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The District Ledger

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300,000 Miners In Great Britain Lay Down Their Tools

WORKERS USE THEIR INDUSTRIAL FORCE TO CONVINCE THE GOVERNMENT THAT THEY ARE DETERMINED THAT THE PEOPLE SHALL OWN AND CONTROL THE COAL MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest news from Great Britain regarding the strike of the coal miners shows that sailors from warships have been sent to keep pumps going in many of the mines and for fear of the sailors being attacked by the miners troops have been despatched to all the mining districts.

The triple alliance of labor, which is composed of the railwaymen, transportation workers and miners, met in London behind closed doors and registered a vote of 217 to 11 against conscription, participation in Russian campaign and the intervention of military force in trade union disputes.

There is no doubt that Lloyd-George's government has met the most serious situation in domestic affairs that it has yet had to deal with, one which may bring to a focus all the labor discontent which has been accumulating since the armistice. The premier and the other ministers were serious-faced today; they were in conference for hours. David Lloyd George's genius hitherto has been shown in his ability for compromises. Now he is placed between two opposing forces whose interests are in direct opposition. The miners, who constitute the strongest organized labor body in the country, are determined upon the nationalization of the mines; the coal owners seem equally determined to maintain their property rights. Moreover, 300 members of the premier's coalition party in the commons have signed a strong protest against nationalization as a principle.

The majority of the newspapers display appreciation of, if not sympathy with the miners standpoint and say that the miners were given to understand that the government would adopt the report of the Sankey commission. This commission recommended partial nationalization a month ago, but the government has not yet taken steps to follow this recommendation.

LONDON, July 21.—As a protest against the increase of six shillings in the price of coal which came into effect today, following the refusal of the miners' federation to accept a compromise on the wage and other questions, thousands of miners in the Mansfield district of Nottinghamshire refused to go down into the pits this morning. The men in other districts are expected to do likewise, despite the recommendations by the federations in all districts that work be continued until the government settled the question of piece rates growing out of the increase in the coal price.

Some 200,000 miners likewise are out in Yorkshire for an increase in wages granted by South Yorkshire mine owners, subject to approval of the coalition tribunal. The West Yorkshire owners, however, withdrew from this agreement.

The strike is generally considered as very serious because the workers engaged in pumping and other labor essential to the safety of the mines, have joined the strikers. Heretofore such workers have been allowed to continue at their task during strikes.

Forty-five thousand miners also went on strike in the Derbyshire district as a protest against the increased price of coal.

Three mines in the Yorkshire district are flooded and 12 others are likely to be filled with water in a day or two, Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons, as a result of the pumpmen's strike. Some of the mines, he said, would be ruined. The government is sending men from the fleet to aid in pumping out the mines.

Mr. Lloyd George said the last 24 hours had witnessed grave and unprecedented developements in the miners' strike. He said the Yorkshire miners had called out the pumpmen and engineers, and that many mines in that district were suffering from the rising water and were threatened with destruction.

At 58 mines, he said, the necessary men were at work, but that in 85 mines pumping had been stopped entirely. Mine officials, he added, continued the pumping for thirty-five minutes after the men left.

A staggering blow has been struck the Sheffield industries by the strike in the Yorkshire coal fields, says a despatch in the Evening News from Sheffield today. Thousands of hands were thrown out of work this morning by the stoppage of the engineering works in Sheffield, which announced that on account of the shortage of coal will remained closed until the end of the stike. Before the end of the week it is feared that all the large works will be shut down, the advices add.

A large number of surface workers, and for extra pay for week-ends. A number of other strikes in various parts of the coal fields are reported.

One colliery in South Wales has been closed because of alleged harsh treatment of the men, while at another colliery the men are striking for the maintenance of the custom by which they were supplied with coal at nominal prices for their homes. A general strike, the despatches state, is threatened on this question.

It was pointed out that the proposed increase of six shillings per ton for coal, announced by the government, will make the best quallity cost 52 shillings and sixpence in London. with a bottom price of 46 shillings and sixpence.

hhulllalllyoelsthra

Interesting News Notes

In the Toronto Trades and Labor Council election the progressive element completely wiped out the moderates. The Socialists are practically in complete control much to the discomfiture of the big daily papers.

The United States shipping board has cut the rate on coal shipments to South American ports $2.50 per ton. This has been done to encourage American shipments and enable more successful competition against British coal. The order went into effect last week.

Sir Auckland Geddes British minister of reconstruction, in a speech recently warned the people that the prices of food next winter will climb to a level never dreamed of." Sir Auckland denounced the limitation of output as "stark, staring lunacy."

The "white colar slaves" of St.Johns, Newfoundland, have organized as the United Brotherhood of Clerks and the new body in its call says: "We call on all clerks to organize with a view to ensuring a living wage to each and all by means of collective bargaining."

S. A. Tipping, of Winnipeg, addressed Glace Bay miners last week on the subject of the big strrike. The meeting was to have been held in the Casino theatre, but the crowd that gathered would have filled the building several times over and an open air meeting was necessary. Tipping had a great reception.

Race riots in Washington, the United States capital city, have resulted in the killing of five persons and the serious injury of at least 50 others. Troops of cavalry were called out to quell the disturbance. A bill has been introduced for the separation of the races in street cars in the District of Columbia.

The bricklayers, teamsters, garment workers and metal workers are still on strike in Toronto and the letter carriers are threatening to come out this week. The letter carriers in Montreal are also threatening to strike unless a wage grievance is settled immediately. "Destroyer" Robertson has his hands full.

Two hundred United States war vessels of various classes are now on the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast for the "protection" of the western shores. Another interesting move in the United States was a meeting recently held in the Bankers' Club New York City, between representatives of American oil interests in Mexico and a leading religious organization to map out the campaign of spiritual uplift for our boys in the inevitable war with Mexico. . . . . .

A dirigible airship touring over Chicago took fire on Monday afternoon and crashing down went through the glass roof of the Illinois Trust and Savings Co. Elleven persons were killed and twenty-six injured

WORKING PLUGS SAVE CORPORATION TIMBER LIMITS

Why Do Not Small Business Men And Professional Men Pack Blanket And Fight Fires?

To The District Ledger:

It is a pity that the working plugs cannot see very far. Maybe it is owing to working below ground with only a small light to guide and that is how we feel to day on the surface guided by very small lights in the labor world of Canada.

One day this week I saw a very sad procession wending its way to the Coleman depot in charge of two government fire wardens who had commandeered the services of the working plugs of Coleman to fight fire on the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company's and other corporations' timber limits on the mountains of the Pass. Whilst we are out on strike to uphold the principle of more wages and lesser hours these men (who do not consider one minute to calling a man a scab or something worse for keeping the mines in repair) willingly shoulder a blanket and trek their way to a fire for less wages and longer hours than they are fighting for at the mines.

Now, I have been in District 18 for a number of years and it seems to me to be a disease with the men that whenever we are called out on strike a large number make it a point to slough away to do other men's work at a less wage; as they say to "cut down expenses." My way of looking at it is that they are cutting off their noses to spite their faces, because if we are out on strike to uphold a principle let us ALL stay out till we sink or or swim.

We do not see the store keeper, the pool room keeper, the clerk, the lawyeyrs, the clergymen or any of that bunch having to shoulder a blanket although they are supposed to be more interested in "saving the country" as the working plug. Where are our leaders that they allow such a thing to happen?

A Timber Wolf.

Coleman, July 24, 1919

No Settlement of District 18 Trouble As Yet In Sight

Director of Coal Operations Armstrong In Calgary But Has Not Yet Had A Meeting with Either Side Awaiting Return of Secretary McNeil of The Western Coal Operators Association

Four International Officers In Calgary Discussing What Part Indianapolis Will Take In The Affairs of The District—It Is Said That Proposal Is To Place Two Men In Charge For Making of An Agreement

On page three of this issue correspondence published by Secretary Ed. Browne will show the status of the situation in District 18 as it existed at the close of last week.

On Tuesday night Director of Coal Operations Armstrong arrived in Calgary to "take matters up" as promised in his telegram of the 17th inst. from Vancouver.

On Wednesday and Thursday he was unable to "take matters up" because W. F. McNeil, secretary of the Western Coal Operators Association was in Edmonton. At time of going to press on Friday we have not learned if Mr.McNeil has returned.

In the meantime the Director of Coal Operations and the Operators' Association have been in touch wth the International headquarters of the U. M. W. of A. at Indianapolis. International Organizer Dave Irvine was in Fernie this week on his way toward Calgary from his home in Seattle. Just previous to going home Mr. Irvine visited Indianapolis and discussed with the officials the situation in this District.

In Fernie Mr. Irvine was reticent in regard to what action the International was to take but the impression follows his visit that two men from headquarters are to take charge of the making of an agreement in District 18 and of affairs generally. If the membership fail to approve of this action it is understood that the Internationl charter will be taken away and possibly a campaign for reorganization of the U. M. W. of A. commenced. The operators claim they want an organization of the workers and it is even alleged they would stand for a closed shop policy and a quite liberal agreement if they can get the organization on the right lines and the proper elimination of the O. B. U.

International Board Member Dalrymple, of Oklahoma, and International Board Member Ballantyne, of Iowa, arrived in Calgary on Thursday and International Board Member Caddy, of Washington, was to arrive on Friday. The first two to arrive would give no expression of their intention and said they would await Mr. Caddy' arrival.

A new feature has been added to the situation by declaration from C. P. R. sources that a more than usually profitable business will be done the coming autumn and winter in the carrying of coal westward from the head of the great lakes to make up the shortage caused by the strike in District 18. This also gives the C. P. R. an opportunity to use the cars with which the grain will be taken eastward and explains why that corporation is "perfectly satisfied" to have the idleness in the mines of Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia continue indefinitely.

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The Atitude of Allied Diplomacy Toward Bolshevist Regime

How Germany's Real Enemies Were Opposed While Allied Monies Went To Support of Governments Which Were Using German Troops To Quell Domestic Disturbances

The second installment, written by William Hard, of the experiences in Russia during the Bolshevist regime of Col. Raymond Robins, head of the American Red Cross mission, appears in the Metropolitan Magazine for July.

We extract from it the following:

The Russian army was helpless and hhopeless, yes. But could some support be got from the Allies? Would the Allies promise to intervene with help, with some sort of help, if at Moscow the Russian Soviets, instead of ratifying the peace, (of Brest Litovsk,) should repudiate it?

A memorandum was written. In it an inquiry was addressed to the Allies. Their answer belongs to the third chapter of our diplomacy in revolutionary Russia. In this second chapter there was simply the memorandum itself. It asked the Allies what they would do in certain circumstances.

But Lenin already suspected what they would do. So did Trotsky.

Trotsky had said to Robins one day:

"Haven't you Americans got a Russian Railway Mission, of Americans, somewhere?

"Certainly."

"Where is it?"

"Nagasaki."

"Gone to Japan?"

"Yes."

"What's it doing there?"

"Eating its head off."

"Why don't you send it in here?"

"Why, Mr. Commissioner, you know there are many American—"

"Yes, they think I'm a German agent. Well now, suppose I am. Just assume, for argument, that I am. You admit I have never told you I would do a thing and then failed to do it. My motives may be bad, but my actions go with my promises. Is that right?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, out of some motive which you may assume to be bad, I am willing to share the railway system of Russia half-and-half with the United States; and if you will bring your Railway Mission into Russia I promise you that I will give its members complete authority over half the transportation of all the Russia of the Soviets."

"What do you mean—half?"

"I mean this:

"I will accept anybody you Americans want to name as your railway chief and I will make him Assistant Superintendent of Russian Ways and Communication, and his orders will be orders. Then, as well as we can, we will divide all our available transportation facilities into two equal parts. You will use your half to evacuate war supplies from the front and to carry them away into the interior, so that the Germans will not be able to get them. We will use our half, you helping us, to move our food supplies from the places where we have a surplus to the places where we have a deficit. You see?"

"Clearly. You want us Americans to reform and restore your railway system for you so that it can carry food successfully and so that you can feed your people and keep your Government going."

"Yes. But I propose to pay you in precisely the coin you most need and want. Colonel Robins have you ever seen a gun-map of our front?"

Trotsky unrolled it before him. It showed some six hundred miles of locations of cannon and of shell—nests of cannon, dumps of shells, usan'e stuff, quantities of it, the material leavings of a once mighty army. It showed cannon that had never been fired—cannon new and of the latest type, with their shells beside them.

"There it all lies," said Trotsky. "It's of no more use to us. Our army does not fight in any more foreign wars just now. Lenin says the Germans will advance. If they do, they will take all that stuff. We can not move it back. We can do small things on our railways now, but not big things. Most of our technical railway managers are against us. They are against the revolution. They are sabotaging the revolution. Our railways are headless. The whole point is: our railways need new heads. Will you supply them?"

"I'll inquire."

"But be sure you make this clear: My motive, whether good or bad, is entirely selfish. I get a reorganized and effective railway system for Soviet Russia. And your motive so far as I am concerned, is entirely selfish, too. You save a mass of munitions from all possibility of falling into the hands of the Germans. You get a benefit. I get a benefit. Mutual services, mutual benefits, and no pretenses! What do you say?"

"I'll find out."

So again Robins ran to diplomatic circles with what he thought was good news and again it was received without interest. Again he heard the wisdom of the palaces. The peasants were really rising now. Lenin and Trotsky were really falling now. The real Russia, the Russia loving the whip, the Russia loving the strong man, Kaledine, Alexeiev, somebody, was asserting itself. Up from the Ukraine. Up from the Don. Up from the Urals. No use bothering with Lenin and Trotsky. No use at all.

So those guns and those shells remained where they were, and so the Germans took them and made use of them on the bodies of the Frenchmen and Englishmen and Americans in the March drive and in the June drive of 1918 on the Western front; and Lenin and Trotsky were still standing.

Lenin and Trotsky came to think that the Allies would never co-operate with them for any purpose. They came to think the Allies would co-operate with any sort of White government sooner than with any sort of Red. They came to think that the Allies were not so much interested in saving Russia from Germany as in destroying the Red government at Petrograd. They thought too much, but they had much reason.

In Russia, in the territory of the old Russia, along its eastern frontier, there had emerged three governments. There was one in Finland. There was one in the Ukraine. The one at Petrograd was Red. The other two were White. In all three regions there was a struggle between Whites and Reds. It was the same struggle, involving everywhere the same fundamental social issue.

In Finland, the French gave formal recognition to the White government. It was fighting and killing Trotsky's and Lenin's Red Guards. It was a "good" government. It at once called in the Germans and accepted German troops and turned Finland into a German dependency.

In the Ukraine, the Allies gave the White government their active favor and support. This government also was a "good" and a "law and order" government. It also was fighting Lenin's and Trotsky's Red Guards. From Allied money it received an official present of 130,000,000 francs. Four days later it called in the Germans and filled the Ukraine with German troops; and, of its own free will, not under foreign compulsion, but purely for domestic Red enemies, it turned the wheat fields of all southern Russia into German wheat fields and Odessa into a German port.

The government at Petrograd, among these three governments, was the only one that was Red, but it also showed another difference. It was the only one that never called in German troops against its domestic enemies and also the only one that at any time ever did Germany the slightest harm. It did it the prodigious harm described by General Hoffmann. It rotted the fibre of imperial loyalty out of a whole section of the German army and out of a whole section of the German population.

But this Government was as strong in propaganda. Its army was dissolved—dissolved by economic and moral exhaustion ensuing upon intolerable effort. The American Committee on Public information which co-operated with the Bolshevik Government in propaganda but then became one of the Bolshevik Government's bitterest enemies, said, nevertheless:

"Russia fought on to utter exhaustion, and her army yielded only when the power of further effort was gone."

In these circumstances, looking at the three governments and observing that the Government at Petrograd was by far the largest and by far the most important what did we do?

To the Government at Petrograd we refused to give any officers for keeping goods, from going into Germany, and to the Government at Petrograd we refused to give any railway experts for the restoring of the railway system and for the transporting of munitions away into the interior and away from the Germans; but to the governments of Finland and of the Ukraine, immediately thereafter outrightly pro-German, we gave diplomatic support and even military physical support in combats with the soldiers and with the friends of the Government at Petrograd. In the Ukraine, serving the Ukrainian White Government, officers appeared and munitions appeared from Allied sources and under Allied orders.

Trotsky made this fact the peroration of his angriest and greatest speech—the one in the Third Congress of Soviets at Petrograd in January. He saw the Russian Soviet Government attacked equally by the Allies and by the Germans. He ended: "And at this very moment, while the French Ambassador sits at Petrograd, we see French cannon, directed by French officers, shooting our comrades on the plains of Bessarabia."

In that atmosphere Trotsky conducted his diplomacy, and in that atmosphere Lenin went to Moscow to attend the Fourth All-Russian Congress of Soviets and to debate the Peace of Brest-Litovsk. Robins, under orders from the American Ambassador, went to Moscow, too. He had now seen another chapter of our diplomacy.

He had seen it consist of a stifled indoor contradiction. He had seen it consist of staying in Russia and of being unfriendly to the existing Russian Government. So he had seen it come to the conclusion described by Generall William V. Judson, when Military Attache of the American Embassy, in a letter to the American Ambassador. General Judson said:

"All American aid to the Russian people is at a standstill, while the German emissaries are everywhere, working day and night in the interests of the enemy."

Robins clung though, to his last hope. Lenin and Trotsky had written that memorandum. He awaited, they awaited, in Moscow, the reply from London, from Paris, from Washington.

("Bolshevist Russia" will be continued in the August Metropolitan.)

———o———

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN CO-OPERATION

Co-operative Movement Is Making Progress In Canada

Considerable interest is being taken throughout Canada at the present time in co-operative distribution. The Co-operative Union has been approached for advice and information on the subject by the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, B. C., and a society is being organized under its guidance at Halifax, N. S. The Trades and Labor Council, Saskatoon, has also been in communication with the union for a similar purpose, and individual enquiries have been attended to from Haliburton, Orillia, St. Catherines, Cornwall and Oshawa, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta., and South Vancouver, B. C. The co-operative committee of the Ottawa Civil Service Association and the Machinists Union at Stratford, have also asked to be advised as to the organization of co-operative societies in these cities.

The Kingston Co-operative Society commenced business on the 1st of May, and, although the Machinists, of which the membership largely consists, have been on strike during the month, an average trade of $1500 weekly, on cost cash terms has been done; a highly creditable commencement. One interesting feature is that 10 per cent. of the trade has been furnished by the farmers of the district, which should contribute considerably to a better understanding between rural and urban workers. The organization department of the Co-operative Unganization and incorporation at Georgetown and Gananoque, Ont., and in both places satisfactory progress is being made in securing the initial capital and membership.

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BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA

The District Ledger

PITY THE PRINCE.

Last week we published a suggested itinerary for the Prince of Wales. The official announcement however, shows that there will be little chance for our coal miners to become very well acquainted with him. But we can't blame the Prince. He is a really decent sort of a chap who is unfortunate enough to have been born in a sphere where he has to have his traill through life carefully blazed out for him, his wife selected and al the rest of it.

It is too bad that there will be no chance of his picking a wife in Canada. The nearest we have to royalty over here are "Sirs" but even their daughters wouldn't qualify in the marriage market when a prince is looking for a wife. Their personal charms or the fatness of their dad's pocket book would cut no ice. It is "ordained of God" that royalty must stick to royalty in the official bonds of matrimony although occasionally one of them breaks off into a morganatic marriage, which Webster says is sometimes called a "left-handed marriage." That is a German custom, however, and since the prince has been over fighting Germans he surely would never think of adopting the practice. A morganatic marriage is one in which royalty marries a person of inferior rank with the stipulation that the inferior person nor her children cannot enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband.

The average human young man of the prince's age coming from the old country for a trip through Canada, would contemplate or anticipate as part of the delights of such a tour the joys of meeting with, dancing with, and probably flirting with scores of pretty girls. But just think what a predicament the prince will be in. He will have to associate with only the very "highest toned" people we have, people who are supposed to be rigidly correct and people who know that the prince must not be allowed to smile anything more than the most innocent of smiles on their daughters and who will warn those daughters they must not, under any consideration, "make eyes" at royalty.

The Prince of Wales will have to marry a scion of the Hohenzollern family— but, no, he can't do that for that lot are out of business. He can't get further mixed up with Russian royalty for the Bolsheviks are supposed to have removed all that bunch. If he hurries up he may get a wife in Spain for Alphonso and his Holland wife are bringing up a considerable of a family. He will have to hurry, though, for the Spanish throne is tottering and it is alleged that Bolshevism is spreading in that country. There's a princess or two somewhere in Italy, but even there revolution is rife and there is no telling how long they will be left. Royalty is in a bad way in Austria, in Hungary, in Greece. There is still a little hope up in Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Holland for they are a bit slow from a revolutionary standpoint, but the marriageable princesses in those countries are few and not very attractive.

There is no getting away from it, the outlook for a happy marriage for the Prince of Wales is not bright, and, hedged in as he is by the customs of bygone ages he is certainly to be pitied. Recalling the days of the early twenties when appetite was keen and the red blood coursed through the veins with all the vigor of youth and when the proximity of a rosy cheeked, mischievous-eyed lass of sixteen of more summers sent the heart a pit-a-patting against the ribs and the tinkly, trembly joyous feeling a running up and down the spine; and recalling also the visions that come to youth at that age, we say with deepest sincerity it must be hell to be a prince.

But there is hope for the Prince of Wales. The Anglo-Saxons are becoming more and more democratic with a speed that may overturn a lot of these old customs that have been built around so-called "sacred property rights." It would not be surprising to find old England leading in a tremendous change of social and political affairs. There will be no king-killing or royalty slaughtering in Great Britain for there is no animus against King, Queen, Princes or Princesses, neither is there much of that old superstitious reverence of the middle ages when it was thought that kings ruled by divine right and the touch of royalty was a remedy for disease Royalty is royalty today because it can't help itself and a change in the structure of society, the establishment by perfectly peaceful and constitutional means of an industrial system whereby hereditary privileges and profiteering power would be eliminated, would result in the making real and free human beings out of the Prince of Wales and all his relatives. Now that we are to have the Prince over here with us we must try to reach him with some radical teachings. We believe he would be a ready convert but we will have to warn him that he must be extremely cautious in regard to any "revolutionary literature" in which he may become interested for in Canada we might quickly put him in the coop under order-in-council and with the laws we have we could easily deport him.

READ THE CORRESPONDENCE

The District Officers are pursuing a wise course in placing before the rank and file of the membership in this District the complete correspondence that has been carried on regarding theresuming of operations in the coal mines of Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia.

In a few months the cry will be going around the country that coal is scarce and high in price and that the poor consumers of the cities are suffering because the miners of this District refuse to produce the desired fuel. The daily papers will see to it that all the blame is thrown upon the workers.

The operators were prepared for and anxious for a cessation of work during this summer—that is the controlling operators were; the smaller fry get little consideration by the big association. The C.P.R. had banked up enormous stocks of coal and the Great Northern interests, entwined round the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company and also round much of the mining and smelting interests in the West, were also prepared and anxious for work to stop for a few months, so far as the production of coal was concerned. "It will help stabilize the market," is the way oone Fernie official put it. "It will be a chance to teach those damn miners in the Crow a good lesson" was the way another prominent figure in the corporation put it during a meting in Spokane. The situation was well engineered.

The workers of District 18 were without funds when the strike started and are without funds now. They instinctively rebelled against Order 124 which they saw was the entering wedge for a general reduction of wages despite the increasing cost of living. The only weapon they had for defense was the strike and they used it as the "big uns" knew they would. At last the men were willing to return to work even under the obnoxious order but the "big uns" were not ready and had another excuse framed up for the prolongation of idleness in the mines and the further "stabilizing" of the price of coal and the further "beating" of the miners who they hope to see brought down to unprecedented docility. The president of the Western Coal Operators Association, who in turn takes his orders from those still higher up, evinced a great fear of the "stability" of a new agreement made with District 18, conveniently forgetting that he and his concern have a reputation in regard to scrupulously adhering to wage agreements. The Director of Coal Operations is also much alarmed regarding officers who are not "vouched for by the international" and is well playing his part in the interests of those who want the mines to remain closed down for a still longer period.

We hope that every reader of The District Ledger will carefully read the correspondence published in this issue as sent to us by Secretary Browne. All this correspondence was mailed from Calgary to be published a week ago but mails have their peculiar way of delaying certain letters and when package of correspondence reached this office on Monday it was plainly evident that it had been opened after it had been mailed in Calgary. It is splendid to have such a paternal government to see to it that no bombs are enclosed in letters or packages addressed to a paper which is the property of the workers.

MINERS STRIKE IN BRITAIN

Fifty-two shillings per ton in London for coal is a price which naturally makes the inhabitants of that great metropolis dread the coming of the cooler days. How much of that extreme price reaches the miner and how much is diverted into other channels is the subject of study in the old land today.

The miners say the government had no right to allow the extra six shillings to be placed on the price, and, by way of protest, have gone on strike, some three hundred thousand of them. The engineers and the pumpmen have gone out, too,and the mines are going to destruction. The government is alarmed. Men from the navy were called to man the pumps but, for some time at least, they were not on the job, and it is quite probable that the Jackies refused to scab. We can hardly conceive of a British bluejacket sinking to such a depth of depravity as to be a scab.

The miners, of course, are being abused for their "Bolsheviki action." The landowners and mine-owners and factory owners of the old country are aghast at these men—native born Britons—allowing property to go to ruin. On the other hand the miners have no objections to those owners stepping in and saving the property themselves and even would like to see them lay of their silk hats and kid gloves to run the pumps and dig the coal. It would be quite shocking dontcherknow?

"It is not our property," say the miners, "and since you are so anxious to save and operate it, carry on. When the mines become the property of the people and we have an interest in them we will feel more concern."

The government is evidently half-hearted in its attempt to carry out the recommendations of the coal commission, and the mine owners are determined to prevent the nationalization of the mines. It was a significant utterance of President Smillie last week when he said:

"The miners will pledge themselves to strike if necessary to assist the government in bringing to light any combination of employers."

It is a novel suggestion. The strike in District 18 has shown a combination of employers which is detrimental to the welfare of the province and the Dominion, but Ottawa, Edmonton and Victoria are so completely in the thralls of the big interests, they help them in their dark tricks and are parties to their depredations.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN AS A PROFITEER

Little Wonder Head of the Union Government Was Deeply Interested in Winnipeg's Big Strike ..

BRANTFORD, July 21—The following resolution passed by the Brantford Trades and Labor Council has been forwarded to Premier Borden.

"Whereas the report of the high-cost-of-living commissioner shows that Premier Borden has considerable stock in a certain Winnipeg packing concern, which, it is alleged made over fifty per cent profits; and whereas, our federal government has passed laws governing excess profits, and no action has been taken, therefore be it resolved, that we, Brantford Trades and Labor Council, strongly protest against the demoralizing condition of affairs, and the prostitution of the public life in Canada, and that Premier Borden and all members of the federal parliament who have stock in any of the combines or companies which have been guilty of charging excess profits, be asked in all decency to resign office."

BE CAREFUL.

Save Forest Revenue to Develop B.C

Secretary Browne Publishes All The Correspondence Relating To Present Lock Out of Workers In District 18

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions of District 18.

Greeting:—

Your Policy Committee met in Calgary on the first of July for the purpose of trying to arrange a meeting between the Western Coal Operators and themselves for the purpose if possible of making a new agreement under which the membership of this district might resume work.

The district officers had met Assistant Commissioner Harrison on June the 27th and had at that time verbally requested him to try and arrange this meeting, and on July the 2nd the following communications were received from Mr. Harrison:

Dear Sir:- With further reference to our conversation of June the 27th I beg to enclose herewith a copy of my communication to the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators Association and also a copy of his reply which has been received this morning.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. HARRISON.
Assistant to the Director of Coal Operations.

P. M. Christophers
President District 18
U. M. W. of A.

The following is a copy of Mr. Harrison's communication to Mr. McNeil:

Dear Sir:—I have to day received a verbal request from the President and Secretary of District 18 inquiring to know if the members of your association are in position to commence negotiations for a new agreement. I would appreciate it if you would kindly furnish me with a reply in regard to this inquiry at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. HARRISON
Assistant to the Director of Coal Operations

W. F. McNeil, Esq.,
Commissioner of the
Western Coal Operators Assn.

In reply to the above communication Mr. Harrison received the following from Mr. McNeil:

June 30, 1919

Mr. F. E. Harrison,
Assistant to the Director of Coal Operations
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 27th inst, wherein you state that you have received a verbal request from the President and Sesretary of District 18 as to commencing negotiations for a new agreement

I am this date forwarding a copy of this communication to Mr. Wilson, President of the Association, and while not speaking for the association it would appear that we are still under the direction of the Director of Coal Operations, and I have some doubt if under these circumstances there is any authority vested in the two parties to meet and make an agreement.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. F. McNEIL
Commissioner

In reply to the foregoing communication the following was sent to Mr. Harrison by the Policy Committee:

July 2nd. 1919

Mr. F. E. Harrison
Assistant to the Director of Coal Operations

Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of your communication of even date. Also enclosed a copy of a communication from yourself to the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators and his reply thereto. After reviewing the reply of the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators to yours of the 27th of June we are somewhat of the same opinion viz. that the Director of Coal Operations is still in control of the situation.

It was agreed that when peace was signed that the employers of this district and the representatives of the men should meet in joint session and discuss a new agreement. Peace having been signed we believe that it now devolves on the Directors of Coal Operations to bring both parties together for that purpose

In consideration of the foregoing the Policy Committee are in a position to meet the Western Coal Operators at any time you may suggest to discuss the making of a new agreement.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) On behalf of the Policy Committee,
ED. BROWNE.
Secty.

Nothing was heard from the office of the Director of Coal Operations until the 7th of July when the following communications were received:

July 7th 1919

Dear Sir:—Referring to your communication of the 2nd inst, I forwarded a copy to the Director of Coal Operations and to Mr. W. F. McNeil, Commissioner of the Western Coal Operations Association. I have not received a reply from Mr. Armstrong to date, but I enclose herewith copy of a communication from Mr. McNeil regarding the matter. The question naturally arises as to whether District 18 as now constituted represents the International organization or that of the "One Big Union." When replying to Mr. McNeil's inquiries I would appreciate it if you would also kindly advise me regarding this question.

Yours faithfully
F. E. HARRISON
Assistant to the Director of Coal Operations

P. M. Christophers,
President District 18 U.M.W. of A
Calgary

The following was Mr. McNeil's reply to Mr. Harrison:

July 3rd 1919

F. E. Harrison,
Assistant to the Director of Coal Operations
Calgary

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 2nd inst: wherein you enclosed a copy of a letter signed by Edward Browne as Secretary on behalf of the Policy Committee. Before making reply to Mr. Browne's communication, I might say that Mr. Christophers and Mr. Livett when in Ottawa last spring on their return from Indianapolis, stated to the Minister of Labor in presence of Mr. Armstrong and myself, as well as various Operators who were present, that owing to the action taken by the International this district was not in a position to make an agreement until after the declaration of peace, and went to some length explaining that the declaration of peace was when peace was ratified by the United States Senate. They further stated that the General Scale Committee of the International would meet after peace was declared and lay down a policy for all districts to be governed by. This was afterwards confirmed here.

From Mr. Browne's letter of July 2nd as well as his letter of a few days ago, it would now appear that there is a change with respect to when an agreement should be made.

As it would appear that matters of this nature are still in the hands of the Director of Coal Operations and it would further appear that the policy as outlined at Ottawa by the International is changed, may I ask if you have any information with respect of the International Organization regarding making agreements at this time.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. F. McNEIL,
Commissioner.

It had become apparent to your Policy Committee that the one thing that now stood in the way of obtaining an agreement was not the question of compulsory arbitration on which the strike was called but whether this district was or was not International and whether they intended to remain such and in consequence the following letter was sent as a reply to the foregoing:

July 7th, 1919

F. E. Harrison,
Assistant to the Director of Coal Operations,
Calgary.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the above date to hand enclosing a reply from Mr. McNeil to yours of the 3rd inst.

In reply to yours we wish to say that the following is the situation at present regarding the International. The Constitution of the One Big Union was sent to all the local unions comprising District 18, U.M.W. of A., on the 12th day of June, 1919. All locals were asked to take a vote on the same and inform the District of the result. Up-to-this date less than one-fourth of the locals have sent to the District office as to whether or not they have even given the O. B. U. Constitution any consideration whatever. Of those that have replied some have accepted and some have rejected and that leaves us still working as a district under a charter of the United Mine Workers of America and as such we should be prepared to enter into an agreement with the Western Coal Operators' Association.

In reply to Mr. McNeil's questions we may say that the statements made by Bros. Livett and Christophers at Ottawa and afterwards confirmed by the Policy Committee at Calgary, were subject to a mutual arrangement being made for an extension of the agreement. As this was not done we believe we are now in a position to make a contract without waiting for an expression of what will be the position of the International in making agreements across the line. We quite agree with Mr. McNeil that the whole matter is in the hands of the Director of Coal Operations and believe that it would be in the best interests of all parties concerned that some arrangement should be made to bring about a meeting between the operators and ourselves for the purpose of making a new agreement.

Hoping the foregoing will receive your early consideration, we remain,

Yours sincerely,
On behalf of the Policy Committee
(Signed) EDW. BROWNE,
Secretary.

No reply being yet received from The Director of Coal Operation to our comunication of the 2nd of July the following wire was sent direct to him at Vancouver:

July 7th, 1919

W. H. Armstrong, Esq.,
Director of Coal Operations,
Vancouver, B. C.

Policy Committee have been in session one week trying to arrange a conference with Operators. We believe it to be in best interests of all parties that conference be called for purpose of making new agreement. Operators apparently believe decision to call conference rests with yourself. Policy Committee awaits your reply.

(Signed) EDW. BROWNE,
Sec. Dist. 18, U.M.W. of A.

On the following day Mr. Harrison handed to the Policy Committee the following copy of wire which he had received from Mr. Armstrong:

(COPY)
Vancouver, July 8, 1919.

F. E. Harrison,
121—8th Ave. West
Calgary, Alta

With regards to request of the officers of District Eighteen for the negotiation of a new agreement will you please ask them to ascertain whether agreement will be made and carried out by United Mine Workers of America or with "One Big Union." It is absolutely essential that the officers give definite statement upon this question. If they have not the knowledge they should ascertain it from the membership.

W. H. Armstrong

We now saw clearly what was holding up the making of a new agreement. We had on several occasions been verbally informed that there would be no agreement made with the "One Big Union" but until now we had nothing definite in a communication and in reply to the foregoing wire the following was sent to the Assistant Director Mr. Harrison:

July 8, 1919

F. E. Harrison,
Assistant to the Director of Coal Operations,
Calgary.

Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of copy of wire from the Director of Coal Operations to yourself and in reply we beg to say the Policy Committee was appointed at the regular convention of this District for the purpose of making a new agreement.

We are prepared to enter into an agreement with the Western Coal Operators' Association and should to the best of our ability be prepared to carry out the agreement made during its life.

It must be distinctly understood, however, that any agreement made by us will have to be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. If the agreement so reached is ratified by the membership we have no reason to believe that it will not be carried out in its entirety. We are still a part and parcel of the International Union and as such the agreement would be made and carried to its logical conclusion..

On behalf of the Policy Committee,
(Signed) EDW. BROWNE,
Secretary.

The Policy Committee left for their homes on the evening of the eighth and on the 12th Secretary Browne received the following communication from Mr. Harrison:

July 10th, 1919

Dear Sir:—With further reference to your communication of the 8th inst., I beg to quote herewith a telegram received from the Director of Coal Operations bearing upon the subject, which reads as follows:—"When miners have returned to work under Order No. 124 and properly authorized officers of the United Mine Workers of America, vouched for by the International, and are in a position to negotiate new agreement, it will be possible to negotiate something workable."

Yours faithfully,
F. E. HARRISON,
Assistant to the Director of Coal Operations.

Edw. Browne,
Secty. Dist. 18, U.M.W. of A.

The Policy Committee was summoned to Calgary and met on the morning of the 14th and after some discussion they decided to send a committee to interview Mr. Harrison on the matter of the opening up of the mines. At the interview it was stated to Mr. Harrison by the committee that they were willing to recommend to the men that they return to work provided that there was to be no discrimination against any man who had taken an active part in the strike. It was however understod that any return to work under Order 124 would be subject to a referendum vote of the men. Mr. Harrison agreed to wire Mr. Armstrong on this and on the morning of the 15th the following was received from Mr. Harrison:

(COPY)

F. E. Harrison,
121—8th Ave., West,
Calgary.

Re your telelgram: When officers who are to direct district when men resume work are properly vouched for by the International and that terms of agreement will be fulfilled, will take matter under consideration.

W. H. ARMSTRONG.

This itself was definite enough. It shows that before the men could return to work the officers of the district must be vouched for by the International. If this was to be the case it brings in to the position we occupied two years ago when we were asked to place the whole business in the hands of the International. If this was done they may send into this district anyone they may choose and the person selected would have full control of the affairs of the district. After reviewing the condition of the district generally the Policy Committee sent the following wire to the Director of Coal Operations:

July 15th, 1919

W. H. Armstrong,
Director of Coal Operations,
Rower Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Policy Committee are prepared to advise men to return to work under Order No. 124 and leave question of new agreement in abeyance until policy of International is outlined. Would this be agreeable to you? Retention of the prairie markets for next winters supply of coal rests entirely on yourself as Director of Coal Operations. Policy Committee awaits your reply.

(Signed) EDW. BROWNE,
Secty.

In reply to the above the following was received from Mr Armstrong on the morning of the 17th:

Vancouver, July 17, 1919

Edw. Browne,
St. Regis Hotel, Calgary.

Will be in Calgary early next week

W. HARMSTRONG,
Director of Coal Operations

The matter as it now stands is whether your duly elected Officers and your Policy Committee have to be vouched for by the International before the Director of Coal Operations will meet them to do business. The question over which the strike was called has passed into oblivion and the one question is, are you ready to give a guarantee that you will abide with the International as it now stands?

EDWARD BROWNE.
Secty.

SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENT

Pre-emption now confined to surveyed lands only.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT.

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

TOWNSITE PROPERTY ALLOTMENT ACT.

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

For information apply to any Provincial Government Agent or to

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

FERNIE LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, NO. 31

Will meet regularly every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock

Visiting members cordially welcome.

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

STRIKERS WIN IN SUNNY SPAIN.

Complete Victory Over Government By Workers.

There is no need for pessimism because an apparent setback has been received by organized labor. The last Canadian strike was practically the first political strike ever indulged in, and labor was not sure of what tactics to employ in the struggle. It learned many lessons and should it become necessary to go to the bat again a different ending may result. Because a strike is lost is no criterion that it will be lost the second time. The following taken from the French workers paper Le Populaire shows what the workers of Spain were recently able to do in what also may be termed a political strike, because some of the demands of the strikers were asked of the government.

The account:

The government locked up the militant syndicalists of the electric company so effectively that the strike spread to other trades.

The dockers refused to handle Coal designed for use in military work; the authorities replaced them with soldiers. It was now the turn of the Federation of Transport Workers to refuse to handle the barges emptied by the troops.

Vainly the prisons of Barcelona were jammed with militants. The strike continued.

The electric company offered to negotiate. The secret committee replied by publishing the following conditions.

1. The company to pay the syndicate an indemnity of [illegible] pesetas

2. The government to free all citizens who have been imprisoned because of participation in the movement.

3. The company to reinstate all [illegible] to recognize the syndicat, and to make certain concessions regarding conditions of work.

The government declared a state of siege. The tramway strike and the strike of [illegible] was the reply.

Inspired by the famous tactics of Briand in the railway strike, the government mobilized the reservists. Even when dressed in military uniforms the reservists refused to work and were put in prison.

The Printers Federation passed and adhered to a resolution to print nothing concerning the strike.

The victory of the striking syndicates was complete. The state of siege was lifted, constitutional liberties were restored, and the workers went back to work in their old places.

FERNIE NEWS

—We would advise you to book your seats early for the Minstrels on Tuesday night.

—Fernie folks have been looking upwards for some days for the Curtis airplane which is attempting the flight from Vancouver to Calgary by way of the Crows Nest Pass. The aviator has met with some delays but may pass over early next week.

—The rising rate of exchange between the United States and Canada has made it necessary to increase the consular fees charged by the American consul here and elsewhere. The ordinary invoice fee of $2.50 will be increased to $2.60 and the invoice on returned goods will be $1.04 instead of one dollar as heretofore. This is to go into effect August 1.

—A fire in a house at Hosmer on Monday morning caused considerable alarm and help was sent up from Fernie. The fire was confined to a limited area. A fire near Alexander Creek broke out and Crows Nest phoned here for assistance. The fire raneers sent help and they were successful in cutting off the progress of the fire in some directions during the inght.

—Manager R. M. Harvey, who owns and personally manages the Harvey Greater Ministrels, is justly proud of his creole beauty chorus, as it is a decided novelty to have women with a minstrel show, but it adds to the picture in the first part, and makes the singing one of the features with the show. The claim is made that they are "Beauties" and will create a furore here. They are to be at The Grand on Tuesday, July 29.

—The funeral of William Kurlowich who died suddenly at the hospital last week was held on Sunday with a gathering at the miner's hall. Kurlowich was a Russian about 28 years of age. He left a wife in the old country and was hoping to be able to return. He was thoroughly in sympathy with the Russian revolution and was much interested in the trials going on at Winnipeg having collected considerable money in small amounts from fellow workers to aid in the defense. The funeral was largely attended.

The body of Nick Slemko was found in the C. P. R. yards early Tuesday morning, the head being almost completely severed. Slemko was a worker on the railway section and came here less than a year ago. He was a Ukrainian by birth and had a number of relatives at Medicine Hat. From a card found among his belongings it is presumed that Slemko had become despondent over having been disappointed by a young woman whom he expected to marry.

—A mine rescue and first aid contest will be held in Nanaimo, B. C. on Labor Day, Monday, September 1st. Teams are to participate from various provinces and also from Idaho, Montana, Washington and other states. The Fernie Team has been selected and practices commenced Thursday evening and will be continued every night until the going to the coast with the exception of Saturday and Sundays. The following team is to represent Eastern British Columbia in the contest: E. Hesketh, E. Rutledge, E. Tayloy, W. Green, M. Hilton, A. Hancock. E. Hesketh will captain the mine rescue team and A. Hancock will captain the first aid team. Inspectors of Mines Strachan and Lancaster and J. Puckey, instructor at the Government mine rescue station have kindly consented to supervise the training of the teams.

FIRE RANGERS PUT UP COURAGEOUS STRUGGLE.

Extreme Dryness In The Forests, The Quantity of "Slash" And The High Winds Soon Carry Fires Beyond Control

It was a characteristically skunk-like attack made in the Fernie Free Press last week in its comment on the fires which originated near Fairy Creek. It said: "A few men could easily have taken care of this fire when it was first noticed, but the fire rangers were miles away and nothing was done until it was too late."

The fact is that Fred Nash, assistant ranger, was at the fire within two hours after it had started and another ranger George McParlon was on the scene shortly afterwards, both men with commendable speed and promptness organizing fire fighters at the earliest moment possible.

The extreme dryness, the quantity of dry "slash" and the high wind made it absolutely impossible to check the progress of the flames. So far as there not being "enough patrol men to take care of the district," it would take a man for every few hundred acres or less to effectively ensure safety of the forests at such a period and even then there would be fires which would get beyond control. In Idaho and Montana there are four rangers to every one in B. C. but the record of the department in this province compares very favorably indeed with the work done across the border.

Men directly in touch with the situation and who fought with the rangers against the fire are cordial in their praise of both Nash and McParlon. Both of these men actually risked their lives in their endeavors and these endeavors were not altogether unsuccessful as a number of property owners can testify.

—O—

The cost of living commissioner at Ottawa has discovered that a "particularly pernicious" combine is responsible for the advanced prices of sanitary and all kinds of plumbing supplies. He has not yet announced what members of the government hold stock in [illegible] police been called upon to crack and safes to discover necessary evidence.

Special! - PIANO TUNING - Special!

Mr. Geo Gagnon, Mason & Risch Piano Tuner, will be in Fernie in a few days.

Leave your tuning orders with

M. A. KASTNER,
Mason & Risch Agent,
Fernie, - B. C.

Fernie's Big Peace Day Celebration

Fernie's Peace Day celebration brought out the largest and most elaborate procession of decorated floats and cars that has ever been assembled on Victoria Avenue.

The program was carried out in every detail and the ceremony of crowning Miss Jessie Richardson as Victory Queen by Mayor Uphill under the Arch of Triumph was the culminating event of the great parade.

After the mayor had crowned the Queen and presented her with a box of jewels, she replied very briefly and modestly.

A. I. Fisher, M.P.P., then spoke for a few minutes and was followed by Rev. C. E. Batzold, on behalf of the G. W. V.A. He delivered the following brief address:

"Beneath this Arch of Triumph I uncover my head. In the presence of the Victory Queen, whom you have chosen as embodying all this great occasion means, I bow.

"On this occasion, when not only we, as a city, or as a province, or as a vast dominion, but as the empire and a world celebrate peace.

"On this occasion, beneath this glorious arch, inscribed on the one side with "Peace" and upon the other with "Victory," on behalf of the Great War Veterans, I greet you. We who went to France did our part as you did yours here. We realize that this might have been a day of peace but not of victory; then we should this day, and always, have hung our heads in shame.

But we have assembled to celebrate "Peace and Victory." May these two words be enshrined in our hearts for all time!

May we find that this spirit that made victory possible, that during the last five years called us, lifted us, carried us, inspired us, sustained us and led us to this glorious day keep us ever. Amen."

Among the many floats, that with "Britannia" carrying her shield and wearing the traditional helmet was conspicuous for its effectiveness. The C. S. E. T. boys had a good float and performed some of their stunts as the procession passed along.

The jazz band, or "Susseys band" as it was labelled, made mirth for the kids. The bagpipes carried by Messrs. Watson, A. McNeill and A. Graham assisted by the Fernie band, the Salvation Army band and the bugle corps furnished the music. A striking and unusual feature of the parade was the Indian contingent, dressed in all the finery and feathers of the traditional Indian costuming. They formed a picturesque feature of the procession.

The Fernie detachment of the R. N. W. M. P. led the parade on horseback, and a hundred return soldiers in uniform marched at the front. After the cermony under the Arch the procession broke up and the great crowd went to the Park where the afternoon was spent in sports, races and base ball contests. The latter drew the most attention as the contest between Fernie and Michel and the final game between Fernie and the crack Waldo team drew a very large crowd.

Fernie won from Michel in a very evenly contested game but when they went up against those log rollers from Waldo they fell to inglorious defeat.

For the first four innings the game was an evenly contested one the visitors succeeding in getting in but two runs, but later the Fernie boys went up in the air and are still there.

It was useless for counter-hoppers to go against a set of husky cant-hook men, used to log-rolling and cant-hook exercise every day in the week. Those Waldo fellows are a gamey lot of boys, however, and played clean ball. Only once did one of their players undertake to debate with umpire Kastner, but he was drowned out by the crowd.

The Fernie battery was a good one but the support fell down at critical moments.

The foot ball game between Coal Creek and Fernie was a hot number, no score being made by either side full time. This event was staged between the two ball games and drew a great crowd of spectators.

The mile foot race was run, won and lost by members of the First Families of Kootenay, tailed up by a representative of the African race; no white contestant entering.

John Long-Time-Star won the mile event, Kennedy, of the G. W. V. A. taking second money.

At Sydney Mines, N. S., D. D. MacKenzie, the liberal leader in the House of Commons addressed a meeting of workers on the 15th inst. Secretary James McLachlan of District 26, U. M. W. of A. asked Mr. MacKenzie why he voted for the amendment to the immigration act and the liberal leaders replied that he had been led to believe "by prominent members of the cabinet" that the amendment was necessary to put "an end to the revolutionary features of the Winnipeg strike." Secretary McLachlan gave a clear explana- [illegible] and was warmly applauded by the big audience.

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Bananas, per pound	12½
Okanagan White Beans, 3 lbs. for	25
Sweet Biscuits, special mixed, 2 lbs. for	55
Libby's Tomato Catsup, per bottle	25
Libby's Sweet Potatoes, 2½ lb. can	35
Chase & Sanborn's fresh ground bulk Coffee, lb.	60
Lipton's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	25
Libby's Grape Juice, 2 qts., each	50
Roses Lime Juice, quarts, each	60
Ontario Honey, 5 lb. tins	2.00
Wagstaff's Plum, Red Currant, Pear and Peach Jam	1.00
K. B. Raspberry Jam	1.15
Warners Spaghetti, 1 lb. packages, each	10
Clark's Baked Beans, 3 lb. tins	25
Heinz Baked Beans, 2 lb. tins	25
Pie Filling, 2 lb. tin	40
Toilet Soap, 5 for	25
Castile Soap large bar, each	30
Castile Soap, small cake, 4 for	25
Clark's Prepared Soups, 2 tins	25
Braid's Special Blend Bulk Tea, per lb.	60
Good Quality Old Potatoes per 100 lbs.	1.50

The TRITES-WOOD CO., Ltd.

Branches at Fernie, Michel, Natal and Coal Creek

FOOTBALL NOTES

To Secretaries of Football Clubs in Crows Nest Pass.

Greeting:

At the beginning of the present season an attempt was made to rehabilitate the C. N. P. Football League, but owing to the many unfavorable conditions that prevailed in several of the camps which heretofore comprised the League, this attempt did not get support necessary to practically carry out the purposes of the League. However, since that time it would appear that conditions have somewhat changed. An earnest attempt to revive the old-time standard of football in the B. C. section of the Pass has met with complete success, whilst there is, no doubt, in the Alberta section, a very earnest and enthusiastic effort to line up with their associates of the western part of the district. In view of these facts and at the solicitation of many of those interested, I desire to suggest for your consideration the following program as a wind up for the present season, believing that it will be the means of stimulating and laying the grounds for a real successful league next season:

1 That the clubs of Alberta call a meeting and arrange a series of matches to compete for the Crahan cup which is now in Frank.

2 That the clubs in B. C. make similar arrangements and compete for the Mutz Cup, which is now held by Coal Creek.

3 That a team be selected respectively from Alberta and B. C. to play in a grand final on Labor Day at some place to be arranged later.

I shall be pleased to hear from the several clubs as to their views on this matter, but as the season is fast closing I would urge immediate action on the part of those interested.

Yours Sincerely,
A. J. CARTER.

(Lethbridge Herald)

Michel Football Club's visit to Lethbridge on Friday proved to be quite as popular and pleasant to all concerned as was expected. A great crowd greeted them as they took the field which goes to prove that an occasional visit from an outside team of good calibre is very acceptable to the fans. It was to be regretted that the match could not be placed on the Peace Day's program, which was already filled up, but it provided excellent sport for the large holiday crowd already in the city.

Michel was unable to field its full team, owing to injuries received from an extra strenuous game in the Crow's Nest League, but the team put on was well worthy of its name and reputation. The Veteran's team as advertised was weakened by the unavoidable absence of Whyte and Holberton, which fact evened up matters, and a game was witnessed which spelt football all the way, and the crowd certainly had its money's worth.

The visitors, in an interview with the Herald expressed great pleasure at their visit, and were loud in the praises of the treatment accorded them. A matter of great satisfaction to them [illegible] Gurr living up to his reputation, and they wish us to state that as an exhibition of refereeing it was the finest they have seen this season.

Earl Hooker entertained the boys [illegible] did time until the wee sma' hours of a day long to be remembered in this city.

The teams lined up at 7.10 in the following positions:

Michel	
T. Guest	
W. Jenkin	W. Holmes
A. Hall	H. Travis H. Brown
A. Travis	J. Travis R. Yates
S. Weaver	I. Yates
G. W. V. A.	
Irwin	
X. Gurr H. Linning	Allen Robertson
Dunlop	W. Linning Shaw
Anderson	Tennant
Dunlop	

The First Half

There was no wind to speak of when Michel opened hostilities with a rush on the Vets defence. Tennant returning the ball, and Robertson taking up and centering weakly to Linning who shot with little force. Nothing resulted from a free kick on a foul by Shaw, and Michel made a fine run down the field, gaining a corner which was well cleared. The visitors, nothing daunted, came again with lots of steam, this time getting through. Yates finding the net with goal No. 1, ten minutes from the kick off. The homesters now took the initiative, visiting the other end, when Robertson from the right wing took a pot, Guest saving at the expense of a corner, Robertson placed nicely, Linning heading over the bar. A foul against Anderson gave Michel another lead, the resulting shot bringing Dunlop out of his goal to save the situation. A corner at the other end was also fruitless. Several nice passages by the Vets pleased the fans immensely, from a great kick by Tennant, Linning passed to Irwin, who returned to Linning, the latter finishing with a long shot just over the bar. Michel, after a free for a foul by Shaw came within an ace of making it two, but Dunlop relieved the situation. Michel returned again only to be pulled up for offside. The play for quite a while was midfield, each side striving to get past the backs, but the half back lines were both good, and held tight. W. Linning, getting away, took the ball down the field where he neatly slipped it to Gurr, Norman passing a great one to Robertson, the latter to Allen, who shot wide. Gurr followed with a nice centre, but there was nobody in shooting position. Guest came out and with clever work gave the ball to A. Ball on a long drive the latter getting away on his old time form but his forwards were not up and the chance was lost. Half time arrived with the visitors ahead on an even half by one goal.

Second Period

Lethbridge got away on the kick off, Robertson passing over to H. Linning, who again had his toe too far under and the crossbar too low. For the next ten minutes the battle was a hard one, each side pressing like a couple of mammoths, each unable to move the other. Michel showed good form, frequently gaining a good share of applause from the stands, the locals also playing a fine game. Then followed a scrimmage around the Michel goal, one of the visitors bringing the ball down with his hand. Referee Gurr awarded a penalty and W. Linning evened up for Lethbridge twenty minutes from restart. Some nice combinations between Gurr and Linning were worthy of a better result, but Guest saved Gurr's shot in masterly fashion. The game was particularly fast for some minutes, the leather going from end to end and from head to head, Irwin heading over. Michel followed with a pretty passing game, getting within scoring distance, to be spoiled again by offside. Lethbridge now woke up and started to run in shots, four going in, in five minutes. Guest was in great form and handed them all. Albon put in a long one over the horizontal, followed by another which went wide. Michel took a turn at attacking, and Weaver landed a beauty right into Dunlop's hands. Another shot was cleared by Anderson. The crowd was now on the tiptoe of excitement, the visitors being [illegible] of the city. The visitors made a desperate try for the winning goal, but our defence held firm. Irwin planted a stiff one, and the crowd shouted "goal," but it hit the upright. Hard luck, Vets. The last five minutes play was fast and furious, each side seeming to know the last chance had come. The locals rained in shot after shot, but the visitors had a great defence, and held their citadel till the whistle blew for time.

It was a great game and thoroughly enjoyed by the fans, and the general opinion was that the game was worth just the way it finished, a draw, 1 to 1.

Michel will always be assured of a good welcome in Lethbridge, and the locals are unanimous in speaking of the team as "a fine bunch."

GRAND FRIDAY & SATURDAY July, 25 and 26

Jack Pickford in "The Spirit of '17"
also "The Master Mystery" and
Mack Sennett Comedy

MONDAY, ONE NIGHT ONLY
Charles Ray in "His Mother's Boy"
also **Eddie Polo** "The Bulls Eye",

TUESDAY, JULY 29
Harvey's Greater Minstrels
Book your seats at Suddaby's

Brule

BRULE, July 22—At a meeting of workers held here on Sunday it was proposed to send a resolution of protest to Ottawa against the imprisonment of the strike leaders in Winnipeg. Consideration of the fact, however that Borden & Co. are already aware of our protest and that such czarian measures as the infamous 41 to the immigration act are the result f such knowledge, and considering further that not only are the eleven on trial in Winnipeg, but a half dozen of our own members are in the hands of the courts, it was decided that the wisest course would be to "dig down" and help in the defense at Winnipeg. It was not self-glorification but self-defense that prompted us to part with some of our coin, which, needless to say, is getting scarce in this camp. Seventy dollars was the amount donated to be sent to Winnipeg. The following boys did their bit

Wm. Kolling	$1.00
Chas. Jacobi	1.00
John Jacobi	1.00
B. Sirra	.50
Dotto Valentino	.50
S. Pualli	.50
Alloso Vittorio	.50
P. Domichello	1.00
D. Macri	1.00
R. Jacobi	.50
P. Taconis	1.00
R. Stutti	1.00
P. Galdi	1.00
F. Doran	1.00
A. Ahlstrom	50
M. Punok	.50
Jim Lesko	1.00
L. Mihorvich	1.00
L. DerDono	1.00
C. Calleti	1.00
B. Daynoko	1.00
A. Loi	.50
B. Sassooza	.50
M. Berg	2.00
O. Gambin	1.00
J. A. Sorenson	2.00
J. Smolik	.50
D. Smaniotto	1.00
M. Lyons	.50
M. Campbell	1.00
W. Whissam	1.00
P. Contardo	1.00
T. Masi	1.00
F. Parma	1.00
R. Pelosi	1.00
D. Brussesi	1.00
E. Cunardello	1.00
N. Peterson	1.00
P. Campagnodo	5.00
B. Scarpino	3.00
S. Serra	5.00
J. Honigan	1.50
— Fuerd	2.00
M. Sheydeka	.50
M. Hyncka	.50
Joe Trisinsky	1.00
P. Doskoz	.50
G. Vincy	.50
J. Kwasney	1.00
R. McFegan	.25
S. Logush	.50
M. Logush	.50
D. Defilippi	2.00
Sam Colvin	.50
Ph. Morris	1.00
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Red Terror	.50
C. Marrion	1.00
Sek Malichyn	.50
J. Sande	1.00
F. Bolchuck	.50
C. Lang	1.00
K. Egford	1.00
Joe Ceorponerk	1.00

Michel

The members of the Michel Football team wish to extend their sincere thanks to Doc Weldon for his kind assistance in connection with the Lethbridge trip. Enough said.

The boys of Michel having won the medals and shield in the Crow's Nest League would like to hear from the Fernie sports when those trophies will arrive. The hard knocks and bruises that the boys received during that series will constantly remind them that there are a shield and medals coming.

The engineers of Michel have again received instructions from their executive to come off the job and we believe this late information is what they have been waiting to get, as the Michel executive was informed that as son as the (the engineers) heard from their headquarters they would consider quitting. With the exception of the above the workmen of Michel are still solid and do not intend to be driven to work like a bunch of dogs.

COLORED MINSTRELS ARE THE BEST.

The modern minstrelsy envolved from the colored race. The negro if he can be restrained from becoming self conscious makes the best mintarel man. Any person is sure of a good laugh if they can but be around a group of negroes thirty minutes without the latter knowing they are near because the colored man is then perfectly natural.

There have been many colored minstrel shows which were unsatisfactory in their entertainment because the colored performers were self conscious and did not act natural. Mr. R. H. Harvey, a well known circus man undertook the task of assembling a company of clever colored people who were not posers, who were capable of always remaining natural-even on the stage. This company will be at the Grand Tuesday, July 29.

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Hungarian Situation

(From the Workers' Dreadnaught, London, June 5)

A comrade who has joined the Hungarian Red Army wires to the Avanti, under date May 23, his impressions:—

Such "stories" as that Dr. Bela Kun has died of extreme hunger and that a general strike had been declared against the rule of the Soviets are all lies. Here in Hungary, owing probably to the want of great resistance on the part of the Hungarian capitalists, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat is a mild rule indeed.

Dr. BelaKun is more alive than ever, surrounded by the affection of all workers; he is optimistically inclined, in spite of the fact that his country is surrounded by an enemy well armed and well supported by the international reaction, and, consequently, without access to the market of the world.

All the factories here are working at full speed, in order to increase production for the benefit of all. I have visited, together with Comrade Morgari (the Italian Socialist) the great workshop for agricultural machines, the 'Langmaschinen Fabrik," and I have found the greatest possible harmony prevailing between manual and intellectual workers. The same thing I observed in the work on the fields, and, but for the menace of the Allied Powers, the Hungarian people would be able soon to produce enough for its needs. Never has the countryside been so intensively cultivated, and this year the crops will be more abundant than ever before.

I spoke with Capt. Arcami, of the Italian Military Mission, which has remained here, and he confirmed this view. Naturally enough, the Soviet Government's chief care at the moment is the formation of a strong Red Army.

The Commissionaires for War, Fidler and Szanto, together with the Commander-in-Chief Boehm and Commander Landely, and, of course, with the assistance of the trades unions and various political groups, have in less than three weeks put together an army that can face the Czechs, the Roumanians, etc.

Yesterday I went with Morgari to visit the north-east front and where we were about a mile from the Czech position of Miskolecz. We crawled for a while on all-fours to avoid being hit and in order to study the enemy position. That night that position, a town of 50,000 inhabitants, was taken by the Red Army, with many prisoners and thirty maxim guns.

Everywhere the discipline of the Red Army is good; they go to the front singing the Marseillaise and the International. At Harzag, the soldiers stopped our car and a private from the ranks stepped forth and spoke, asking us to convey to the workers in the factories the assurance that the workers in uniform will fight to the last for socialism.

The military organization is also good. On the 19th inst., at a given point, I saw that 56 trains passed in 40 hours, carrying soldiers to the front. The soldiers have meat, vegetables, bread nearly white, but alcohol, in every form, is strictly hibited. Tobacco is not lacking.

Chief-Commander Boehm is a metal worker, who rose from private to lieutenant; became Minister for War under the government of Karolyi, when he rapidly carried out the demobilization of 1,700,000 men of all forces. He has now shown his skill in an equally rapid mobilization of the Red Army.

Comrade J. Atpary, who is with Dr. Bela Kun at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, thinks that the danger experienced by the Red Army in the last days of April has had a beneficial effect; it has united the workers the more. He, too, is hopeful of final success and sends greetings to the workers of all countries.

With me are now 230 Italian Socialists who have also volunteered; in our native country they may call us traitors; we know that we are amongst brothers fighting for the only righteous cause.

Jail guards in the province of Quebec have organized over 4000 strong and are threatening to go on a strike if they do not get a $40 a month increase of salary.

Democracy Endangered

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—That the basic principle of democracy was endangered by the recent amendment to the Immigration Act, permitting the deportation of members of certain organizations, was alleged by Alderman Queen and Pte. Dunn, two of the Winnipeg strike leaders, at a mass meeting here yesterday attended by labor men and returned soldiers. In requesting those present to sign a petition asking the minister of justice to allow the five Russians arrested the right to a trial and the production of evidence against them in open court before deporting them, Alderman Queen said the cases of these men were in the hands of a deportation committee of the immigration department, which was not in the nature of a judicial body which did not inquire into the facts of the case and had no administrative powers.

Referring to the five Russians who were arrested with him, he stated that if they were deported they would be handed over to the Kolchak forces, which would mean that they would be shot. "These men are not going out of the country if we can help it in any possible way," he declared. "If necessary, we will fight this case right to the privy council in London. We are not asking that these men should be liberated. We are asking that they be given a fair and open trial, inaccordance with British procedure, before they are punished by deportation or in any other way."

No Sovietism.

Alderman Queen repudiated any suggestion that there was an effort to establish a soviet form of government in Winnipeg. There had been no trouble in the city, he declared, until the police force was locked out, and special police were armed with wagon spokes put on the streets in their stead. He alleged that at the time of the arrests women had been ordered from their beds by policemen and annoyed by a search of their bodies for hidden literature. Methods were similar to those in Russia, he declared.

Private Dunn spoke at length from the standpoint of the returned soldiers, declaring that 90 per cent. of Winnipeg's returned soldiers took part in the demonstration in the city.

Private Dunn deliberately charged the mayor of Winnipeg with inciting the people to riot. He had held a counter-demonstration of a few returned soldiers, who did not sympathize with the strikers, and in speaking to them said they should go down and march around the Labor Temple, which would have been deliberately looking for trouble. "We have not in the Dominon today that for which we have fought—democracy," he added.

Practically all those present at the meeting signed the petition and pledged themselves to write the minister of justice asking that a fair trial should be given the men arrested in connection with Winnipeg strike.

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