas a large number of our organizations have received care and attention and relief from the practice of Chiropractics and are firmly of the opinion that Chiropractic as a philosophy and cure is absolutely and essentially necessary to the welfare of our families and friends, and the continuance of the persecution of Chiropractors by the medical profession is a grave injustice to us;

Annual Convention District 18, United Mine Workers of America, puts itself on record as recommending to your honorable body that a bill be passed conferring on and in the Province of Alberta under the sanction of the law, and that the said Chiropractors be permitted to make such rules, regulations and by-laws as may be consistent with the laws of the land and such as are usually conferred on organized professions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE: We concur.

MOVED and Seconded the adoption.
CARRIED.

(Continued next week)

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Soviet Government Makes An Offer To United States

Will Release American Prisoners On Condition That Debs Or Mooney Are Given Freedom

(From The Appeal to Reason)

Those terrible Bolsheviki! What have theydone now? Why, they have simply attempted to jar the dormant conscience of our American reactionaries into some sign of life. Our reactionaries, just now apparently in the ascendancey, are indifferent to the fate of unjustly persecuted men like Eugene V. Debs and his fellow victims of free speech in this country. The Bolsheviki, however, in the midst of a great internal crisis, have time to make an appeal for Debs. Here is the latest Bolshevik jab in the ribs of sleepy respectability, told in a press dispatch that was not very prominently display in the capitalist papers:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Information was received today from official sources that every effort by the State Department to secure the release of an American citizen named Kolomatiano, condemned to death by the Bolsheviki, had been met with demands that either Eugene V. Debs or Thomas J. Mooney be exchanged for Kolomatiano. It also was said the Bolsheviki had offered to release American Consul Townsend, who was arrested some time ago, if either Debs or Mooney was pardoned."

Frankly, we are most painfully ashamed to think that Russia has to remind us of our duty as a nation. As an American citizen, we deeply regret to note that the Russian Bolsheviki are more keenly interested in justice for our fellow Americans than is our own government. Debs, who we believe, measures up to the true ideals of America—the ideals that Lincoln stood for—better than his offical persecutors, should be freed this minute from the threat of prison for having made a few sincere remarks about war—the Bolsheviki see it and our government does not. Mooney should have been a free man long ago, and although our government took an interest in his case (owing to its wartime significance) to the extent of appointing an investigating commission that exposed the injustice done to Mooney, this labor agitator is still in prison; surely our government is not so weak that it cannot liberate Mooney if it sincerely desires to do so!

The Bolsheviki might also hint to our government that its present policy of deporting scores of labor agitators without due trial or investigation is contrary to the principles of American political liberty; the Bolsheviki seem to understand these principles better than our own authorities, so they should give the latter the benefit of their understanding.

Naturally the Appeal cannot know the grounds of the government in the individual cases of all agitators whose deportation is scheduled. But the Appeal, being fully cognisant of the ignorance and predjudice of many of our government officials and especially of those having charge of these deportation proceedings, ventures the suggestion that these agitators are to be deported solely because they are a menace to the rule of plutocracy in America—simply because they are peaceful advocates of the emancipation of labor through political and economical organization. We do not for one moment believe that all of these so-called Bolshevik aliens are advocates of violence, are plotters outright against our government, are potential assassins of the President or anything of the sort. They are radicals, to be sure—but is that a crime? They are revolutionists—but is not that the right of Americans and foreigners under the protection of our flag to advocate the peaceful revolutionary change of our industrial system from an autocratic to a democratic basis? Doubtless many of these agitators sympathise with the Bolsheviki—but cannot one sympathise with the Bolsheviki or even advocate a Bolshevik form of government in the United States without running foul of our laws? Suppose the majority of the people of the United States, having had the Bolshevists form of government fully explained to them, should decide that it is the form of government they desire? Would our government deny them the right to change their government, or would it deport the entire population.

As a matter of undoubted fact, those aliens who are to be shipped out of the country are for the greater part merely ordinary labor agitators who urge the workers to organize to fight the grip of the exploiters upon their lives and labors. Perhaps the most revolutionary thing some of them have done is to advocate industrial unionism—organization of the workers into one big union—and the effort of the workers through the peaceable exercise of their economic power to help bring collective ownership of industry in America. This our government evidently conceives to be a menace to the peace and safety of this country. It is entirely, fatally wrong. It is the denial of the workers' right to organize—the private ownership of industry—that is the real menace to the peace and safety of America. And unless the workers are permitted to intelligently work for a change that the stupid self-interest of our American ruling class naturally opposes, and that our politicians are not courageous enough or capable enough to declare themselves for, this menace of capitalistically controlled industry will assume Bolshevik proportions, much to the regret of those revolutionists who think they see the possibility of peaceful change.

The writer is an American citizen whose ancestry traces itself back to the very birth of American independence and still farther back to "our mother country;" and in pleading for right treatment, for simple justice and decent process of open legal inquiry into the cases of these foreigners, he is merely pleading that the name of America be not cast into disrepute by such shameful proceedings of class rule. Every one of these men should have an immediate full trial; and if it be shown that he has done nothing but peaceably agitate for the emancipation of labor, he should be immediately released and accorded the protection and privileges of America—once known as the "refuge of the oppressed."