The District Ledger

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GENERAL STRIKE IN DISTRICT 18

Director of Coal Operations and Minister of Labor Refuse To Grant Investigation And Tools Will Be Downed As An Evidence of Fact That The Workers Realize That An Injury To One Is The Concern of All

FIRE BOSSES EXPECTED TO STAND WITH THEIR FELLOW WORKERS AND END STRIKE QUICKLY

British Columbia Federation of Labor Sends Strong Telegram To Minister Robertson--Are Ready To help In "Only Way Possible" Commissioner Makes Public Statement

The solidarity of the workers of District 18 is to be put to the test. The men are to cease work at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon as a protest against the refusal of Commissioner Armstrong and the government to grant an investigation into the reduction of wages that has come to a number of the workers in this District by reason of the changes made following the coming into force of the eight-hour law in British Columbia.

The case of the men has been plainly stated. It is true that a comparatively small number of the workers are affected by the reduction but the time has come when the Commissioner and the Minister of Labor must be made to recognize that District 18 workers have by a ninety-eight per cent. vote announced their adherence to the principle that an injury to one is the concern of all. The commissioner shows no reason why an investigation should be refused and in no other light can Order No. 124 be looked upon than as an application of compulsory arbitration.

We give the fullest publicity to a document forwarded to us by Assistant Commissioner Harrison.. At great length and with a list of wages and rates he sets forth a summary of events leading up to the present trouble but the document is more noteworthy for what it does not contain than for what it says.

Following the document written by Mr. Harrison came an offer from the Director of Coal Operations to take up the matter of the men formerly on ten and eleven hour shifts as a grievance and have the same enquired into by his assistants PROVIDED THE DISTRICT OFFICERS AGREED TO BIND THE DISTRICT TO ABIDE BY THE DECISION RENDERED. This was refused and by virtue of an almost unanimous vote authorizing a general strike the men have been ordered to cease work at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 24, in accordance with the instructions of the policy committee.

There should be no hesitancy in every man ceasing work. A vital issue is at stake. No amount of camouflage or figures can hide the issue or cover up the injustice of Order 124, which would prove but an entering wedge for further reductions which would be absolutely intolerable in face of the fact that the cost of living gives indication of continuing its upward trend.

At no period in the history of the District has there been greater solidarity among the workers.. The time was when the fire-bosses felt called upon to stay at work even when all their fellow workers were on strike. That day has gone by. It would not be surprising to see even the pit bosses refuse to scab and office workers refuse to take a part against those whose activities have been beneficial for all workers in every sphere of the industry. The shame of being a scab is too black to be considered by any man whose living depends upon the sale of human energy.

In the past agreements have stipulated that in the case of a strike "essential" labor could continue to be employed. Conditions have changed. While strikes are to be deplored it becomes necessary when they are forced upon the workers to make them as short and as decisive as possible and the man who through a mistaken sense of duty or moral cowardice would stay at any work which would help prolong a strike must expect to ever after hold the contempt of his fellow men.

Why should there be any quibbling? Why does the government and the director of coal operations refuse an investigation as asked for? Do they hope thereby to cause a dissension among the workers? If that is their hope they are doomed to disappointment. District 18 will hold solidly together in the firm assurance that other bodies of organized labor in the west will give active assistance. Four members of the central committee of the ONE BIG UNION had the matter placed before them in Vancouver this week and after a conference with the executive of the British Columbia Federation of Labor the following telegram was sent to Ottawa:

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

Executive of the British Columbia Federation of Labor considers refusal of an investigation into condition of men who by provincial legislation are working eight hours in the Coal Mines instead of eleven and as a result had their wages reduced, is similar in effect to the cause of the Winnipeg Strike. *Unless something is done for these men Federation* will be compelled to render support in case of strike in the only way possible. Have no desire to see any trouble in the West, and consider the only way in which a strike can be averted is by granting an investigation.

(Signed)
A. S. WELLS,
Sec. B. C. Federation of Labor

J. KAVANAGH,
Pres. B. C. Federation of Labor

STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONER

On the 28th of February a conference was held between representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and District Eighteen, United Mine Workers of America, to consider a renewal of the agreement which expired on the 1st of April, 1919.

The meeting was presided over by W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations. There were present on behalf of the operators, Messrs. W. R. Wilson, L. Stockett, Jno. Shanks, M. Morrow, W. Henderson, G. Kellock and H. A. Lovett. The men were represented by President Biggs, Vice-President Christophers, Secretary Browne and Messrs. Irvine, Livett and Rees, representing the International. A letter was submitted by the President and Secretary of District Eighteen requesting the extension of the present agreement until the signing of peace. After a prolonged discussion, it was mutually agreed that the agreement would be extended upon the lines outlined in the communication from the officers of the Union and during negotiations for a new agreement which would be commenced as soon as possible after the convention to be held in Indianapolis on the 19th of March.

As a result of this meeting, the Director of Coal Operations issued Order One Hundred and Sixteen, which reads as follows:

The Tentative Agreement expires upon March 31st, 1919, but owing to the fact that representatives of District Eighteen, United Mine Workers of America, are unable to meet the Western Coal Operators Association thirty days prior to its expiration as provided, the following was mutually agreed upon:

(1). That there will be no change of working conditions or orders laid down by myself in the Tentative Agreement and subsequent orders except there will be no sittings of the Cost of Living Commission.

(2).. That there will be no suspension of work during negotiations for the next agreement.

(3). That for the purpose of making a new agreement officers of District Eighteen and the operators will meet as soon as possible after the return of the men's representatives from the special convention at Indianapolis on the 18th of March.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by order of the Committee of the Privy Council, passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act of Canada, 1914, I hereby direct that the foregoing rates and conditions shall be in force and effect until further notice."

Upon the return of the miners' delegates from Indianapolis the following letter was sent by Secretary Browne under date of April 2nd, to W. F. McNeill, Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators Association:

"The Policy Committee of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A. desire to meet the representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association on Wednesday, April 9th, 1919, for the purpose of asking for an extension of the agreement, as outlined by the International Policy."

A conference was arranged between representatives of the men and the Coal Operators on the 9th of April, which was presided over by Mr. W. R. Wilson, President of the Western Coal Operators Association. The letter from the Secretary of District Eighteen was read after which President Christophers explained that the district officers were there for the purpose of asking for an extension of the present agreement owing to the fact that the conference of International Officers had not reached any definite policy. He [illegible] that before discussing the extension of the agreement he would like to get a definite understanding with regard to wages [illegible] law. He pointed out that on the [illegible] Director of Coal Operations issued Order No. [illegible] the wages payable on a pro rata basis and remarked that the men [illegible] policy of their organization. The meeting then decided to refer the matter to Mr. Armstrong for his decision upon the matter.

Several conferences were held at the office of the Department of Labour, Calgary, and ample opportunity was given for both sides to discuss the question. The men requested that the wages paid for employees in British Columbia formerly working nine, ten and eleven hours should be made applicable to those working eight hours. No demand was made regarding outside employees working at the mines in Alberta. After due consideration, the Director of Coal Operations decided to grant the same wages for an eight hour day for the outside employees in Alberta as well as for British Columbia and as a consequence issued Order One Hundred and Twenty-Four which reads as follows:

"Application has been received for further consideration of Order One Hundred and Twenty-Three.

After full consideration of the matter, I am of the opinion that the rates of wages for outside work in District Eighteen shall be adjusted upon the following basis:

(1). That the present rates as outlined in the Tentative Agreement for an eight-hour work day shall remain as at present.

(2). That the present rates covering a nine-hour work day shall be made to apply to an eight-hour work day.

(3). That the present rates covering ten and eleven hour work days shall be adjusted on the basis of nine-hours pay for eight hours work.

Order Number One Hundred and Twenty-Three is hereby cancelled and Order Number One Hundred and Sixteen is hereby amended to the foregoing effect.

This Order shall not establish a precedent.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by order of the Committee of the Privy Council, passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act of Canada, 1914, I hereby direct that the foregoing rates and conditions shall be in force and effect from the 1st day of April, 1919, where mines in Eastern British Columbia are under my jurisdiction, and from the 16th of April for all mines in the Province of Alberta."

Appended below will be found a schedule of the wages as adjusted under said order. Those employees in Alberta who formerly worked ten and eleven hours will receive an hours extra pay if they work the same period under the new schedule. In British Columbia owing to the compulsory eight hour law a few employees while receiving a slight reduction in their daily wages are receiving an increase in their hourly rate. This is only a temporary arrangement until the new agreement is negotiated. In Alberta no employee will receive a reduction in wages, provided he works the same hours as heretofore, but will receive an increase provided he works the same number of hours as in the past. Besides, which, men formerly working nine hours will now receive nine hours pay for eight hours work. The order issued by the Director of Coal Operations does not establish a precedent and is only intended to be in effect pending the negotiation of a new agreement.

The Director of Coal Operations has never declined to hear evidence regarding a dispute and in reply to a request for an investigation with respect to this dispute, the following telegram was sent:

"I have always given full consideration to any request from men and have never assumed an arbitrary attitude regarding any dispute. Will be quite willing to consider the request when I return to Calgary."

Following the despatch of the foregoing telegram, a letter was forwarded to President Christophers which read as follows:

"With further reference to your communication of the 7th inst., Mr. Armstrong requests that you will be good enough to supply him with the additional evidence which you state that you have regarding certain rates of wages. On receipt of this evidence he will take the matter into consideration."

Statement of Rates of Wages for Outside Labour Showing Comparison of Those Under Previous Arrangement and as Adjusted by Order 124.

ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Occupation	Old Rate Rate per day.	Old Rate Hours.	Rate under Order No. 124 Rate per day.	Rate under Order No. 124 Hours.
Bottom Man	$4.58	9	$4.58	8
Slate pickers (boys)	2.68	9	2.68	8
Slate pickers (men)	4.08	9	4.08	8
Car oilers (men)	4.08	9	4.08	8
Car oilers (boys)	3.05	9	3.05	8
Tally boys	2.68	9	2.68	8
Teamsters	4.58	9	4.58	8
Bucksawyers	4.04	9	4.04	8
Blacksmiths' Helper	4.59	9	4.59	8
Carpenters	5.64	9	5.64	8
Carpenters' Helper	4.59	9	4.59	8
Power House Engineer	5.11	8	5.11	8
Hoisting Engineers	4.89	8	4.89	8
Incline Engineers	5.11	9	5.11	8
Tail Rope Engineer	5.28	8	5.28	8
Endless Rope Engineer	5.00	9	5.00	8
Bar or Loader	5.11	9	5.11	8
Tipple Engineer	5.11	9	5.11	8
Screen Engineer Tender	4.26	9	4.26	8
Locomotive Engineer	5.11	9	5.11	8
Locomotive Switcher	4.70	9	4.70	8
Fireman	4.58	8	4.58	8
Firemen' Helper	4.26	9	4.26	8
Railway Car Handler	4.20	9	4.20	8
Tipple Dumper (men)	4.58	9	4.58	8
Tipple Dumper (boys)	3.05	9	3.05	8
Tipple Dumpers' Helper	4.25	9	4.25	8
Top Cagers	4.25	9	4.25	8
Car Repairers	5.11	9	5.11	8
Car Repairers' Helper	4.59	9	4.59	8
Breaker Engineer	5.11	9	5.11	8
Locomotive	4.06 to 4.58	8	4.06 to 4.58	8
Machinists	5.11 to 5.64	9	5.11 to 5.64	8
Machinists' Helper	4.59	9	4.59	8
Ashman	4.06	9	4.06	8
Coupler (men)	4.08	9	4.08	8
Coupler (boys)	3.05	9	3.05	8
Breaker Picker Boss	4.58	9	4.58	8
Timber Cutter	5.11	9	5.11	8
Timber Sawyer	4.25	9	4.25	8
Box Car Shoveller	4.58	9	4.58	8
Breaker Platform Boss	4.58	9	4.58	8
Breaker Platform Men	4.20	9	4.20	8
Breaker Screen Men	4.08	9	4.08	8

(Continued on page five)

WESTERN WORKERS TO HELP WINNIPEG

The Winnipeg strike has been a surprise only to those who are blinded to the fact that economic conditions are forcing solidarity among the workers. It is estimated that thirty thousand workers laid down their tools to show their support of the metal workers in what were considered fair demands.

Of the progress of the strike we have little news further than the fact that there is no disorder and the tie up is complete. It is true that there has been an endeavor to create a panic and that "indignant citizens" attempted to raid the Labor Temple but were stopped by the police. Winnipeg has reason to be proud of her police force—they have written a new page in the history of the emancipation of the workers.

There is much talk of sending in military force and to this the workers do not object. It will be when the powers that be attempt to make scabs out of soldiers that trouble will occur. The soldiers of today will not scab. When a man becomes a scab he ceases to be anything else but a scab and there is no soldier or no policeman today possessed of even average intelligence who would allow himself to be taken from the duties he is supposed to perform for the purpose of scabbing on the workers.

Two cabinet ministers from Ottawa are at Winnipeg and on Monday Sir Robert Borden is to be in his seat in the house and it is understood that he will give his attention to "labor problems."

Calgary is voting on a sympathetic strike in support of Winnipeg and present indications are that city will be tied up on Monday. A vote is also being taken in Edmonton, Lethbridge and other cities.

O. B. U. CONVENTION ON JUNE 4

The central committee appointed by the interprovincial convention at Calgary to take a vote of labor organizations on the question of withdrawing from the internationals and also on their willingness to support a general strike for the six-hour day, has called a convention to meet at Calgary on June 4th to receive a report of the vote and proceed with the organization of the ONE BIG UNION.

The opposition of a number of craft unions and the lack of the necessary machinery has made it a somewhat difficult job to complete the vote within the time set by the convention; the returns to hand, however, show an overwhelming vote in favor of forming ONE BIG UNION and an almost equally strong vote in expression of being willing to have a general strike called for the six-hour day. Some voted against this move in the mistaken idea that it would mean reduction in wages.

The basis of representation for the convention on June 4th will be one delegate for five thousand members or less; over five thousand, two delegates. District 18 will have two delegates.

Thanks The Public—The officers and soldiers of the local corps of the Salvation Army wish to thank the people of Fernie for the liberal way in which they donated in the Self-denial effort. The target was reached and a goodly sum over.

Furniture for Sale—Complete household furniture for sale, including Souvenir range and all kitchen utensils. Apply J. W. Dobson, 108 McPherson Ave.

C. P. R. President Here.—Mayor Uphill and other prominent citizens are at the depot this afternoon to meet President Beattie and other officials of the C. P. R. passing through on a tour of inspection.

Drowned at Sand Creek.—John O'Dair, a worker at the Sand Creek camp near Elko was drowned in Big Sand Creek on Monday. He was carried swiftly away on the current and his body has not yet been discovered. A fellow worker says that O'Dair had over five hundred dollars in bills on his person.

How The Russian Bolshevik Agent Does Business In New York City

(From The Literary Digest)

The alleged Government of Russia, which at the moment of writing is making spasmodic attempts to administer affairs in that hectic and unhappy country under the ostensible supervision of the firm of Trotzky and Lenine, has not as yet been recognized by that astute old party, your Uncle Samuel. That dosen't prevent said firm, however, from keeping a representative on these shores in the person of one Martens, whose front name, with attached initials, is given as Ludwig C. A. K. This Martens person holds forth in an elaborately furnished suite of offices in the World Tower Building, New York City, where he directs the affairs of the Bolshevik Government on this side of the Atlantic. Ludwig C. A. K. dosen't call himself as ambassador, altho he puts on all the airs of an official of that brand with several little added frills, peculiarly Bolshevistic no doubt. Among other things, he will see no newspaper men, leaving these pestiferous persons entirely to subordinates. He gives the impression of a man whose entire time is taken up with all kinds of matters of ponderous importance, and therefore has no time to fritter away on the often facetious and always irreverent representatives of the press. The experiences of the Tribune man in the principal lair of Bolshevism in America are thus set out:

He entered a door labeled "Russian Soviet Bureau," and was met by a young Russian, who demanded to know what his business was.

"I should like to see Mr. Martens," said the reporter.

"You must see Mr. Nuorteva first," said the young Russian.

The reporter thereupon asked to see Mr. Nuorteva, who, he learned, is the official spokesman of the bureau, and, while waiting, took a quick survey of the reception-room, which is newly fitted up with massive office furniture such as is found in any prosperous exparter's offices.

After several further requests and several whispered conferences, the reporter was led by Mr. Nuorteva's secretary, a young lady with tortoiseshell glasses, through several offices, in which men and women, apparently stenographers, could be observed busily at work, to his office.

Mr. Nuorteva was affability itself and made the reporter very welcome. He is a Finn, about forty-five years old, with a good-natured face, and wears glasses, through which sharp eyes beam humorously.

The reporter explained his mission to Mr. Nuorteva, but was told very kindly that Mr. Martens does not see newspaper men, and that this task had been delegated to Mr. Nuorteva, who would tell the reporter, if he wished, what Mr. Martens does.

According to Mr. Nuorteva, the agent reaches the office at nine o'clock sharp ready to begin the day's work. Awaiting him is a huge stack of letters, which, together with his assistant, he distributes among the various departments, which are the diplomatic, the commercial, the statistical, the railroad, and the legal.

Mr. Nuorteva also said that a considerable part of the mail contains applications for positions with the bureau, which has about twenty-five persons in its employ.

"Among those who have been looking for jobs," asserted Mr. Nuorteva, "have been several former officials of the old Kerensky and Czarist regimes, but we have not taken a single one of them."

"How about Prof. George Lomonsoff, who is in charge of your railroad department?" asked the reporter. "Wasn't he head of the Kerensky railway mission to this country?"

"We don't consider Professor Lomonsoff a Kerensky man," replied Mr. Nuorteva. "He came out for the Soviets over a year ago, a time when it was dangerous to say a word in their favor."

"We have had several applications from Americans who are of national importance," continued Mr. Nuorteva. "They have occupied positions of importance with the American Government and now offer us their services in any capacity which we can make use of." Mr. Nuorteva declined to make the names of these Americans public.

"A certain part of the mail," said Mr. Nuorteva, "contains all kinds of propositions and offers of inventions, schemes of new forms of international credit, and other suggestions. The characteristic thing about these propositions is that most of the persons in question do not want any monetary remuneration.

Mr. Nuorteva said that all suggestions that may prove valuable are being filed, and in time a technical department will be established by the bureau to investigate their worth.

The reporter was eager to learn whether Mr. Martens received any one and was told that "during the day there are many conferences with American business people who are interested in establishing relations with Russia."

Then Mr. Martens appears at meetings arranged "by American Socialist and Russian comrades to greet him," and he is through. That is Mr. Martens' work for a day.

"Have you any branches," asked the reporter, "in other sections of the country?"

"We have no branches," replied Mr. Nuorteva, "throughout the country. We expect in the near future to get possession of the consulates in various cities and we have communicated with the Soviet Government about the appointment of new consuls."

"Have you any agents," he was asked, "in this country?"

"The Soviet Government," answered Mr. Nuorteva firmly, "has no other organization and no other employees in the United States except those who are in this office—absolutely none."

"What progress have you made," questioned the reporter, "in establishing relations with American business?"

"Contracts have been placed already," said Mr. Nuorteva, "with some provision in the contract that the firms for clothing and shoes with the amount will be paid as soon as the manufactured product in question will get an export license for Petrograd or some other Baltic port. We are in touch with about one hundred firms discussing the placing of similar contracts. We have had conferences with groups of bankers, discussing the details of possible trade relations with Russia and the establishment of Russian credits in this country." Mr. Nuorteva refused to make the names of these people public without their permission.

Nuorteva exprest appreciation of the efforts made by American Socialists in the defense of the Russian Soviet Government, tho denying that these people had any organic connection with the Russians. The assistance they had rendered the Bolsheviki, he said, had been the result of work done by them as individuals. The reporter then suggested that he had come specifically to see Mr. Martens. He was told, however, that that important personage would receive no visitors until after 2.30 p.m. The Tribune man looking properly sorrowful upon receiving this information, the affable Finlander after a few moments' consideration decided graciously that he might make an exception in this case and permit the humble scribe to see the great man. The account continues:

He went into an inner office and came out shortly followed by a middle-sized man of about forty-four years of age.

"Let me introduce this gentleman from The Tribune," said Mr. Nuorteva to Mr. Martens: "he wants to see whether you have long hair."

Mr. Martens, who looks more like a Pole than a Russian, and who is of an apparently rotient nature, murmured his pleasure in English, sharply accented.

"What have you found to be the attitude of the bankers you have conferred with," the reporter asked, "has it been one of willingness to meet with you, or has it been an attitude of condescension?"

"Midway between both," he answered quickly.

"Do you expect," Mr. Martens was asked, "to be recognized as ambassador to this country in time?"

"I shall not be called ambassador," he replied, avoiding a direct answer of the question, "but the representative of Soviet Russia."

OPERATING AT A LOSS.

Former Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, speaking at a dinner given by the Chile and Northern News Association, to the Chilean Financial Commission, urged that the United States should increase its shipping facilities to South America. Mr. McAdoo said that if necessary, trade with Chile should be carried on at a loss in order to put it on a firm foundation. Said he, "It is advisable [illegible] until connections can be established on a stable basis and lines made self-supporting."—(N. Y. Times).

Workers' families operate regularly at a loss. According to a Federal Report 20,000,000 people are living in poverty in the United States which proves that beyond question. Shall these families be "subsidized." Any such proposal is met at once, by an indignant cry of "pauperism." What difference in principle does Mr. McAdoo find in his proposal to operate commercial ventures at a loss under government subsidy?

Is that not likewise breeding industrial pauperism?

If there is any government subsidy to be paid against operations carried on at a loss it might be well to consider the possibility of subsidizing the families of millions of workers in the United States rather than of subsidizing new commercial ventures into the unexploited fields of South America.

WHY NOT MEXICO?

Disturbing reports continue to come from Paris and from Mexico City. The counter revolutionary forces, apparently supplied with plenty of money, are showing renewed energy. The talk in French and British circles at the Paris Conference is that America is to be asked to take mandatory over Mexico. The League covenant, accepted by the Peace Conference, contains two lists of nations. First those that are members of the League. Second, those that are invited to join the League. The name of Mexica does not occur in either list.

Why not?

[illegible] for being cursed with oil fields that are the envy of the modern capitalist world? Must her people, because they happen to live in a country rich with mineral deposits, be made vassals to neighboring states that covet their wealth? [illegible] which the soldiers of the allied nations fought in Europe? If there is to be any self-determination or any justice in the outcome of the Peace Conference, why not turn some of it in the direction of Mexico?

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

FOOD WILL MAKE HUNS SIGN.

New York—Hoover's slogan about food winning the war can be altered to "Food Will Make Germany Sign Up!" Vernon Kellogg says. He has just emerged from the defeated central empires. He made a survey for the American food administration, for which, during the war, he distributed food in Belgium and northern France, under Hoover.

"The food we are placing in the hands of the German government is its greatest source of power in staving off Bolshevism," Kellogg said upon landing here. "There is being sent now 370,000 tons of foodstuffs to Germany each month, including 200,000 tons cereals and 70,000 tons fat. It is not a bit more than she requires.

"When I left Germany there was talk of the delegates not signing the peace treaty, but I believe they will have to sign."

"Hunger, lack of employment and dissatisfaction with the government, are what promote Bolshevism in Germany," Kellogg says.

Among statements and conclusions of his report are these:

Although the public does not see the armistice as military defeat, Germany connot resist the allies now.

The Ebert government is a compromise, with chaos as a result, for it embraces the most able and level-headed men in Germany.

Germany needs economic help to fulfill peace conditions. Any fear of giving her a lift is idle, because Germany can't compete with other nations in business for years.

German labor won't work. Demoralized leaders refuse to turn a hand, considering themselves the state's wards. Best informed social scientists and labor leaders think the war has hurt German industrial character, and that the German will not pitch in like the thrifty and industrious fellow he was.

Germany can't regain trade position by dumping any surplus on the world with peace. That would require vast overproduction, and Germany is put to it to restock her own shelves.

"The only method by which Germany could be pulled out of her present position," Kellogg declares, "would be for her workmen to work longer hours at lower wage than the workmen of competing nations, to accept lower standards of life than they possessed before the war, and to assure a degree of industrial slavery entirely out of harmony with industrial conditions elsewhere in the world.

"This the German workmen shows not the slightest disposition to undertake."

The peace conference has acceded to Kellogg's idea to send Germany 470,000 tons of food per month. Germany pays, he says, and with the allies shares expense of feeding undernourished children, a special endeavor.

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MORE POCKET-PICKING

Bernard Shaw described the modern pursuit of foreign markets thus: "First we teach the savages to wear wants; then we pick their pockets."

Ever since Lord Palmerston made his famous statement that "the flag follows the investor" capitalist governments have spent most of their time and energy in protecting and safeguarding the business ventures of their "leading citizens." Joseph Chamberlain summarized the whole matter in a speech before Parliament (1896):

"All the great offices of State are occupied with commercial affairs. The Foreign Office and the Colonial Office are chiefly engaged in finding new markets and in defending old ones. The War Office and the Admiralty are mostly occupied in preparations for the defense of these markets and for the protection of our commerce. The Boards of Agriculture and of trade are entirely concerned with these two great branches of industry. Therefore, it is not too much to say that commerce is the mainspring of all political interests, and that the Government deserves most the popular approval which does the most to increase our trade and to settle it on a firm foundation."

Japan, Italy, France, Great Britain and the United States are busy preparing to "conquer" foreign markets; to "control" undeveloped countries, and to "exploit" virgin resources. There is no "by our leave." The peoples of the countries are not consulted. Armies are organized and navies are manned to back the commercial and financial interests, that from each of the great capitalist countries, are sallying forth to possess themselves of the few unappropriated corners of the earth.

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Typos Criticised

To The District Ledger:

We understand that our brothers and friends—the Typos of Calgary—will not fall in line with the O. B. U., when the very existence of the Typos depends on the results of such action. Probably they imagine because the boss sees fit to buck this real form of organization, that they must. I trust, Mr. Typo, that I don't hurt your feelings by mentioning what probably [illegible] what is acceptable to 85 per cent. or 90 per cent. of the workers, I can't help mentioning or stating my opinion. Mr. Typo, who has not had the experience in strikes, lockouts, etc., that the majority of the workers has had he may be excused for the stand that he takes. We feel confident, however, that if he had passed through the number of struggles that most other crafts has, and been whipped to it in the same way, every time they endeavored to obtain justice, that Mr. Typo would be among the leading spirits of the O. B. U. In conclusion, we would remind Mr. Typo that it is not only brains that is required to [illegible] our interests, it is the will to admit defeat, and to strike out for more effective means to secure justice, whether the boss likes it or not.

HY BEARD.

Michel, B. C.

Workers of the World Unite

LOGGERS and CAMP WORKERS

THIS MEANS YOU

JOIN THE

B. C. LOGGERS UNION

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

DO IT NOW

ONE BIG INDUSTRIAL UNION FOR ALL CAMP WORKERS

Loggers of the Interior Country Take Notice

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

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

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

So get ready!

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

VANCOUVER, B. C. PHONE SEYMOUR 7856

MONUMENTS

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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 5 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 [illegible] of the land, if divisible, [illegible] payments already made will [illegible] on to the sale price of the whole parcel. Two or more persons [illegible] such Agreements may group their interests and apply for a proportionate allotment jointly. If it is not [illegible] also to divide the land covered by an application for a proportionate allotment, an allotment of land equal in value selected from available lands in the locality may be [illegible] The allotments are conditional [illegible] of all taxes due the [illegible] to any municipality. The [illegible] of persons to whom the purchase from the Crown has agreed to [illegible] are protected. The decision of [illegible] of lands in respect to the [illegible] of a proportionate allotment [illegible] the time for making applications for these allotments is limited to [illegible] of May, 1919. Any applications after this date will not be [illegible] These allotments apply to [illegible] lands of the Crown sold [illegible] apply to any Provincial Agent or to

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Minister of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.

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The Death Train of Siberia

This is the story of an incident in the attempt to overthrow Bolshevism in Russia, by massacre. It is the story of the deliberate and inhuman killing of men and women and children by the Czecho-Slovak and Kolchak monarchist forces in Siberia. It was first made known in this country by a brief and unrevealing dispatch which appeared in the New York Times.

The whole dreadful truth has now come to light, and the Death Train of Siberia stands revealed in its sinister magnitude as one of the most horrible outrages upon humanity, not merely of this war, but in all human history. The facts are these:

In the fall of 1918, the Bolsheviki took the city of Samara. It was captured from them a little later by the Czecho-Slovaks, who proceeded to throw into prison hundreds of Red Guards, and others suspected of Bolsheviki sympathies.

The city was soon re-taken by the Bolsheviki. And when the Czecho-Slovak forces evacuated the city, they loaded these imprisoned Red Guards and Bolsheviki sympathizers, together with all the other people then in the city prisons, on a train. Fifty car-loads of herded humanity, packed as closely as if they were already the corpses they were intended and destind to become. That was in September. . . For six weeks the prisoners on that train did not see the light of day, except when the doors of the car were opened to throw out the dead. This assertion may seem incredible; but it needs to be amended only by the exception of a carload of women prisoners, who were expressly kept for the uses of the officers of the convoy. . . The rest left the train only as corpses—and in that six weeks eight hundred starved and frozen and pestilence-stricken bodies were thrown from the train to rot. It had become the Death Train, known all over Siberia, as it must become known all over the world, as a symbol of the blind hatred and fiendish vengeance of the enemies of Bolshevism.

After six weeks, it was halted at Nikolsk by some American Red Cross workers, who defied the authorities, held the train against orders for six days, and rescued from this perambulating inferno some two hundred victims. And then the train resumed its dreadful progress back and forth across Siberia.

This Death Train, it should be remembered, is an incident in the rule of terror exercised in Siberia by the Czecho-Slovak and Kolchak forces, with whom the American, British, French and Japanese forces were, and are, co-operating.

It is through the correspondence of these American Red Cross workers in Siberia that the whole story has reached America at last. We quote below some portions of the diary of Mr. Rudolph Bukely, formerly an American banker in Honolulu, now with the American Red Cross in Siberia. It is the record of a six-day interruption of this prolonged massacre. . . We have omitted certain portions of his story which deal with the heroic efforts of the Red Cross men to relieve the suffering of the victims, and we have emphasized some passages in heavy type; otherwise the narrative stands as he wrote it night by night after long days of unimaginable deeps of horror. It is an extraordinary and utterly convincing story of a horrible thing which we believe the world will not soon forget.

"It is the eighteenth day of November, 1918. I am at Nikolsk-Ussurisk in Siberia. In the past two days I have seen enough misery to fill a lifetime. . .

"I have read many times of the Black Hole of Calcutta. I have been told of Russian prisoners returning from German prison camps wrecked by starvation and tuberculosis. **Only four weeks ago, as a four-minute man, I was preaching the doctrine of 'hate.' To-day, I humbly ask forgiveness** for my thoughts of hate, and pray from the depths of my soul that I may be allowed to play my part, though a small one, in trying to improve the conditions of men, whatever their nationality, **so that perhaps some day this world may emerge into the great Brotherhood, and that such things as I have seen may become impossible.** . .

"I have seen, through the windows of box cars whose dimensions were twenty-four feet by ten, forty animals who once were human men, women, and children; faces glared at me which I could not recognize as those of human beings. They were like beasts' faces, of a species unknown to man. Stark madness and terror stared from their eyes, and over all the unmistakable sign of death. . .

"This 'train of death,' for by that name all Eastern Siberia now knows it, left Samara approximately six weeks ago. Men of the Russian railroad service are stationed as far west as Manchuria Station, some twelve hundred miles west of here, through the train must have passed at least three weeks ago. Since then it has passed through Hailar, Titsikar, Harbin, Mooline, going on and on like a thing accursed, through a land where its stricken passengers found little food and less pity. . .

" . . . It left Samara. . . in charge of some Russian officers. It had on board at that time twenty-one hundred prisoners of all sorts. They were apparently civil prisoners. Some were Bolshevik, others had been released from the prison at Samara. When in the course of the fighting the Czechs occupied Samara, they simply cleaned out the whole jail, packed the prisoners into this train, and sent them out west. Between that day and the day before yesterday, when we found this loathsome caravan in Nikolsk, eight hundred of these wretches had died from starvation, filth, and disease. In Siberia there is misery and death on every hand, on a scale that would appal the stoutest heart. There were, as near as we could count, thirteen hundred and twenty-five men, women, and children penned up in these awful cars yesterday. Since last night six have died. **By and by they will all die** if the train is permitted to go on in such conditions.

"It seems a wicked thing to say, but the thought has surely come to me that **to kill these people painlessly would require perhaps three dollars' worth of poison or ten dollars' worth of ammunition; and yet for weeks this train of fifty cars has been wandering, driven** [illegible] in their original clothing. There are from thirty-five to forty in a box-car, measuring say twenty-four feet by eleven, and the doors have seldom been open save to drag out the bodies of the dead, or some [illegible] started there were as many as sixty in many of the cars, but death has weeded them out. I have climbed into these cars at night with my flash light. I have gone into them in the early mornings and examined them. I have seen men with the death rattle in their throat, half naked, with lice and vermin visible on them; others just lying in a semi-unconscious stupor, and others with the wanting grin of imbecility upon their faces. [illegible] clothing with glee the apes upon being given them.

"[illegible] the sanitary provision this train has not been, and the accumulation of filth in which these people have lived and are dying is absolutely inexplicable. **The Russian officer who was in charge of the train has made inconsistent statements about the reasons why these people have been subjected to such awful deprivation and abuse. He tries to make the best story of it possible.** They were supposed to have been fed regularly at the different stations along the route, but often for days at a time there has been on one to give them even bread. Were it not for the kindness of the poor villagers who, with tears running down their cheeks, men and women alike, give them what little they can afford, they would be absolutely without nourishment.

"I have talked with a woman doctor (a prisoner on the train) who was doing Red Cross work **with the Red Guards.** She would have done the same work for any one. A highly educated, intellectual woman, forty years old. She has ben on this train for weeks. I have talked to a girl under eighteen years of age, beautiful, refined, intellectual. She was formerly a typist and bookkeeper in the mayor's office at Samara. She has been on this train for weeks, and unless the Red Cross comes to her aid she will die on this train. All the clothing she has on is a filthy blouse and skirt, a sort of petticoat, a pair of stockings and shoes. No coat, in this fierce winter weather.

"I have talked to a man who has not the brains left to know the difference between a Red Guard and one of any other color. His wife quarreled with another woman, who evidently lodged complaint. That night he was arrested in his home, **accused of being a Red Guard.** He has been in the box-car for five weeks. He will die within forty-eight hours. . . . I have seen them die, and the following *morning* I have seen their bodies dragged out of the cars like so much rubbish. The living are indifferent, for they know that their turn will come next. . . . While the prattle about liberty, justice and humanity goes on, . . . **our hands are bound by 'diplomacy.'** . . . . We are holding the train. That is the main thing It should have begun **going back toward Samara** last night, but it has not gone and I do not think that the Russian train officials will dare to send it out with us on the spot all the time, opening the cars ourselves, talking to the prisoners, giving them what help of hope we can, and **taking photographs every day.** We are doing all this without authority, and in the face of this horror we don't care who cares.

"It is impossible to tell in print the story of the unfortunate women who have been imprisoned here under these awful conditions. They are treated better than the men. You all know why.

"Two more days have now gone by. Since we arrived a cooking car has been put on the train, with a large iron kettle, and yesterday the guards claim to have given the prisoners a little soup. **One kettle for thirteen hundred and twenty-five people,** and soup passed through a window a foot by a foot and a half, by means of an old rusty can! . . . . Yesterday one of the women was taken out of one of the cars by a Russian officer. He will return her when the train pulls out. . . . In this car is also an emaciated creature that was once a man. He was a journalist. His wife is in the same car. She has a very few days to live. When the men stand they fill the entire car. **On the two rows of planks built along the sides, the dead and the living sleep as best they may.** We were told by the guards this morning at half-past eight that three men had died during the night and the bodies had been removed. As we walked past the train a man hailed us from one of the cars, and the guards were told that there were dead inside. We insisted on the door being opened and this is what we saw:

"Lying right across the threshold was the body of a boy not over eighteen or nineteen years old. No coat, merely a thin shirt, in such tatters that his whole chest and arms were exposed, for trousers a piece of jute bag pinned around him, and no shoes or stockings. What agony that boy must have suffered in the Siberian cold before he died of filth, starvation, and exposure! And yet 'diplomacy' prevents us from taking charge and giving aid. But we are holding the train!

"We climbed into the car and found two other dead lying on the second tier of bunks amongst the living. Nearly every man in that car was sunken-eyed, and half clad. They were racked by terrible coughing. They had the stamp of death on them. If aid does not come quickly they will die. We looked into a few cars only, but **at one window we saw a little girl perhaps eleven years old. Her father, she said, had been mobilized into the Red Guard. So now father, mother, and child are on that train and will die there.** . . .

* * * * *

"It is the 22nd of November. This morning we got up at seven o'clock and left for the hospital where we had an appointment with Dr. Selesnieff, the military chief. When we arrived we found everything in a terrible condition—more than four hundred patients with only three doctors and three nurses. Two patients had died during the night, and the doctor had discovered nearly all the living to be suffering from diseases of different kinds, including two cases of typhus. We have since learned that a week or so ago two men were put off the train suffering from the same terrible scourge. . . . .

"Dr. Selesnieff gave us his official report of the conditions, setting forth, in corroboration of the stories that have been told to me, that during the weeks that the train had been moving to and fro, passengers had died daily from a variety of causes, including typhus, dysentry, influenza, and ordinary starvation.

"'The people on the train have remained for weeks without warm food, without boiled water, and many even without bread. . . According to the testimony of officers in charge of the train, the commandant of the station reports that **he had orders to send the train back to the west,** but I am sure that among the passengers there are still a number of people so sick and exhausted that further sojourn in these cars will prove fatal.'

"We are still holding the train by means of the cooperation of the Czech lieutenant, and in case of need [illegible] engine out of order. Last night the station master should have **telegraphic instructions to the effect that the train positively must pull out at one a. m,** but it is still here.

"We are still holding the train and have made arrangements with a Russian bath some three quarters of a mile from here to wash [illegible]

"**November 22.**—It is bitterly cold. There was a heavy snow storm last night. . . .

"The baths are all ready and we are waiting for the first [illegible] advancing very, very slowly and with great difficulty [illegible] as they walk and have to be supported by [illegible]

"The first sixty have gone in and now they are [illegible] the yard where the disgusting clothes are burning. Inside, the unfortunates have [illegible] themselves while the guards carry out the clothes [illegible] fifty pairs of socks and two pairs of shoes [illegible] when this train pulls out it will have men, women and twenty-five Red Crosses on it but I must still call it the train of death." There is [illegible] forgetting the fact that these people are really all going to die just as soon as the train shall have pulled out the old conditions will return and there will be once more the corpses thrown out day by day from each car.

"**November 23.**—Today we have for Vladivostok [illegible] done all that we could do. We have just learned that there are thirty additional cases of typhus in the hospital and heaven knows how many on the train. We have brought buckets and brooms for the cars, which will help a little.

"Later I came down from Nikolsk in a box-car with three American soldiers. It was bitterly cold. We have no stove, but by alternately crouching together and then at times wrestling and mauling each other around we managed to keep fairly warm. We finally reached Vladivostok at about nine forty-five. I am hoping that I may be allowed **to go out in Siberia with Dr. Rosett and hunt for other death trains.** We may not have accomplished much, but we at least saved a couple of hundred lives—for a time. . . . . ."

* * * * *

If any doubting readers still hesitate to believe that such atrocities have been committed by the reactionary forces to which the United States government has been lending its aid in Siberia, we refer them to the official organ of the Red Cross, the **Red Cross Magazine** for April, in which appears the full account from which we have quoted the excerpts printed above. There the whole story is told, with photographs; and yet not the whole story, for it is stated in an editorial note that "propriety has demanded the exclusion of much that is unprintable" in Mr. Bukely's damning record of the facts as sent to Red Cross headquarters.

Recognition or Invasion

From a note of Maxim Litvinoff to President Wilson, December 24, 1918.

The chief aim of the Soviets is to secure for the toiling majority of Russian people economic liberty without which political liberty is of no avail to them. For eight months the Soviets endeavored to realize their aims by peaceful methods without resorting to violence, adhering to the abolition of capital punishment which abolition had been part of their program. It was only when their adversaries, the minority of the Russian people, took to terroristic acts against popular members of the Government and invoked the help of foreign troops, that the laboring masses were driven to acts of exasperation and gave vent to their wrath and bitter feelings against their former oppressors. For Allied invasion of Russian territory not only compelled the Soviets against their own will to militarize the country anew and to divert their energies and resources so necessary to the economic reconstruction of Russia, exhausted by four years of war, to the defence of the country, but also cut off the vital sources of foodstuffs and raw material exposing the population to most terrible privation bordering on starvation.

I wish to emphasize that the so-called red terror, which is grossly exaggerated and misrepresented abroad, was not the cause but the direct outcome and result of allied intervention.....

The Russian workers and peasants are determined to defend their dearly won power and liberties against invaders with all the means their vast country puts at their disposal.....

I understand that the question of relations with Russia is now engaging the attention of Allied Statesmen. I venture then to submit to you, Mr. President, that there are now only two courses open to them. One is continued open or disguised intervention on the present or on a still larger scale, which means prolongation of war, further embitterment of the Russian masses, intensification of internal strife, unexampled bloodshed and perhaps total extermination of the Russian bourgeoise by the exasperated masses, final devastation of the country and in case of the interventionists' after a long struggle obtaining their end, a white terror eclipsing the atrocities of the Finnish white guardists, inevitable introduction of military dictatorship and restoration of monarchy, leading to interminable revolutions and upheavals and paralysing the economic development of the country for long decades.

The other alternative, which I trust may commend itself to you, is impartially **to weigh and investigate into the one sided accusation against Soviet Russia, to come to an understanding with the Soviet Government, to withdraw the foreign troops from Russian territory, and to raise the economic blockade, soothing thereby the excited passions of the masses, to help Russia to regain her own sources of supply and to give her technical advice how to exploit her natural riches in the most effective way for the benefit of all countries badly in need of foodstuffs and raw materials.**

The Old and The New

Clearly, the world is coming to appreciate the tragi-comedy of the Peace Conference at Paris. In a guide from Paris the other day, William Allen White, who was to have gone to Trankpo to meet the Bolsheviki for President Wilson, and the Peace Conference executed a strategic retreat [illegible]

"In Eastern Europe, from Budapest to Archangel, [illegible] personne rooms, such as they may be, are lounging upon [illegible] about green tables arranging out boundaries, spheres of influence [illegible]

[illegible]

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

A Summary of the Week, Written Principally for Workers in Foreign Lands

New York—May Day has come and gone. Two men were killed; a few crowns were cracked; many people were arrested, and the American workers are a great deal wiser than they were on April 30th.

This is the first time in recent years that the workers of the United States have attempted a May Day demonstration on European lines. A one-day strike; meetings; parades; the distribution of literature—this was the program. Its execution was made possible by the decision of the authorities in some cases and in many other cases, by the actions of uniformed soldiers and sailors who raided meetings; broke up parades; smashed furniture, and beat up citizens in the most approved military style.

Methods varied—results were the same. In Boston, Mass., the parade was attacked by soldiers and sailors in uniform. In Cleveland soldiers and sailors combined in an attack which was aided by the police. In the latter city the soldiers and sailors in addition to breaking up the Socialist parade, wrecked the Socialist headquarters, smashing the furniture and throwing the office equipment to the street. The organized mobs of soldiers in New York, where no parades were undertaken because of the bad weather, raided various Socialist meetings, including a house warming party in the new office of the Socialist daily, The New York Call. Some of the raids were peaceful, others were accompanied by the beating up of unoffending citizens. In the Call offices a meeting of men, women and children was in progress. The soldiers and sailors entered the building, broke up the meeting and beat up a number of the men with clubs. A demonstration in Madison Square Garden, scheduled for the evening as a protest against the imprisonment of Thomas J. Mooney, was attacked by a mob of 1,000 soldiers and sailors. The police, in this instance, were thoroughly prepared and succeeded in beating back the uniformed men after a number of severe skirmishes in which the police used their clubs freely.

Numerous arrests were made, of civilians. So far as is known none of the soldiers or sailors who organized the attacks on Socialist and radical parades and meetings was held by the police.

The soldier mobs were well organized and led. Their plans were laid in advance. In some cases officers directed or accompanied the soldiers. In other cases the leadership was entrusted to privates.

No effort was made at concealment. The soldiers in New York went through the streets in regular order, with a bugler at the head of the procession. The names of the ringleaders were published next day, in all of the papers, yet the police have left them unmolested.

May Day taught the American workers more than one lesson. First, they learned that liberty is dead in the United States. The duly constituted authorities, in city after city, refused to permit parades, to sanction public demonstrations or to allow meetings. The workers learned further, that in the United States, the men in uniform may beat up citizens without fear of arrest, and without any great likelihood of citizens obstruction by the civil authorities. Again the workers learned that the masters of American life, speaking through their official mouthpieces, [illegible] in capitalist papers [illegible] lawless [illegible] against those who are advocating [illegible]

[illegible]

The District Ledger

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Phone No. 9 P. O. Box 380

LABOR SOLIDARITY AT COAST

The absence of the editor of this paper for a week has somewhat disarranged the make-up and has led to the holding back of several interesting features which will appear in the next issue.

The past week has been somewhat of a holiday for a great many of the editors of papers in British Columbia who gathered at Vancouver to attend the gathering of the B. C. Press Association. The Press Association gathering was not the only event of interest at the coast from the viewpoint of The District Ledger. Much as we appreciated the words of wisdom we heard from brother editors we were more moved by the evidences we saw and heard of the increasing solidarity of the wage workers at the coast. We saw many turned away from four great labor meetings—real labor meetings. We heard thousands cheer and re-cheer far more revolutionary utterances than this conservative journal ever prints. We became convinced that the great awakening is nearer at hand than ever the most optimistic of us in District 18 have dared hope for. Not one word did we hear uttered in favor of law-breaking, or sabotage, or anarchy, or any of those dread things about which so many big newspapers are muttering. On every hand there were appeals for the workers to increase their stock of intelligence and to realize that the world was theirs as soon as they learned how to act together for the overthrow of a system of profiteering which has outlived its usefulness.

Later we will write more about it but now the time has arrived to put the issue to press.

HOW KIND THEY ARE.

It is really interesting in these days of storm and stress to see the efforts that are being put forth by the employing class to protect the workers against pernicious propaganda. The methods adopted are varied and many, and must cost considerable money. There has been brought to our notice this week a few of these schemes to save the workers from their own stupidity. Of course, they must be stupid or they would not need the kindly solicitude of their masters, to prevent them swallowing without consideration all that is told them, and the employers knowing that they are stupid, do not intend that they shall be led away by any false doctrines, or by heresies concocted in the minds of false prophets, such as are to day in the labor movement.

* * *

The workers at Anyox are receiving at frequent intervals pamphlets which are designed to save the workers from many and varied forms of doctrines. In one of the aforementioned pamphlets, appears this passage:

"What is being advocated just now is the wrecking of the mine for, discarding the existing system. The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has come out strongly in favor of severing all affiliation with international trade unions, and though the reason is not made absolutely definite, it is presumed to be because in the international organizations are men who ep[illegible] favor of reason, but those behind the One Big Union movement are opposed to consider reasonable suggestions. An instance of this was shown when a prominent delegate wished to speak against the motion, but he was locked out of a chance to express himself against the proposal.

* * *

Now these are strange statements in face of the vote that is being cast by the different organizations in favor of the O. B. U. and the workers could, as suggested in this pamphlet, investigate into the reason for the opposition of the employers to the O. B. U. or they may be led astray by false doctrines that are not preached by members of organized labor. In another pamphlet issued to the slaves of this concern, they are warned against strikes. This line of argument is no doubt good from the view point of the employer, but that is during the war of its slaves, and while very patriotic in their demand for returned soldiers to fill the various jobs, many returned men [illegible] under these conditions, we can see the folly of the company of strikes. Would they not cause the company considerable trouble? There are many other pamphlets that are being issued to the workers at this modern slave plantation in the north dealing with Bolshevism, and many other isms, and they all endeavor to lead the workers into the same and conservative paths so dearly loved by the employers. Strange to say, in these pamphlets the benefits of the international unions are lauded, and when it is known that any attempt on the part of the workers to form a union under the international at this camp has been nipped in the bud, and those advocating it discharged, it looks stranger still to see the attitude now adopted.

* * *

The last and by no means the latest of the new forms of this latest manifestation of the employers interests in the workers' welfare, is the solicitude for the welfare of the workers expressed in the letter sent out by the Employers Association of B. C., and which is reproduced in another column in this issue. This perhaps will give to the workers a real clue to the interest now being displayed. The employers are realizing that the workers are getting next to the skin game that has been played on them all down through the ages. They are realizing that the working class attitude towards their slavery is no longer submissive, and as it is only through the enslavement of the workers that profits can be gathered, they, the employers, are concerned in what the workers are gaining in the way of knowledge of their class position. It is this that is worrying the employers, not the welfare of the workers, but the welfare of the employing class, which depends on the submission of the slaves to the rule of capital. The petty humbug that is now being displayed by the employers, however, will not fool the workers. It is too late in the day. The workers know that, only by a change in the system can the needs and requirements of the workers be met, and that there is no identity of interests between capital and labor. That only by the elimination of class distinctions, which are brought about by the class ownership of the means of which production, can the class war be ended. It is too bad that the employers should be so foolish as to spend money on this kind of stuff, in view of the fact that they could much better spend it on safeguarding the slave when he is at work, and that it is an impossibility to save the slaves from their coming freedom, and the ruling class from getting down to work, which is so laudable a thing for the workers, and so undignified for any member of the ruling class. Can it be that our old friend Makovski is breaking out in a new role, and is hiding his light under a bushel, a bushel of pamphlets, and advice?—B. C. Federationist.

THEY BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND

Lord Robert Cecil, English conservative aristocrat, understands what British labor wants. Unlike most of his class, he has waked up to the inner realities of the industrial revolution. Lord Robert in a letter to the London Times says, "Even where, as is very often the case, the employers are excellent, where they take great trouble to meet the wants and desires of their employes, where they pay them good wages for moderate hours and provide them with various amenities as well, all this is done for the men as a voluntary act of benevolent despotism, or as the consequence of the law of supply and demand. That is to treat the relations between the parties from a wrong standpoint. A man's labor is a part of himself, and not a mere commodity to be bought and sold in the market. He has a right to be consulted as to its disposal, and cannot give to another uncontrolled power over it without injury to his self-respect."

The worker dare not surrender his right to the control of his own actions. Such a surrender means slavery, no matter what the material surroundings of the slave may be. The caste system in industrial life must go. The sooner its beneficiaries realize this the better it will be for all concerned.—Scott Nearing.

It Was Ever Thus

From the depths of the forest of primeval days sprung the countless hordes of earth's creation, each devouring that which satisfies the impulse to preserve life. The struggle to live brings pressure to bear more and more upon threads of the structure that leads to the [illegible] of impressions. The ocular cord is set in motion, the lens of perfection turns here and turns there, the ivory tusks of monsters meets the game at all corners, the reptiles suit their venom, and the slimy, subtle, myriads of carnivora threaten to devour. To climb a tree or recede to a cave as formerly in the face of such a growing menace, man discovered it to be useless. To establish a cure he had to eradicate the disease, and by a growing consciousness of his inability to do so individually or by small groups he de[illegible] upon the possibility of help from some far away part of the forest, where probably man had not reached the same conclusions they decided to round up their neighbors and arm themselves with clubs, then by com[illegible] the animals that threatened their lives. During the evolution of capitalism many changes have taken place, from the individual owned factory to the trust, from the trust to the combine from the huge combine to the possibility of the soviet.

Parallel with this we have the evolution of workingmen's organizations, beginning with the craft unions. As new conditions arise men begin to find it necessary to adopt means commensurable with such conditions. Now that capitalism has reached its zenith and economic conditions demand a change of the social structure, and knowing that reform is absolutely impossible, the working class rather than climb a tree or hide in a cave, have decided to round up their comrades and by united efforts rid themselves of the pest that threatens their lives.

Geo. Paton

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO END BOLSHEVISM

Despite Handicap of Famine and Economic Upheaval Bolsheviki Infested Land Lives

(Vancouver Sun Special Cable)

London, May 19.—The military correspondent of the Morning Post is of the opinion that the Allies and associated powers may still easily suppress the Bolshevist power in Russia. He says: "It is one of the apparent anomalies of the recent situation that European Russia, which has suffered more than almost any other beligerent country during the war, has lost contact with the outside world, is a prey to famine, has a currency utterly debased, and is surrounded by enemies, still manages to exist under the Bolshevist tyranny, and not only to exist but also to display on all fronts a considerable and a growing military power.

We must trace the causes of this state of affairs in the first place to the great natural resources of the country, to the large population in the second, and, thirdly, to the political efficiency of the Bolshevist system, which, whatever its faults, and however certin the economic ruin which it must entail, certainly has succeeded, in a manner which must not be underestimated, in establishing a semblance of internal discipline and an appearance of external strength.

Soviet on Warpath

So long as Bolshevist armies, now aggregating half a million on the frontiers of Soviet Russia, and as many behind, remain more or less unbeaten, and the troops of the so-called Extraordinary Commission, composed of non-Russian elements, dominate, as they do, the interior, there is no great chance of the Bolshevist political situation remaining anything but strong The resources of Soviet Russia are being devoted to war, and while the Allies and associate powers are rapidly reducing armies and pretending that there is peace, Soviet Russia has been steadily accumulating strength and preparing for war.

From the old and the new divisions there have been gradually constituted 12 Russian armies, each of from three to eleven divisions, numbering in all 500,000 men in the field, while behind are the garrisons and the reserves of approximately equal numbers. There are something like 2,000 guns of all calibres, about double as many machine gns, while Sestrorietsk, Tula and Tamboff continue to turn out rifles, and there is no immediate lack of small-arm ammunition and shells. One group of five armies, 125,000 strong, faces Koltchak in the east; the 6th army, with some 50,000 men, is opposed to the Allies in the north. There is a small force in Turkestan, and the mass of the western southwestern and southern groups, numbering over 300,000 men, occupy the vast front from Petrograd to the Gulf of Riga, and thence to Odessa and the Don.

Bolshevism Depends on Army

The Allied and anti-Bolshevist forces which immediately confront these armies are less strong in the aggregate, putting aside German, Roumanian and Czecho-Slovak troops But the difference is not very appreciable, and the military effort now required from the Allied and associated powers so to incline the balance that decisive victory may attend the anti-Bolshevist forces is a comparatively slight one. A couple of hundred thousand men or less, thrown in almost anywhere, combined with adequate assistance of a mainly technical kind to the anti-Bolshevist forces, should radically alter the situation, and it is probable that with the collapse of its armies Bolshevism itself would rapidly collapse too.

The pacification and unification of Russia is not at present a serious military proposition. The orders have only to be given to Marshal Foch to act, and before the summer is over the fate of Bolshevism will be sealed. When at least half the men and near ly all the leaders are in the Bolshevist ranks by compulsion, and when, in the interior there is not only no real enthusiasm but deep latent hostility, while on the side of the associated powers there are still such vast military powers, only one end to the campaign can be foreseen, and with this end will come the only settlement of Europe at present within sight, and the close of the chapter of the war.

A WARNING AGAINST THE "KEPT" PRESS.

The "kept" press in Canada is living up to its job and its reputation. The Vancouver "Sun" seized the occasion of the Winnipeg strike to appear with flaring red scare heads, reading "Veterans Declare Against Bolshevism" In doing this it calculates to obscure the real issue in the strike, which is over the principle of recognition of collective bargaining, by slamming in the face of the reading public a proposed resolution in which reference was made to Bolshevik and revolutionary propaganda. This resolution was sub[illegible] the strike. A careful reading of the whole dispatch, however, reveals the fact that the resolution was rejected and its references to Bolshevism hotly resented by the meeting. It was another resolution, to which the flaring headlines had had no relation whatever and which contained no reference to Bolshevism at all, which was passed. The principal features of this latter were, that the meeting endorsed the strike and declared itself for the observation of law and order and for a discussion with organized labor, after the strike was over, on the deportation of aliens. The whole resolution, as we said before, bore no relation whatever to the designedly inflammatory and misleading scarehead. With the evidence, as it stands, no excuse can be taken and it calls for little comment. The clause dealing with law and order was unnecessary in so far as the workers are concerned, but it can apply to others. If there is one outstanding feature in all the history of the struggles of labor, it is this, that the workers themselves are never the first to break the peace, but, that this has always been due to irrigation stirred up by the misrepresentations, lies, and slanders of the bourgeois press and to the activities of the paid provocteurs and thugs of the employing class. It is for the employing class and their friends to pay heed to the terms of that resolution of the returned soldiers. The possession of a battery of machine guns and uniformed men in your pay is no criterion that you stand for the interests of law and order or in the interest of a decent organization of life.

According to reports that reach us here on the Pacific Coast the strike is well supported and organized, and labor is out almost 100 per cent. That in itself bespeaks organization, discipline and control, and is the best guarantee for the preservation of law and order. Organized labor will see to that. The pretentious anxiety of the press over the situation is mere camouflage, covering up its real desires, that something untoward may happen which will afford excuse for armed intervention.

We remember when a big strike was on in Great Britain, some time before the war, that all the editorial scribes in this country were saying that a strong man was needed at the head of affairs in the old country. And, whisper it not in Gath, the then German Emperor, Potsdam Bill, as the irreverent used to call him, was suggested as the man with many considerations as to his superior qualifications over a certain other person, his cousin, to wit, and there was much speculative discussion as to his chances of succeeding to the British throne.

That was a good example of the way the fundamentally ignorant bourgeoisie imagines you can solve all social problems—either import a "strong" man or deport a so-called agitator. It is so easy—a solution like that, it hardly costs any thought or—profits. The working class, however, are beginning to see that there is only one way to solve the problems of today and that is for society itself to own and control its own means of life and so abolish the wages system of exploitation.

We earnestly caution the general public against the "kept" press. The members of working class organizations need no warning, the past record of this tool of the masters of society is graven too deep in ineffaceable lines, within our memories.—Vancouver Red Flag.

A TASTE OF ANARCHY

Anarchy is sometimes defined as absence of organized control. The definition perfectly fits a situation described in the last number of the Monthly Labor Review of the United States Department of Labor. The article in question is entitled 'Labor Turnover in the San Francisco Bay Region."

Fourteen establishments with 14,683 full time employes on the pay-roll, hired during the year 32,489 people. An agricultural implement plant with over 2,000 full time employes, hired about an equal number during the year. But an iron and steel plant with 669 full time employes hired 2,904 persons during the year, and an explosive plant with 1,795 employes hired 5,409 persons during the year. Of the total number of persons who left jobs, 1,820 were discharged; 5,743 were laid off; 1,361 entered the military service and 15,702 quit. The article goes into further detail with regard to the number of weeks of service of the employes.—4,000 stayed one week or less; 53 per cent were on the job for less than three months.

This, of course, throws an interesting sidelight on the condition of industrial disorganization that ordinarily prevails in a great business center. Capitalist society is stupid and inefficient at best. At worst, it is merely a catch-as-catch-can method of turning out a product at the lowest cost and selling it for the highest price. The human beings concerned in the transactions amount to nothing.—Scott Nearing.

Breap Line In New York

Remarkable Campaign in United States to Stop Migration

One of the big sights in New York these days is the bread lines. Hundreds of thousands have to be fed by the hand of charity in order to get enough energy into their bodies to tramp the streets in search of work. Tens of thousands of those who walk the streets are men and women who have been working in the munition factories [illegible] long enough to tide them over this long period of business depression.

"Stay in America."

A remarkable campaign is now being conducted in several large eastern cities of the United States.

Little celluloid buttons are being issued to men and women of foreign birth. These buttons indicate that the wearers will stay in America, (and not leave the country for foreign shores, taking all their money with them) foreigners are being held for the same purpose.

In New York and Philadelphia the "Soldiers and Sailors Soviets seem to be going ahead in great shape. They have a big membership."

SHOCKING AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Millions Exist With Only a Room Apiece for Habitation

London—Terrible statistics were given by J. C. Davison, M. P., a former sanitary inspector, in his speech in the House of Commons on the Housing Bill recently. There were 3,500,000 people in England, he said, who live in less than half a room apiece and 23,000,000 who live in a tenement of from one to five rooms. Over 500,000 more houses were required merely to allow for the provision in England of one room per head. These conditions were reflected in the rates of infantile mortality, which, Mr. Davison reminded the House, were as high as 160 per thousand for miners, and 160 to 250 per thousand for unskilled laborers, while the doctors it was only 40, and for the middle classes generally only 77 per thousand. Not 400,000 new houses were required as had been stated by those responsible for the bill, but a million, if the present insanity houses were to be replaced.

STRIKES NINE-FOOT SEAM OF COAL.

Coal of very excellent quality was struck last week on the Mutz property in the west end. A gang of men under the superintendence of Mr. C. Chestnut have been working a tunnel for the past month or so and on reaching a point about two hundred feet from the surface a seam nine feet in thickness was uncovered. The coal has been tested and found to be of very high grade.

Arrangements are now being made for the laying of a spur-line from the C. P. R., and a traffic crossing will be opened up just east of the twin bridges.

The mouth of the mine is about three hundred yards from the C. P. R. Crows' Nest line, and the vein extends over an area of about two or two and a half miles.Blairmore Enterprise.

ONE BIG UNION MAN TALKED AT TRAIL

William Potter, of Fernie, Explains Objects of the O. B. U.—Numerous Questions Asked

(Trail News)

Last night a meeting was held over the store of the Trail Mercantile company, the object of which was to explain the new proposed One Big Union, the speaker being William Potter, of Fernie, a member of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America—a coal miners' organization. The chair was taken by Peter B. Bolam, formerly secretary of Trail Union No. 105, International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The meeting was orderly and there was a good attendance of workingmen and business men.

Mr. Potter explained the object of his visit, which was to secure members for the One Big Union, stating among various things, that the O. B. U. were working for a six-hour day with a wage of one dollar per hour. He had not been present at the Calgary convention, now more or less famous, at which a resolution had been endorsed sympathizing with the bolsheviki of Russia, and stated he would not have voted for that resolution had he been there. He believed that the time had come when the workingmen should go over the heads of the government and get what they wanted by a nation-wide strike through the One Big Union.

The speaker talked for half an hour or more, and several of the returned soldiers who were invited asked questions and made short talks. Mr. Potter proved to be quite clever on the platform, but did not give many straight out and out replies to queries that were put to him.

Tommy Costello, a returned soldier, gave a short talk, asking if Potter approved the Calgary resolution, to which the latter replied in the negative.

Typos Keep Contracts

Potter told of the Typograpaical union men of Edmonton being on strike, and of the International Typographical union sending in men to take their places. But he did not say that the International Typographical union believes in keeping contracts with publishers, and that if men went out on strike without authority from the international union, they lose their membership and their places are filled by the international. He overlooked this small but important detail of this incident.

J. A. MacKinnon was given ten minutes, and in that time asked a number of questions, one being to see the constitution and by-laws of the O. B. U., so that anyone thinking of joining could see what they were going into. Potter stated that the O. B. U. was only in formulative shape yet and had no constitution.

A. S. Papatzian asked if the war veterans would be invited to the next Calgary conference. Mr. Potter answered that the war veterans should join the O. B. U. and get elected as delegates, when they could attend.

G. F. Reimann also asked a number of questions.

No speaking was done outside of that by Mr. Potter from any one who appeared to be particularly sympathetic with the proposals. The meeting was adjourned by an invitation to those who wished to join to go over to the Smeltermen's hall and sign.

Mr. Potter did not tell the audience that unions who joined the O. B. U. could not take the funds of the local unions with them, this matter now being in the courts in Vancouver.

Directory of U.M.W. of A.

DISTRICT 18

Headquarters, 316 Beveridge Building, Calgary, Alta.

President, P. M. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta. Vice-President, Alex McFegan, Brule, Alta.

Secretary-Treasurer, Ed. Browne

International Board Member, R. Livett

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John Brooks, Bellevue, Alta. Sub. Dist. No. 2
Chas. Peacock, Lethbridge, Alta., Sub. Dist. No. 3
Frank Wheatley, Bankhead, Sub. Dist. No. 4
John Kent, Wayne, Alta., Sub. Dist. No. 5
David Fraser, Brule, Alta., Sub. Dist. No. 6
A. Benson, Sub. Dist. No. 7

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.	J. Glover
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.	John O'Sullivan
2817	Rosedale, Alta.	S. McNiven
3576	Aerial, Alta.	I. Radocy
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.	
2655	Mountain Park, Alta.	K. McGillivray
3864	Mile 22, Coalspur, Alta.	W. C. Stephens
3175	Pocahontas, Alta.	L. A. Williams
1054	Brule, Alta.	Mack Stigler
4083	Humberstone Mine,	Box 488, Edmonton
		Ed. Eastham
3760	Evansburgh, Alta.	Will J. Keen
4096	Cardiff, Alta.	W. J. Bourque
4084	Twin City Mines, 9710-85th Ave.,	Stratheona
		Robul Jones
4118	Sturgeon Mine, Namao, Edmonton	D. A. Thomas
4119	Dawson Mine, Edmonton, Box 792	Thomas Coxon
4121	Clover Bar, Stratheona	Elmer Burk
4184	Coal City, Taber	William Durham
27	Regal Collieries, Taber	G. H. Davis

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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

(Continued from page one)

Rock Bank Men	4.08	9	4.08	8
Dirt Bank Men	4.08	9	4.08	8
Stableman	4.08	9	4.08	8
Finisher After Boss Car Loader	4.08	9	4.08	8
All other Labour	4.08	9	4.08	8

Statement of Rates of Wages for Outside Labour Showing Comparison of Those Under Previous Arrangement and as Adjusted by Order No. 124

ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Bee Hive Coke Ovens

Occupation—	Old Rate Rate per day.	Hours.	Rate under Order No. 124 Rate per day.	Hours.
Steam Locomotive Engineer	$5.11	9	$5.11	8
Motorman	4.85	9	4.85	8
Larrymen	4.08	9	4.08	8
Plasterers	4.08	9	4.08	8
Carters and Cleaners	4.08	9	4.08	8
All Other Labor	4.08	9	4.08	8

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA (ONLY)

OUTSIDE LABOR

Occupation—	Old Rate.	Hours.	Rate under Order No. 124.	Hours.
Fan Men	$4.59	11	$5.04	11
Water Tender	4.94	11	5.44	11
Wiper	4.58	11	5.04	11
Fan Firemen	5.11	11	5.62	11
Breaker Oiler	4.58	10	5.03	10
BRIQUETTING PLANT				
Engineer	5.65	11	6.24	11
Briquetter	5.78	11	6.39	11
Briquetters' Helper	5.11	11	5.62	11
Tar Melter	4.58	11	5.03	11
Laborers	4.58	11	5.03	11

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (ONLY)

OUTSIDE LABOR

Occupation—	Old Rate.	Hours.	Rate under Order No. 124.	Hours
Fan Men	$4.59	11	$3.92	8
Water Tender	4.94	11	4.21	8
Wiper	4.58	11	4.13½	8
Fan Fireman	5,11	11	4.34	8
Breaker Oiler	4.58	10	4.21	8
Washer or Tipple Oiler	4.58	10	4.21	8

Soviet In Vladivostock

We reprint a few extracts from an article in an American periodical by "M. E." He says: "In San Francisco I talked with a Russian sailor who had been in Vladivostok within the month and I put down in my note book some of the things he said. He said that an American general whose name he thought was Johnson told him that 98 per cent. of the people in Vladivostok were pro-Soviet, and that if the Allied armies withdrew at 8 a.m. the Bolsheviki government would be in power at 8.01 a.m. If we started in to fight this thing we would have to fight every house. In one of the restaurants he asked a peasant girl who was waiting on the table what she thought of life under the Allied occupation. She looked a little furtively around the restaurant before she answered that under the Soviet she had worked 6 or 7 hours, and received ten roubles more than she now received. Now she works from 12 noon until 2 a.m. and after that she has to walk home, arriving about 4 a.m.

Further he stated that the Soviets are still meeting in Vladivostok and all through Siberia, altho the delegates are continually arrested and put in prison but they come up again, like waves from the sea. They do not call themselves a Soviet but the Bureau of Professional Unions of Vladivostok.

He said that there were about two thousand Czecho-Slovaks in jail in Siberia for refusing to fight the Bolsheviks.

This surely gives the lie to the press stories that the Russians are not in favor of the Bolsheviki.

JOE ATHERTON'S FILM PROVING GREAT SUCCESS

"Shell Shocked" is Being Shown at Regent with Author Interpreting

Criticism from Calgary Daily Herald of April 22nd.

Sergt. Joe Atherton, the author of the splendid little dramatic gem, "Shell-Shocked," is a returned Calgary soldier, and wrote his little masterpiece with the intention of presenting it in vaudeville, but before he had an opportunity of doing this, his skit was snatched up for the present mode of presentation, and it has made a great hit wherever shown. Sergt. Atherton accompanied the film, and at every performance speaks the actual living screening words of the shell-shocked major, the hero of the play, as he uttered them before the camera.

This is the first Canadian photoplay to be released, the Imperial Film Company having taken all the scenes. The Veterans' Association of the city will receive 50 per cent of the proceeds from the four days' showing at the Regent, starting yesterday.

What is shell-shock? Shock from shell fire is one of the most distressing enigmas of the great war. It asserts itself in multitudinous ways, and the strongest control of the will power is its most potent antidote. Shell-shock is a casualty which enfeebles the strongest soldier and physically wrecks his weaker comrade. Shell-shock must not be confused with concussion from shell fire.

Those who have been under continuous shell-fire become victims of the dread "shell-shock." Driven hither and thither to cover for hours at a time; buried, resurrected and re-buried, small wonder that many of our gallant lads become as raving madmen.

There is one antidote. Real Peaceful rest, amid pastoral scenes, far from the roar and boom of the guns. It has been said that "shell-shock" or shock from continuous exposure to shell-fire is but the imaginings of the man's brain. Instances are recorded wherein a soldier imagines he is blind, and in this regard he is a puzzle to those skilled in ocular diseases; [illegible] till a sudden shock relieves the tension. It is recorded that the U. S. A treats all victims of "shell-shock" as malingerers, preferring to adopt a sceptical attitude. France has a similar way of administering a cure to patients. Tortillage is a new word, derived from the word "torpero," and it is said that an electric needle with the zip of a torpedo is used on all "shell-shock" suspects. Britain adopts a more humane attitude. It has been the experience that the strongest of men become the victims of shell-shock, and not the weaklings or highly nervous soldiers, and in consequence they woo a soldier back to normal health by rest.

In too many sad instances the hitherto strong manly man emerges from the convalescent camps a nerve-wrecked prematurely old man. He may become a tottering weakling with a peculiar personal mania, or as is too often the case, he is the victim of periodical hallucinations.

Major Jack Hathaway has been ordered home for a complete rest. After three years in that living hell his mind is unhinged and he is a victim of his own nerves. Arrived at his home city with a number of other soldiers, he expects his wife and children to greet him. By reason of his moving from place to place during the past two months he has received no mail from his wife or word of his loved ones. With no one to greet him upon arrival, he imagines the worst, and he doubts the fidelity of his wife.

RAY'S PHOTOPLAY "THE CLAWS OF THE HUN," HAS FINE THEME

Lessons to Mothers Taught by "The Claws of the Hun"

In the beginning of America's great stand for democracy when she entered the world struggle girded for the fray, the problem came to many and many a mother's son—the question of enlistment. Some accepted it with that spirit of sacrifice that makes heroes, other rebelled openly, still others accepted, but not graciously, the duty patriotism enforced upon them.

German propaganda in the beginning inspired many arguments against enlistment and conscription. Today it works through innocent channels and prompts some parents to deplore the sending of our boys across the seas. But its day is done—the spirit of the people of America has come into its own and every day sees grander sacrifices, more immolation.

This is the plot of "The Claws of the Hun," in which Charles Ray will be seen at the Grand theatre Friday and Saturday, May 30th and 31st. It is a story by Ella Stuart Carson and the scenario was written by R. Cecil Smith. The production was made under the supervision of Thos. H. Ince, with Victor Schertzinger as director.

Mr. Ray has a part that is exceptionally interesting, because it presents the mental conflict of a youth torn between love of his mother and duty to his country. The production is excellent and will mark a new step upward in the escreen career of Mr. Ince's youthful star. Mr. Ray's support is in every respect wholly adequate.

TORONTO MAN MAY PURCHASE LUMBER COMPANY

Colonel Peuchen Prospective Buyer for Fernie Lumber Company—Gained Notoriety as Titanic Passenger

Colonel Arthur G. Peuchen of Toronto spent a couple of days in this city this week looking over the plant and timber limits of the Fernie Lumber Company, which are for sale. Colonel Peuchen owns the controlling interest in the McLaren Lumber company at Blairmore, having purchased the interests of Senator McLaren some years ago. He also represents other large financial interests and particularly in eastern Canada.

Colonel Peuchen also has had a notable military career in the great war and previous to that held a commission in the Queen's Own of Toronto. He gained considerable notoriety for himself upon the occasion of the sinking of the Titanic, upon which ill-fated vessel he was a passenger. On account of his ability as a yachtsman he was requested to take charge of one of the life boats and commanded the last life boat to be launched from the Titanic before she went down. He successfully piloted same until assistance arrived and the party was rescued. Upon his arrival at New York his interviews with representatives of the press caused sensational stories to be published regarding conditions as to safety and otherwise which prevailed on board prior to the disaster.

The Fernie Lumber company has been inoperative for some years past on account of the company having to go into liquidation during an acute period of financial stress, and although it comprises exceptionally valuable timber holdings and plant it requires a large amount of capital to take same over and operate, which has not been available since the beginning of the war.

Colonel Peuchen, with Judge Thompson and a party, left Friday by motor for Cranbrook, and from thence will journey to Premier lake, where the party will spend a few days in quest of the land-locked salmon with which this pool abounds.

Standing of City Football League

	PLAYED	WON	DRAWN	LOST	POINTS
G. W. V. A.	3	3	0	0	6
MICHEL	3	3	0	0	6
COAL CREEK	3	2	1	0	5
FERNLEA	4	0	1	3	1
TEAMSTERS	4	1	0	3	2
F. A. A. C.	4	0	0	4	0

Paramount Program
Perfect Projection
Grand Concert Orchestra

THE GRAND

Where Everybody Goes
The Coolest Place
In Town

Direction Harry M. Eccles

To-day and To-morrow G. W. Griffith "THE GREAT LOVE"

Program for Week, Commencing Monday, May 26

This, we believe, is the largest and most elaborate program ever shown in the city

Monday and Tuesday, May 26 and 27

Jack Pickford in

'HUCK and TOM'

or the adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain

Mrs. Pickford, who always keeps in close touch with the work of her famous children, said: "The role of Tom Sawyer is one that I believe fits Jack as no other could for all his life--even until recently, for when travelling or awaiting his turn before the camera, Jack has had a habit of reading 'Tom Sawyer.' The episode of the cat and the painkiller he has already worked out once at our home in Toronto when he administered Sloan's liniment to Mary's pet cat."

Wednesday and Thursday, May 28 and 29

Cecil B. Demille presents his most elaborate and spectacular workmanship in the moving pictures--eight reels

'Joan the Woman'

WITH

Jeraldine Farrar and Wallace Reid

and 21 other moving picture stars

This is one of the most elaborate pictures that this master producer has produced.

also Paramount Mack Sennett Comedy

'The Sensational Sneak'

Slight advance in prices: Adults 35c. Kiddies 15c.

Friday and Saturday, May 30 and 31

The Largest Program Ever Shown In Fernie

The Imperial Film Company of Calgary present the first photo-speaking play ever produced on this continent. An after the war problem with Zip.

'Shell Shocked'

featuring Sergeant Joe Atherton, C.E.F.

"SHELL SHOCKED" is a pleasing departure from the hitherto silent drama that will strongly appeal to you. The innermost thoughts are expressed by the "living screen artist." No sub-titles are used as in other photo-plays. The screen is undisturbed by reading matter, as the words of the play are actually spoken by a talented elocutionist.

"SHELL SHOCKED" is a dramatic gem, written and acted by a returned soldier who lives the life of the character at every performance. The author-actor has leaped at once into the foremost ranks of the stars of filmdom, and as he interprets his own writings, a true conception of the character he portrays will be thus obtained.

ON THE SAME PROGRAM

The Calgary G.W.V.A. Motion Pictures of

'$2,000 Bonus Scheme'

For Returned Soldiers. You Can't Afford To Miss This

ALSO

THOS. A. INCE presents

Charles Ray in

'The Claws of The Hun'

SUPPORTED BY OUR PRETTY FERNIE GIRL, MISS JEAN NOVAK

LAST SEEN HERE WITH WM. S. HART IN "THE TIGER MAN"

They wouldn't let him go to France so he started a war of his Own at home.

AND

Paramount Mack Sennett Comedy entitled

'Smothered Love' completing 11 reel program

ALL SEATS RESERVED AND ON SALE MONDAY, MAY 26TH

EVENINGS Adults 75c. & 50c. Kiddies 25c.

MATINEE " 50c. " 15c.

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

industrial dominion of the world.

Bourgeois society proved itself unfit to direct the destiny of the world. It broke down of its own hideous evils. It mocked humanity and raped civilization. Capitalism organized the courage and enthusiasm of men for systematic destruction; it transmuted the patient suffering of the women and the tears of the children into the profits of the profiteers; it built a terrible bridge with the bodies of the dead soldiers, upon which to march to power. The evil and the oppression, the misery and the degradation of the old order culminated in a terrible and unprecedented scourge of humanity.

The old order broke down. Life and love and peace, which it had crushed, flared up in the action of the proletariat for the Revolution.....

The Peace Conference met. It met to patch things up. Its real task was not to impose terms upon Germany, but to prevent the complete collapse of bourgeois society and to crush the proletarian revolution. The Peace Conference failed miserably in its task. The old order is breaking down. And, through the smoke and the fires of Revolution; is appearing the promise and the glory of the new order of Communist Socialism. It will conquer! Then shall life and love and peace come into their own.

The A. F. of -ell

In an editorial on the Seattle strike, in the March American Federationist, official organ of the Gomper-sized A. F. of L., the Stone Age mind reveals itself. It says:

> It must be freely conceded that during the war-period in many instances the workers were compelled to accept wages which were insufficient and inadequate to meet the increased price charged for food, clothing, fuel, shelter, etc. It is likewise a recognized fact that the workers did not take advantage of the nation's needs; that in the greater number of instances the workers maintained industrial peace and gave practically uninterrupted service to our government when the war was in progress, while the profiteers were reaping an unprecedented harvest.

What an indictment of the A. F. of L., out of the mouths of its own spokesmen! This is a picture of labor betrayed, while the profiteers fattened upon labor; a picture of labor shackled by its own organization, rendered helpless while Capital wrecked its will upon it.

The Sleeping Giant Is Awakening

General Mannerheim, former general of the Czar's army and suppressor of the red revolution in Finland, was recently "officially" invited to visit the Kings of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Mannerheim is known to the propertied classes as "the coming man"; to the working classes he is known as "the butcher" and "the hangman." He is accredited with forming a "strong" government in Finland, but even "the London Times"—conservative paper—finds it somewhat too strong. Their Stockholm correspondent wrote that the Allies could not possibly permit things t continue as they were in Finland. He pointed out that whereas the "Red Terror," which accompanied the workers revolution in Finland had cost 1,000 lives. General Mannerheim's "White Terror" had cost to date 30,000, with details that dare not be put into print.

Hence the arrival of this hangman Mannerheim in Sweden and Denmark resulted in an uprising of the working classes. To Sweden in due time, came Mannerheim in his private yacht. The Socialists issued a call for a general strike which was responded to in several large factories. Thousands of workman were on hand to "welcome" Mannerheim on his arrival. Riots ensued. Police, spies, soldiers, mounted police and plain clothes men were everywhere. There was booings and cat-calls, surgings of humanity, eddies of combat, charges by the police, panics and arrests. All afternoon the turmoil continued.

The crowd surged to the police station to liberate the prisoners. It broke in the doors. Dragoons charged. Machine guns appeared. The crowd retreated. All night the police and soldiery were busy clearing the highways, charging mobs, and even breaking up street corner groups of disputants.

In Norway the Socialist Party definitely predicted that Mannerheim would not be allowed to come to Norway. The party executive committee laid plans for a general strike and demonstration in the event of the proposed visit. The party organ, "Social-Demokraten" published these plans in black-faced type from day to day.

A bourgais paper published the report that the Norwegian legation had privately suggested to Mannerheim that it might be as well for him to change his mind and decline Norway's invitation.

About this time the Electrical Workers Union met and passed a resolution. Herein it was set forth that in the event of Mannerheim entering the City, the union would cease work. Electric power and light would be totally cut off; the city would be dark and motionless. And, added the resolution, if serious consequences resulted, the electrical workers would be in nowise responsible. The next morning came the announcement that Mannerheim had a severe cold and chills with high fever and would have to cancel his projected visit.

We feel sure that the cold he had was that of cold feet but the lesson to be derived from this is that the hand of labor refused to function if its voice was unheeded. Labor did not resolute, but stated that "the butcher" of the working people in Finland would not be tolerated in Norway and took action to prevent his arrival. They accomplished what they demanded by their united effort and refusal to turn the wheels of industry.

Appeal For Help of Vladivostock Unions

SAN FRANCISCO.—(By mail).—An appeal from the labor organizations of Vladivostok to the working men and working women of the United States has been brought in by courier. Since labor unions are outlawed and illegal under Kolshak, the monarchist dictator, the appeal is made under the Workingmen's Red Cross.

The letter follows:

"Workmen's Red Cross, Central Committee, Labor Unions, City, Vladivostok.—To All the Workingmen and Working Women of U. S. A.:

Comrades—

"After a forceful invasion and overthrow of the soviet government by the Allies and under the false pretences of the Checho-Slovaks and the Russian capitalists in the city of Vladivostok and all over Siberia, began oppression of the Russian working class.

Thousands upon thousands of working people, peasants and also the student class, were shot. In one of the cities named Chabarovsk, having a population of about 70,000 people, 1,200 people were shot and slain by the Japanese and Cossacks. Thousands were killed in the city of Krasnoyarsk with the help of the White Guard of Russians and also with the help of the Italian regiments. English regiments have also participated in massacring and suppressing tens of thousands of revolting peasants. Every day there was need for new cemeteries; thousands of other comrades were thrown into jail and at present are rotting there without any charges. Their wives and children are suffering from hunger and cold because they have no means of assistance except from the workingmen's organizations, which are in existence illegally. However, the need is very great, and the Russian organizations can be of little assistance with their meager means. Furthermore, very many factories are closed, and the workers are unemployed.

"In this needy hour, when a part of the Russian workingmen and peasants are strangled between the cries of international capitalists, while the part on the other side of the Urals (in European Russia) is bleeding to death from the uneven struggle with the enemies on all sides, in this hour we are turning to you with the following demands:

"Protest against the organized killing of your brothers.

"Demand the withdrawal of American and Allied troops from Russia.

"Answer the call of tens of thousands imprisoned, and still the cries of orphans, children and families, with brotherly help. Lighten their sufferings.

"With comradely regards, representative of the Red Cross for Russian Workingmen and the Central Committee of Labor Unions, City, Vladivostok."

SEATTLE UNION RECORD.

New Aggression Against Russia

The twistings of a snake are straight lines in comparison with the twistings of the Peace Conference in Paris concerning the "Russian problem." This "problem" of course, is simply what should be done—or can be done—to crush Soviet Russia, that realization in life of Socialist theory and practice, that menace to international Capitalism.

They tried invasion—but it didn't work: too many troops are required, and they are "corrupted" by revolutionary Bolshevik propaganda.

They tried to use the former "oppressed peoples" of the Ukraine, Poland and the Baltic Provinces, whom they were to "liberate," to crush the Bolsheviki, but it did not work.

They tried to use the former German army against Soviet Russia, but the German imperialists had their own Bolshevism to deal with.

Intrigue and fair words, cunning and beautiful promises, treachery and expressions of friendship—all these have been tried: but they haven't worked.

So now they decide to continue their old policy of starving the Russian people and the Russian Revolution. They are to continue financing and feeding counter-revolutionists; they are going to recognize the "Omsk Government" and provide it with munitions and food, while the barbarous blockade of Russia continues—this is the policy they are forced into, the policy of the skulking murderer of women and children. This is Capitalism! This is the Peace Conference!

No! This crime against the new civilization, against a revolutionary people must not be allowed. Capitalism is exposing itself in all its sinister horror. It scruples at nothing to accomplish its savage purposes. Nothing short of proletarian action, of mass pressure upon the imperialistic governments, of the world revolution will help the Russian people and preserve the Russian Revolution for all peoples and for all time.

Gems From Lenin

Civil war is civil war. It writes its own laws. It is like this: Either the proletariat governs or capital rules. There is no other alternative. There are some who are not pleased with our dictatorship. I say to them, "Go to Siberia and see if the dictatorship is better there. We will willingly place transportation at your disposal."

The idea of annihilating Capitalism without civil war is Utopian. You undoubtedly know that the number of millionaires in Norway has been multiplied by ten during the war. Do you believe that the Norwegian millionaires, just because of arguments, will capitulate without the blow of the sword?

Or maybe you can tell me why ten or twelve million people were killed in the world war? "War until victory," was written on Kerensky's banners. "War until victory over the bourgeoise" is the workers' revision of this slogan. And there you have it all.

Arming the proletariat—this we must teach, and the disarming of the bourgeoisie. Give up the disarmament program, advise Zeth Hoglund, a Swedish Socialist, in 1910. His opinion was different from mine. Now he certainly must agree with me.

In my message to the National Commune on March 10, I said that as the time passes and the majority becomes assured of its power, then can we raise the question of general suffrage before the Soviet. **We must keep the dictatorship in order to be able to control the bourgeoisie.**

Russia says to the workers and to the right-minded people of the whole world:

"Come with us toward the new life, whose creation we work for without sparing ourselves and without sparing anybody or anything! Erring and suffering in the great joy of labor and in the burning hope of progress, we leave to the honest judgment of history all our deeds. Come with us to the battle against the ancient order, to work for new forms of life! Forth to life's freedom and beauty!"—Maxim Gorky.

O. B. U. EPIDEMIC SWEEPING CANADA

Hamilton, Ont., May 20.—The one big union idea is rapidly gaining ground. Already there is a large local, organizing and rapidly gaining momentum in Hamilton.

The movement was launched in February in order to organize primarily the unskilled and some skilled workers, but when the clarion call was sounded at Calgary for adopting the O. B. U. scheme in Canada, several very active members of the orthodox labor unions interviewed the president of the local. The result was that the General Workers' Union was converted into a "functional big union."

Every worker of brain and brawn is eligible for membership, whether he now be a union or non-union person. Those who are members of existing unions pay the same dues, but are pledged to keep aloft the "fiery cross" of industrialism in their own craft unions.

To prove the mass nature of this new movement it is but necessary to state the following fact: Locals are already in existence in Kitchener, St. Catherines, Niagara Falls (Ont.), Guelph and Toronto.

—o—

MISTAKES

When a plumber makes a mistake, he charges time for it. When a lawyer makes a mistake, it's just what he wanted. When a carpenter makes a mistake, it's just what he expected, because the chances are ten to one he never learned his business. When an electrician makes a mistake, he blames it on induction, because nobody knows what that is. When a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it. When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land. When a preacher makes a mistake, nobody knows the difference.

But a PRINTER—he is different; he has to be careful, he cannot turn his mistakes into profit or blame them on a profession, he must do the job over.

You've got to go some to be a REAL PRINTER.—With compliments to The Federation Bulletin.

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The District Ledger

JOB PRINTING

The District Ledger has one of the finest equipments in the Canadian West for the production of high class printing.

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We have a fine selection of papers and envelopes and will be pleased to submit samples and prices

THE DISTRICT LEDGER

P. O. Box 380 **Phone No. 9**

MICHEL NOTES

The football game between Michel and the Fernie Teamsters resulted in four nothing in favor of Michel. It was the best game that has been played in Michel this season. The lady boosters of the Teamsters club are to be complimented. Several of the Michel players were so uncomfortable under the fire of those same boosters that they could not play at all. This may account for the score. We believe it did.

When are the drivers going to enjoy the ship ride. It is now a month ago since Manager Wilson promised to get the stables fixed on the hill so that the drivers dispute would be settled and such arrangement would also adjust the trouble with the barnmen. The end of April is now gone by, and still no adjustment. We are wondering if it is worth while accepting promises as a means of settling our many grievances.

Another grand reception dance was held in the Kootenay hotel to celebrate the home-coming of J. Declara and F. Matuissa. The music was admitted to be good and we hope to see the Fernie orchestra coming along oftener. In addition to the fine attendance by the Michelites there were quite a number who journeyed down from Fernie.

Mrs. T. Guest and family arrived in town on Sunday last after having enjoyed a fine voyage from the Old Country. Tom is not half as cranky now as he used to be. It is very pleasing to again see the old faces of the past, which will have a tendency to lighten up this much darkened burg in the future.

The voting which took place here on the question of accepting or rejecting Order No. 124 was almost unanimous in rejecting the order. The figures were 295 to reject and 28 to accept. Spoiled ballots, 2. It is very gratifying to notice the solidarity shown by the workers at this stage of the game, when bacon is selling at 85c. per pound, because if the workers stay together there may yet be a chance to get an increase all round that will enable us to buy a little of this smoked hog.

The baseballers are now getting busy in promoting the great game of baseball, and we are sure to see some very exciting games in the near future. We trust that the dance and supper held in the Trites-Wood Hall, Natal, will prove a success, as it is necessary to secure a little fund to make a successful season.

GLADSTONE LOCAL NOTES

Gladstone Local Union on Friday last took their vote against Order No. 124, the following being the result:

Against the Order	365
For	167
Spoilt	5

Although we show 167 against we do not think it is hardly correct. The ballot could have been worded a whole lot plainer than it was. The easier the better.

Watch out you dwellers in the Annex. She's coming! The Coal company has got lots of old cabling up at the mines. We would advise that you get some and fasten on to your property. Half the road against McDougall's has started on its trip to the coast.

What might have terminated in a very serious motor accident occurred last Sunday morning at Cocato. W. Hines and his family were on a fishing trip and when opposite the school at that place, large dog ran in front of the car, with the result that while Mr. Hines endeavored to spare the canine's life he placed himself in jeopardy, his car overturning and his removal to the hospital being necessary. Mr. Hines had a foot badly crushed and his wife was slightly cut about the face, but the five children who were with them, fortunately escaped with very slight injuries. The car was somewhat damaged.

A small fire occurred at the north end of the city near Dave Gash's residence about 9.20 a.m. Wednesday morning. Not much damage was done. The origin of the fire is not stated. The fire brigade answered the call promptly.

We fail to see what Bro. Wallace of the Free Press means in connection with some one calling out: "Look at that bunch of I. W. W.'s." If he wishes to infer that the words were not used, he is wrong and the only course for us to do is to bring the person up who made the remark. The miners are in no way vindictive and were willing to let the matter go as she looked, but half the truth forces those who are interested to tell the other truth. Join the ONE BIG UNION, John.

We would suggest, Mr. Editor, that meetings be held in town for ladies, gentlemen and children of both sexes, for the purpose of teaching the different class of biology, physiology, sexology, for it is only by education the genus homo, the super animal, what he is, and what he is not, that you can hope to eradicate this terrible disease from the human family, which if not quelled must in the end wipe the whole of the human race from this planet.

BRULE NOTES

Brule miners came out on May 2nd for the enforcement of the agreement they are laboring under and which has been repeatedly and flagrantly broken by the company. Only a short time ago the men were out three days over a dispute on lagging in counter entries. The agreement provides 30 cents per yard for the work, which the company saw fit not to pay. It was argued by Tom Davis, the superintendent, that we did not savey the agreement, but alas, these damned foreigners must have learned to read lately, for it was found that they understood the agreement better than Davis, for the case was settled in their favor.

At present we have the same grievance up again, with the exception that it is over rooms and angles. The agreement provides for thirty cents per yard on these places, too, that is for lagging over the customary amount, to keep timber from swinging. Two or three prices will accomplish this and any logging in excess of this amount is supposed to be paid the aforementioned rate. Superintendent Davis explains that he wont pay unless lagging is done "skin tight," as he calls it, but the agreement does not mention skintight. I may mention here that a miner could not think of logging a piece of skintight for 30 cents a yard, because it takes him from two hours upward to four to do so and would net him 60 cents. So it is easily seen what was meant by inserting 30 cents per yard into the agreement. The next grievance is over excessive timber and angles. The limit of dimensions on angle timbering is set at eight inches. Anything over the fixed limit, according to the agreement, is considered special timber, to be paid 25c for each additional inch. Old Tom agrees that timber of bigger size than eight inches should not go up in angles, but when asked if he would pay for those gone up already, he sighs and says: "No boys, we can't." Does not that assimilate a boy who admits that he has been naughty but won't be good? Another grievance is over the cubic measurement which has been gradually installed in Brule mines, and which has already robbed the miners here of thousands of dollars. The agreement does not mention cubic measure at all. All rates are based upon tonnage. This grievance is really the most contentious one and may prove to be of vital interest to miners who slave under the same conditions. From time to time men have kicked and claimed that they did not get the right measurement. The committee has on several occasions been in the mine measuring places themselves, but still the men could not get the tonnage which they were accustomed to on similar work, when coal was weighed.

The company operated the mines, so that it became almost impossible to have any coal weighed. Why, will be seen before I am through.

Martin Wall claims that it was a move to get him out of the weigh box. True, they tried that too, but their real and main object was dollars and cents. But Brule mines got an inspiration ,which came not from the Lord, Frank Hayes, or Dave Rees. It came from Joe Swindle and was promptly put into execution by the president—not of the U. S. A.—but of Brule Miners' Union. Poor president got a bawling out from the whisler for bringing up such rot. Here now is the result of the inspiration: The committee was sent to the mine to carefully cut out and weigh a solid cubic foot of coal. Result: 104 pounds one cubic foot. One cubic yard 104x27-2808 pounds. Companies weight one cubic yard, 2240 pounds. Men robbed on every cubic yard 568 pounds. Rates are 73c. and 85c. per ton. Loss to men 18c. on 73c. rate; 21c. on 85c. rate per cubic yard. This is what Brule miners got for giving the boss a little rope at first until finally that rope is almost choking them. But it is never too late. And old Tom, our beloved superintendent, claims: "You boys are looking for trouble." Can anyone blame them. Armstrong wires: "Understand men are out, contrary to law and agreement." Of course the slave is always doing things contrary to law, because laws are not made for him, but against him.

MANSIONS FINEST, HOVELS WORST.

(By Richard Spillane, in the Vancouver Sun).

The United States is the richest nation of the earth, yet in many cities the bulk of the population is herded like cattle in pens, and those whose business it should be to ameliorate these conditions do not view them with sympathy or understanding. In New York there are 102,000 structures officially classified as tenements and in which more than 4,000,000 of the 6,000,000 inhabitants dwell. Many of these buildings are unspeakably foul. Many of the dwellers are naturally careless and slovenly, but little or no effort is made to lift them from their squalor. It is the same in factory towns and mining towns. To a decided degree owners of the dwellings and the municipal authorities are responsible.

The bulk of nearly all cities' tenement population is foreign born. These people see in their squalid surroundings here little better than they had abroad. They find few persons with appreciation or understanding of their troubles. They are unable to rectify what is wrong, so they charge it all against the rich and the powerful. Their employer is to them the representative of this body that opposes them and when food prices rise and rents rise and everything else advances and their wives drill into their ears night after night how much this costs and that costs, their only recourse as they see it is to make the boss pay more to them.

America has the finest mansions and the worst hovels of any prosperous country of the world. The genius of the architect and the skill of the builder are utilized in creating the wonderful structures we have in towering piles as temples of business. There is nothing on earth to compare with them. But the tenements of the cities, the shacks of mill towns, they are a disgrace to civilization. What they cost in reduced production through the dissatisfaction of labor expressed in indifferent work or in strike or agitation for strike or through ill health and death of children, never can be measured.

Strikes rarely root in cleanly places. Bolshevism, never.

DOCTOR WANTED

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

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

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Box 185 DELIA, ALBERTA

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

SUMMER WOOD

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

No. 1 Tamarack $3.00 per rick

Also big stock of good summer wood at $2.50 per rick. Order at once before it starts to rain and get wet.
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Several numbers suitable for the average figure in medium weight. Corsets, back lace style.

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Comprising an assortment of various makes and colors
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Good quality Taffeta Ribbons, that will stand up. In a wide range of shades.

New Slip-On Veils for Motoring, Golfing and General Outing wear 25c. to 60c.

From the plain Mesh Veil to the More Novel Embroidered Style.

Outing Apparel for Men And Boys Who Want Comfort and Service

Our Outing Suits made of Khaki and Grey Drill will appeal to the most particular men. They are well tailored in norfolk style, very smart and durable.

Boys Khaki Shirts and Pants to match is the correct thing to put on your boy for hot weather wear.

See us for boys cotton sweaters in all shades and sizes.

Summer Underwear

We will be pleased to show you our extensive range of summer underwear for both men and boys in both two-piece and combination styles, comprising: Mesh, Babbriggan, Dimity and Porous knit

GROCERY SPECIALS

FRIDAY AND MONDAY SPECIALS

Okanagan White Beans, 3 lbs. for	25
Libby's Apricots, 1 lb. tin	25
Pears, 1 lb. tin	25
Sweet Prunes, 2 1-2 lbs.	35
Sauer Kraut, 2 1-2 lbs.	25
Lochard Plums, 2s, 2 tins	45
New Pack Valencia Oranges, per doz.	40c. to 75c
Fancy Table Apples, 2 lbs. for	25
Large Manchurian Walnuts, per lb.	40
Old Tyme Syrup, per bottle	40

Picnic and Holiday Supplies

Pioneer Coffee and Milk, per tin	20c and 35c
Sunnyside Coffee, per jar	40
Soft Drinks, Pints, per doz.	1.10
Rosses' Lime Juice, per bottle	35
Bloater Paste, per jar	30
Scout Sardines, 2 tins	25
Sockeye Salmon, 1-2s, per tin	25
Guava Jelly, per pot	25
Dried Beef, tins	25
Irish Stew, tins	[illegible]
Cambridge Sausage, 1 lb. tin	50
Potted Meats, assorted, small, 2 for	25
Veno's Hop Cure, 1-2 oz.	35
Lunch Olives, 5 oz. 15c., 9 oz. 25c., 16 oz.	40
Heinz Baked Beans, small, 2 for	35
Clark's Baked Beans, pint size 10c., quart size 2 for	25

Swifts Premium Cooked Meats, Hams And Bacons Are The Best

A special demonstration of Swift's Pure Food Products will [illegible]

Household Eats of all kinds to be had. One hundred different varieties to choose from. Do not overlook visiting this department.

The TRITES-WOOD Co., Ltd.

Branches at Fernie, Michel, Natal and Coal Creek

NEW RECORDS

Results secured during the past year re-affirm the position of the Sun Life of Canada as the **largest life assurance organization of the Dominion.**

Fair-dealing and progressive business methods have given it leadership in annual New Business, Total Business in Force, Assets, Surplus Earnings, Net Surplus, Total Income, Premium Income and Payments to Policyholders.

M. A. KASTNER
AGENT

FERNIE NEWS

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

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

Cradle Roll on Wednesday.—The United Church Cradle Roll which had to be postponed last month will be held next Wednesday afternoon.

Lumberman in Town.—A. K. Leitch, president of the East Kootenay Lumber company, at Jaffray, accompanied by Mrs. Leitch and children, is in the city this week on business connected with the lumber industry.

Trouble Man Here.—J. Rush Adamson, superintendent of construction and "trouble" man of the Kootenay Telephone Lines, Limited, is in the city on business connected with his firm.

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

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

Dance on June 10th.—The ladies of the F. A. A. C. Club will hold a social hall. This being the first attempt on dance on June 10th in Hawthorne's the part of this club to hold a social function, more than the usual interest is attached to its significance. Special music and a whale of a time is promised.

Will Open Office in Cranbrook.—The B. C. Loggers' Union have made Cranbrook the central point for their organization in the interior, and will immediately open up offices in that city. S. J. Hartnell, district organizer, has made arrangements for the placing of a competent man in charge of the Cranbrook end of the business. The Cranbrook local gets away to a good start, having some three hundred members already on their list. The membership has passed the five thousand mark.

Fire Brigade Makes Quick Run.—An alarm of fire was turned in from number 24 Tuesday forenoon which caused the fire brigade a long run. A four-year-old boy had set fire to hay in a stable belonging to Joe Kizmir, and before the firemen could reach it, the little building was pretty well gutted, but prompt action saved a house near by from damage. There was no insurance on the stable and the damage will amount to about $150.00. It is impossible to tell how Joe McDougall got out of the Hose house in time to catch the fire wagon before it left the fire hall; but whether he crawled through the wire caging or jumped over the top does not matter, for he got there just the same. No wonder Joe makes good too running the bases at the ball grounds. If he has such practice as that of Tuesday morning he will keep well tuned up. As the three grays ran down Pellatt avenue Jimmie McNicholas was crossing the street in that new, yellow truck with a load of groceries. He jumped off the truck, took a running jump and swung onto the fire wagon as it passed by with the crews at full gallop. It was a good stunt, and Jimmie was in at the fire.

For Sale or Rent.—Property known as the W. Jackson property, Dalton avenue. This place will be sold cheap. Address Box 380, Ledger office. 41

TO RENT.—Small house with electric light and water. Apply 12 Howland avenue. Price $10.00 per month. 41.4t*

The Mooney Strike.—The result of the Mooney General Strike vote, taken by Star Mine Local, No. 3576, at Aerial, Alta., on May 12th, resulted as follows: In favor of a general strike on July 40; against, 0.

Locating an Air Line.—A guy down at the coast is to make an air flight through the Crow's Nest Pass as soon as the Crow's Nest Pass Automobile Association can have a man go up and stake out a clear route.—Blairmore Enterprise.

G. W. V. A. Ball.—The local branch of the G. W. V. A. will hold their first annual ball on the evening of the 23rd in Victoria hall. A large number of outside people will be in attendance and everything is in readiness for the big event. Special music has been provided for.

The Cranbrook Case.—The Camp Worker, the journal of the B. C. Loggers' Union, says in its last issue: "The Cranbrook matter is still sub judice, but it looks as if a general settlement with the self-constituted "Champions of Law and Order" throughout the province were in sight for they find that they have, this time, shot over the mark.

O. B. U. Contributions—The following are contributions to help in the work of the ONE BIG UNION, acknowledgment of which is made by Secretary Midgley: B. Zinda, Strome, Alta., $1.00; L. Grassi, Canmore, Alta., $1.00; Mrs. Ella Janelko, Nordegg, Alberta, $1.00; Harry Pawluk, Alta., $1.00.

Death of Only Child.—The three months old infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Kirkpatrick, died early Sunday evening after a few days of sickness from bronchitis. The funeral took place from the Kirkpatrick home Tuesday afternoon, Rev. E. Heywood conducting a short religious ceremony at the home. The little casket was covered with a wealth of flowers, the tribute of friends of the family.

Fernie's New Chief of Police.—Provincial Constable Joseph Boardman, stationed for a long time at Coal Creek, and well known here and throughout the Pass, has received the appointment of chief of police of Fernie, to take the place of Chief Welsby, who has resigned. Chief Boardman will assume the duties of his new office on the first of June, and Ex-Chief Welsby will leave Fernie for Newark, N. J., where he goes to join a brother in business.

High Water.—The Elk river is on the steady rise. On the 19th the water stood at 4 feet, eight inches at the Elk Lumber Company's gauge. At eight p. m. it had reached the five foot mark. At eight a.m. on the 20th it stood at the six foot mark, and at five p.m. it was six feet two inches. On the 21st it had reached six feet and nine inches. Yesterday, the 22nd, it climbed to seven feet two inches and was still rising at 8 a. m. The east half of the falsework on the west span of the new trestle went down stream Monday night, thus cutting the center pier from the west end work and rendering difficult the carrying on of work on that span. The permanent span at the east end is in place and no danger of its being damaged is apprehended

A Great Week.—The big program for next week at the Grand theatre appears on another page. Such a collection of high-class productions of the picture world has never before been presented to a Fernie audience and there should be bumper houses at each performance as an expression of appreciation.

Enquiry to Begin Shortly.—Last week Minister of Mines Sloan wrote to A. S. Wells, secretary of the B. C. Federation of Labor, informing him that the enquiry into the Coal Creek disaster, recently promised by his department, would be commenced shortly and steps were being taken to arrange the personnel of the commission.

"The Son of Tarzan."—Our new serial which was to have been commenced this week is unavoidably delayed. The plates for the story left Toronto nearly two weeks ago and we are of the opinion that they are in one of the many cars which are having difficulty in rolling past Winnipeg.

Sunday Night's Meeting.—We have a verbatim report of the meeting in the Isis theater on Sunday evening last which is too lengthy to be put in type in time for this issue but which will be published next week. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and in order to discover some way of combating the appalling conditions revealed in Fernie a committee of seven was appointed: Mrs. A. Cummings, Edward Hesketh, G. G. Henderson, Dr. Garner, R. S. Phillips, Mrs. William Marshall, Mrs. Robert Duthie. A resolution was also passed that an appeal should be made for an order-in-council that all venereal diseases be reported and that persons infected should be penalized for concealment.

K. of P. Will Hear Report.—Daniel Alton has returned from Vancouver where he attended the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias. On Tuesday evening next he is to give his report and it is requested that every K. P. in Fernie make an effort to be present as in addition to Delegate Alton's report there will be other business if importance.

More Men Return.—On Thursday evening five more Fernie men arrived from the discharge depot at Revelstoke whence they were taken after their arival in Halifax on the Celtic. The five were: William Reed, Coal Creek; James M. Ferguson, Coal Creek; James Rogers, West Fernie; Joseph Knowles, Fernie; Tony Collins, Fernie. They have all had a full share of active service and are delighted to get back home. On the Arrowhead steamer coming toward Kootenay Landing the best looking man of the group discovered a celluloid hair fastener while searching his tunic pocket for a match. His companions were shocked but the finder of the article persisted in the declaration that it had been placed surreptitiously for the only persons of the opposite sex to whom he had spoken in the whole campaign were a couple of Salvation Army lasses and two old ladies of the Mission workers.

FERNIE WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED

Holiday Seekers Going to Cranbrook for the 24th—Special Train Service

Everything is in readiness for the 24th of May celebration at Cranbrook. A large number of Fernieites have signified their intention of taking part in the celebration, including a representative number of veterans, who will participate in the big parade, a feature of the occasion. A number will leave by motor car in the early hours of the morning, some thirty-five cars expecting to leave.

Arrangements have been made for the running of a special train from Fernie, which will leave here at 7.1[illegible] on the morning of the 24th and will arrive in Cranbrook at 9.35, returning will leave Cranbrook at 1 a.m. Sunday morning and arrive in Fernie at 3.25. The round trip fare is $4.65.

FERNIE GIRL MISS JANE NOVAK IN NEW ROLE AT GRAND FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Jane Novak, formerly of Fernie, who has appeared as Wm. S. Hart's leading woman in numerous Artcraft pictures, is seen in support of Charles Ray in his newest picture, "The Claim of the Hun," which will be the attraction at the Grand theatre on May 30th and 31st next. Miss Novak is pretty, talented, and ideally adapted to the requirements of the new role allotted her.

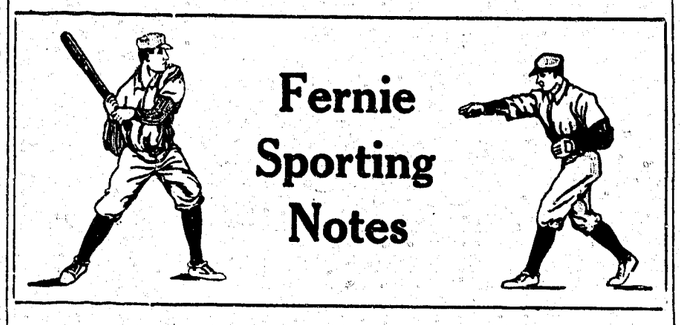
BEFORE

You Go Elsewhere To Purchase

See What HADDAD'S Specials Are

The enion Storein The Union Building

Kids, Don't Fail to See This Monday and Tuesday, at the Grand



LAST FRIDAY'S GAME BETWEEN THE F. A. A. C's AND HULA HULAS

The first league contest game in the Fernie Baseball League was played Friday evening on the new grounds, dedicated by the Old Timers and the F. A. A. C. clubs in an exhibition game played Wednesday evening, but, owing to rain the game had to be called at the end of the sixth inning, with a tally of 9—6 in favor of the victors in Wednesday's game.

Kastner umpired, and the F. A. A. C.'s went to the bat. The first inning was barren of results for the batters and the Hula Hulas took their first turn at batting Dufour's offers, which were a choice selection, he having high balls, low balls, spit balls and moth balls. The Hulas scored the first run of the game.

Robertson, the pitcher for the Hula Hula boys proved a steady pitcher, not too easy for the F. A. A. C.'s, and was well supported by Bain behind the plate—the home plate—but the F. A. A. C.'s succeeded in scoring twice before they lost three men.

In the second innings, the F. A. A. C.'s were unable to beat their first score by two, and the Hula Hulas piled up one more, keeping honors even.

Third time at bat the F. A. A. C.'s could make but one tally off Robertson, while the Hula Hulas made three runs off Dufour

Fourth inning: The F. A. A. C.'s got in some good batting and made three runs.

The Hula Hulas failed again to score.

The fifth inning was featureless for both sides on the tally sheet, both sides going out in one, two, three, order.

Quilman, a new pitcher for the F. A. A. C.'s, did the twirling in the fifth and sixth for the F. A. A. C.'s, and proved rather a puzzler for the Hula Hulas, although he was a little wild in the first effort, hitting a man and letting one to first base on balls. The F. A. A. C.'s scored three runs in the first half of the sixth, and when the Hula Hulas went out in one, two, three order, Umpire Kastner called the game on account of rain.

The score by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
F. A. A. C's	0	2	1	3	0	3	—9
Hula Hulas	1	3	1	1	0	0	—6

At bat F. A. A. C's 35; Hula Hulas, 29

One base hits: F. A. A. C's, 7; Hula Hulas, 6.

Stolen bases: F. A. A. C's, C. Colton, 2; Anderson, 1.

Puts outs: F. A. A. C's, Wilson, 1; Glover, 1; Anderson, 8; Sofka, 1; Quilman, 1.

Stolen bases: Hula Hulas, E. Colton, 3; Dunlop, 1; Biggs, 2; Bain, 1; Robertson, 2.

Errors: F. A. A. C's, 3; Hula Hulas, 5.

Features of the game:

E. Colton gathered in a beautiful sky-scraper in right field from Bain's bat and stopped a dangerous chance on the tally sheet.

Ricketts, at first base, made an error by trying to hold a rather high throw with one hand.

Campbell, in trying to dodge a wild ball from Quilman, got his bat in the way of the ball and got first base.

Robertson proved a steady pitcher and bids fair to be one of the best twirlers in the local league.

[illegible] for the season his control was a little erratic and he let a man to first base by hitting him a hard one on the arm.

Dufour, the new pitcher for the F. A. A. C's, south paw, was also a little wild the first time on the mound but showed decided improvement in the last inning, throwing a swift ball, hard to locate.

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

SCHEDULE

May 16th—Hulas vs. F. A. A. C.'s.
May 21st—Hulas vs. Old Timers.
May 23rd.—Old Timers vs. F. A. A. C.'s.
May 28th.—F. A. A. C.'s vs. Hulas.
May 30th—Old Timers vs. Hulas.
June 4th—Old Timers vs. F. A. A. C.'s.
June 6th.—Hulas vs. F. A. A. C.'s.
June 11th—Hulas vs. Old Timers.
June 13th.—Old Timers vs. F. A. A C.'s.
June 18th.—F. A. A. C.'s vs. Hulas.
June 20th.—Old Timers vs. Hulas.
June 25th.—F. A. A. C.'s vs. Old Timers.
June 27th.—F. A. A. C.'s vs. Hulas
July 2nd.—Old Timers vs. Hulas.
July 4th.—F. A. A. C.'s vs. Old Timers.

This schedule is subject to change as it is expected another team will enter the running, when ten games each will be played.

FERNIE TO HAVE TWO GAMES OF FOOTBALL TOMORROW

The 24th is going to be a regular football day. The Fernlea and Michel teams play at 2.30 o'clock and Coal Creek and the G. W. V. A. at six o'clock. The first game should prove a real good one, as Fernlea has signed on a few new players since their last game with Coal Creek and expect to make Michel travel at high speed to hold top place in the league. Fernlea played Coal Creek to a draw last game, one all, and with a better line-up now should make good on the 24th.

The game with the G. W. V. A. and Coal Creek is called for 4.30, will sure be a humdinger, for the shrapnel dodgers are out to win and keep even with Michel for first place, although Coal Creek are coming down with a strong team and the boys from across the pond will have to travel at top speed to make good. The football boys are asking everybody to turn out and boost for the boys of Fernie and help the good old game along. Come and boost for the shrapnel dodgers. A special invitation is extended to all the ladies. Get the habit. Be a booster.

MICHEL SPORTING NOTES

Items of Interest to the Sporting Fraternity in and Around Michel

In the last issue of The District Ledger an error appeared in the list of men who registered with the Michel Football Club. The corrected list is as follows: Jos. A. Watson, Hy. Brown James Yates, J. W. Holmes, Jos Travis, R. W. Ramshaw, R. Yates, J. D. Jenkins, S. Weaver, W. Dawe Jas. Guest, L. Krall, F. McKenzie, T. McGovern, H. Travis, T. Guest, T. Crew, A. Morgan, D. D. Thornton, Sam Stephenson and W. Jenkins

The game which was called off on Wednesday, May 14th, was played on Thursday, which proved another win for Michel of four goals to nil. Most of the game was played in the dark. The Fernie players did not arrive until half past seven, which is [illegible] for the commencement of play. If in [illegible] is to be maintained in the game different arrangements will have to be made. A good game, however, was played by the Teamsters, when a game of more than average play was demonstrated. The Teamsters could not get past the Michel half way line, in which Jas. Yates broke away and scored three goals and H. Travis shot in another for good measure. The last goal scored was a pretty piece of work. This downhearted the Teamsters.

The Michel players would like to know what is wrong with the Fernie team in the matter of leaving their home town to play in outside places. Michel would like to play in daylight and not in the moonlight.

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Saturday Matinee 2.30. Saturday Nights First Show at 7

Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24

EXTRA SPECIAL EXTRA SPECIAL

FLORENCE REED

in the great sensational photo-drama based on the play which ran for one solid year on Broadway

"To-Day"

by George Broadhurst and Abraham Schomer

Replete with sensational scenes, thrilling situations and tense moments, the picture is the kind that causes the spectator to grip his seat and hold his breath with expectancy.

RUTH ROLAND in the 14th chapter of **"Hands Up"**

"Do Husbands Deceive"-one reel comedy

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to the length of our program Friday and Saturday the first show will start at at seven o'clock both nights, second show at 9;15 o'clock

REGULAR PRICES REGULAR PRICES

Monday, May 26, One Day Only

EDITH ROBERTS in

"A Taste of Life"

A whimsical farce that will chase away the gloom

"The Woman In The Web"-chapter 4

One Reel Comedy

Tuesday Only, May 27

GLADYS LESLIE in

"Wild Primrose"

The story of a girl who worked miricales with the magic lamp of love

Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature

Wednesday and Thursday, May 28 and 29

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

in the society sensation

"The Talk of The Town"

Do you ever gossip? Do you ever talk about others? Do your neighbors talk about you? A direct wallop at parents who bring their children up to be prudes in the belief that it is for their benefit to be sweetly ignorant of the mysteries of life.

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

Special attention to Mail Orders.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

NOTICE

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

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

Trades Unionists

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

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

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