

LUMBER OPERATORS WILL FIGHT WORKERS

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25.—Information that lumber operators of the northwest are preparing to launch a bitter fight against unionism has reached officers of the State Federation of Labor through a letter which fell into the hands of the Union Record. The letter, which is sent out from the headquarters of the Employers' Association of Washington, 808 Alaska building, under date of Aug. 15, addressed to lumbermen and loggers of the Pacific northwest, follows:

"At a meeting of all millmen and loggers of Skagit and Whatcom counties held Thursday, Aug. 14, at Sedro-Woolley, it was decided, because of the grave condition existing to ask the lumbermen of the northwest to meet again for the purpose of reviving the Lumbermen's Protective League or creating a similar organization.

"The situation which has recently developed in Bellingham, demonstrates the following facts:

"The timberworkers and I. W. W. are playing hand in hand to organize the lumber industry."

"That they have determined to make their beginning in Bellingham. They have co-ordinated behind them all the influences of the American Federation of Labor.

"A strike is now in effect in the Hoedel-Dopson operations, in those of the Puget Sound Saw Mills and Single company and the Whatcom Yanks Mill company. The labor council at Bellingham has boycotted the product of these mills and plans are on foot to influence a general boycott, both by rail and water, all over the United States. If this succeeds, these plans must be shut down or they must accede to the demands. This will be but the initial step in going after all operations, one after the other, until the industry is thoroughly organized.

"The fight is no longer the fight of one operation, but is a fight for the life of the whole industry.

"This is so important that you are urged to forego everything and make it your personal business to be present at the meeting which will be held Monday, Aug. 18, at 10:30 a. m. at the New Washington hotel, Seattle.

"Respectfully yours,
LUMBERMEN AND LOGGERS OF SKAGIT AND WHATCOM COUNTIES.

"B. R. LEWIS,
J. H. HOEDEL,
"FRED E. WOOD,
Committee."

"We have known for some time that the lumber barons are reorganizing a still closer union among themselves for the purpose of fighting the timberworkers' right to organize, as well as to agree among themselves to keep the price of lumber up to the present exorbitant level," said L. W. Buck, secretary of the state federation.

"This nefarious scheme of the lumber barons, as shown in this letter, is another evidence that their cry of 'bolshivism' and 'I. W. W.' is more camouflage and that their real object is to crush organized labor and retain their reign of industrial imperialism.

"Every ounce of power which the state federation of labor can bring to bear will be directed in this fight to make the timber industry safe for democracy and American ideals. This bid on American industrial life must be erased. We would prefer to use peaceful means, but as the employers, as indicated in their letter, are throwing down the gauntlet, we will be compelled to accept the challenge and in the name of fair play and justice we have no doubt of the outcome. An enlightened public sentiment will assist us in sweeping the lumber barons' industrial despotism

from its seat of power. The right of the workers to organize will triumph."

Beyond the fact that the Washington hotel meeting was held as scheduled, nothing is known as to what steps the mill owners have taken to fight the organization of their employees.

WOOD HAS PART IN LIVING COSTS

All Containers of Berries and Fruit Must Be Charged for.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK
President American Forestry Association.

(Written for the United Press.)
Washington, Aug. 27.—In figuring out your monthly grocery bills you find "that things have gone up" and in any mental battle with the high cost of living you almost always confine your struggle to food. Go back of food a step and you will find many things that increase the cost of the food you eat, although you cannot eat those things. The chief item of the list is wood.

In fact, wood is one of the chief reasons for the high cost of living and the American Forestry association calls attention to this with some startling figures. For example, the box in which your berries or peaches are displayed at market costs about three times what it did in "the good old days." The barrel in which your flour found its way to the grocer has gone up in price. The paper in which your meat is wrapped is away up. None of these things can be put through your digestive apparatus with any degree of success, but the consumer pays his share in the price of the berries, the flour, the peaches or the meat.

There is scarcely a commodity that is not shipped or handled in a wood container of some sort. To say nothing of home consumption, the United States was exporting about three and a half billion board feet of lumber every year before the war.

Then the war called for wood. It went into temporary structures of every description such as camps, hospitals, recreation huts, and the like. We must come up with a sharp turn on the lumber question. A national forest policy must be adopted in this country or we face economic suicide. The American Forestry association asks for the views of the lumbermen, timberland owners and foresters on this greatest of our reconstruction problems in order that a definite policy may be arrived at.

We have just fought and won the fight to save us from imperial aggression, but the fight to save us from economic ruin is just ahead of us. Are we going to let the sacrifice of our heroes go for naught? What of the future in an economic sense? The situation is just this:

The original forest area of the United States was 859,000,000 acres. There now remains in virgin timber about 230,000,000 acres, or one-fourth of the original.

Our total acreage of forest and cut over lands is about 500,000,000 acres. One hundred million acres of this is waste land which produces nothing and 180,000,000 acres more contain more or less second growth. A large percentage of this second growth timber is inferior quality.

The new growth of timber is not more than one-third of the amount which is being used or destroyed every year. There is plenty of food in that last paragraph but it is food for thought. What of our home building program when we realize that the center of our lumber industry is fast moving to the Pacific coast? What of our home building program when we realize that New England is no longer self-supporting in lumber and that the Lake states, once our greatest producers of lumber, are now importers of it from other states? This means long hauls and high freight rates which the home builder must pay. The time to build to home is now for without a national forest policy I do not believe cheaper lumber can be produced.

The forests of France, millions of acres of which are now in ruins, kept the Hun from reaching Paris. Other vast acreages had to be cut down for war purposes. Civilization can thank France for having a forest policy of more than 100 years' standing. Her forests answered the call of war when war came. Had the war come 15 years later we would have been pressed to meet the lumber program. Let us heed the call of the forests before it is too late.

TAKING IN THE NIGHTS.
A postcard was received this morning from Mrs. Dan Sloan, Mrs. Sam Pattinson, Mrs. N. Perry, Mrs. Pete Rafferty and Miss Julia Rafferty, all of whom are now engaged in giving the "eagle eye" to the wonders of nature in Yellowstone national park.

Today's Anniversary

The first to advocate and secure the adoption of a uniform rate of postage was Sir Rowland Hill, who died 40 years ago today. He lived to see his plan adopted by nearly all great nations. It was in 1835 that Hill turned his attention to postal reform. At that time the charge for the transportation of letters varied with the distance. Hill collected statistics to prove that the principal expense of letter carriage was in receiving and distributing and that the cost of conveyance varied directly with the distance that a uniform rate was furthest to all concerned. All British officialdom was against the change, but Hill's pamphlet presented the reform so favorably that public demand forced its adoption. For a short time the rate on letters was four-pence, but in 1840 the uniform rate of one penny for letters under half an ounce in weight was put into effect and postage stamps were first issued to provide a means of prepayment. A commercial depression followed the adoption of the scheme but in spite of that fact the postoffice revenue went on increasing, and Hill was fully justified.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS ARE GOOD

Report of Twelfth Federal Reserve District's Review Shows Crops and Livestock in Excellent Shape.

(United Press Northwest Letter.)

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 27.—The twelfth federal reserve district's review of general business and agricultural conditions, which was made public, reports that the harvesting of grain has been practically completed in the southern part of the district. It is in full swing in the district's northern portion.

"Loss damage to grain on the whole, has resulted from the unfavorable conditions reported last month than was anticipated, although there are admittedly serious losses in Utah and the dry-farm areas of southern Idaho," the review states. "The following are excerpts:

"The estimated Pacific coast hop crop of 150,000 bales will be somewhat exceeded if the damage by lice, apparent in some sections of California, does not become more serious.

"In Oregon and Idaho, prunes are dropping badly, but the California crop will probably exceed previous estimates.

"A heavy crop of hay is being cut in Oregon and Washington and a very light one in Utah. Further cuttings in parts of California, Idaho and Utah will be seriously curtailed by a shortage of irrigation water.

"Livestock throughout the district is reported in good to excellent condition, the market is fairly active under a lower range of prices, and the banks are reported to be able to extend the necessary credit to prevent the forcing of stock on the market. Figures are not yet available for this year's clip of wool, but incomplete reports indicate a yield slightly in excess of 1918.

"The gathering of deciduous fruits, with the exception of prunes and apples, is at its height throughout the entire district. Peaches are of excellent quality, but peaches a little under normal, both as to size and quality. The apple crop shows a marked increase over that of 1918 and the quality is unusually good.

"There is a pressing demand for lumber, and mills are working under heavily increased costs of production. Prices have increased from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per thousand."

"Labor conditions on the whole are fairly settled in the district. A feeling of unrest is manifested in portions of western Washington only."

PRINCE PUTS STOP TO PLUTOGRATS' PLANS

(Special United Press Wire.)

Winnipeg, Aug. 27.—There will be no exclusive society functions here for the Prince of Wales. He himself put a stop to the plans for receptions where only invited guests were to be admitted. Telegraphing from Ontario, the prince said that the public be invited to all functions in his honor here. Private social events which had already been scheduled have been cancelled.

PITTSBURG STILL WITHOUT STREET CARS

(Special United Press Wire.)

Pittsburgh, Aug. 27.—A resumption of trolley service in this district was again postponed this morning, owing to the inability of the police to provide proper protection, but the receivers announced that an attempt would be made to operate cars tomorrow. This is the 13th day of the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Pittsburgh Railways Co.

GETS A VICTORY BUTTON



A pretty girl worker at the soldiers' service bureau in New York pinning a victory button on a wounded doughboy. These buttons are being distributed all over the country to veterans of the great war upon presentation of discharge papers. Silver buttons are awarded to wounded men, while the others are of bronze.



BAIL IS WANTED WITHOUT FAIL FOR THE MEN WHO ARE IN JAIL

Hundreds of workers are literally rotting in the jails of this country because of their activity in the cause of labor. Many of these victims of the world-wide class war are awaiting trial—and have been waiting for many weary months for the speedy trial guaranteed them by the United States Constitution. Others were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from one to twenty years during the period of war hysteria, and appeals in their cases are now being taken from King Capital drunk to King Capital sober.

Some of the prisoners have escaped by death, others are dying, many have contracted tuberculosis and other loathsome diseases, and all are suffering untold agony from close confinement in the fetid atmosphere, from insalubrious and unhealthy surroundings, from poor and insufficient food, and from inhuman treatment accorded them by brutalized guards. Past attempts to secure bail for all of these workers in jail have not been attended with great success because of the lack of system. Individuals sought to secure bail for their personal friends, and failing to get the necessary amount they returned what had been collected, thus making their entire efforts fruitless. This was the condition facing the delegates from all the western district organizations of the Industrial Workers of the World when they met in conference on July 2 and 4 in Seattle. The delegates solved the problem by an unflinching means—Organization.

A Bail and Bond Committee was elected to systematize the work of collecting bail and a nation-wide drive has been started to secure the loan of cash. Liberally Bonds and property sufficient to gain the release of all class war prisoners. With practically no advertising Six Thousand Dollars were raised in the first five days. More than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are needed to release those now being held for their labor activity.

Sums of Five Dollars and up are accepted as loans, and all cash, Liberally Bonds or property is tabulated in triplicate, one copy going to the person making the loan, another being retained by the Bail and Bond Committee, and the third being filed with the Trades Union Savings and Loan Association of Seattle, with whom all funds, bonds and property schedules will be banked.

Only those who have been proved loyal and trustworthy are being sent out as collectors. Everything possible has been done to safeguard this bail and bond fund, from the selection of the committee to the choice of the bank. A portion of the fund is being set aside to return loans on demand in case persons who have made them are forced to leave the country or have other reasons for making a withdrawal.

Bail will be used to release specified persons where that is desired, but otherwise the release will take place by a blind drawing of names, thus insuring fairness to all prisoners. By common consent the men in Wichita, Kansas, jail will first be released, as they have been held the longest and jail conditions are worse there than anywhere else in the entire country. This bail has nearly all been subscribed, and the men will be made accredited collectors when released, and their speedy release will help to set others at liberty.

No necessity exists for argument. Your duty is clear. If your ears are not deaf to a call from your class, if you feel that an injury to one is an injury to all, if there burns within you the faintest spark of humanity, you will see that the men do not remain behind the bars an unnecessary minute because you withheld your support.

THEY ARE WILLING TO GIVE THEIR LIVES FOR YOU! ARE YOU WILLING TO LOAN YOUR DOLLARS TO THEM?

Send all cash, checks and bonds to John L. Engdahl, Secretary of Bail and Bond Committee, Box W, Ballard Station, Seattle.

Property schedules should be filed with Attorney Ralph S. Pierce, Room 607 Central Building, Seattle.

Butte Office, 318 N. Wyoming St., A. S. Ambree, Bond and Bail delegate.

CUT THIS OUT!

Keep it handy, that you may know where you can make your purchases, and support those who are helping to support your paper. The following business houses advertise in the Bulletin, thus proving that they do not take orders from the agents of the Employers' association, which is trying to put your paper out of business. These advertisers prove they are with you; show them that you appreciate their support by dealing with them—they are worthy of your support.

- Restaurants**
The Famous Cafe, 12 1/2 E. Park; Creamery Cafe, 19 W. Broadway; Rex Cafe, Great Pal, Montana; Leland Cafe, 72 E. Park street; Spokane Cafe, 17 S. Main st.; Moxom Cafe, 29 W. Broadway; Crystal Cafe, 69 E. Park street; Golden West Cafe, 227 S. Main; Shamrock Cafe, 9 N. Arizona.
- Pool Rooms**
Lambro's Pool Hall, 42 E. Park st.; Golden Gate Pool Hall, 272 E. Park Park.
- Music Houses**
Howard Music Co., 212 N. Main.
- Drugs**
Woody-Dual Co., 29 S. Main; Jacques Drug Co., 1057 Harrison av.
- Piano Tuner**
Thomas Joyce, 208 W. Broadway.
- Trunks and Luggage**
Montana Trunk Store, 109 West Park.
- Child Parlors**
Pony Child Parlor, 88 1/2 E. Park; Classic Child Parlor, 210 N. Main.
- Tobaccos and Confections**
The Scandia, Anaconda, Montana; Pal McKenna, 314 N. Main.
- Vulcanizing**
J. L. Matheson, Vulcanizing, 40 E. Galena; Butte Vulcanizing Works, 1942 Harrison avenue; Western Vulcanizing Works, 30 E. Galena.
- Chiropractic**
Drs. Long & Long, room 126 Penn block; Flora W. Emery, room 3, Silver Bow block.
- Jewelers**
Montana Jewelry Co., Opticians, Etc., 73 E. Park st.; People's Loan Office, 28 1/2 E. Park st.; Powell Jewelry Co., 112 N. Main st.; I. Simon, 21 N. Main st.; Meyer, 37 N. Main; Moes, Linz, Main and H'way; Fred P. Young, Room 104 Penn. block.
- Cleaning and Dyeing**
The Nifty Hat Shop, 8 1/2 E. Park; American Cleaning and Dye Works, 1341 Harrison.
- Barber Shops**
Ed. Swaidner, 133 1/2 W. Br'dway; Con Lowmyer, 309 N. Main; Park Barber Shop, 46 E. Park.
- Second Hand Furniture**
Union Furniture Exchange, 248 E. Park; City Furniture Exchange, 206 E. Park.
- Meat Markets**
Washington Market, 18 W. Park; Central Market, 323 N. Main; Western Meat Co., 121 E. Park street; Independent Market, 128 E. Park; Second Street Market, 1268-1270 E. Second street.
- Opticians**
Dr. L. V. Moving, room 104 Pennsylvania block; Powell Jewelry Co., 112 N. Main; Montana Jewelry Co., Opticians, etc., 73 E. Park street.
- Tailors**
Fashion Tailoring Co., 47 W. Park st.; Bernard Jacoby, Tailor, 43 E. Broadway; E. Zuhl, Tailor, 504 W. Park st.; W. Oertel, 431 1/2 S. Arizona street; Big E. Park st.; Haflich Bros., 83 E. Park.
- Cigar Factory**
Best in the West Cigar Factory, 28 E. Galena.
- Auto Repair Shops**
Grand Avenue Repair Shop, corner Harrison and Grand; Auto Repair Machine Shop, M. G. Smith, 401 S. Wyoming.
- Banks**
Yegen Bros., bankers, Park and Dakota streets.
- Baths**
Steam Baths, 504 E. Broadway.
- Bakeries**
Manhattan Bakery, 265 W. Park; Dahl's Bakery, 107 N. Montana st.; Home Baking Co., Olympia st.
- Batteries Recharged**
Montana Battery Station, 224 S. Arizona.
- Beverages**
Tuxelo Distributing Co., 502 Utah ave.
- Clothing, Cleaning and Pressing**
Bernard Jacoby, 43 E. Broadway.
- Men's Outfitters**
Fashion Tailoring, 47 West Park; Palace Clothing & Shoe Store, 53-55 E. Park st.; Montana Clothing and Jewelry Co., 103 S. Arizona; O. E. Stone, 24 East Park street; Big 4 Tailor, 47 W. Park street; Shirley Clothes Shop, 14 N. Main; Boncher's, 29 W. Park.
- Dairies**
Crystal Creamery, 459 E. Park st.
- Dentists**
Union Dentists, Third Floor Ri-alto building; Dr. C. M. Eddy, 204-205 Pennsylvania block.
- Furniture**
Shiner's Furniture, 75 E. Park st.
- Groceries**
The Washington, 18 W. Park; Allen's Grocery, 1204 E. Second st.; Kernode, Groceries, 204 E. Park st.; S. F. T. Cash Grocery, 627 E. Galena st.; T. J. McCarthy, 64 E. Broadway; McCarthy-Bryant & Co., 317-319 East Park street; Bishop Bros., 180 Walnut street; White House Grocery, 508 West Park; Western Cash Meat & Grocery Co., 2110 Harvard.
- Gents' Furnishings**
Dollar Shirt Shop, Ri-alto building.
- Hats for Men**
Nickerson, The Hatter, 113 W. Park st.
- Hardware**
Sewell's Hardware, 221 E. Park street; Western Hardware Co., 22 E. Park street.
- Malt Extract**
A. Graf, Lager Beer Extract, 726 S. Montana.
- Ladies' Tailor**
J. Durst, Ladies' Tailor and Habit Maker, phone 2764, room 436, Phoenix bldg.; E. Zahl, 504 W. Park.
- Ladies' Garments**
Popular Ladies' Garment Store, 63 E. Park st.; The International Store, 219 E. Park; The Fuld Store, 111 W. Park.
- Photography**
Thomson's Park Studio, 217 E. Park street.
- Outfitters**
Francis J. Early, 715-719 E. Front street.
- Shoes**
Chicago Shoe Store, 7 S. Main st.; Walkover Shoe Co., 46 W. Park st.; Golden Rule Shoe Store, Peter Brings, 29 E. Park; One Price Shoe Store, 43 E. Park.
- Specialists**
Dr. W. H. Haviland, 71 W. Park street.
- Shoe Repairing**
McManus Shoe Shop, 5 S. Wyoming; Progressive Shoe Shop, 1721 Harrison ave.; Dan Harrington, 49 1/2 E. Quartz.
- Stage Lines**
Philipsburg & Anaconda Stage, Anaconda, Mont.
Second Hand Clothing, Jewelry, Etc. M. Simon, 553 S. Arizona. The Globe Store, 4 S. Wyoming; Uncle Sam's Loan Office, 11 S. Wyoming.
- Undertakers**
Larry Duggan, Undertaker, 322 N. Main street; Daniels & Bilboa, undertakers, 125 E. Park street.
- Transfers**
Expressman, Transfer, 5 S. Wyoming.
- Coal and Wood**
East Side Coal and Wood Yard, Garden avenue, Phone 5456-J.
- Boarding Houses**
The Belmont, 20 East Quartz st.

FOURTEEN REASONS WHY TURKEY NEEDS AMERICA

- (Contributed.)
- By their action again last night at the meeting of the Metal Mine Workers' unit of the One Big Union, in passing the following motion, "Resolved that we assist the metal tradesmen who are on strike to the fullest extent in making their strike a success," the membership of this unit of the One Big Union have shown that they understand the new movement and are ready to do all in their power to help any group of workers that are trying to make better conditions, even though the group of workers on strike are not affiliated with the One Big Union.
- This is the second time in the present strike that the One Big Union has shown its class solidarity by taking action without solicitation from the men on strike. The first time the members of the Metal Mine Workers' unit came off the job the same day as the metal tradesmen as provided for in the One Big Union constitution which says that "Whenever any organization or groups of workers are on strike the members of the O. B. U. shall make their places as handle the product of the employers against whom they are striking, irrespective of the organizations or groups of workers being affiliated with the O. B. U."
- Say you saw it advertised in the Bulletin.
- EAST SIDE COAL AND WOOD GARDEN AVE., PHONE 5456-J.**
Satisfaction guaranteed. Maurice Eagan, Prop.
- SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN
- BULLETIN SOLD AT EXCHANGE SOFT DRINK PARLOR**
Hannas Subr. Prop. 101 South Main Street HELENA, MONTANA
SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN
1. Peace in the near east cannot be brought about by force, but must come from within. All the people of the near east would welcome an American mandator.
 2. The Moslems predominate in the Turkish empire, numbering from 14 to 15 millions, according to varying estimates. Should the allied powers desire to send a mandator to Turkey the Turks would prefer an American mandator to one from any other nation for two reasons. They think that other nations would never resign a mandator once undertaken, but that America, having taught the people how to govern themselves, would retire and leave them their independence. They also prefer Americans to deal with, because they are more democratic.
 3. The Greeks residing in the Turkish empire number about two millions. They are citizens of the Turkish empire and are called Ottoman Greeks, unless they as individuals possess Greek citizenship. The Ottoman Greeks would prefer to live under a Greek government, but if that is impossible, they would warmly welcome an American mandator.
 4. American methods of government separate politics and religion. The union of church and state is one of the greatest causes of discord and hatred in the near east. The removal of political control from all religious organizations would tend to promote peaceful relations between the different nationalities, while at the same time both Mohammedans and Christians would be protected in the free exercise of their religion.
 5. An American mandator over Turkey would introduce American methods of education, which teach people the self-respect that conduces to peaceful relations.
 6. The people of Turkey are divided up by the use of different languages. An American mandator would emphasize the English language, and introduce a common means of communication.
 - (Special United Press Wire.)
 - Alliance, O., Aug. 27.—Ptomaine poisoning it is believed resulted in the death here of Colonel O. C. Weybrecht, a world war veteran, his wife, two family friends and a waiter. It is thought that olives which were served at a private dinner party last Friday was the cause. The chef who prepared the dinner was also stricken and may die.