

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH

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POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 46

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VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

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POLITICS ATTRACTS GREAT MANY ASPIRANTS

Looks as Though It's Going to Be Anybody's Election

Labor Contesting Eleven Ridings With Good Prospects

(By Special Correspondent)

The election campaign for the Province of British Columbia is now in full swing. There are about 150 candidates in the field for the 47 seats. Both the Liberals and Conservatives have 46 candidates in the field, the Federated Labor Party has 14, Socialist Party 6, Labor candidates 7, United Veterans 4 and the rest are made up of Farmer and Independents.

There is no outstanding issue between the old parties, except the usual one of trying to convince the electors that they can do better than the other fellow. In fact, both sides are of the opinion that a change is going to take place, and with this end in view, the elector is informed that it is impossible to form a government from independent groups, hence they had better vote for one of the two old parties.

F. L. P. in Ten Ridings

The Federated Labor Party is putting up a big campaign in ten constituencies. Two other constituencies are yet to be heard from. R. P. Pettipiece was to have been the candidate in Comox, but he was delayed in getting from Powell River to Cumberland, Tuesday evening, on account of the dense fog. This constituency was practically a sure thing, in as much as 800 workers in Powell River had endorsed the candidature, and 800 votes in the constituency would have secured the seat. The delay was caused on account of the fog being so dense that no boat could cross over.

J. H. Burroughs is running in Prince Rupert as a Labor candidate. (Continued on page 8)

OPEN FORUM NEXT WEDNESDAY

Taxation Will be the Subject of Debate at Meeting

The regular meeting of the General Workers' Unit of the O. B. U. on Wednesday night was not only well attended, but most interesting, the matters under discussion showing that the members realize the necessity of working class education. As a result of the discussion a new forum committee and a library committee were appointed. The new forum committee has got down to business and has arranged for a debate next Friday on the question of "Taxation." A committee was appointed to arrange for a smoking concert. It is the intention of this unit to have a large library of working class works, and especially dealing with history and economics. Later it is hoped that the library may become a circulating medium, so that the members can take the works home and read and study them, for it was pointed out that reading alone was not sufficient, but that study was necessary so that the information could be assimilated and applied to the conditions as they apply in this country. A movement was also started to secure another 5000 subscribers to the Federationist in the city.

WON VICTORY WITHOUT STRIKE

French Workers Abolish Night Work Without Bosses Consent

(By Max Worth)

Paris—The bakers of Paris and some of the neighboring cities have added another victory to the record of French labor achievement. Night work has been abolished in the bakeries. Hereafter, the bread will be baked by day, and the bakers will take their pleasures and their repose in company with the remainder of the world.

There was no strike. The bakers, after going over the matter in detail, came to the conclusion that it would be possible to supply the people with bread, and at the same time to abolish night work. Consequently, on the appointed day, the Bakers Union, from the headquarters of the General Federation of Labor in Paris, distributed cards, directing their members when to report for work. The first shift went to work at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The great majority of the employees accepted the new situation at once. There were difficulties with some of the smaller bakers in the towns surrounding Paris, but, as a whole, there was no serious inconvenience to any one, while the bakers, as a consequence of the new arrangement, have reorganized their whole period of toil.

SEATTLE RECORD PRINTS A TACOMA EDITION

Other Editions Are Being Planned for Bellingham, Everett and Elsewhere

The Seattle Union Record (Labor daily), with a circulation approximating 40,000 to 50,000 in Seattle, also publishes a special edition for the city of Tacoma, where 5000 to 6000 copies of the special number are sold daily. A Tacoma bureau in charge of an experienced newspaper man flashes the Tacoma news to Seattle by telegraph, long distance phone and special delivery mail, and the Tacoma edition is run off on the Union Record presses in the intervals between Seattle editions. A fast interurban express carries the Tacoma paper to its readers.

Eventually the Union Record expects to publish editions for the city of Bellingham, Wash., and Everett, Wash., thus giving the farmers and workers of each of these districts a strictly local paper without the expense of a building, presses and equipment.

A Correction.

The report given in last week's issue of the charges made against machinists taking the places of striking plumbers, was incorrect, insofar as the number of the local union was concerned. Our report stated the men charged were members of local 182. It should have been 692.

CLIMAX REACHED IN SHIPYARD TROUBLE

Rupert Workers Have "Promises to Pay" But No Money

George Casey for Atlin Endorsed by Central Labor Council

At the regular meeting of Prince Rupert Central Labor Council, O. B. U., the shipyard troubles there have come to a crisis, and there are about 800 employees walking about with "promises to pay" in their pockets, for which they can find few with faith enough to exchange for coin of the realm. Consequently we have the spectacle of a number of wealth producers, with the products of their common labor visible on the ways at the dock, wandering around in search of something to eat or the wherewithal with which it can be exchanged. Two meetings of over 800 each have been held in the O. B. U. hall, at the first of which the Shipyard Workers Unit had a lawyer to explain the legal position of the men in their claim for wages due. Action was deferred pending the result of wires which had been despatched by local politicians to the ministry of Marine. Nothing definite transpired from the use of the wires.

At the first meeting, Colonel Peck, the representative in the riding in the Dominion parliament, was present, and at the second meeting, the crowd was addressed by Mr. Patullo, the Provincial minister of Lands, who represents the riding in the Provincial parliament. Neither could throw any light of consequence on the possibilities of getting the wages paid at any early date.

Big O. B. U. Meeting

It is interesting to note that the first of these meetings had been advertised by a placard at the dock, over the name of the chairman of the O. B. U. Shipyard Workers Unit. That notice was torn down by some individual unknown, and a similar notice put shortly afterwards by a member of the office staff, advertising a meeting under International auspices. The anticipated effect did not materialize, for while the latter resulted in a gathering of a bare hundred, the O. B. U. hall was crowded at both meetings, with over 300 employees of the dock, including the waitresses.

At the last meeting, after reviewing the situation and the probable direction from which the relief so urgently needed would be most likely to be secured, it was decided (Continued on page 7)

INDIAN CO-OP. IDEA SPREADS

Many Organizations Are Springing Up Among Workers

One of the most encouraging movements in the economic progress of India is the growth of the co-operative idea among the agricultural and urban workers of the country. Although the movement is at present in its initial stage, rapid development may be expected, for India with her heritage of the communal spirit (the village panchayat system of communal government was prevalent up to the time of the British occupation of India) is peculiarly fitted to develop a system such as the co-operative movement.

Fair beginnings have been made, and there is much hope for a more vigorous development. What this movement signifies may easily be imagined. It means first, a growing spirit of economic independence, based on united effort and individual thrift. Even more significantly, it means a realization of the all-powerful idea of unity-of-co-operation, through which can eventually be achieved in India free development of the people.

TALKING ABOUT SOCIALIZATION

Says Czecho-Slovak Government to Bring Industrial Change

Prague—The Czecho-Slovak government, headed by President Masaryk, continues to insist that it intends to bring about the gradual socialization of the principal industries of the republic and that the so-called working cabinet, headed by Dr. Cerny, will not serve the reaction.

In a telegram sent to the League of Czech Legionaries this week in answer to the veterans' demands for speed in industrial and military reforms, President Masaryk declared that socialization must be proceeded by the education of the workers and all others concerned and that, because of the ownership of much property in Czecho-Slovakia by foreigners, there could be no general expropriation without compensation.

Addressing a meeting of miners in Prabram last week, President Masaryk said that their industry would be the first one to be socialized.

On the other hand recent developments tend to confirm the fears expressed by the opponents of the cabinet headed by Premier Cerny to the effect that the Liberal Socialist regime, headed by Ex-Premier Tusar was to be succeeded by a temporary reign of reaction. The rights of political asylum and the exercise of free speech by foreigners are being seriously invaded.

Count Michael Karolyi, former premier of Hungary under the brief Czecho-Slovakia. Some of the count's friends suspect fear of what the growing reproachment between the reactionary Horthy government of Hungary and government circles here might lead to in the line of extradition had something to do with the count's departure.

South Vancouver Social

A whist drive and social will be held in St. Mary's hall, corner of Fifty-second and Prince Albert street, Wednesday, November 17, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the South Vancouver Women's Co-operative Guild. Admission 25c. Good programme; refreshments; prizes.

ONE OBJECTOR IN ALCATRAZ

Brutal Treatment Meted Out to C. O. in U. S. Military Prison

No 2—ONE OBJECTOR

(By Carl Haessler (Consistent objector, recently released from Alcatraz), for the Federated Press.)

Milwaukee. — Philip Grosser, Boston, Mass., is the only objector still confined in Alcatraz military prison. His continued confinement is one of the innumerable examples of war department spite and grudge policy in dealing with political prisoners.

Grosser is in almost every respect a more deserving case for clemency than the hundred or more other objectors who have already been pardoned. He was caught in the very first draft and has been in prison ever since, during much of the time subjected to the very extremes of punishment practiced in Secretary Baker's institutions.

In camp he was manhandled, clubbed and kicked and after a period in solitary confinement where he refused to eat the regulation bread and water he was taken out, plied with a bayonet, and then returned to his cell, his mouth opened by inserting a bayonet into the contents of a stew forced down his throat.

He was placed in the famous "iron maiden" of Alcatraz, a cage that looks like a barred coffin set on end in which the prisoner can neither sit, kneel or do anything but stand erect. This, combined with alterations of solitary confinement on bread and water in a dark cell without a bed, finally forced his surrender from fear of going insane and he went back to work.

Recently the war department sent a confidential letter to Colonel J. B. MacDonald, the Alcatraz commandant, saying that they were quietly releasing objectors and were glad to recommend Grosser's release. MacDonald replied that Grosser was not a sincere objector since he was willing to fight for Soviet Russia, but would not fight for the Wilson administration.

This attitude of the commandant was a flagrant piece of spite work since he had previously recommended the release of two other political objectors, Jackson Leonard and Carl Haessler, who had taken exactly the same stand on fighting that Grosser had done.

20,000 GARMENT WORKERS FACE BIG REDUCTION

Montreal Workers Are Told of Prospect of Unemployment or Wage Reduction.

(By the Federated Press)

Ottawa, Ont.—Upwards of 20,000 garment workers in Montreal face the prospect of being out of work this winter unless they agree to accept a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, according to Mr. Harris of the Hub Clothing Company of that city. Mr. Harris does not admit the possibility of any great reduction in the retail selling price of clothes.

Dacout, Lalonde & Co., a large firm of boot and shoe manufacturers in Montreal, have intimated to their workers that unless they accept a wage reduction of 12 per cent their factory will be closed for an indefinite period.

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U. S. BUSY WITH DEPORTATIONS

Hindus Given Preference of Working for \$10 a Month or Get Out

(By the Federated Press)

New York—Attorneys for the Hindus taken in a raid by officials of the department of justice and immigration at Bethlehem, Pa., several months ago, report today that three more have been ordered deported. They are Avish B. Awang, Abdul Karim and Abdul Bafor. Three were released by the immigration authorities, Abdul Wacco, Abdul Karim alias John Alias, and Mohammed Sanoo. The cases of three others are yet to be heard.

Thirty men were taken in the original raid, which the attorneys claim was at the instigation of British shipping interests. At Ellis Island they were informed that they might choose between service on a British ship, then in New York harbor, at \$10 per month or deportation to India. They refused the ship service. Friends and attorneys who attempted to reach them were refused admittance to the island. The Friends of Freedom for India finally obtained bail for the men and employed attorneys.

Twenty-one of the original 30 have already been deported. Nothing has been heard from them since they left Ellis Island.

Join Forces

At a meeting of all members of the O. B. U. in the New Westminster district, held on Wednesday evening, it was decided to join forces. The arrangements are: The Railroad Workers of Port Mann, the Mill Workers, and the general workers will meet together. They will meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month. The secretary of the Port Mann Unit has been authorized to collect dues from any member in the district.

Auxiliary Will Not Meet.

The Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. will not meet tonight (Friday) in order to allow all members to attend the House Warming in the O. B. U. Hall. The next regular meeting will be held on Friday, November 26.

SYLVIA PANKHURST DEFIES MAGISTRATE

Six Months' Sentence Does Not Frighten Her, She Says—Describes Miserable Conditions (London Herald Cable)

London—Sylvia Pankhurst defying the magistrate who sentenced her to six months imprisonment on the charge of trying to stir up sedition in the British navy by publishing "The Workers' Dreadnought," told the court:

"You cannot frighten me by any sentence. The idea that I am teaching may be starting to you, but I was brought up by a socialist father." She went on to describe the misery which exists among her neighbors in the east end of London, especially among the little children. "Things are not so in Soviet Russia," she said.

NOW BUYING GERMAN GOODS

British Profiteers Have Now Made Big German Trade Possible

(By the Federated Press)

London—High tariff agitation has been strongly renewed here with the news that several hosiery mills in Leicester and Nottingham have been forced to close because of cheap German hosiery flooding the English market. The whole textile industry is chorusing the cry against German competition that has for months come from English toy manufacturers.

But there is another side. People are beginning to analyze the situation, and to realize that the British manufacturers in many lines have been profiting inordinately. So consumers are reaching out in great numbers for the less expensive German products, and are forgetting their nationalism in the presence of opportunity for economy.

Correspondents are requested to double space their copy in order that corrections, etc., can be easily made.

TRANSYLVANIA TACKLING BIG QUESTIONS

Political and Industrial Movements Are Solidifying

May Join Labor Movement of Banat and Old Rumania

(By Ernest Dorcy)

(Vienna Staff Correspondent for the Federated Press.)

Vienna, Oct. 15.—Should the Labor movement of Transylvania and the Banat join the Labor movement in Old Rumania and should the Socialist party thus united join the Third Internationale? These are the questions that confront workers of that large territory which by force of the Peace Treaty has been united with Great Rumania.

Shortly after the revolution in October and November, 1918, Rumanian troops invaded Transylvania and the Banat, so that the workers there were cut off from the executive committee of the Social Democratic Party and the Trade Union Council in Budapest. The ex-Rumanian army proclaimed a severe martial law and the central executive committee of the Rumanian Socialist party had to overcome the greatest difficulties in organizing the workers of Transylvania, the Banat, the Koros-Valley, and the bordering northern districts.

The workers there still have to endure much persecution by the authorities. According to my informant the last two years' history of the Transylvanian Labor movement reveals an endless chain of the most cruel persecutions. In May, at the time of the elections, the terror had reached its height. The Socialists were arrested, beaten to unconsciousness and tortured in indescribable fashion.

The army and the gendarmerie freely brushed aside the right to assemble, and thus the trade union premises were requisitioned for police and military purposes, all meetings, even scientific lectures, forbidden and the candidates prevented from making the slightest election propaganda in their districts. Consequently the Banat and Transylvanian Labor party captured only five seats at the election.

In spite of all this, organization is proceeding. The workers are joining into common organizations without regard to national differences.

The miners of Transylvania have built up their organization to a membership of 30,000. The railwaymen have 18,216, the iron and metal workers with 10,212. The (Continued on page 5)

FARMERS ATTACK OLD PARTIES

Make New Move to Offset Legislation Blocking Political Action

(By Gordon Cascard, for the Federated Press)

Toronto, Ont.—Canada's big interests and old line politicians are confounded by the latest move organized farmers are making to offset legislation passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament to block the agrarian and labor movements from financing their political campaigns.

National, Liberal, Conservative and Liberal members of parliament united to pass an act stipulating that political funds could be collected by political parties only, thereby blocking the Farmers because their organization is interested in co-operative and purely agricultural pursuits as well as politics.

The United Farmers of Ontario are to build a straight political organization apart from their present force, and since sufficient time does not remain for organization of a provincial farmer political body before the bye-election in East Elgin for the Dominion House of Commons, Farmer party supporters in that district have incorporated the "East Elgin U. F. C. Political Association" for political purposes alone. In this way they can compete with the Meighen government and Liberal organizations on an equal footing under the Election Act.

The western provinces have time to prepare for provincial political organization. The "steam-up" liberty drive of the new "National Policy Political Association" in Saskatchewan province was launched this week, and R. H. Johnson of Regina, central secretary, declares everything points to a successful canvass of 150,000 electors for campaign distribution and promises for the support of the Agrarian candidates in the coming Federal elections. Speakers are covering every section of the province.

The provinces of Manitoba and Alberta have already organized Farmers' political parties to comply with an act sponsored by manufacturing interests which felt their campaign contributions could not control elections after the two-party system was destroyed. Various provincial branches of the Dominion Labor party have already organized for political purposes.

WANT ACCESS TO MEDICAL SCIENCE

Sensational Resolution Is Adopted by New York Women's Clubs

(By the Federated Press)

Utica, N. Y.—A sensational resolution, advocating birth control in family life, was adopted, despite bitter opposition, by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention here. The vote was 149 to 97 in favor of the resolution. The most acrimonious debate of the convention preceded the balloting.

The resolution, presented by Nora W. Cruikshank and endorsed by the resolution committee for presentation was worded as follows:

"Whereas, one of the primary necessities for family, and therefore for public health, is an intelligently determined interval between pregnancies, to be secured by regulating the inception of life and not by interfering with life after it starts; and

"Whereas the lack of knowledge as to how to secure such an interval frequently results in serious disaster for mothers and babies, and indirectly for the entire community, be it

"Resolved, that the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs urge the speedy removal of all barriers, due to legal restrictions, tradition, prejudice or ignorance, which now prevents parents from access to such scientific knowledge on this subject as is possessed by the medical profession."

I. W. W. CASES THROWN OUT OF U. S. COURT

Nine Washington Men Charged With Criminal Syndicalism Are Dismissed.

(By the Federated Press)

Seattle, Wash.—Superior Court Judge J. T. Ronald has thrown out of court nine cases against members of the I. W. W. charged with criminal syndicalism. The cases have been permitted to drop along against the men in the hope that some sort of evidence might be found to make a case that would not be laughed out of court, but the prosecution has failed and Judge Ronald dismissed the cases on the ground that the limit of time had been passed.

Contributions to the O. B. U. organization fund by the Lumber Workers at Sechart:

Frank B. kas, \$2; N. Setler, \$1; J. Dekousky, \$1; H. Salvail, \$1; John Olson, \$1; M. Sandberg, \$2; G. Anderson, \$1; K. Gerlid, \$2; Fred Rosenstrom, \$1; A. Richer, \$2; Dan Leeborg, \$1; John Granvall, \$2; J. E. McLander, \$2; John Nelson, \$1; D. Miller, \$2; Fred Gustafson, \$1; Charles MacGillivray, \$2; Chris Jeranson, \$1; T. Trear, \$1; O. Maher, \$2; O. Malm, \$2; Jack Davis, \$2; W. C. Abernethy, \$1. Total, \$32.25.

Honest John is now busy defending his honesty.

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MEETINGS IN O. B. U. HALL

For the Coming Week

SUNDAY—Sunday evening meeting.

MONDAY—Piledrivers.

TUESDAY—Plasterers.

WEDNESDAY—Socialist Party campaign meeting.

THURSDAY—Plasterers' Helpers.

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O. B. U. WILL HAVE HOUSE WARMING

Will Formally Open New Hall by Social and Dance

Members of the O. B. U. and their friends are cordially invited to attend a concert and dance to be held in the O. B. U. hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets tonight (Friday). A new floor has been laid in the large hall, and it is intended to have a whale of a time. A first class orchestra will be in attendance, and the ladies are requested to bring along some cake, and the gentlemen will bring fruit. The Women's Auxiliary will look after the coffee, and everybody will attend to the eating and drinking. Efforts are being made to fill up the kitchen with crockery, and any one who has an old cup or saucer or both (that they are tired of) the unit will be very glad to have, so get busy and look over your stock. Of course, if any of the bachelors feel like buying a few, there is no objection, and they will be well looked after. The fireworks at 8 p. m., and will keep it going till 1 a. m. Don't forget the date, the time, the place, the grub and the old cups and saucers.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

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J. H. BURROUGHS TO RUN IN PRINCE RUPERT

Central Council Gets Representation on Hospital Board

Native Organizers to Be Employed to Organize Fishermen

(Special to the Federationist)

The Prince Rupert Central Labor Council has secured the privilege of seating one representative in an advisory capacity on the Board of Directors of the Prince Rupert General Hospital as a result of an application made on the recommendation of the hospital committee. O. B. U. patients have frequently expressed their appreciation shown them by members of the committee, chiefly by Mrs. Booth, and the seat on the board will enable a more efficient watch to be kept over their welfare. At the constituency that elects the board is composed of those who subscribe \$5 a year or more to the hospital fund, it will be a question for the council to deal with before the next election of members of the board takes place as to whether it will have delegates with a voice and vote for the future.

The Women's Auxiliary is busy organizing a Christmas tree entertainment for the children of O. B. U. parents under 12. (The children of course—the O. B. U. is a prolific organization, but has not yet achieved that kind of distinction.)

The question of putting native organizers in the field for a few weeks around Christmas was discussed at the two last meetings, and the decision finally arrived at that the returns would justify the expenditure. There are in the neighborhood of 4000 natives engaged in the fishing industry tributary to Prince Rupert, and it is the intention to organize them into the Fisheries and Water Products Unit in time for the coming season. (Continued on page 6)

WANT ACCESS TO MEDICAL SCIENCE

Sensational Resolution Is Adopted by New York Women's Clubs

(By the Federated Press)

Utica, N. Y.—A sensational resolution, advocating birth control in family life, was adopted, despite bitter opposition, by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention here. The vote was 149 to 97 in favor of the resolution. The most acrimonious debate of the convention preceded the balloting.

The resolution, presented by Nora W. Cruikshank and endorsed by the resolution committee for presentation was worded as follows:

"Whereas, one of the primary necessities for family, and therefore for public health, is an intelligently determined interval between pregnancies, to be secured by regulating the inception of life and not by interfering with life after it starts; and

"Whereas the lack of knowledge as to how to secure such an interval frequently results in serious disaster for mothers and babies, and indirectly for the entire community, be it

"Resolved, that the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs urge the speedy removal of all barriers, due to legal restrictions, tradition, prejudice or ignorance, which now prevents parents from access to such scientific knowledge on this subject as is possessed by the medical profession."

I. W. W. CASES THROWN OUT OF U. S. COURT

Nine Washington Men Charged With Criminal Syndicalism Are Dismissed.

(By the Federated Press)

Seattle, Wash.—Superior Court Judge J. T. Ronald has thrown out of court nine cases against members of the I. W. W. charged with criminal syndicalism. The cases have been permitted to drop along against the men in the hope that some sort of evidence might be found to make a case that would not be laughed out of court, but the prosecution has failed and Judge Ronald dismissed the cases on the ground that the limit of time had been passed.

Contributions to the O. B. U. organization fund by the Lumber Workers at Sechart:

Frank B. kas, \$2; N. Setler, \$1; J. Dekousky, \$1; H. Salvail, \$1; John Olson, \$1; M. Sandberg, \$2; G. Anderson, \$1; K. Gerlid, \$2; Fred Rosenstrom, \$1; A. Richer, \$2; Dan Leeborg, \$1; John Granvall, \$2; J. E. McLander, \$2; John Nelson, \$1; D. Miller, \$2; Fred Gustafson, \$1; Charles MacGillivray, \$2; Chris Jeranson, \$1; T. Trear, \$1; O. Maher, \$2; O. Malm, \$2; Jack Davis, \$2; W. C. Abernethy, \$1. Total, \$32.25.

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TUESDAY—Plasterers.

WEDNESDAY—Socialist Party campaign meeting.

THURSDAY—Plasterers' Helpers.

FRIDAY—Open Forum; subject, "Taxation."

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GERMANY FROM THE INSIDE

(By Wilfrid Wellock in the Socialist Review.) It is always a debatable point as to what constitutes a man's right to speak of a people of a movement "from the inside." For there can be no fixed rule, as minds vary considerably in their power to sense tendencies and differences, and to pick up impressions. A flying six days' tour would be enough for a certain type of enterprising journalist to claim that right; while others would hesitate to claim it after an acquaintance of as many years. But in every sojourn among a comparatively unknown people there does come a time when one passes over from inquisition to fellowship, and begins to see things as a native sees them. But of one thing there can be no doubt, viz., that it is absolutely imperative the people of this country should know more about Germany than they do. The ignorance of even the more enlightened Englishman on conditions in Germany, especially spiritual and intellectual conditions, the post-war mentality, is nothing short of appalling. The need for understanding each other's point of view and intellectual trend, each other's hopes, aims and ideals, between the great Western States was never so great as it is today. Either this ignorance is due to bad feeling, which is deplorable, or it is part of the capitalist conspiracy against labor. On the whole, England is only informed on the internal situation in Germany in so far as it affects the interests of the big financiers. There is in Germany, for example, a mass of idealistic and revolutionary (in the best sense) literature of which this country knows nothing. Apart from books and pamphlets, I have myself handled scores of advanced and revolutionary weeklies and monthlies which have taken their origin since the Revolution of November, 1918. My visit to Germany, with the exception of a fortnight spent in Vienna, covered nearly five months from the end of January in the current year. The first two months I spent in Berlin, witnessing at close quarters the events connected with the Kapp Putsch. Afterwards I travelled through Germany, visiting almost every part with the exception of the east and northeast, Berlin and Dresden being the limits of my wanderings in these directions. I went as a pacifist and internationalist, and naturally, interviewed all manner of representatives—people—politicians of all parties, pacifists, professors, students, educationalists, social workers, founders of land and other Socialist settlements, ministers of religion, and idealists of every description, and acquainted myself with a large number of movements, groups of workers seeking a road to a new and better world. I attended numerous public meetings, political and otherwise, in some of which I took part. Also I made a point of visiting as many people as possible in their homes, so as to get a more accurate impression of the actual food and general economic conditions. Situation Impossible The two outstanding impressions of my tour are: (1) That the economic situation under the Versailles Treaty is impossible; and (2) that a social revolution during the next few years is almost inevitable. (1) No one who has not visited actual German homes, lived among the people, is in a position to know what the economic condition of Germany really is. It is not until one has sat down at the same family table for half-a-dozen times consecutively, and, in consequence, taken a midday meal of insipid soup, and potatoes, and an evening meal of dry bread and had coffee without sugar or milk, that one begins to realize what life in Germany is to the vast majority of her people, and what the suffering of the last four years has been. It is a simple fact that the majority of the working-class population of the larger towns have not tasted milk for four or five years. I have gone into homes after home where that has been the case. And, what is more important, they have no prospect of getting any. If the middle class fares better it is at the cost of fast-fading fortunes. The food situation was bad when I arrived in Berlin in January, but it was considerably worse when I left it in June; and from all one could see or learn it is likely to get still worse. For prices are continually rising, while exports are falling, which means that the food shortage will increase and, as a consequence, that prices will soar still higher. In February, living in Germany was cheap for an Englishman; but owing to the rapid rise in prices there are now few things that it pays an Englishman to buy in Germany. Today, for instance, one can buy three times more margarine in an English pound in England than one can in Germany. Prices Go Up But to realize the situation of the German worker it is necessary to compare wages and prices today with what they were before the war. And the fact is that while wages have been multiplied from three to six times, prices have been multiplied from six to sixty times. I doubt if there is a single article of clothing which does not now cost at least twenty to thirty times what it did before the war. A pound of margarine now costs 2½ marks in 12½ new costs 28 shillings, and a pound of rice that used to cost a quarter of a mark now costs twelve marks. These are the crucial facts, and not the occasional luxury stores which seem to be all that journalists of a certain type see. To 80 per cent. of the German people the daily problem is how to secure sufficient food to see the day through; and it is a greater problem today than it was six months ago. When the rationed weekly 4-pound loaf of moist, black bread, with its 25 per cent. of husks, has been consumed, the trouble is how to get a satisfying meal. No wonder that the eternal topic of conversation—in the home, in train and tram, and in the street, is food—food and politics; the Peace, the Entente, the Revolution. A Red Revolution Imminent Only the profiteers and the unmarried skilled workers can afford to buy clothing, or have done for years. I saw hundreds of "sturdy" suits, while imitation silks, that is, shirt tops, are becoming more and more "popular." The ingenuity of the German housewife has been taxed to the utmost, but even she cannot make garments out of nothing; consequently the clothing question is becoming in-

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creasingly serious. Should a severe winter be ahead, shortage of food, fuel and clothing will bring about a crisis which will have far-reaching consequences. No Prospects The root difficulties are credit and coal. While in Augsburg, the chief centre of the cotton industry in South Germany, I went over a large spinning and weaving factory. Out of 850 looms 500 were at a standstill, while two-thirds of the spinning machinery was also idle. I visited the raw cotton storehouse, and found it almost empty. "Can't you get cotton?" I asked, "is it still held back?" "Oh, no, we can get it now if only we could pay for it, but the mark at 1 1/2, what can we do? Besides, food prices are so high that our people simply can't buy clothing. And naturally in these circumstances we could not compete with England in foreign markets, even if we had access to them; so we simply proceed from hand to mouth. Our present orders will run out in a fortnight, and beyond that we have no prospects. We are reaching a crisis in Germany, and if our credit does not improve we shall go to pieces." "But, providing you could buy cotton, could you get the coal?" I enquired. The proprietor smiled sardonically. "Come this way," he said, and he led me across a yard to the boiler house. "Here is our fuel," he remarked, and allowed me to contemplate it. There was a small heap of coal, a huge heap of peat in a shed close by, and beside it a larger heap of logs (with stuff like this in a limited portion of our machinery running. As it is our boilers are being ruined." That example fairly well epitomizes the industrial situation in Germany. Indeed everything I saw might be described as an illustration of Keynes's argument in his book on the economic consequences of the peace. The economic situation in Germany is impossible, and must sooner or later bring about an impasse unless an entirely new policy is adopted. But there is now very little hope in Germany that a new policy will be adopted—at any rate, by the governments now in power. Indeed, I think it can safely be said that, amongst a large and growing number of people there is no keen desire that the peace treaty should be improved. And, strange as it may seem, such an attitude is not difficult to explain. Regarding this question, there are three streams of feeling. The great body of the Left wing is so absolutely convinced of the hopelessness, the impending bankruptcy of capitalism, that they see no hope of improvement until it has been swept away; which they believe will not be long at the rate things are going. "Keep quiet and let the capitalist go ahead!" might be described as their policy. The Democrats, on the other hand, the old Liberals, who include the bulk of the capitalists, are seriously hoping and working for a reasonable and practicable peace. Their chief concern is the survival of capitalism, which they believe to be in jeopardy. Indeed, they are astounded that the Entente capitalists, particularly those of Britain, cannot see what disaster they are bringing upon themselves. They speak assuringly about the English sporting spirit, their love of justice and fair play, etc., and assert with emphasis that the practical sense of Britain must sooner or later bring to a halt the present. Hate France On the right feeling varies, but deep in the hearts of increasing numbers is a growing hatred of France, and, though in a less degree, of Britain. Many of these would like a war of revenge. The party, as a whole, includes the old official and military classes, a large proportion of professors and students, and not a few ministers of religion, of whom have been very hard hit by the changes of the last eighteen months and feel very keenly the humiliation of their present poverty. Their pensions are worthless and their small hoards have vanished or are fast vanishing. The more desperate among them see no hope except in an even more aggravated economic situation. They would like the people to revolt, so that they might step in and save the nation from Bolshevism, and establish a military regime. There are hosts of students who talk in this way, and in many cases they but reflect the thought of their more discreet elders. There are others, however, whom the hopelessness of the situation swings in a quite opposite direction. These would like to support a Bolshevik movement, even an invasion by Red Russia, in order to free their country from the grip of the Entente. No one unacquainted with the existing conditions in Germany would possibly be able to understand the comparative indifference of the German people towards the Spa conference, and why they had not bounded into ecstasy at the Entente's "concessions." As a fact, the Spa concessions are a very doubtful benefit. The peace treaty was so utterly and obviously incapable of fulfilment that it developed a fatal spirit of irresponsibility. Not being able to fulfil the treaty conditions in any circumstances, Germany did not hand over as much money and material as she otherwise might have done. The Allies, recognizing this, decided to remedy the defect, hence Spa. They want their demands to be "present" but their idea of possibility is the utmost that can be exacted consistent with the barest physical existence. Thus the Spa conference is one more proof that nothing is to be hoped for from the Entente so long as its policies are controlled by its present dictators. Until men with a new mind and a new outlook come into power the destructive policy inaugurated in the Versailles peace will be continued. (2) I am convinced, after a very careful study of the entire situation, that only a miracle can prevent a "red" revolution in Germany. The historical development

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DRUGLESS HEALING I am well aware that there are many Left wing leaders, even among the Independent, who are strongly opposed to a revolution of force, and who favor proceeding by way of politics, even to the extent of co-operating with the capitalists. But they are not likely to get their way; and were they to do so there is little hope they would succeed after the tragic failure of the post-Revolution coalition. What actually took place in the recent government was an unbroken conflict between two ideals, in which the capitalists ultimately won. Whether Germany has a Coalition government or not will make no difference to the class struggle which rages. In either case the objective of both sides will be power. As regards the present government, its difficulty is that its fate rests in the hands of men who have reason to fear labor; hence its policy will be one of caution. We have a new election to put the Left in power, a rigorous Socialist programme, a revolt to the Right. Which ever way we turn, therefore, the outlook is the same. Amid such conditions the question of the likelihood of the Spa "agreement" re disarmament being carried out may be left to the reader's imagination. The false prosperity obtaining in this country obscures the world situation and prevents the average Englishman from seeing the trend of events as one is able to see it in Germany. The great body of German Socialists see with astonishing clearness the collapse of capitalist rule, and watch the process of decay with prophetic calm, believing that the end of their oppression is near, that a new and brighter day is about to dawn. They are patient because they understand the game that is being played; neither hunger nor nakedness is able to goad them into premature action. Spa neither disturbs nor disappoints them; it but confirms their faith, increases their determination and their courage. To them capitalism is collapsing by reason of its materialistic, anti-social nature, its inability longer to hold the world together. Socialism, they tell you, is but the history of a growing revolt against an anti-social principle, and an attempt to replace that principle by a more spiritual one. And they claim that the spiritual debacle of the last six years is the justification of their assertions. But the end is not yet; worse things are in store. Hunger, endless waste and ruin have opened the eyes of the German workman and compelled him to see with indescribable clearness what he was unable to see before. Thus his mind goes back to August, 1914, and he watches the catastrophic panorama unfold itself scene after scene—first the war, with its unspeakable horrors, and the brutal armistice and the cruel blockade, and afterwards the peace treaties crowded with sanctions of colossal robberies, involving unheard-of oppression—by the sword, by imprisonment, by hunger; wholesale lying, every kind of corruption and political chicanery—till finally its meaning has burned itself into his soul. Such is the basis and explanation of the class consciousness in Germany at the present time. Workers in No Hurry So certain, indeed, is the German Socialist of the approaching bankruptcy of capitalism that he is giving up preaching the dictatorship of the proletariat as an immediate objective. He is so convinced that the situation which Marx described is going to be brought by the capitalists themselves, and perhaps before the European situation is favorable to Socialist control, that he is in no hurry to hasten matters. For he does think internationally; and he is sufficiently wise to know—as I discovered in every part of Germany—that the fate of European Socialism is going to be decided in London, and not in Moscow, as so many people seem to think. As a result he is so concerned about the condition of British Labor, its mind and its

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World.

FRIDAY, November 12, 1920

The capitalistic press never misses an opportunity to distort and misrepresent things as they are in Soviet Russia. Late last week we were informed by press headlines to a story of the novelist, H. G. Wells, on his visit to Russia, that "the social system had gone to pieces."

The strange part of it is, however, found in the fact that Mr. Wells states that it is the capitalistic system that has gone to pieces, while the headlines inferred something entirely different. The reading of the story in question will give a large amount of enlightenment, as we will endeavor to prove in the space at our disposal. To do this we will give the words of Mr. Wells himself, who, speaking of the deplorable conditions that no one will deny prevail, gives the reasons when he says:

"Our dominant impression of things Russian is an impression of a vast irreparable breakdown. The great monarchy that was here in 1914, and the administrative, social, financial and commercial systems congregated with it, have under the strains of six years of incessant war fallen down and smashed utterly. Never in all history has there been so great a debacle before. The fact of the revolution is to our minds altogether dwarfed by the fact of this downfall. By its own inherent rottenness and by the thrusts and strains of aggressive imperialism the Russian part of the old civilized world that existed before 1914 fell and is now gone. The peasant, who was the base of the old pyramid, remains upon the land living very much as he has always lived. Everything else is broken down, or is breaking down."

Mr. Wells later says:
"The dominant fact for the western reader, a threatening and disconcerting fact, is that a social and economic system very like our own and intimately connected with ours has crashed."

And still later in his article he points out that under similar conditions London would have to do as is being done in Soviet Russia. He states:
"The Soviet Government rations on principle, but any government in Russia now would have to ration. If the war in the West had lasted up to the present time London would be rationing, too, food, clothing and housing."

The blame for the conditions in Russia today are not Bolshevism, as the press would have us believe, but due to the system which made the war possible, and it is remarkable that while editorials in the local press have been written with the evident attempt to discredit the Soviet Government, the story which Mr. Wells has given out contains the following indictment of capitalism:

"And this spectacle of misery and ebbing energy is, you will say, the result of Bolshevik rule. I do not believe it is. This desolate Russia is not a system that has been attacked and destroyed by something vigorous and malignant. It is an unsound system that has worked itself out and fallen down."

"It was not communism which built up those great impossible cities, but capitalism. It was not communism that plunged this huge, creaking bankrupt empire into six years of European imperialism. Nor is it communism that has pestered this suffering and perhaps dying Russia with a series of subsidized raids, invasions and insurrections, and inflicted upon it the atrocious blockade. The vindictive French creditor and the journalistic British of are more responsible for these deathbed miseries than any communist."

No Socialist will deny that conditions are bad in Soviet Russia. No one can, however, deny that it is due to the active enmity of the capitalistic nations of the world that the conditions are not much better. After reading the press reports of Soviet Russia's condition, one would think that it was only there that starvation was found, and yet all of Europe is on the verge of starvation, and the condition will become worse the longer the present ruling class holds sway. Capitalism alone is to blame for the conditions that prevail in Russia, and throughout the rest of the world that comes under its sway. The people are, however, only now realizing this fact. Mr. H. G. Wells' size-up of the conditions in Russia and their cause is not a denunciation of the Soviet regime but of capitalism. His view is prophetic, and gained from looking back into the past, and then turning his eyes to the future and seeing the inevitable collapse of the present system, he points out the danger to his own country and the present civilization, with, we take it, the intention of endeavoring to awaken the people to the nature of the coming change, so that suffering and misery may, as much as possible, be avoided.

The unemployed situation, in this city in particular, and the province in general, is becoming serious. Hundreds, nay, thousands, are idle. Industries are closing down, and the coming winter will be a time of stress and suffering for the working class, for, in spite of all the talk of high wages, the workers have been living on less real wages for a considerable time, and as a consequence they have not been able to save anything for the time when the employing class have no further use for them. Lumbering is being curtailed, and mining and smelting operations are also being largely shut down, and the prospects for the coming winter do not appear very promising.

Those workers that have been living on the hope that the new era was to be established immediately after the conclusion of the war, are now having their eyes opened. They may, like the workers to the south of us, vote for a change in government, or they may vote for the continuance of the Oliver administration, but neither will relieve their miseries. While it would be nice if we could predict a full dinner pail, it is impossible for us to offer any such rosy pictures. The future is fraught with nothing but increasing misery and degradation for the working class, and the only hope for the workers of this country centres around the older lands which are fast moving towards the goal of the world's workers, which is the downfall of the present system. One local paper at least, suggests that when that system falls, the industrial proletariat in the cities will fall with it. This may be so, but the workers will as a result of the fall of the system, rise with the new order. The greater the knowledge of the workers in this country, the easier the coming days will be, and all we can suggest to our readers, who are members of the working class, at this time of unemployment, is that they study the underlying causes of their misery, and by doing so aid the working class movement in this country, which in the days to come, must grapple with problems that will test their discipline and their ability to ease the situation during the transition period. The days of prosperity have gone, never to return, and while regretting that any worker must suffer, we realize that it is inevitable, and that only the workers themselves can alter the system which is the cause of their troubles. Knowledge, and that alone in these days is power. The promises of politicians will never fill empty stomachs.

NO ELECTION that has ever been held in this Province has brought out such a galaxy of candidates. Possibly there has never been more interest aroused in a political campaign in the country, and while we are naturally interested, it is from a working class viewpoint only. This being so, we do not intend to deal with the old political parties, except to say that the struggle between them, is the struggle of the ins to stay in, and the out to get in. That, however, is not our business. While there are a large number of old-time politicians in the field, there are also many working class candidates. It is not our intention, except in one or two cases, to deal with the merits or the demerits of the respective working class candidates. The workers must themselves decide who are the most fitted to represent them, and that decision should be made, not on the popularity of the candidate, but on the amount of knowledge that he has on working class subjects, and the vote of the working class will decide just how far the workers are advanced in the understanding of the working class position.

There is, however, one candidate in the field that we are going to unhesitatingly support. Not because of his personality, or his knowledge, but in order that we can oppose another candidate who poses as a working class representative. That candidate is Sam Guthrie in Newcastle, who is opposing a fusion candidate and J. H. Hawthornthwaite. No man is more dangerous in these days than a man who understands the position of the working class, and who does not play the game. Jim Hawthornthwaite, in our opinion, has not played the game for some time, in spite of his knowledge, and for that reason we urge all workers in Newcastle riding to vote for Sam Guthrie, the Socialist candidate, who in his nomination address, proclaimed himself as upholding the Socialist position, although he is not a member of the Socialist Party. J. H. Hawthornthwaite has many questions to answer before the working class can have any faith in him. They are vital questions. His denunciation of the Soviet regime in Russia in January, 1919, in the City of Victoria, will take considerable ability on his part to explain to the satisfaction of those that have any understanding of the situation. At that time he stated that the Bolsheviks were Communist Anarchists, and roundly condemned their activities. Later, to be correct, on the 15th of February, 1920, in Ladysmith, J. H. H. again condemned the Soviet regime, and gave his audience a false impression as to the Winnipeg strike, and while not man enough to state it right out, he inferred that the strike was an attempt at a revolution. These things need explanation. This action was most contemptible when it is remembered that at that time the appeal in the cases of the convicted workers was being prepared.

There are, however, other things that need explanation. His activities in the House at Victoria are not above suspicion. It is necessary that he answer the following questions: What connection, either financially or otherwise, has he with the Canadian Collieries, the Granby Company? And what action did he take

to prevent the making of Cassidy into a company town, controlled by the Granby Company? There are other questions that can be asked, but these will suffice in the meantime. We can have some respect for a Conservative or a Liberal, but we have no respect for any man who poses as a member of the working class, and does not play the game. We are not satisfied that J. H. H. has played the game, and for that reason we are supporting Sam Guthrie, who was selected by the workers as their candidate, and this without our doubts, or rather opinions on the question of Hawthornthwaite's activities, is sufficient to demand that we support the choice of the workers. If Guthrie is defeated, then the action of an unofficial candidate posing as a working class representative, will have been the cause of his defeat, and that will be another question that J. H. Hawthornthwaite must answer to the working class.

THE VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD, makes much of a statement supposed to have been made by A. Bartholomeu, in Winnipeg, last Sunday, the World quoting him as having said: "There can be no uplift of the morals of world unless the capitalistic class is abolished." We can not say whether the speaker was correctly reported or not, but think that he would have made the statement in question a little differently by using the term "capitalistic system," instead of capitalistic class, but as the abolition of the system will abolish the class, not necessarily abolish it in the manner generally used by the present ruling class, which on most occasions, uses machine guns and other implements of war against its enemies, but by making the members of that class useful to human society by putting them to work. We are well aware that the very threat of putting the members of that class to work would have more terrors for them than the threat of death, because if there is anything on earth that scares them, it is the thought of earning their own living. The command of Jehovah that "man shall eat in the sweat of his brow," has no charms for the class that has lived on the sweat and blood and tears of a slave class for centuries.

THE UPLIFT OF MORALS

Now if greater production is the necessity of the day, then the abolition of the present parasitic ruling class that neither toils nor spins, by compelling them to earn their own living and increase production, should be the question of the moment. We strongly favor increased production by this method. In fact, coming down to morals, has not the present ruling class preached the gospel of work for so long that some slaves have become so filled with it that they believe that a job is the all and end of all things. In fact, the question of the day amongst workers in these days of unemployment, is expressed in the invariable greeting of one slave to another, "Are you working?" Or, "What are you doing; anything in sight?" Having preached the gospel of work, surely the ruling class will not resent having it applied to its members. But for the class that lives on the misery of another class to comment on the uplifting of morals is amusing. The only morality that the present dominant class knows is the morals of the jungle. "Eat or be eaten." And as the working class is supplying the cats, naturally the members of that class cannot see anything moral about it, and as our comrade has said, there cannot be any uplift of morals until the present system that is the basis of all human institutions and concepts of morality, is swept away, morals will be as they are now, or worse. There cannot be any uplift. The basis of society, which is human slavery, must be wiped out before any different concept can become possible.

Judging from the map with the triangle of starvation which the Red Cross officials have had published in connection with their drive for funds to feed stricken districts in Europe, Soviet Russia is not to be assisted. Evidently the crime of being red is sufficient to warrant the Russian people starving to death. Evidently the Red Cross people are aiding the blockade.

Mr. N. G. Neill, manager of the B. C. Employers Association, was scheduled to speak at a dinner and general meeting in the Hotel Vancouver last night on "Red Publications" sold in Canada. We trust that he gave due consideration to this paper, and we hope to have something to say on his speech next week. Mr. Neill is nothing if he is not anti-Labor. We hope to have the "balance" of the argument when he gets through.

While the press has attempted to make it appear that Mr. H. G. Wells' article on Soviet Russia was condemnatory, in editorials, the following extract from a press item gives the lie to the editorial writers in question:

"What practically amounts to open warfare between moderate Labor men and extremists was in progress in many centers during the week-end. The resignation of Brace and Hartshorn from the Miners' Federation, together with the mild approval of Communist methods in Russia by H. G. Wells, has brought matters to a head. Several prominent Laborists who a short time ago were regarded as extreme left wingers, have now banded themselves with the moderate element."

Somehow, in last week's issue, Ian Mackenzie was designated as a Conservative candidate. This was an error. This gentleman should be properly relegated to the Liberal Party. It is a pity the citizens committee died. He might have represented that organization.

GERMANY FROM THE INSIDE

(Continued from page 3)

strength. The German Socialists knew that they are helpless so long as British capitalists dominate British politics. They believe that British Labor would be willing and strong enough to prevent British soldiers being sent to assist the German reaction; but they are not so sure that it would be strong enough or sufficiently alive to the importance of the situation to prevent the operation of a blockade. And they know only too well the effectiveness of that weapon. Russia, of course, holds out hope; but the outlook in that direction is far too uncertain to warrant action or even preparation for action. Thus they believe that their immediate duty is to educate, to prepare the minds of the people for the new age which lies, as they believe, not far ahead.

The existing crisis between capital and labor in Germany is directly due to the peace treaty, but only because the treaty was the expression of the same spiritually destructive forces which had brought the war and which eventually dominated its progress. For the present condition of the world is not due to an accident; it is a faithful expression and an inevitable consequence of a mind that has been in the process of formation during many decades and that we have steadfastly refused to examine, not to say condemn. Nothing that the Allies are now likely to do will check the flow of events their conduct has started. Everything that happens is but an added proof that their present political leaders are incapable of acting in any other way than they have done since August, 1914. Mr. Lloyd George may add his Spa disarmament victory to the long list that already stands to his account; by and by he will find it to be shadowy as its forerunners. Soon, indeed, in Germany as elsewhere, the Allies will be taking steps to destroy the child they have fed and fostered; and in doing so they will but increase the breed. Surely in view of their sinister aims and their reckless career, one cannot regret the un-anticipated products of their deeds, nor fall to see in those products the only hope of salvation from the hell of ruin towards which the western world is speeding. And may it not, after all, be that the delay now enforced upon the Left will provide an opportunity for the universal element in the Socialist movement, its real contribution to social thought, to make itself felt throughout German so-

ciety, and for the people to give spontaneous expression to a mighty spiritual impulse that shall indeed be a veritable revolution, as bloodless, and as effective in its wider sphere as was its more limited predecessor of November, 1918.

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A Cafe that will set quite a new standard opens its doors Saturday, November 13.
A Kitchen ventilation system that will effectually prevent kitchen odors from escaping to the dining room: the latest sanitary features that science has been able to devise; gay and beautiful surroundings and perfect service and cuisine, are only a few of the features in which the Broadway will excel.
No words of ours can do justice to it.
The Cafe will be open to inspection Friday. Federationist readers will be made welcome.
The Broadway Cafe
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Prague—At a meeting just held here between representatives of the Czech Social Democratic League of Railroad Men it was decided to organize a general federation of the railroad men of Czech-Slovakia. This body is to unite all the railroad workers of the republic, defend their interests and look after relations with railroad men's unions in other countries. The new federation will embrace more than 100,000 railroaders. Neutrality in the light between the Left and Right Wings in the Socialist parties was decided upon.

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Winnipeg, Man.—Wag negotiations carried on between the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway employees and the Canadian National Railways since last June have resulted in 7000 employees of the C. N. R. from Port Arthur to the Pacific coast, receiving increases amounting to approximately \$200,000 a month.

Pass the Federationist along and help get new subscribers. Patronise Fed Advertisers.

BENEFITS FROM LABOR GOV'T

State Insurance Scheme Cuts Out the Swag of Profiteers

(By W. Francis Ahern, Australian Staff Correspondent for The Federated Press)

Sydney, N.S.W.—The State Insurance Department, instituted by the Queensland (Australia) Labor Government two years ago is becoming increasingly popular and its business in workers' compensation, accident, fire, life and marine classes of insurance is expanding enormously.

While not intended to be revenue producing, this office has since its inception shown a profit averaging over \$300,000 per annum, and has at the same time saved several million dollars to the insuring public. Benefits to workers have been increased over 75 per cent. above those offered by private companies, whilst the premium charges are lower than those of private insurance companies.

Since the Government Office began fire insurance it has reduced the premium rates from 25 to 15 per cent, and has forced private insurance offices to come down to the same level or quit business. So successful has been the state insurance scheme of this government in Australia that the New South Wales Labor Government is considering the advisability of following the example set by the Queensland government.

WILL DECIDE LEGALITY U. S. COURT MARTIALS

Ten Thousand Sentences May Be Nullified If Federal Court Sustains Point.

(By The Federated Press).

Washington—Ten thousand sentences by court martial during the war will be nullified, and ten thousand soldiers will be enabled to sue the government for two years' pay at \$33 a month, if the federal court here sustains the point made by Seth Shepard, counsel for Benjamin Salmon, conscientious objector, in a motion for rehearing of Salmon's case. War department lawyers are alarmed.

Shepard makes the point that courts martial must, in their trial record, show their authority, which is from the president direct. In none of the 10,000 cases, including Salmon's trial, does the record show any legal authority for dealing with the prisoner involved.

SOLDIER-EDITOR FAILS TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL

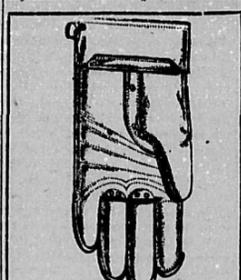
Framed-up Against By Business Men for Publishing Magazine for the Workers

(By The Federated Press)

Los Angeles—Sydney Flowers' case was called in the superior court recently. Flowers did not appear. The court ordered his \$5000 cash bail forfeited, and a warrant issued for the defendant. Flowers, a returned Canadian soldier, brought upon himself the wrath of local business men by publishing The Dugout, a magazine which fought the non-union shop crusade of the chamber of commerce. He was indicted under California's criminal syndicalist law.

The wage worker is already on the trail of the red herring.

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Transylvania Tackling Big Questions

(Continued from page 1)

total membership in Transylvania is 20,202. If you add 20,000 new members from the Banat and 20,000 more from the Koros Valley and the county of Maramaros, you have 140,202 organized workers. More than all others the miners are swayed by their companies. At the price of 28 strikes they have achieved 22 collective contracts, with an average increase of wages of 120 per cent. In these strikes, which lasted from one to 25 days, 25,000 strikers participated.

The state employees secured 150 per cent. increase of wages by four strikes, the carpenters 50 per cent. by two, the building workers 45 per cent. by one, the leather workers 50 per cent. by six, the food workers 45 per cent. by six, the printers 110 per cent. by seven, and the iron and metal workers 120 per cent. by three strikes.

The railwaymen achieved a new wage system by a strike. The tobacco workers attained an increase of wages of 175 per cent. without striking. In all trades there have been 55 strikes with 24,722 strikers out for 145 days.

In Brass (Kronstadt), Narysben (Hormannstadt), Lugos and Kolosavar (Klausenburg) the co-operative movement has started with good prospects. The Junior and Women Workers' movement is only beginning.

Although the work of the party press is hampered by the strict censorship and other similar measures arising out of the conditions of the country, they succeeded in starting labor papers in the more important industrial centres. Six dailies and ten weeklies are serving the purposes of party propaganda. All these papers are reaching their readers very late and sometimes not at all, as they are confiscated at the post office by military and civil authorities.

All in all the influence of Labor is steadily increasing. Its units are fighting more and more energetically for the right of free assembly and the liberty of the press, for the autonomy of the Workers' Insurance Office, for the release of political prisoners and the suspension of martial law, and are doing all in their power to help the struggle against the White Terror in Hungary.

At the last Party and Trade Union Congress that met at Klausenburg on August 15, 240 delegates, the deputies of 20,000 organized workers, were present. After uniting the different nationalities of labor in the occupied territories into one common party and trade union, their next aim is the uniting of the Banat and Transylvania movement with the Labor movement of Old Rumania, the Bukovina and Bessarabia.

The topic of joining the Third Internationale is being discussed ever more frequently at the meetings of the Banat and Transylvania workers, but the Klausenburg congress resolved that they would send a labor delegation to Moscow in order to study the conditions of labor in Russia.

The Banat and Transylvania Labor party, together with the Old Rumanian Labor party, will decide at their common congress at Campina, after having listened to the report of the delegation returned from Russia, upon the question of joining or not joining the Third Internationale.

Politics Attracts Great Many Aspirants

(Continued from page 1)

date on the S. P. of C. platform, and Sam Guthrie is running as a Labor candidate in Newcastle on the Federated Labor Party platform. With these two in the field, the constituencies being contested by Labor is increased to twelve.

Geo. Casey who is contesting Atlin on the F. L. P. ticket, was endorsed by the Prince Rupert Central Labor Council, and by a referendum vote of workers in Stewart, Alice Arm and Anyox.

T. A. Barnard was nominated at a joint convention of Labor and returned men in Nanaimo. Both sides nominated four candidates, and T. A. Barnard received 241 votes out of a total of 339. Two soldier candidates then moved and seconded that the nomination be made unanimous and it was carried. Mr. Barnard announced he was a member of the Federated Labor Party, and would run on its platform, which was the abolition of the present system of capitalist production and if he was elected and the time ever came when he would have to choose between the road taken by Jim Hawthornthwaite and Bobby Russell, then it would be Stoney Mountain for him. Dr. W. J. Curry was asked to accept nomination for the Dewdney riding by the Oil Refinery

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Fanciful colored Forbes Worked—a popular line—reliable in make and service—carrying a big reduction.

250 English Navy Blue Serge Suits. Reg. Values to \$75. Sale Price... \$49.75

Extra heavy quality—guaranteed fast colors—made by famous Campbell & Co.—a big opportunity.

CARHART'S MEN'S OVERALLS A big snap for the man who wears Overall—Carhart's Overall in black, blue and striped—selling everywhere at \$3.50. Our Sale Price... \$2.50

WOOL SHIRTS 1 dozen heavy pure wool shirts—a shirt for the man who works outdoors; regular \$4.50, to clear... \$3.25

SWEATER COATS In pure Australian wool—an exceptionally fine knit coat; in brown and grey only; reg. \$7.50, value... \$3.65

CASHMERE SOCKS English Cashmere Socks—every size and a big seller at our regular price of \$1.00. Sale Price... 50c

WORKING SHIRT Here is a fine heavy weight black twill work shirt—sold regularly at \$2.50. Our special Sale Price... \$2.45

ARROW AND TUCKER SHIRTS In the season's latest stripes and colors; in every size; regular up to \$3.75. Our Sale Price... \$2.35

Wm. DICK, Limited.

The Largest Men's Store in the West
45-47-49 HASTINGS STREET, EAST
Look at These Startling Prices

Labor Has Benefited UNDER THE OLIVER GOVERNMENT

Under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which became effective January 1st, 1917, the glaring evils of the old compensation system were removed.

This act abolished completely the old system of litigation arising out of industrial accidents. It provides that the workmen, after the first three days of disability, shall receive 55 per cent. of his wage loss resulting from accident.

It provides for medical attention (including specialists), surgical treatment, hospital treatment, nurses, medicine, crutches, apparatus and artificial members for injured workmen.

It takes the question of industrial compensation out of the realm of private controversy and settles amicably claims of workmen, which formerly were subject of troublesome litigation.

It tends to remove anxiety and fear of want for himself and family from the mind of the workman during disability.

It provides for regular payments of stated amounts to widows and children, victims of industrial accidents.

It provides economical accident insurance to employers for their workmen and makes for better feeling between employer and workman.

The economical administration of this Act finds proof in the fact that out of every \$100 collected from the employers last year, \$95.21 went directly to the workmen or their dependents without any expense to them whatever.

Up to November 1, 1920, 72,134 accidents have been dealt with. Compensation has been paid to workmen amounting to over \$2,300,000. Claims are being adjusted on an average of from five to seven days after the reports are received from all parties concerned.

Since this Act came into force, compensation for wage loss and pensions has run to over \$4,000,000; \$22,000 a month is now being paid to over 750 widows and other dependents.

There has already been paid for medical and surgical treatment, hospital treatment, nurses, etc., approximately \$1,000,000 to date. A workman, under the Act, is entitled to receive, and does receive, just as good medical treatment as the richest man in the land. The workman is permitted to choose his own doctor, and specialists are provided at the cost of the Board, when necessary.

“Many a time have I labored when every morsel of food I put in my mouth bore the imprint of my fingers in dirt, and I am not ashamed to say it. I think that wearing blue denim overalls and jumper is just as honorable as wearing broadcloth, and when I dug ditches for a living in competition with Chinamen I was as good a man as I am today, and in the opinion of some, a better man.”

JOHN OLIVER.

The Oliver Government has proved itself a true friend to the wage earner, and is worthy of your unqualified support.

Vote for Liberal Candidates Dec. 1

I Am Taking My Medicine!

AN EDITORIAL BY MERTON C. ROBINSON President of Robinson's Clothes, Limited

There is so much discussion right now about the price of clothing that I feel I must express my opinion to the public.

Some retail clothiers say prices have not come down; some say they will come down at some particular date; and some few even say that there cannot be a permanent price drop.

I am not a soothsayer, nor am I able to see into the future, but my opinion is that clothing prices are down, and they are down in spite of all that the woolen mills and manufacturers have been able to do by various kinds of propaganda to try to keep them up.

It is, however, quite true that the new price of wool has not affected the cloth value of this season's vintage, nor will it be affected before next spring's goods are marketed. It is further true that the cost of labor, which is the greater part of the cost in a suit or overcoat, has not come down, but with such an insistent demand from the public I feel that the price of labor too must be adjusted by spring.

All these many prophets have been advancing their theories and leaving out of their reckoning the ONE all powerful factor, the PUBLIC! The public are demanding lower prices. That is enough! They will have them!

As early as May 1 last, I started with every resource at my disposal to break the prices and told the people of Canada that I would use every nerve in my business organization from Coast to Coast to bring prices down—and I have done so, and I want to say to you now that while clothing, at its original source, has not dropped in price, it will. I myself as well as every other clothier in Canada have goods bought at the higher level, but no merchant can expect the public to pay for his errors of judgment, and I for one am now running a big sale and taking a big loss under actual cost in order to turn this merchandise into ready cash.

My goods have been marked in this Sale at an average of about one-third less than the original selling price, and I honestly believe that this discount is greater than the same class of goods will be procurable for next spring, but my business policy calls for BIG VALUE and I am taking this radical measure to force it. I want the cash—you need the clothes, you reap the benefit—

I Am Taking My Medicine NOW!

M. C. Robinson

The M.T. Loggers' Boot. Mail orders personally attended to. Guaranteed to Hold Caulks and Are Thoroughly Watertight. MacLachlan-Taylor Co. Successors to H. VOS & SON. 63 CORDOVA STREET WEST, VANCOUVER, B. C.

PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

FACTS - For Labor Men

FACTS are what Labor wants. Not election promises. Not hot air. But real signs of progress. Now who is likely to give sympathetic hearing to the just aspirations of Labor? And more than sympathy, aid? Look at it this way. Who are naturally, instinctively conservative? Why? Who but those who are well satisfied with things as they are.

- It has used its best efforts to avert strikes, and to establish amicable relations between employers and employed. Sanitary conditions in camps, canneries and mines have been vastly improved through the work of a specially trained inspector. Free employment bureaux were established in 1918 saving agents fees. Placements average over 1500 weekly.

These are a few of the facts proving, not only that the Oliver Government has always given sympathetic consideration to the betterment of working conditions, but that ACTION has always been taken where possible. These acts accomplished are better guarantees of progress and betterment than a whole carload of promises. Judge by the facts.

Vote the Straight Liberal Ticket

- HON. J. W. DeB. FARRIS, K.C. Attorney-General and Minister of Labor. M. A. MACDONALD, K. C. MRS. (MARY ELLEN) RALPH SMITH CAPT. IAN MACKENZIE J. P. DOUGHERTY ALD. JAMES RAMSAY

Mass Meeting MONDAY, Nov. 15 Vancouver Hotel

BALLROOM 8 o'clock SPEAKERS: HON. JOHN OLIVER HON. JOHN HART HON. J. W. De B. FARRIS And Liberal Candidates. MAYOR GALE, Chairman.

For Information Phone Sey. 7307 Headquarters: GRILL ROOMS Vancouver Hotel YOU ARE WELCOME

N. Y. BUILDING TRADES GRAFT

President of Council Has Serious Charges Made Against Him

New York—Resignation of the Building Trades Council from the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, may withdraw from that affiliation, its most reactionary element, and throw the balance of power to the progressive unions. The action of the Building Trades Council followed the exposure of flagrant graft practiced by its president, Robert Brindell, in the course of the housing investigation now being conducted by a legislative committee.

Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, J. M. Clarke; vice-president, J. G. Smith; secretary, J. G. Smith; treasurer, A. S. Wells; sergeant-at-arms, E. Horne; trustees, Carl Vanbrun, Sieverwright and Midgley. Meets, 8th month in Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. F. McConnell; secretary, R. H. Neelands. P. O. Box 66. ENGINEERS EMPLOYED IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY (camp and mill) meet with fellow workers in the industry. Organize into the Lumber, Camp & Agricultural Workers Dept. of the O. B. U. Headquarters, 61 Cordova street west, Vancouver. Phone Sey. 755.

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT OF THE O. B. U.—President, R. W. Halley; secretary, J. G. Smith. Meets last Wednesday in each month in Pender Hall, cor. of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, Local 28—Meets every second Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday at 8:00 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary, J. and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 441 Seymour St. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours, a.m. to 6 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 82—Office and hall, 153 Cordova St. W. Meets last Wednesday in each month. Secretary, treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, B. Richards.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 408 Labor Temple. President, W. H. 2289 Granville Street; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording secretary, L. Holdworth, 589-14th St. W., North Vancouver.

LUMBER CAMP & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' Dept. of the O. B. U.—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 21 Cordova St. W., Vancouver. Phone Sey. 755. E. Winch, general secretary; treasurer, legal advisors, Messrs. Birn, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chien, Vancouver, B. C.

MARINE FIREMEN & OILERS UNIT of the O. B. U. meet in their union hall at Rooms 5 and 6 Empire Hotel, 76 East King Street, first Wednesday in the month. President, V. Owens; vice-president, D. Caplin; secretary, Earl King. Phone Sey. 3698.

MILLWORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY—Dept. of the O. B. U.—Millworkers. Branches meet as follows: Vancouver—Lumber Workers' headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W. Every Monday 8 p.m. New Westminster—Labor Hall, cor. Royal Ave. and 7th St. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Fraser Mills—Old Moving Picture Theatre, Mallardville. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p.m. Port Moody—Orange Hall, 2nd Friday, every month, at 8 p.m.

MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS' Unit of the One Big Union, Metallurgical Miners' Union, C. O. headquarters, 61 Cordova Street West. All workers engaged in this industry are urged to join the Union before going on the job. Don't wait to be organized, but organize yourself.

J. H. Burrough to Run in Prince Rupert

(Continued from page 1)

son next year. The conditions and prices under which they have delivered their labor power are not of a nature that render organization unnecessary by any means, and many of them have already joined up. The question of organizing the Japanese fishermen presents a different problem. The great majority of them go south to Steveston for the winter, and the Sec. Treas. was instructed to write to Gen. Sec. Midgley to see if the work of enrolling could not be done from the head office, with the cost of such to be borne by the General Fund.

The matter of the O. B. U. referendum will be dealt with at a special meeting to be called for the purpose. A grant of \$25 to the Shipyard Workers' Unit was made for the purpose of holding a smoker in aid of organization. The Women's Auxiliary was granted a loan of \$25 and a gift of \$25 in aid of their Xmas tree entertainment, but the whole amount is expected to be raised and returned to the Council. The perennial question of non-delivery of mail at Anyox was again to the fore, and the Sec. Treas. given instructions. A case of rupture which the Compensation Board refused to recognize as coming under the Act was reported, and action taken endorsed. The U. B. C. & J. wrote asking for the co-operation of the O. B. U. in getting a show of cards at the Dry Dock, they believing that excuse that they belonged to the O. B. U. After discussing the request was granted and the Sec. Treas. instructed to write the delegates at the yard requesting them to co-operate.

An Insult to Native Members. Delegate Gerster drew attention to a letter in the Fed., signed by "John Knox" in which the Indians working in the dock were referred to as "apparently verminous." In view of the fact that practically all the natives in the yard belonged to the organization he considered that the Council should take cognizance of the statement and contradict it. He could see no difference, as far as cleanliness was concerned, while work was proceeding, between the natives and the whites. In this protest he was supported by other speakers, and instructions were given that attention be drawn to the letter in the next report sent to the Fed., with the protest recorded.

The movement locally had had the good fortune of a visit from Mrs. Rose Anderson, who spoke on the 23rd inst. on the "O. B. U. of Capitalism," the following afternoon to the Women's Auxiliary, at which, unfortunately, owing to the inclement weather, there was a slim attendance, and on the same evening on International Politics. The following Thursday she was the chief speaker at a meeting held under the auspices of the Sub-Committee for Ireland League of Canada, which taxed the accommodation of the hall. Another meeting on Child Welfare was also held under the auspices of one of the church auxiliaries. On the night the Council met she gave a very interesting address on the progress the movement was making in the east, particularly amongst the steel and mine workers.

The Council at its last meeting considered the matter of putting O. B. U. men up to contest the nomination in the interests of Labor. The Sec. Treas. reported action taken, which was endorsed, and was instructed to write to Vancouver for the names of men who would be willing to accept a nomination to contest the Prince Rupert riding.

The Political Pot

During the week a Mr. Ross McKay, from Ocean Falls, appeared in the city with a list which he was getting selectors to sign, calling a convention of labor bodies of Prince Rupert to consider the matter of

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA, B. C. VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES and Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North St. Street at 8 p.m. President, A. C. Pike; vice-president, C. E. Copeland; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Woodward. P. O. Box 402. B.C. VICTORIA LOCAL UNIT, O. B. U.—Meets first and third Friday each month at 1424 Government Street. Third Friday open forum. Secretary, E. Waterson.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C. PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, O. B. U.—Meets every Tuesday in the McIntyre Hall at 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, N. Booth, Box 217 Prince Rupert, B. C.

THE alert mother, ever anxious to find something better for her children's health, will interest herself in learning what is best to give them when they are constipated, have a headache, cold or fever, are bilious or dyspeptic. It stands to reason that the remedy that might be suitable for you, at your age, might be too drastic for a child.

By all means do what you can to regulate the diet, giving preference to the light, easily digested foods. But when diet fails you will have to help Nature with medicine. It would then be well for you to avoid the harsh cathartics and physics, castor oil, calomel and such, even if disguised in tablets or pills, for they weaken the child and make it irritable.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Amendments to Constitution Editor B. C. Federationist: Few will disagree with the course implied in shutting off further discussion of principals, not principles. It is hoped that it is not intended as a censorship of discussion on the proposed amendments to the O. B. U. constitution. The action of the membership is

nominating a labor man to contest the riding. He had received the endorsement of the workers at Ocean Falls, and was particularly interested in the question of opening the closed towns of the province. Without committing themselves to any candidate a sufficient number of signatures was obtained to call the convention, and the same was held in the O. B. U. hall on Friday, Oct. 29 at 8 p.m.

The meeting was well representative of the various sections of the labor movement in the city, in the neighborhood of one hundred attending. Besides Mr. McKay there was also present Mr. S. Newton, owner of the Prince Rupert "Empire," who has been in the field as an independent candidate for some time. F. Shaw, of the C. L. C., was elected to the chair, and opened the convention by announcing the circumstances which had occasioned the call, and after an address by Mr. McKay on the evils of the closed town question, particularly as experienced by himself as an employee of the Ocean Falls corporation. Nominations were then called for candidates. Mr. Newton's name was proposed, but withdrawn after some discussion, in which he took the stand that as he was an independent candidate, in the event of his name going to the vote and being defeated he could not consistently support the choice of the convention.

The nominations that went to the vote were as follows: J. H. Burrough, Sec. of the L. W. I. U., Prince Rupert; Dist. and Asst. Sec. of C. L. C., Walter Shaw (O. B. U.); Wm. Denning (I. L. A.) and T. Ross McKay, from Ocean Falls. The candidates were called upon by the chair to address the convention, the first to do so being J. H. Burrough, who stated that he accepted the nomination it must be understood that his platform would be that of the S. P. C. without any reservations or sub-tractions. He read the platform and briefly stated his position as being in strict accord with it. He nominated and elected he would not advocate the efficacy of reform measures as a means of lightening the burdens under which the workers were struggling, as he was convinced that the only release lay in the success of the revolutionary Socialist movement, by which the workers would come into possession of the means of life.

Mr. W. Shaw stated that he stood for what was good for the people as a whole. United effort could solve many problems, including that of water front lots for the city of Prince Rupert, if the people had real control of things. Mr. Denning, who is an old-timer in the Labor movement, stated intention of standing by the choice of the convention, whoever it might be. Now more than ever it was necessary to have Labor representatives in the legislatures.

Mr. Ross McKay spoke along the lines of his previous address. The result of the first ballot was Burroughs 25, McKay 24, Shaw 14, Denning 14.

The second ballot decided the question of the nominee by the vote of Burrough 46, McKay 30.

A volunteer campaign committee of eight was formed, and a meeting held immediately after the adjournment of the convention to get started on the details of the arrangements for the coming fight. The constituency is a large one, one of the largest, and it will be impossible to cover most of it. Funds and speakers will be needed to cover what portion can be reached, and it is hoped that readers of the Fed. in the district will do all in their power to secure for the support of the candidate all those who desire to register their protest against the existing system and support of the principles embodied in the platform of the Socialist party of Canada.

Donations towards the expenses of the campaign should be sent to C. M. Smith, Box 833, Prince Rupert, to whom also all who desire to assist in the capacity of scrutineers and collecting funds to carry on the fight should apply.

Speakers are urgently needed. The nominee is inexperienced in platform speaking, and if there are any comrades of the S. P. C. qualified to place the correct position before the workers who can spare a few days they will find that the time will not hang on their hands, and that they will incur no financial loss.

What's the idea? Or is it lack of ideas? No. 11—What is there to prevent

expressed in the referendum now being taken upon these proposals will be awaited with interest, for if they endorse the proposals en masse, then heaven help the O. B. U., for it will be evident it is composed of as big an aggregation of unthinking sheep as any A. F. of L. bunch.

How a committee on constitution and a supposed convention of delegates came to pass such proposals is a bigger conundrum than any Chinese puzzle that I ever met.

Why delete from the preamble, "not according to craft, but according to industry," and leave the following: "In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labor power, the buyers are always masters—the sellers always the workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle." This last sentence is, to say the least, an unfortunate mode of expression. From the fact of the private ownership of the means of producing the necessities of life arises the class struggle which expresses itself by the sale and purchase of labor power. However, we don't quibble, or fiddle, while Rome burns. Why elect five members of the executive from the floor of the convention and permit the remainder to be elected by the rank and file? Why an executive the size of a small convention? But the meat of the proposal is that the two most important offices in the organization shall be taken out of the control of the membership. We may as well face the fact that the proposal to appoint the secretary (which it is reported has already been done, without waiting for the instruction of the membership), has given rise to a very nasty suspicion in the minds of all who have watched events during the past few months.

No. 5, if adopted, will conflict with Clause 9 of the constitution, as it is and will continue to be. It is intended to create an official autonomy? How No. 6 can be otherwise interpreted, or intended, it would be hard to conceive. It can be interpreted that one, or one hundred workers in "new" territory may not individually, or collectively, conduct organization work in their "new" territory without the consent of the ten or fifty members comprising the general executive. Is this meant to create organizers' jobs for the executive members? Of course, some one will take it upon himself to say that the superficial intention is, but it must not be lost sight of that the difference between "interpretation" of what was said to be "intended," and what was stated in the constitution, was one reason for the trouble at Port Arthur.

No. 8 refers to "a certain industrial region, for the purpose of taking care of the internal affairs of their industry." Twice here are references to industry, and this follows the proposed deletion from the preamble the reference to industrial organization. What is an industrial region? And who defines it? Is 20 miles each side of the C. P. R. an industrial region of the transport industry, except where it runs alongside or crosses the C. N. R.? And were the lumber workers delegates correct when they stated that the whole of Canada was the industrial region of the industry? This looks like another case of "interpretation" or "intention" versus "statement."

No. 9—This clause would deprive the miners or any other group of workers in similar circumstances, from being eligible to attend conventions. Because there is no clause authorizing or enabling the executive or any other body to exempt them from paying per capita tax, owing to exceptional circumstances. It is useless to again quibble by stating what is the "intention." There must not be another what-if-then clause, therefore the constitution is what it states, not what some one intends.

No. 10—Is the most remarkable basis of representation ever proposed. Upon analysis it will be found there is nothing to prevent a council or board from sending ten or a hundred delegates, although they will only have the total vote to which the unit is entitled, but the influence of a large number of delegates advocating a certain line of action is, or should be, recognized. It is when the basis of representation is worked out, that the joker is found. The old curse on progress being there in all its glory. "The dead controlling the living." A unit having 1300 members in Sept. 1920, and losing an average of 100 every month, would in August of 1921, the month previous to next convention, have 200 members, and be entitled to 750 votes. A unit having 100 in Sept. 1920, and increasing 100 each month would in August, 1921, have 1200 members, and be entitled to 650 votes. A hundred less than the unit which had lost 84 per cent. of its membership and down to 200.

What's the idea? Or is it lack of ideas? No. 11—What is there to prevent

SALE Extra-ordinary

31ST ANNUAL STOCK-REDUCING SALE NOW ON

Big Sweeping Reductions in All Departments. 25 Per Cent. Reductions on All Men's Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Trousers, Underwear, Sweaters, etc. Special Lines Out in Half.

Boys' Department Similar Reductions

Clubb & Stewart Ltd.

Men's and Boys' Clothiers 2 Stores 309 HASTINGS W. 623 GRANVILLE ST.

one section protesting the credentials of all their opposing delegates and thus constituting themselves the convention? The proposal embodied in No. 13 has already caused enough trouble without having such a bone of contention embodied into the constitution. Finally, the referendum has been issued without a date of closing. Consequently, it must remain open until the next convention, for only the referendum as issued can be the official one, assuming it is issued in full conformity with the instructions of the convention. Therefore, taking all in all, as

Federated Labor Party Platform

The Federated Labor Party is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation, and the collective ownership and democratic operation of the means of wealth production.

To the Electors of the City of Vancouver

As stated in our platform, our ultimate object is a complete change in the present economic and social system. In this we realize our solidarity with the workers the world over. While realizing the inadequacy of the present system of representative government—and without losing sight of our ultimate objective—we believe in taking advantage of every opportunity to improve the conditions of the workers. In this way we may obtain a stronger position from which to carry on the struggle.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

We advocate the adoption of the principle that it is the duty of the State to provide productive employment for the unemployed man or woman under strictly trade union conditions.

NATURAL RESOURCES:

It will be the duty of the representatives of the Federated Labor Party to use their utmost efforts to prevent any further alienation of the natural resources of the province from the people. They should be retained and operated on behalf of and in the interests of the whole community.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:

More constructive measures must be adopted for the development of agricultural possibilities in British Columbia. Areas held out of cultivation for speculative purposes, as well as undeveloped lands, should be dealt with. Soldier settlement schemes have in a small way shown what can be done, and probably in some cases what should not be done; but the idea of cooperative clearing and community settlement, with expert advice and financial assistance, is capable of more general adoption.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS:

The stipulation of a property qualification for any public office or franchise should be abolished.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION:

The Federated Labor Party will support measures providing for proportional representation with grouped constituencies.

EDUCATION:

Provision should be made for absolutely free and equal educational opportunities from the primary school to the university. This involves free text books and provision for the tuition of children who cannot obtain same in their immediate home district.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN:

Labor representatives have always been consistent advocates of equal suffrage for women, and although this measure is now on the statute books, there remains much to be done before equality, economically and before the law, is established. The attitude of the Federated Labor Party on these questions will at all times be unequivocally in favor.

RETURNED SOLDIERS:

War's wrecks and damages to the human element employed should be a first charge on the community claiming such service. The problems of the returned soldier are essentially the same as those of the other workers to whose ranks they have now returned. Charity would be unknown in any well-ordered society. Citizens, whether men, women, or children, who are unable through disability—economic, physical, or mental—to provide for themselves, should be wards of the community by right of citizenship.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL TREATMENT: Necessary hospitals should be provided and maintained by the State, under the direction of a Public Health Department, which should have power to institute and operate a system of free medical and dental service, not on a charitable basis, but as the recognized method of seeking to maintain the public health as a matter of economic advantage to the whole community.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC: The electors of British Columbia having so definitely decided that Government sale and control of liquor should be the policy of the province, the Federated Labor Party, believing in the principle of the referendum, recognizes that a mandate has been given to whatever government comes into power, to legislate to that end. Under these circumstances it will be our purpose to secure as effective and efficient control of the sale of liquor as possible. The Federated Labor Party representatives will advocate that liquor shall be sold at cost price, plus only overhead charges, so that no department of the government will receive revenue from this source. Provision should also be made which will secure the opportunity to the electors in each district or municipality to decide by local option as to whether there should be an establishment for the sale of liquor within that district, ward, or municipality. The principle of government control, now endorsed in regard to the sale of liquor, should also be extended to food, and the government should establish machinery for the distribution of staple necessities at cost, plus overhead charges. The Federated Labor Party is organized for the purpose of securing industrial legislation and the collective ownership and democratic operation of the means of wealth production. Federated Labor Party Headquarters F. L. P. HALL, 148 CORDOVA ST. W. Phone Seymour 3481

The Ideal Laxative for Children

Mothers, give the little ones Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin for constipation. Acts mildly and gently. Formula on the package.

There is nothing better or safer than Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin for stomach, liver and bowel troubles, and is found to be non-narcotic or mercurial, mothers can feel safe in giving it to any member of the family needing a constipation medicine. It is syrupy and delightfully pleasant to take. It must meet the taste of the majority, for last year over 1,000,000 bottles were bought in drug stores, the largest sale of the kind in the world. Buy a sixty-cent bottle today with the understanding that if for any reason it does not exactly as claimed your money will be refunded. Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin has been on sale in drug stores for thirty years so you would not be experimenting with anything new.



Try It FREE

There are heads of families who will want to prove to their own satisfaction that my Laxative Syrup Pepsin is as effective in constipation, as mild and gentle in action, as pleasant-tasting and safe, as I claim. Let such write me for a sample. It will be sent postpaid. Simply say, "Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 19 From St., Bridgeburg, Ont." Send a free trial bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin to— and give your name and address. I will see that the rest is attended to promptly.

CREDIT YOUR PROMISE TO PAY IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR US

SMART COATS

Don't delay. Come in tomorrow and pick the coat you desire. Our range is particularly well varied, including coats of genuine Hudson's seal.

VELOUR

In a choice of shades—large collars, exquisite linings\$49.50
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PLUSH

The finest quality of plush in most charming models\$49.50

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Very comfy, snappy and serviceable. Only\$35.00

SAMPLES

Specially priced Travellers' Samples as low as\$29.50

NOTE: You need only pay a small deposit and the balance on easy terms.

"WE LEAD—OTHERS FOLLOW!"



Oklahoma City—The gap in the ranks of the "open shop" division of the chamber of commerce widened further when labor's council of action circulated the chamber list of alleged anti-labor firms. The indignant Oklahoma City business men are protesting on all sides because their names were used on the "open-shoppers" list of membership without authority. Be sure to notify the post office as soon as you change your address. Buy at a union store.

ALLIES TRICKERY OVER TESCHEN

Paris Diplomats Give the Czechs Freedom of Big Business

By John Sims (European Correspondent of the Federated Press)
Berlin.—Teschchen is one of the frontier questions which was most disputed by the diplomats, who put their heads together in Paris. In this district Poles, Czechs and Germans work along side by side, but radical interests were not the ones which were being disputed. Teschen is the heart of the coal and iron vein which runs from Upper Silesia to Cracow, and all the adjacent states wanted it.
Germany was defeated and therefore, by the Paris interpretation of rights of peoples to dispose of themselves, the Germans were no longer taken into account here. Then came the Poles. In all the big industrial centres of Eastern Teschen, they are at least eighty per cent of the population. But the Poles were excluded because they do not know the language of big business. This left only the Czechs, who in most of the coal districts in Eastern Teschen represent less than ten per cent of the population. For these at least the ambassadors in Paris appeared to recognise their rights as a minority.
Why this particular consideration for the Czechs? The zig-zag line discloses the joker. The first bump in it permits Count Lattich, a German coal baron, to keep not only his mines, but also his large feudal estate intact. He lobbied in Paris

and it is whispered sprinkled small concessions here and there.

Further south the line cuts through all Polish territory. The explanation for this is only apparent when it is noted that the Crusos in France have purchased smelters at Trzanowice and coal mines (the best cooking coal in the region) at Kravina, and therefore want to keep their exploitations in the same country.

The line sags again further south and this time—always in all Polish populated territory—includes a big forest in the Czechish frontiers.

It might be mentioned in passing that Count de Manville, the representative of the Allies as head of the Teschen commission, has suddenly come into possession of large lumber concessions in Teschen and now has embarked in the lumber business. His forgets too have been placed by the ambassador's decision on the Czech side.

All these rich concessions which may tickle the national pride of Czechs who look only at the map and the text of published treaties are of about the same value to the Czechs as the estates of absentee landlords in Ireland have been to the Irish. Neither Crusot nor feudal barons are interested in the development of Czecho-Slovakia, nor of Poland as such. They are even less interested in the people, other than as workmen, the necessary instruments of big production for foreign coupon cutters.

When the peoples of that region, now separated by new frontiers and by artificially erected racial hatreds, wake up, they will discover that the freedom brought from Paris is the freedom of Big Business to further enslave them. Perhaps then they will show the same determination to break out of the new chains as they did to break out of those of the old monarchists.

Hand the Fed. to your shopmate when you are through with it.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

MADE PRESIDENT OF AFRICA

American Negro Accepts This Somewhat Humorous Position

Marcus Garvey, a negro of Jamaica, is the latest of presidents without a country, and so far as we know, without a flag.

As the biographer would say, he started in humble circumstances and destiny gradually drew him toward the great work for which he was fitted.

At first he collected a large sum of money in little amounts from negroes to finance the Black Star Steamship Company. This grew into the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

A large convention was held in New York recently, where Garvey appeared as the peerless leader in grand robes of office, and the least the convention could do was to elect him president of Africa.

He and the association are on record against radicalism in America and are standing by the Republican party. But at the same time overtures are made to Russia, India and sundry other countries for aid in restoring the independence of Africa.

The movement probably does not signify anything more than Garvey's ability to capitalise the unrest among negroes here. It is humorous or pathetic according to the attitude we have on fundamental justice and who should have it.—Exchange.

TWO N. Y. COMMUNISTS GET FIVE YEARS

Jury Finds Them Guilty of Criminal Anarchy—Judge Congratulates Jury

(By the Federated Press)
New York.—Congratulating the jury which pronounced the verdict of guilty on Charles Ruthenberg and Isaac E. Ferguson, who have been up for trial on the charge of criminal anarchy, Judge Barton S. Weeks, of the supreme court of New York county, sentenced the two Communists to five years at hard labor in Sing Sing. This makes the third time in the last year that Judge Weeks has sent up Communists indicted on a similar charge. Under his ruling, Benjamin Gitlow and James Larkin were sentenced to five to ten years.

F. L. P. NOTES

Labor is contesting eleven constituencies in this election. Every worker is urged to get behind them and place them where they can become organizers for the overthrowing of the present capitalistic system of wealth production. The candidates are:

- Vancouver—T. Richardson, W. R. Trotter, J. S. Woodsworth.
- Victoria—J. D. McDonald, W. C. Pierce.
- Dewdney—Dr. W. J. Curry.
- Nanaimo—T. A. Barnard.
- Aldergrove—George Casey.
- Slocan—A. H. Smith.
- South Vancouver—R. H. Neelands.
- Richmond—Charles Cassidy.
- Rossland—George W. Dingwall.

Besides these J. H. Burrough of Prince Rupert and Sam Guthrie of Newwastie, running as Labor candidates are endorsed by the F. L. P.

The next big need in the campaign is funds. Send for a 1920 election campaign bond at once. They are to be obtained from the F. L. P. Campaign Committee at 148 Cordova street west, in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5. They will be sent postpaid to any locality, and the funds used for propaganda in the constituency from which the funds come. Make this a big effort to elect.

A big rally will be held in the Dominion Hall this (Friday) evening at 8 sharp. Another will be held in the Colonial on Sunday. Dr. W. J. Curry will speak in Ioco this evening.

There is all kinds of work to be done during the campaign. If you want help get in touch with the headquarters, phone Sey. 3491. If you live in an outside constituency, and can arrange for a meeting or distribute platforms and leaflets for the candidate in that riding, write to 148 Cordova street west, and you will be put busy. This is going to be made a real campaign if you will help. But don't forget the funds. Campaign committee meets every evening. Headquarters are open all day.

Saturday Evening Social

A social evening will be held this Saturday evening in the F. L. P. Hall. Admission free. The special features are a moving picture show entitled "When Dad Eloped," and a dance. The party has secured a piano player, and this will be kept in action during the show and for the dances after the show. Bring your friends. No political speeches.

Labor Sunday School

Does your boy or girl attend the Labor school? It meets every Sunday afternoon at 1:45 p.m. in the F. L. P. Hall.

Open Forum

Jas. Boul will be the speaker at the F. L. P. Forum next Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. Mrs. Courae created a good impression last Sunday with a very interesting talk. Don't miss these meetings. Admission free.

J. L. L. Social

The Junior Labor League will hold its regular monthly social next Friday evening, Nov. 19, at 929 Eleventh avenue east. The class in Industrial History will meet as usual at 7:30, at the same place.

Whist Drive and Dance

The F. L. P. will hold a whist drive and dance in the Cottillion hall, Friday, Nov. 26. Same prices, better prizes, wonderful orchestra and a real good sociable time. Buy a campaign bond. Sell it to a friend and then come round for another.

Climax Reached in Shipyard Trouble

(Continued from page 1)

to wire the minister of Marine that the men expected the government to pay the wages due. This action was taken in view of a telegram received by the local Board of Trade from Ottawa, in which it was stated that if the contractors defaulted on the contract, the government would step in and complete the ships. The situation for the great majority of the employees is desperate. The local business element have cashed so many of the time checks before the shut-down came that they are in a poor plight also, and in self-defence are compelled to refuse to do so any longer. If immediate relief is not forthcoming, there are likely to be stirring things doing here. The time has gone past when men will starve quietly. At the time of writing, the men are waiting for a reply to the wire despatched.

Casey for Athin

At the last meeting of the Council, the candidature of Geo. Casey for the Athin constituency, was endorsed. As previously reported, a Labor convention, held in the McIntyre hall, on the 29th inst. had selected J. H. Burrough as the candidate to contest the Prince Rupert riding in the interests of Labor, on the platform of the Socialist Party of Canada. The council voted \$50 to each of the campaign committees, and the hall was placed free at the disposal of the local Labor campaign committee on every night on which it might be vacant.

The increasing use of the hall has made it necessary to get more seating accommodation, and eight dozen folding chairs were ordered. The use of the hall for boxing exhibitions was again refused; \$20 paid for the use of the hall by Mr. McKay, for the purposes of holding the Labor convention, was voted to the Labor campaign committee, that body having assumed all expenses of the meeting, which resulted in the nomination of the assistant secretary.

Post Office Trouble

The conduct of the post office at Anxox in holding up registered mail addressed to a delegate, was discussed, and ordered reported to the post office inspector. The secretary-treasurer was ordered to get a \$10 book of organization fund stamps from the general secretary.

The Premier Mine Case

Further unexpected delay has arisen in connection with the above. At the time of the last mention in this paper, it was fully expected that the claimants would get the money they were suing for (or 75 per cent, as agreed upon), but the lawyer for the company is now adopting such an attitude as makes it imperative that the case go to court for settlement. It will be heard about the end of the present month. Few replies have been received from the claimants in response to the request that they forward their present addresses to Prince Rupert. If this meets the eye of any such, they are requested to do so immediately.

Sydney, N. S. W.

—With the official closing of the war, the pool system of marketing products in Australia, instituted by the Federal (Commonwealth) government, is at an end, and the farmers were in danger of being thrown back to the tender mercies of the middlemen grain sharks.

But as soon as the New South Wales Labor government was elected, it instituted a system for the pooling of the great supplies of the farmers, under which the Labor government will sell the grain for the farmers, thereby eliminating the middlemen brokers.

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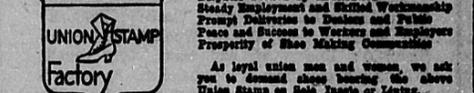
These are PRACTICAL courses for PRACTICAL men by PRACTICAL Lecturers. It is not merely theoretical work which could be obtained from books.

The department is in charge of Mr. Stanley Foulds and Mr. R. P. Wilson, D.L.S., who have spent many years at the work.

For particulars write or call on the Principal, F. J. BAIN.

NOTE—As a proof of our methods, the following results were obtained by us during the past year: 1st place in the B. C. Land Surveyors' Final; 1st place in B. C. Land Surveyors' Preliminary; 1st place in B. C. Univ. Applied Science Test; 1st place in B. C. Miner and Major Pharmacy; 1st place in B. C. Law Preliminary.

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D. K. Book HAS MOVED TO 137 Hastings St. West

And as an introduction, and to get acquainted with his new Daylight Clothing Store, he is going to sell out thousand suits, regular \$80.00 and \$85.00 value, for \$25.00.



1000 Suits at \$25

Let's help you to dress better and pay less. That's our business. And it's your business to get the most for your money.

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Goodness, Worth, and D. K. Book Excellence stamped on every garment.

AT \$40 AND \$45

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Opposite Province Office

Workingmen

It is time to call a halt on the policy of reckless borrowing and extravagant expenditure which marks the career of the Liberal Government at Victoria.

In the four years of Liberal rule the net debt of British Columbia has been increased from—

\$19,000,000 to \$34,000,000

The salaries of officials under the present Oliver Government total \$3,202,482, as compared with salaries of \$1,664,222 as paid under the Conservative rule of 1916.

Remember these facts when you cast your ballot on

DECEMBER 1st

VOTE THE

Straight Conservative Ticket

which has behind it a platform of Sound Economy and a Sane and Progressive Business Policy.

CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN MEETING

Dominion Hall, MONDAY, Nov. 15th

Speakers—HON. W. J. BOWSER, K. C., Miss Edith Paterson, Capt. Geo. Black, Mr. S. L. Howe, Dr. J. W. Mahan, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Warden.

CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
Boys' Department—Second Floor

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We say this is the greatest LEGITIMATE SALE of Men's and Boys' Wearing Apparel ever held in Canada with assurance. We have been intimately associated with the clothing business of Canada for years and have never known of such a sensational selling of high-grade merchandise at these tremendous reductions. There is no need of our emphasizing the quality of this merchandise. Those of you who have resided in Vancouver during the past ten years are acquainted with the enviable reputation of which this store is so proud.

For those who are new to Vancouver, we need only mention a few of those lines of merchandise which we stock to convince you of its unusual worth—Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes; Manhattan Shirts; Kenneth Durward Overcoats; Stetson, Borsalino, Croft-knapp Hats; Holeproof Hosiery; Penman's and Wolsey's Hose; Ceetee, Woolset, Viking and Stanfield's Underwear, and many other equally favorably-known lines of merchandise. As usual, it will be sold with the absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money cheerfully refunded.

Men's Suits Reduced to \$22.50

You haven't seen such values since the war. These are beautiful Suits, in all the latest weaves and patterns. Pure wool, of course. Splendidly tailored; the last word in style. Young men's models as well as the more conservative style. Distinctly good value even when formerly priced as high as \$30.00.
Sale price **\$22.50**

Men's Suits Reduced to \$34.50

Dressy, superfine Suits that you usually find well up in the price region. Elegant cut in soft, pure wool. Exclusively tailored, with hang and style you only see in high-class goods. The sweeping reductions made here bring these aristocratic suits to a price well within reason. All formerly priced as high as \$45 and \$50.
Sale price **\$34.50**

Men's Ceetee Underwear Reduced in Price

Dressy men know and appreciate Ceetee Underwear. They will appreciate it even more at its reduced price. Beautiful, soft, fine, pure wool, which fits the body just so, yet gives to your every movement. No rumping, pulling, stretching, shrinking or going hard after washing. Always soft and comfortable. Sale price, the garment **\$5.35**
Sale price, the garment **\$6.20**

Men's Stanfield Underwear Reduced

The famous Canadian Underwear of all pure wool. Body shaped, unshrinkable; cannot pull, drag or stretch. Reductions on Red and Blue Label Garments. Red Label, formerly priced as high as \$3.75. Sale price **\$1.95**
Blue Label, formerly priced as high as \$4.50, sale price **\$2.75**

All Wool Overcoats Reduced to \$19.50

You'll find all models at this price-breaking figure. Distinctive Raglans, in thick, fine, pure wool, showing the characteristic, loose lines. Young models with wide skirts, and the motorist's double-breasted Ulster. Splendidly tailored. All formerly priced as high as \$30.00. Sale price **\$19.50**

Men's Heavy Coat Sweaters Reduced to \$9.25

A clear saving of over \$3 on heavy weight pure wool Coat Sweaters. Knitted in a heavy rope stitch. Locked seams, double ribbed, close fitting, elastic cuffs, strong pockets. A splendid bargain for the man who is out of doors. All colors. Formerly priced high as \$12.50. Sale price **\$9.25**

Caps Reduced to \$1.55

They're the newest Caps of the season. Showing all the newest shades; new one-piece top and unbreakable peak. All formerly priced as high as \$3. Sale price **\$1.55**

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats Reduced to \$35

Now this is SOME reduction. You know, every man knows the superior elegance, the handsome richness of HART SCHAFFNER & MARX OVERCOATS. The inimitable lines, the masterly tailoring, the positive distinction radiated by these wonderful coats. We've practically halved the price. All formerly priced as high as \$70. Sale price **\$35.00**



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URGES ACTION AGAINST POLES

Wants Immediate Repayment of American Loans to Polish Govt.

(By the Federated Press)
New York—An appeal to American citizens to demand action by the Wilson administration looking to immediate repayment of all moneys loaned to the Polish government as a manifest of American horror at the anti-Semitic programmes in that country has been made by Dudley Field Malone, Farmer-Labor candidate for governor.
"This is perpetrated by the government which the Wilson administration secretly supported to the extent of at least \$72,000,000 in cash, and \$58,000,000 worth of military equipment to carry on an offensive warfare on Russian soil against the Russian people.
"This is the government, the government of Dmowski, Pilsudski and Grabski, which Woodrow Wilson, personally, in Paris acknowledged to the world as a government fit to be received into the League of Nations that rejects the elected government of the Irish Republic, and refuses to hear the claims of the representatives of the oppressed people of Korea, of Egypt and of India, and which turns over more than 40,000,000 defenceless lives in Shanghai to the imperialists and militarist government of Japan."

Washington—Plans of the general staff of the army to train a permanent force of two million men, in annual classes, on the Prussian principle, were announced on the eve of the presidential election, at a time when they would arouse a minimum of protest. Henceforth the fact that protest was not heard will be cited as proof that the American people want an army of colossal size.

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ANTI-UNION CAMPAIGN GAINING SUPPORTERS

Workers Are Given Choice of Repudiating Radical Leaders or Will Close Down.

Philadelphia—With the announcement that 125,000 textile workers of this city will find themselves out of work unless they "repudiate their radical leaders," which has been made by J. L. Benton, managing director of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association, the opening guns have been fired in the bitter anti-union war which Philadelphia employers are waging against Labor.
"The time has come when the manufacturers in Philadelphia's 700 textile mills which employ 225,000 workers are ready now to throw off the yoke of radical unionism in America's greatest textile centre," Benton declared.
"The manufacturers are now in a position to do this. During the war they were not. Forty thousand workers have already been dropped."

Campaign Opened at the Empress

(Continued from page 1)

duction on a working class platform and in a short and vigorous address, presented a clear conception of the position the workers had to adopt in relation to the adjustment of the social relations of production and distribution if they had any desire to get out of the system of wage-slavery, under which they functioned today.
J. Smith also dealt with the development of capitalism and the effects of the struggle for markets and the periodical crisis of over-production.

Questions regarding the status of J. H. Hawthornthwaite in the revolutionary movement and the attitude of the party towards proportional representation were fired out of the body of the hall after the speakers had got through, and both questions received adequate explanations from the platform.

The first two meetings of the campaign have been held, and might be considered as very successful ones.

The large audience that faced the six candidates at the Empress on Sunday night last showed a keen appreciation of the Socialist party's entry into this election, which augurs well for the conduct and success of the campaign.

On Monday at the Dominion Hall a fair-sized audience gathered to hear the message of the revolutionists. Five sound addresses were delivered, and in the last half hour a number of questions were asked and answered satisfactorily.

Other meetings have been arranged, and will be advertised. Next Sunday the speakers at the Empress will be J. D. Harrington, Chris Stephenson and J. Smith; chairman, S. Earp.

A great meeting is expected. Come early for good seats.

MEXICO WILL NOT SURRENDER

Will Do Without U. S. Recognition Until Tide Turns

(By the Federated Press)
Washington—(Washington Bureau)—Recognition of the New Mexican government by the American state department is now reported to be mysteriously "conditional" upon the same old issue: Will the Mexican people abrogate their constitution, and thereby surrender the oil resources of the nation to American oil companies?
Unofficial spokesmen of the Oregon party, here this week, declare that Mexico will go serenely along, preferring to hold her oil and do without the doubtful advantage of recognition for a while. They believe that the American people will presently wake up to the fact that if this robbery can be consummated upon the Mexican nation today, it can be inflicted in greater degree upon the American people tomorrow by the same predatory alliance of business and standpat-politics. Mexico, then, will wait for a turn in the political tide in the United States.
There will be no surrender of the Mexican constitutional principle that the minerals beneath the surface of the ground belong to the nation.

LOCAL CONTRACTOR IS SPECIALIST

E. J. VION CONCENTRATES ON IMPORTANT BRANCH OF BUSINESS

This is the day of the specialist, and there are now few lines of human activity in which we do not find experts concentrating their energies on distinct branches.

Mr. E. J. Vion, the well-known local contractor, who has just completed the construction of the Broadway Cafe at 105 Hastings St. E. for Mr. N. Kogo, may be accurately described as an expert in the restaurant interior department of contracting.

The completion of the Broadway marks the thirty-fourth restaurant interior wholly or partly installed by Mr. Vion. As foreman for the Hudson's Bay Company, he carried out the instructions of a New York expert in the building of that company's beautiful dining room and kitchen. Subsequently, in business for himself, he did all or part of the interior construction on many of Vancouver's leading cafes.

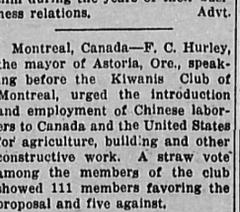
Mr. Vion has no doubt that in the Broadway is to be found the finest example of restaurant interior work in the city of Vancouver from a sanitary standpoint, not to speak of the artistic superiority of the decorative scheme. In the kitchen, you can go over every square inch of space without finding a corner in which dirt may lodge. All tables, benches, etc., are movable, and a peculiarity of the construction is that positively every shelf in the kitchen can be easily and thoroughly washed. This principle is carried into the construction of the Broadway's 70-foot counter. The backs of the shelves underneath, where waters are wont to put greasy dishes or waste which become lost and create filth, are ingeniously built with spaces left so that if these things are wrongfully placed on the shelves they fall to the floor and are easily discoverable.

But probably it is in the unique principle employed in the construction of the Broadway's refrigerator system that Mr. Vion demonstrates that he is in a class by himself as a restaurant interior expert. It has been shown in spite of the fact that the refrigerator had contained ice for six days, the walls of the storeroom were entirely dry. Mr. Vion explains that the reason for this is the fact that the ice-room is constructed with two air spaces, which prevents the meeting of the warm outer air and the cold inner air from causing condensation and moisture. The valuable feature is that a dry ice room means no fermentation of meats, etc.

Mr. Vion designed and carried out the entire interior and exterior decorative scheme of the Broadway, and the result shows the hand of the artist. He exceeded the contract price by some \$200 out of his own pocket, and explains that he did this as a mark of appreciation of Mr. Kogo's conduct towards him during the years of their business relations.

Montreal, Canada—F. C. Hurley, the mayor of Astoria, Ore., speaking before the Kiwanis Club of Montreal, urged the introduction and employment of Chinese laborers to Canada and the United States for agriculture, building and other constructive work. A straw vote among the members of the club showed 111 members favoring the proposal and five against.

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33 HASTINGS STREET EAST

Oklahoma City—The Oklahoma Leader, which already has the backing of many unions, was endorsed by 12,000 miners, members of District 21, United Mine Workers of America at the special convention held in Muskogee.

A resolution adopted by the convention declares the Leader is "the only daily published in the southwest which champions the rights of the toilers," and calls on miners to support the paper financially and morally to the fullest extent of their ability.

Where is your union button?

Moses Cotsworth
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
will disclose his facts in the Dominion Hall, Nov. 22 and 23. NOTE THE DATES

Special Sale

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SUITS	OVERCOATS
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Sale Price \$29.75	Sale Price \$27.45
Sale Price \$33.75	Sale Price \$33.85
Sale Price \$39.50	Sale Price \$38.65

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OUR entire stock of MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING is drastically reduced in price to enable us to unload quickly. This will give you an opportunity to buy warm winter clothing at a fraction of its real value. A small deposit secures any garment—pay the balance as you wear the clothes.

Men's Suits	Ladies' Coats	SPECIAL EASY TERMS
Smart styles in brown mixtures. Reg. \$85.00. sale price—	In plush and other high-grade materials, exclusive styles, many fur trimmed. Sale prices range from—	Goods value \$20, \$5.00 down, \$1.00 weekly.
\$45.00	\$45 to \$150	Goods value \$40, \$7.50 down, \$1.50 weekly.
BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS	LITTLE GIRLS' COATS	Goods value \$60, \$10.00 down, \$2.00 weekly.
Made of good wearing cloths, in styles for boys of all ages. Sale prices from—	In same styles and fabric as mother's, clearing from—	
\$8.50 Up	\$8.50 to \$25.00	

New York
DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS AT THE
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W. E. Fenn's School
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Social Dances Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

PAMPHLETS THAT MUST NOT ENTER INDIA

British Government Notifies American Censors What Pamphlets Hindus Must Not Read.
(By the Federated Press)
Simla India.—The British Government in India has prescribed the following pamphlets published in America; and has given orders to all censors that not one copy must enter India:
"British Terror in India," by Su-

renda Karr, published by the Hindustan Gadar Party, 5 Wood street, San Francisco.
"The Labor Revolt in India," by B. K. Roy, published by the Friends of Freedom for India, 7 East Fifteenth street, New York City.
"Excusable Massacres and Atrocities," a reprint from the Gaelic American of July 8, New York City.

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