THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL PAPER: VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL, AND B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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Prov Library Dec 19

Lumber Camps Improved By the Workers' Activity

More Improvements Made in Last Two Months Than in Past Twenty-five Years—Membership Making Big Strides—Convention Convenes January 5—Organizers Are Active

The delegates in Kamloops district have had a meeting, and decided to support the Chase strikers in whatever action they take. The meeting considered that owing to the beneficial effect that the strike had already produced in the district, that the men in the camps of the Upper Country should get behind the financial end, instead of letting the headquarters provide the $300 a week which they are now doing.

At a recent festive gathering of logging employers, F. C. Riley of Bloedel, Stewart & Welsh, Myrtle Point, boasted that his employees had subscribed $40,000 for Victory Bonds. This statement received considerable publicity in the daily press. What a pity that Mr. Riley did not, at the same time, mention that their camp 4 was one of the biggest disgraces existing in the province. Shake bunk houses and cook house, utensils which should never have been used for cooking, and which were long ago qualified for the dump heap. No wash house, bath house or dry room; waste from kitchen running into the lake a few feet from the point from which the drinking and cooking water is pumped. If the subscriptions to the Victory Bonds were a credit to the men, the state of the camp is a disgrace to the employees, and the community. What is the Provincial Health department doing about it?

Has your camp elected its delegate to the convention? Camps of fifty union men, with paid up cards, will have their transportation only paid by the organization, if the delegate produces credentials signed by fifty members in good standing. Smaller camps can send delegates, but must defray all expenses themselves. Delegates convene on January 5, and take up committee work on that and the two following days. Convention opens January 8th. All questions will be submitted to referendum vote.

One question the convention will have to decide is whether the employers' association shall be given another opportunity to meet the organization as such, and discuss the questions of camp conditions, or whether the employers individually shall be dealt with on the job. Last January the secretary of the loggers' association was interviewed and asked if his organization was prepared to do business with the union; he asked for the matter to be submitted in writing; this was done, but no reply was received. After the July convention the schedule of camp conditions was sent to the association, but no acknowledgment was received. The same treatment was accorded it by the individual employers. Then these people who have not even common business sense and courtesy yell their heads off about the "Bolshevik" union, meaning by that term anarchistic, and men with whom it is impossible to do business; whereas the truth of the matter is the employers are the ones who have been responsible for nearly every strike that has taken place in the camps this year. Particularly at Capilano, Alert Bay, Courtenay, Chase, Duncan Bay, Rock Bay, etc. Why have there been no strikes at Kingcome Inlet, Campbell River (I. T. camps), Otis Staples Lumber Company, and in the camps of other employers who are willing to come through with decent conditions?

Men coming into town report having dumped their blankets, having decided to quit being blanket stiffs; intending to confine their future attention to camps which provide these and sheets as part of the camp equipment. Lists will be prepared of camps in which bedding and sanitary conveniences are provided, and those failing to come through will find a place upon the black list. Possibly even more important than this is the question of the employers' labor agency, which is intended to function as a scab-hiring and blacklisting agency. There can be no peace in the lumber industry whilst the Loggers' Association Employment Agency and the Lumber Workers' Union exist. One or the other has to go. In connection with this matter the action decided upon at the last business meeting may have a great bearing, as a communication has been sent the old country asking the advanced section of organized labor there (the Shop Stewards' movement) to pledge their moral, and, if necessary, active support to our members against the employers' black list. Black list for black list, even if it has to cover the whole earth. Capitalism and working class solidarity is world-wide.

The case of Fellow Worker McKenzie against the men responsible for running him out of Cranbrook last March, will shortly come for trial at Fernie.

This week one of the most prominent men in the province was at headquarters and stated that from his personal knowledge there had been more improvements made in the conditions in the lumber camps during the past twelve months than in the previous twenty-five years, and that practically the whole of the improvement was due to the formation and growth of the union. His final remark was that if the loggers do not realize the value to them of their organization and get behind it and make the industry 100 per cent. union, then they deserve to fall back to the conditions which existed previous to the formation of the organization. That some men believe in it and intend to back it to the limit is evidenced by their paying full dues for 1920.

Port Arthur, Ontario, district office sent this week for 2000 O.B.U. buttons and 1000 more membership folders. That 50,000 membership in 1920 looks like easy travelling. At the present time there are nine organizers busy in Ontario. Prince Albert District is now getting well in to its stride. Fellow Worker Cowan reports that he can see his objective of 500 members by the end of the year being easily reached. Edmonton is making steady headway. Tom Mellows at Sudbury reports membership piling up and says the thousand mark is in sight. Clarke at Fort Francis also reports

(Continued on page 8)

INDIA SEETHING WITH DISCONTENT

Whole Nation Is Joining Together in New Consciousness

That India is "surging and seething with a new nationalism" is the contention of Sherwood Eddy, special correspondent of the Chicago "Daily News," who has just returned from a trip through the Orient on which he was sent by his paper to observe conditions. Says Mr. Eddy in part:

"We found India surging and seething with a new nationalism, which is uniting her educated leaders and politically minded classes. It was long predicted that India could never become one nation and yet the impossible is taking place today before our eyes. She is divided between eight of the world's great religions, 147 different languages, 200 different castes that cannot intermarry or even eat together, and yet the leaders of India are being forged into one burning unit of a new national consciousness. The Russo-Japanese war awakened the the masses of India."

$300 TO REVIVE INTERNATIONAL

Dominion Trades Congress Comes to Rescue of Trades Council

A communication was received and read at the Vancouver (International) Trades and Labor Council Thursday evening from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress enclosing a cheque for $300 to further the work of the International trade union movement in the city.

A further communication asking the council to elect delegates to the hospital board was acted upon, and Delegates Sully, Welsh and McVety were elected.

At the request of the city council a committee was appointed to take up the subject and make a recommendation for a suitable war memorial for the city. Delegates Showler, Welsh, Poole and Stark were elected.

A recommendation was made and acted upon to ask the A. F. of L. to look into the subject of transferring the volunteer A. F. of L. commissions from R. P. Pettipiece and Geo. Hardy to delegates of the council.

A recommendation was also made and acted upon to inquire of the Child Welfare Association as to whether it wants A. F. of L. Council delegates on its board, or O.B.U., as at present.

The organization committee reported that there was every possibility of the Retail Clerks, Telegraphers, Sheet Metal Workers and the Bricklayers affiliating with the council in the near future.

General Organizer McKenzie of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union stated that he found more dissension here than in other places and thought that the A. F. of L. should put a little enthusiasm into the movement and try and get larger council meetings, only 24 delegates being present.

EDMONTON LABOR CANDIDATES WIN

Gain Control of Council and School Board as Result

Labor recorded an almost complete victory as a result of the civil elections last week. Seven out of ten candidates elected are labor men. Mayor Clarke was returned to office with a big majority, while the labor aldermanic candidates, J. A. Kinney, James East and Rice Sheppard also received substantial majorities. Three out of the four vacancies on the school board are filled by labor men, S. A. G. Barnes, Dr. J. A. McPherson and Frank Scott.

Joseph A. Clarke, who, as candidate of the labor party, was re-elected to the position of mayor of Edmonton by a majority five times that of his previous election stood solidly behind the strikers as against the Citizens' Committee during the recent Winnipeg strike.

STARTLING EVIDENCE IS PRODUCED AT 'PEG TRIAL BY COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE

Strange Silence of Daily Press---Counsel for Defense Demands Production of Crown Witness--Bench Warrant Issued by Justice Metcalf--Mr. Bird Produces Letters to Prove the Alleged Bribery of Crown Witnesses

SENSATIONS have not been lacking at the Winnipeg trials this week. Counsel for the defense demanded the appearance of a crown witness that gave evidence at the preliminary hearings, and who was not produced by the crown; and letters were produced which throws considerable light on the methods adopted by the prosecution. During the presentation of the case for the prosecution, the local press has taken every opportunity to give full publicity to any evidence that has been introduced which would appear to put the defendents in a bad light. Front page positions have usually been given to these despatches. There has, however, been a strange silence on thepart of the local press on the evidence presented by the defense, and the letters which are given in the Federationist, and which have a local bearing, have not been given any publicity. The following press despatches sent by wire to the Federationist will be enlightening to the workers and all those who read them, and at the same time show how the free press of this country operates. The Vancouver Sun recently over its editorial columns had the following in bold type: "The Soul of Journalism is Disinterestedness." If silence is disinteredness, then the local press has it in this case.

(Special to The Federationist)

Winnipeg, Man.,
December 16, 1919.

At the start of the Tuesday morning session Mr. Bird notified the court that he had asked Mr. Andrews for the crown to produce in court a man by the name of H. Daskaluk, a secret service man of the R. N. W. M. ., who gave evidence in the preliminary trial and whose name was on the back of the indictment. Andrews stated that the crown did not call this man as they did not consider his evidence was relevant to the case, and furthermore, they could not rely on him.

Demands Witness Be Produced

Mr. Bird thereupon stated that this was the very reason why this man should be called; just as the crown stated, he could not be relied upon, and as he was a secret service man of the R. N. W. M. P., it would show that the whole evidence of the R. N. W. M. P. given at this trial was in the same category, and that he would move for an adjournment of the case until this man was produced. He then proceeded to state that he had letters to show that this man had been offered $500 to give evidence, which he had refused to do. Just at this time the judge stopped Mr. Bird from going any further until he had ordered the jury to retire from the court.

Jury Retires

When the jury had retired Mr. Bird proceeded to state his case, and the judge asked Mr. Bird if it was his contention that the law compelled the crown to produce a witness. Mr. Cassidy then pointed out that it was, and cited from a law book, whereupon Mr. Bird moved that the crown be forced to produce this witness, as he had proof that he was in the city last week, that he had a letter from him stating that he had given false evidence, and refused to do it again; that he had been put in jail in Vancouver for refusing to come here and repeat his previous evidence; that he had been promised $500 for his evidence; that he had letters from reputable civic officers at Vancouver and Winnipeg that showed that this man had been offered money, that Col. Sterns of the R. N. W. M. P. was involved, and after a further discussion the judge ruled that Mr. Bird must bring in a prepared motion on this question, so that the court could deal with it, which was agreed to by the defense lawyers.

Startling Letters Are Produced

A bench warrant to bring Daskaluk into court was applied for, and issued by Judge Metcalfe. The following are copies of letters filed in court by Mr. J. E. Bird:

"530 Cambie Street,
"Vancouver, B. C.,
"Nov. 4, 1919.

"G. B. Clarke, Esq.,
"Secretary Social Service Committee,
"Winnipeg, Man.

"Dear Sir,—

Re Daskaluk, 688 Linden Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

"This man, his wife and infant child three weeks old, Ukranians, are destitute and a public charge in this city. He states that he was sent here by your provincial government, as his life was in danger in Winnipeg on account of evidence which he gave against Almazoff in the recent trials at Winnipeg. Formerly he had been a special agent of the R. N. W. M. P.

"I have wired Col. Sterns, O. C. R. N. W. M. P., who is said to have paid his transportation to this city. A former promise of $500 and transportation to his own country was not carried out for the alleged pretext that Ukrania was now at war and this man could not enter his country. He states that he has only received $150 of the $500 promised him. I have read the evidence as contained in the newspapers which he gave, and there is absolutely nothing in any of his statements that would endanger his personal safety. I expect the R. N. W. M. P. to provide transportation through their local commanding officer for th's man and his wife to return to your city, if his statements are correct.

"Will you be good enough to investigate his statements, especially with Col. Sterns, with Mr. Andrews, the prosecutor for the province, and his brother, who lives at 256 Austin Street?

"Thanking you in anticipation,
"Yours sincerely,
"(Sgd.) GEO. D. IRELAND,
"Relief Officer."

Was Promised $500

"November 13, 1919.

"George D. Ireland, Esq.,
"530 Cambie Street,
"Vancouver, B. C.

"Dear Sir,—

Re H. Daskaluk, 608 Linden Avenue

"Your letter of the 4th instant to hand, and owing to the writer being sick, reply was delayed.

"I called on Col. Sterns of the Royal North West Mounted Police, who told me that this man gave evidence for the crown, and was promised $500, and he states that as soon as the case is finished they will give him the balance. As your letter states, he has received $150 and his transportation to Vancouver. Col. Sterns told me that he wired to the officer commanding the Royal North West Mounted Police in Vancouver to advance Mr. Daskaluk $100. I also called to see Mr. Daskaluk's brother at 256 Austin Street, but was not able to see him as he was working on the railroad, and comes in but once a week, and owing to the big storm we have had in Manitoba all the trains are held up. We do not know when he will be in.

"I further found that Mr. H. Daskaluk was never a resident of the city, but of East Kildonan, Man.

"Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am,

"Yours truly,
"(Sgd.) B. ZEGLINSKI,
"Agent."

Behind the Bars

"Vancouver, B. C.,
"November 1.

"My Dearest Friend,—Am writing this to let you know that at 10 p.m. I will be behind the bars for not obeying the order of 'Rapett,' as you know all about the journey to Winnipeg, so I flatly refused to go, as I told them it's against my nature and my people. I also sent my wife to them, but they won't listen to her either. I was behind the bars all night last night until 8 a.m. today and I am supposed to go back to the cell at 10 p.m. so before I go there I thought to leave this message with the hotel clerk and if you come back to Vancouver please

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O. B. U. DISCUSSES AMALGAMATION PLANS

Defense Dance Realizes $167.45 for Defense Fund

Mass Meeting of O. B. U. Favors Joining of Units for Present

The regular meeting night of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was given over last night to a mass meeting of the O. B. U. units for the purpose of discussing the advisability of amalgamating the O. B. U. forces in the city. The committee appointed to bring in a report on the proposed general fund scheme of finance reported that they had met but had decided, in view of the meeting to deal with amalgamation, that they would not report fully until the decision of the meeting had been arrived at on this question. The report was accepted as one of progress.

The dance committee reported that the sum of $167.45 had been realized as a result of the dance, and that this amount had been handed to the defense committee, but that there were still some tickets to be accounted for which would swell this amount. The business agent reported that he had found that the minimum wage act did not cover women pieceworkers, and that he was endeavoring to have these workers covered by the act. He also reported that an O. B. U. card had been placed in the Hotel Columbia cafe.

In answer to a question by Del. Campbell, the president stated that there were 1500 members of the O. B. U. in Vancouver. Del. Pritchard stated that he was sure that this was underestimating the membership, and he gave figures to prove his point.

Del. Wells urged amalgamation so that organizing work could be carried on, and moved that a referendum of the members be taken on the question.

Del. Winch moved as an amendment, that a committee be appointed to put into effect the wishes of the units. Del. Wells withdrew his motion in favor of the amendment after some little discussion, and the amendment, becoming the motion, was adopted, and a committee of two members from each unit elected to carry out the provisions of the adopted motion.

President Midgley reported that

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Liberty Bond Campaign

Time Extended to January 15th

ON TUESDAY word was received by the local defense committee from the Winnipeg committee, to the effect that the Liberty Bond campaign had been extended to January 15, owing to the difficulties in reaching outlying points, and in getting the returns in. The local committee has fallen in line, and the campaign will be carried on in B. C. until the 15th of January, 1920. So far there has been collected since the campaign started in B. C. the sum of $14,000, and as there are $20,000 worth of bonds still out there will be no difficulty in raising the full quota of $20,000 in this province. In addition to the sums that have been received by the local committee, there has been a considerable amount of money sent direct to Winnipeg. This is due to the fact that circular letters were sent to some points in B. C. by the Winnipeg committee, and the total contributed by B. C. will be considerably augmented by these sums. In all the amount collected by the local committee from B. C. points, including the sale of bonds, and contributions before the bond campaign was started, will amount to over $23,000. This is a creditable showing, but more will be needed before the trials are over, so there should be no let up in the campaign until the date for the closing of it. Evrybody get in and boost. This is a workers' fight, and the least we can do is to pay for it.

RUSSELL ON THE WITNESS STAND IN WINNIPEG

His Ready Answers Have Flabergasted Prosecuting Counsel

J. E. Bird Places Blame for "Soviet" Where It Belongs

Mr. J. E. Bird in opening the defense of R. B. Russell on trial in Winnipeg for seditious conspiracy, said that the crown had opened with a tremendous fusilade but mostly of blank cartridges. He said that tons of literature which was wholely irrevelant had been submitted as evidence. The jury, however, must ignore catch words such as bolshevism, and reds. He said that the newspapers were a menace to the liberty of the people through poisoning their minds with false or misleading statements, and that the revolutionists of today would be regarded as the prophets of tomorrow, and that the crown had become panic stricken, and had acted on mob physchology both in the legislatures and the law courts. The real fight, he stated, was between the financial magnates and the workers, and that the citizens committee had been responsible for the arrest of the workers. They dictated to the government, their spokesman being made prosecutor against the accused and given a position of leading counsel for the crown. The fundamentals of trades unionism was free speech and free press, and these were at stake in the trial. A Socialist organization was, he said, regarded as legal, but men active in Socialism were attacked because of their loyalty in the interests of the workers. He claimed that the seditious conspiracy charge was but a pretext, and that the citizen's committee did not represent the citizens but the financial organizations. This was the real Sovier, its purpose being to crush the strike and the strike leaders. He stated that the garbled letters referred to by Senator Robertson was a travesty against justice. He insisted that the Calgary convention, and the attempt to organize on industrial lines was perfectly legal, and that the Walker Theatre meeting was a meeting of protest against the orders in council passed by the government which were becoming more and more repressive He claimed that the strike had no

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Lots of Sensations at Perjury Trial in City

People Attending Police Court Are Searched—Mysterious Proceedings Are the Order—Accused Wanted Witness to Stay Away—Defense Counsel Utters Threats

A new kind of sensation was sprung at the police court on Wednesday week, when the perjury case against Dourasoff and Roth was adjourned without a word of evidence or argument from either side, and without a word of explanation as to the why and the wherefore of the adjournment.

At 2:30 p.m., the time set for the hearing, the court—or, at least, that portion of it reserved for the common people—was packed from end to end with about 100 men and women, plainly members of the proletariat class. The officials were on duty, the accused were ready to hand, the prosecuting and defending counsel were waiting with their bags of tricks; in fact, the stage was set, and eyes were turned expectantly toward the door through which the magistrate would come to take his seat.

The unrelenting minutes sped by, one by one, as is their wont; but there was nothing doing. The crowd sat mum and waited; still there was nothing doing. Outside in the corridors, people loitered about impatiently—witnesses, counsel, defendants, and what not. After a considerable length of time, Magistrate Shaw was observed to wend his way along the corridor from his private room to the sacrosanct quarter of the building reserved for the exclusive use of officialdom. Thence he presently made his way back to his room, on the way exchanging greetings quite affably with Dourasoff, one of the accused, who stood against the corridor wall.

Then followed a secret conclave, in which the chiefs of the police and detective departments took part, together with the magistrate, and counsel on both sides. Meanwhile, the belated interpreter arrived, but it made no difference; it was not until the crowd in court had waited patiently for a full half-hour or more that the magistrate at length took his seat. At once Mr. Reid suggested an adjournment; Mr. Rubinowitz was understood to offer no objection "under the circumstances," and the public was curtly informed that the case was adjourned till that day week.

It is not difficult to believe that the keen interest evinced, however healthful a sign it may be from the viewpoint of the public welfare, may nevertheless be very distasteful and disconcerting to some of the parties involved. Secret "enquiries" are obviously much better adapted for certain purposes than are proceedings in open court, with a great cloud of witnesses keenly bent on hearing and seeing for themselves what is going forward.

Still another sensation was provided for the still greater crowd which thronged into the court on Wednesday afternoon this week. This time it took the form of searching each man who entered the building, by four light-fingered gentry in plain clothes, evidently well versed in the gentle art. Whether the authorities were more relieved or disappointed at finding no bombs or artillery of any kind as a result of their precautions, was not stated. Neither has any pronouncement yet been made as to whether this hold-up business is lawful or unlawful, or whether it gibes or not with the vaunted constitutional "liberty of the subject." Perhaps the question may be worth trying out when other matters have been disposed of. The incident would appear to remove any doubt as to the reason for the previous week's postponement.

On this occasion, again, the crowd had to sit silently for about an hour before the proceedings commenced, owing to the late-coming of Mr. Ried, counsel for the defense. When things had at last got started, however, they provided a most interesting entertainment for the next hour and a half—far more interesting than pleasing so far as the defense was concerned.

Sam Decteroff was first placed on the stand for further examination, and Mr. Rubinowitz asked: "When you were at Anyox, do you know if Dourasoff wanted you to come down to give evidence?"

Mr. Reid at once solicitously asked: "Is that really material?"

Magistrate Shaw couldn't say at that stage whether it was or not. The witness then replied through the interpreter: "Dourasoff knew I was working there."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Dourasoff wrote you a letter?"

Witness: "Yes, I received a letter at Anyox."

The letter, it appeared, had since been lost at Granby Bay.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Did you receive this letter when these Russian cases were still being tried?"

Witness: "It was about the end of August or beginning of September."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Tell us, so far as you can remember, the contents of that letter."

Mr. Reid objected, but failed to get the court's support; witness then stated that, among other things, "he said six cases were finished."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Did Dourasoff want you to come down to give evidence?"

Witness: "He didn't want me to come down. He told me to stay there."

Mr. Reid again objected, but Mr. Rubinowitz continued: "What do you say to Dourasoff's statement that he didn't know where you were, and so couldn't get you here to corroborate his evidence?"

Witness: "He lied. He knew I was there."

Counsel: "You say he told you to work at Anyox?"

Witness: "He told me to stay and work—wouldn't interfere with me at all."

Counsel: "Had you written to him prior to that?"

Witness: "Yes; it came back, because he had changed his name."

Counsel: "Did you write him a letter before the one you received?"

Witness: "At Vancouver, I wrote him a letter." (Produced.)

Counsel: "You knew Dourasoff before you went to Anyox?"

Witness: "Three months and a half. I was best friends with him; round with him every day from 11

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LESTOR TO FINISH HIS LECTURE

Will Deal With the International Relations at the Empress

It is rather a significant fact, that just as soon as an industry closes down, a terrible noise is made in the daily press, concerning the immediate necessity of finding work for the workers who have been released for the time being. The only conclusion to be drawn from this is that the worker can just manage to exist whilst he is drawing wages, and that without wages he is in danger of starving to death. This is one of the most "beautiful" features of the present economic system. The Socialist asserts that a revolution in the modes of production and distribution must take place or the whole of modern society will fall. With this end in view the Socialist Party of Canada hold meetings every Sunday in the Empress Theatre at 8 p. m. Educational classes are also held on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and Wednesday evenings at 8 p.m., to which all are invited. Charles Lestor will speak next Sunday and conclude his lecture started last week. Questions and discussion invited.

F. L. P. BACK TO THE COLUMBIA

J. W. Hogg and D. Rees to Be Speakers on Sunday Next

Owing to the fact that it was realized that the theatre the Federated Labor Party has been holding its Sunday evening meetings in was entirely unsuitable, efforts were made to secure a better meeting place, with the result that the meeting next Sunday will be held in the Columbia theatre.

"Peace on Earth" will be the subject of J. W. Hogg's address on Sunday evening. We are having a lot of peace now—peace on earth, and goodwill toward men. We hear it from every pulpit, and see it in every paper—usually in the next column to a report of the number of Bolsheviks that have been slain, or a statement as to how successful the Citizens' Committee has been lynching a bunch of "Wobblys," and various other evidences of peace and goodwill. Comrade Hogg will give a few reasons for this state of affairs on Sunday. Comrade D. Rees who has just returned from Washington, where he attended the sessions of the International Labor conference, will also speak.

A well-attended meeting of the Broadview branch of the party was held last Wednesday. Comrade J. McMillan of Vancouver, was the speaker.

The children of the Labor Party school are looking forward to the Christmas concert, to be held in Granville Hall, 641 Granville street, on Monday, Dec. 29. An excellent programme has been arranged in which a number of "grown-ups," as well as children, will take part.

A report of the activities of the F. L. P. Debating Club will be found in another column.

S. EARP WILL ADDRESS WOMEN

Women's Auxiliary Will Meet at Labor Temple Friday Night

At the Women's Auxiliary meeting last Firday evening, Chas. Lestor gave an address on women's place in society. He traced the evolution of sex, and showed how sex relationships changed with changes in the economic structure of society. S. Earp will be the speaker at tonight's meeting to be held in Room 404 Labor Temple.

GET BEHIND A BUTTON

Workers' Liberty Bond Buttons are issued to every purchaser of a bond. Have you got yours yet. Get behind a button and show that you are willing to help all you can the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg.

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

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Take our advice and buy tea.

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

Finest Legs of Lamb, per lb. 35c
Finest Shoulders of Lamb, lb. 25½c
Finest Loins Lamb, per lb. 27½c

Finest Oxford Sausage, lb. 35c
Finest Beef Sausage, lb. 25c
Finest Loin Pork Chops, lb. 45c

LOOK HERE
Finest Shoulders of Pork. Reg. 35c lb., Saturday only, lb. 26½c

Finest Boiling Beef, from, lb. 12½c
Finest Pot Roast, from, lb. 15c

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Finest Prime Rib Beef, Boneless, only, lb. 25c

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. 50c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, per lb. 45c
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LOOK HERE!
Take our advice and buy butter. Our finest Alberta Creamery Butter, the very best (no limit), only, lb. 70c

Finest Pure Lard, 2 lbs. for 75c
Finest Compound Lard, 2 lbs. for 65c

EGGS EGGS EGGS
Alberta Storage Eggs, per dozen 65c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, per dozen 70c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, per dozen 75c

Finest Canadian Cheese, lb. 32c
Finest Beef Dripping, lb. 35c
Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, per lb. 29½c

BACON SPECIAL
Finest Sugar Cured Streaky Bacon. Reg. 55c lb. Saturday only, lb. 46½c

Sugar Cured Boneless Rolls, per lb. 43½c
Finest Salt Pork, per lb. 38½

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News of the Lumber Workers Industrial Unit of the O. B. U.

15,000 in 1919 50,000 in 1920!

CAMP REPORTS

PORT ALICE

Camp 6—There is no place in this camp for any worker who is not in the union. At present the camps are not full; if they were they would be overcrowded. There is still room for improvements. Have wash house and dry house 38x18, with four shower baths. A lady cook and waitresses that the boys all say can't be beat.

Del. 347.

ROCK BAY, B. C.

Engs Camp—All delegates take notice that Albert Weckstrom, hook-tender of Wyatt Bay, refuses to join the union, and for them to act accordingly should he call their way. He travels around in a gas boat of his own. Called a meeting here, and had him fired out of camp as the boys here don't want to work with non-union men.

Del. 1493.

ARMSTRONG, B. C.

Barber & Carleton—Went here on the 28th November, instead of being three miles out it was fourteen miles. They charge $1 for going out, and if you quit you walk back. Refuse to give gloves on the first day until you have earned enough to cover their cost. This is a good place to stay away from.

B410.

STILLWATER

Camp 1—A. Aston is in hospital at Powell River as a result of a bad saw cut on leg below knee.

The boys had to take a little united action to get the cook additional help. At first the foreman refused, but after being interviewed by the committee, he decided to come through.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Russell Timber Co. on the unfair list. At a meeting held by the members of the L. W. I. U. at Port Arthur, Ontario, on Dec. 1, 1919, it was unanimously decided that we place all camps of the Russell Timber Co. on the blacklist. He has been most unfair to the workers of his camps, refusing to take them to town in his boat and thereby compelling them to walk over 50 miles across the country where there are no roads and no camps, where the boys could rest their weary bodies. And when the boys arrived in town after all these hardships and going to the company's office for their pay, they were refused payment for their labor point blank. When they first entered the office, they were told to wait a few days, as they "might" then get their cheques. After the few days were over, the boys were told to get out, and were refused payment altogether, and as Russell said, "We do not give a damn if it costs us $50,000 in court, but we will not pay you." This will serve as a warning for the boys to stay away from this company's camps.

SURF INLET

Conditions are something frightful. About 80 men are sleeping in one bunk house, which is two stories high. The toilet is situated about one-quarter of the way in, and having no doors whatever, the odor is most objectionable; so much so that the men sleeping near it have to keep their blankets over their heads. The board is not what it should be. The food is often sour. The company hired about 100 men in Vancouver in November, and it is necessary for that number of men on the job either to quit or be fired so as to make room for the new ones. The fare is $8.10 one way, which with board, amounts to about $10, so with 100 men each way it means over $2000 a month to the steamship company. But this is only second-class fare. The first class costs $20, which many of the men pay. The general opinion is that this wholesale firing of men is part of the scheme to make it pay for the boat to call, and also to tify and keep the men docile. Some of the men are fired within one week after they get on the job, many of them being left destitute without even sufficient money for their return fare, and when they go into the office and ask for a pass back to town, are told to get on the boat, and it will be all right. This some have done, and consequently have been put off at whatever point the captain of the boat saw fit. It has taken some men weeks to get back to town through having to get on and then being put off of different boats.

Some of the miners are working contract, and if they had to live up to them, could not make wages. The writer has seen the company miners firing the contract miners' rounds. All the contract miners did was to drill. By doing this, they make fairly good pay, but it is doubtful whether all of it remains in their own jeans. The camp is full of stools, and if a man objects even to the unsanitary odors, he is considered an agitator, and immediately fired. The men consider that incompetent management not only endangers their life and limb, but it may beone cause attributing to the continual firing of men, as this enables the blame for the conditions and lack of results, which would rightly be placed upon the management, to be charged to the men themselves.

PRINCE RUPERT DISTRICT

The eulogium passed upon the Kitselas Lumber Co., at Usk, on the G. T. P., in the issue of the Worker for November 27 is now strictly out of date. It is known that the outfit had been in financial difficulties for some time but, owing to the fact that the attitude towards the union was all that could be desired, the men put up with the constant delay in cashing cheques in the hope that the company would be able to get straightened out, and so long as they believed that was possible they refrained from doing anything to cause embarrassment. Now, according to the sub-joined report, the last straw has been piled on the back of the patient camel and the patience, as well as the goodwill of the men in camp, has collapsed under the strain.

This camp (Kitselas Lumber Co.), Usk, B. C., is a stump rancher's dream. Its chief assets are an unlimited supply of heifer dust, gall and promises. Its liabilities are its bum management. Liabilities by far outweigh the assets.

This is a 100 per cent. card-carrying camp. About 50 per cent. are afraid to open their traps and are gullible enough to swallow anything the manager tells them. Last week we had the cook canned (first week in December) and a good one substituted, on condition that they gave him something to cook. The company promised to give him anything reasonable, but they have not come through yet and I guess they do not intend to.

They have caught another sucker in the form of a Mr. Hayward. Doubtless he will make some changes—I hope so at least. Some of the men intended to go to Rupert to get their pay, but the manager told them not to as they could not get money any way. That fine write up in the Worker would not apply to this camp now. It is strictly unfair.

Promises don't make a camp. If it were not for the more aggressive members working for this chin-whisker layout, I would not be at all surprised to see it worse than what it is at present. I sympathize with you when you say, "Damn these chin-whisker, hay-wire and gunny-sack outfits."

This Mr. Hayward is evidently a member of the employers' O. B. U., as he refused to have anything to do with Workers Liberty Bonds.

I think this will do for the present.

DELEGATE 511.

(The reference to the attitude of the prospective new manager to the Defense Bonds is based on the fact that the membership in camp subscribed $187 for the bonds and asked the office to deduct the several amounts from the payroll and send the cheque to Prince Rupert. This courtesy was refused.

J. H. B.)

Things in this district are getting very slow now, with the approach of the holiday season. Prospects for an increase of activity on the Q. C. I. with the coming of the New Year are good. Kelly is reported to be getting ready to start a gang of 50 men, the camp to meet all union requirements. The Whalen camp at Sedgwick Bay, is now employing 41 men, and is also expected to increase the working force. Camp conditions are average—that is to say, they are up to the standard set by the best camps before the campaign for full enforcement of the laws governing camps was started. Wooldridge's camp at Port Clements is expected to be finished by the first of the new year. No more news has transpired as to the projected camps of B. S. & O'B. at Massett. Press reports locally have stated that the Massett company is going to start up with the spring, but nothing definite is known.

HERIOT BAY

Wilson & Brady—New place and all finished. Bath room, dry room and wash room are in working order. The reading room is all ready, only waiting for the tables and chairs; board is good. Note the reading-room will have chairs instead of benches, these being promised upon request. Company was asked for full recognition of the union schedule, but gave a flat refusal of hiring men from the union, time and one-half for overtime, $5 a day minimum and transportation to the job.

SWANSON BAY

Crawford's Camp — Good little camp, good beds, nice dining-room; six men to a table, chnia dishes and plated knives and forks. Good board; working 7½ hours, boss says he wishes it was six-hour day, as that is long enough for any man to work in the woods.

DRURY INLET

National Timber Co.—New camp, employ about 20 men, when in operation; only eight there now (fallers and buckers at present). Will open up full in the new year. All union men in camp; accommodation fair; grub medium.

Notice—Fellow Worker R. Wright died at Smithers on Nov. 27.

FOREMAN, B. C.

Blane & Co.'s Camp—On November 30, we had a business meeting, and signed up fifteen new members. Had a show of cards and all members are in good standing. Motion was passed demanding the company discharge the seven men who worked in the camp during the recent strike. Company replied in writing, stating that in the agreement made when the strike was settled, it was stated there should be no discrimination or prejudice used against any one, and the company considered this to mean that the non-union men were to be allowed to continue working, whereas the agreement the organization signed reads "no discrimination or prejudice to be used against any member of the organization." Another meeting was held on Dec. 1st, when it was decided that the seven men either line up or roll up. Later in the evening, the seven men asked if they could line up, giving assurance that in future they would stand solidly with the union. On this understanding they were enrolled, and we now have a solid union camp. The conditions now existing are: Board fair, but could stand more variety. A start has been made to fix up the camp according to demands. The members in camp desire all other men in the Prince George district to take notice that this camp of 75 men is 100 per cent. organized, with the dues paid to date. The old excuse of not having the price don't go here, as soon as a man starts work the delegate is after him. The motto of the camp is "Line Up or Roll Up."

Del. 908.

OBITUARY

Prince George District

Fellow Worker Robert Wright died on November 27th. Deceased had taken up a farm near Smithers a short time ago, and it was in a dugout on his farm that he was found in a dying condition by a neighbor. When found he was unconscious, and never regained consciousness. He was buried in Smithers cemetery on Dec. 1st, members of the O. B. U. wearing their buttons, acted as pall-bearers.

Killed at Tack's Camp

Allen Padbury, who was one of the most active members in the Comox strike, and who is exceedingly well known amongst the boys, was instantly killed at Tack's camp, Call Creek, last week-end. Whilst bucking a log, another one which was above him rolled down upon him. His body was sent to town on the Cassiar. An inquest was held, but, of course, the verdict was accidental death.

General Items

The Worker

The actual cost of The Worker—exclusive of mailing—since the July convention, has been 3221.49 for 11 issues, which equals $292.86 per issue. Cost per issue for mailing recent issues has been $76.21, a total per issue of $369.07, which, multiplied by 52 weeks and divided by 12 months, makes an average cost of $1599.30 per month.

Notice

Will Scotty, who was whistle punk at Rock Bay two months ago, send his address to headquarters, Vancouver, as Martin Madden wishes to communicate with him.

Hit for 50,000

In the Pacific Coast Lumberman appeared the following, without comment: "Hit first! Hit hard! Keep on Hitting!"—Admiral Lord Fisher. We would like to add to this Kipling's advice, which he embodied in Sir Anthony Gloster's business maxim: "Keep your light shining a little in front of the next."

If the members of the L. W. I. U. keep these two precepts constantly in mind, the 50,000 membership and first camp conditions will become an accomplished fact in 1920.

The Co-op.

The Vancouver Co-operative Stores, which are now operating, have asked us to notify our members that owing to the considerable number of loggers who have been there lately making purchases, sometimes running up to a considerable amount, in future any lumber workers making purchases at the Co-op. and mentioning that he is a lumber worker, will have the amount of his purchase credited to the organization, and at regular periods, when dividends are declared, the profits due to the lumber workers will be turned over to them to be used for whatever purpose they desire.

Notice

Wanted, the address of Tom Goodwin, who worked a few days at Myrtle Point, in the month of November.

Contributions for Chase Strike Fund

Jennings' camp No. 1, Perow, B. C., in Prince George district, and collected by Del. 406, D. H. Miely, as follows: D. H. Miely, $4; A. W. Hutchinson, $1; D. Rushner, $1; Mike O'Neill, $1; Harry Taggoff, $1; James Taylor, $1; J. R. Hamilton, $1; A. T. Johnson, $2; G. M. Marcellius, $1; D. Kirkpatrick, $1; V. Joinnie, $1; E. Olson, $2; F. D. Walker, $1; W. P. Benson, $1; F. Turcotte, $1; G. DeBlois, $1; F. Radrigne, $1; Stuart Ross, $1; H. Ellingson, $1; W. J. Clark, $2; J. E. Hughes, $5; John McDonald, $1; F. Brodin, $2; W. Bennett, $1; J. E. Tremblay, $2; F. W. Conkey, $1; O. Nelson, $2; L. Tremblay, $1; Louis Bagne, $1; A. Allen, $1; Bert Wade, $2. Total, $45.

As Others See Us

'Twas Burns who said "Oh, wa'd some power the gift tae gae us, to see oursel's as ithers see us. It wa'd fra' many a blunder frae us; and foolish notion—"

There is often much truth in these old sayings and therefore it may be well "to see ourselves as others see us." From the Pacific Coast Lumberman we see that at a get-together and festive gathering in the Hotel Vancouver on November 7, when the B. C. Loggers Association were hosts to the lumbermen of the city and province, the most popular theme of the many speeches made by members of the distinguished gathering was the prevailing labor unrest in the camps and mills.

Mr. F. C. Riley, logging superintendent of B. S. & W., Myrtle Point, said he would like to see the formation of a 50-50 unit to defeat the Bolsheviki elements at the root of the trouble. The class of labor at fault should be controlled or sent out of the country and in the matter the forest branch officials might well take a hand. All of the men, however, were not of this type in his own camp, 85 men out of 140 had subscribed $40,000 to the Victory Loan.

P. D. Ree, president of the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers Limited, considered that the appearances indicated that despite the labor troubles the logging branch of the industry had been fairly prosperous this year, and if some wise control could be exercised over the labor situation he believed there would be fairly good times (for the employers) for a couple of years at least.

Geo. M. Cornwall of "The Timberman" could see very little difference between the employer and their employees outside of the brand of cigars they smoke. But his other remarks indicated that he saw other differences. He wanted to send certain members of the working class to hell—particularly as we (the employers!) are on our way to stable times. We (the employers!) are trying to develop a higher type of man. We (the employers) are going to have a big year next year, but the output of lumber is decreasing, whilst there is an increasing demand for everything produced by the mills. Is the country going to work? Are we (the employers!) going to settle the labor troubles? There is a point where these troubles constitute a national danger, and it has been reached. Let us get busy and act quickly. (Applause.)

E. B. Fish, of Everett, Wash., spoke upon a subject which was supposed to be "Democracy vs Bolshevism." He claimed to be a working man with aspirations and ambitions. He said that in the camps at night the men who are not extreme in their views are under the influence of agitators who have everything their own way. It is your duty to weed these out of your camps and mills. When their belly is against their backbone you will be able to do something that will stick. (Applause.)

From his remarks it would appear that Mr. Fish was qualified to speak upon "Bolshevism"—using the term in which its opponents apply it. His remarks were applauded by his audience—they were well mated—but we would like to ask, "And when their (the workers) belly is against their back bone, what then?" We are not afraid to ask the question, but Mr. Fish and his fellow "Bolsheviks" dare not face the answer.

W. B. W. Armstrong, the secretary of the B. C. Loggers Association, believed that his members and also those of of the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers Limited were not fully alive to the danger of the One Big Union. "We are fighting the One Big Union." We are going to keep track of the men who aim to do a day's work, and we will get rid of the men whose only aim is to "break the boss."

One trouble being met with was that occasionally the employer, when warned against a man, would say, "Yes, he's a bad fellow, but I can handle him all right." That sort of thing would not do, because the good of all must be the thing to consider. (Applause.)

J. O. Cameron, president of Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, stated that one manufacturer closed his plant rather than give in to the malcontents. What was the result—all but seven or eight men had come back saying they were glad to get rid of the agitators.

The singing of the National Anthem brought the pleasant gathering to a close.

Frank De Grey, the provincial health inspector, says, "If every operator made himself conversant with the sanitary regulations and lived up to the spirit of them there would be no unrest in the logging camps of B. C."

"Industrial camp conditions in B. C. are improving and I perceive a tendency on the part of operators and men toward a better understanding, tending to the mutual advantage of both."

"Amongst the aliens there will probably be a percentage of "reds" or irreconcilables, but even those are not all to the bad, and they will be influenced not only by the living conditions under which they are compelled to live, but also by the democratic or the autocratic attitude of the boss."

Admiral Lord Fisher said:

"Hit first! Hit hard! Keep on hitting!"

News item: A new industrial Y. M. C. A. has been organized among the camps of the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co., Ltd., at Waldo, the Adolph Lumber Co., Ltd. at Bayne's lake, and the Baker Lumber Co., Ltd. at aBker.

The Pacific Coast Lumberman says "When Bolshevism and other forms of savagery spring up in our camps the thing for our logging operators to do is to form themselves into an autocracy for the time being, elect a dictator until the trouble is past, give him full power to act for the bunch and then obey him as implicitly as if he were an old-time and all-powerful emperor. Industrial action, excellent under normal conditions, is ineffective in such times of crisis—autocracy—tyranny even—is still something useful and necessary in this unruly world of ours."

It's a safe bet to say that this spirit will cost the lumber operators a million dollars next year.

J. V. McNeulty, in his monthly review of B. C. trade conditions, says, "Nearly all camps at which strikes were in progress have resumed work, but in some instances the new men are a bit off color and it will be some time before the output reached anything like the normal figure."

We would like to see the actual cost to the employers of the strikes at the camps of the Capilano Timber Co., the Merrill, Ring & Moore Co. and the Adams River Lumber Co. and alongside what it would have cost to put in to operation the conditions the men demanded.

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Fort Francis, Ont.	J. M. Clarke	Box 390, Webster Hall

Correspondence

Editor B. C. Federationist: I would like to point out to the members of the L. W. I. U. that if they desire that the organization shall be conducted in the manner that they want, and that it shall be run in the interest of the men in camp, and not according to the plans or wishes of a bunch of disgruntled unemployed, would-be labor leaders, and other fakirs who desire to control the organization for their own purposes, then it is about time they took a hand in the game and cleaned up on that bunch of nonentities around headquarters.

When it gets to the point where some of these fakirs start to sabotage on the literature that is required for organization purposes, seemingly with the object of retarding the growth of the organization, then, in my opinion, it is time to call a halt.

Not only that, but when they go to work and appoint a committee to draw up resolutions to give to the delegates you elected for the O. B. U. convention, while they completely ignore the men in camp, then it is time for you fellows to get busy out on the job and draw up your own resolutions ignoring the "slush" that this plagairst commit tee submits to you. It may be interesting for you to know that one of the individuals elected on this committee stated in a business meeting that the men in camp were not capable of running their own affairs, and that the men in town had to do it for them. Is a man who makes a statement like that fit to draw up any sort of a recommendation that will be to your benefit. It's to make the gods laugh when these six intellectual plagairsts write out, rather copy out, the constitution of the I. W. W., and hand it out to you for your consideration, while they have not nerve enough to tell you where it came from. I'm willing to gamble that nine-tenths of it was "swiped" from the bye-laws of the I. W. W.; while the other tenth is used to disguise the fact of where they got it. I wonder if they expect any one to

(Continued next page)

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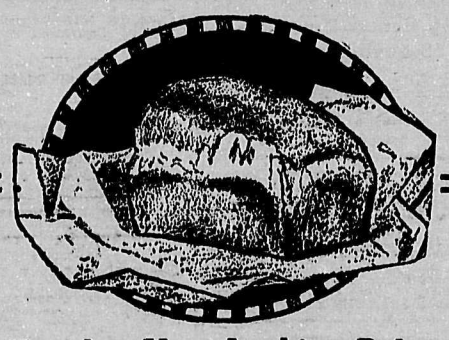

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News of the Lumber Workers Industrial Unit of the O. B. U.

(Continued from page 2)

ram that slush down the throat of the delegates who attend the O. B. U. convention? Do they take themselves seriously or are they joking? Are you fellows out on the job going to allow that bunch of fakirs to dictate the policy that your delegates shall follow? They have not got enough brains among the six of them to think of anything original, but because they are so patriotic to one organization that they think it is the ne plus ultra of industrial organization, they should not imagine that the whole 12,000 members of the L. W. I. U. are mentally bankrupt although the six of them are.

A few weeks ago we had the bye-laws of the L. W. I. U. 500 I. W. W. submitted to us for our consideration. These were handed to us in the shape of Allman's sixteen points. Now we get the rest of it for the O. B. U. convention.

If they desire to submit the I. W. W. constitution as a whole to us for consideration, why in Heaven's name do they not tell us where it came from, and not try and make people believe that it is the product of their brain, if they have got one, which is something I'm doubtful about.

Fellow workers, draw up your resolutions on the job, where you are right under the iron heel of capitalist exploitation. That is the place to write your rules and regulations, your constitution and bye-laws, and do not heed this bunch of orthodox armour plate skulled plagairists, and fakirs; whose sole aim in life appears to be to carry out their recent threat to either make this the sort of organization they want or smash it. Think it over. Then act.

Yours for the O. B. U.,
J. M. CLARKE.

Editor B. C. Federationist:—We have been reading various resolutions, pointers, and letters, etc., appearing in the columns of the Federationist and Worker over Allman's signature. According to resolutions submitted, he would deny all officials of the L. W. I. U. the right to vote, also he would suppress free speech. Who said freedom? We might give Fellow Worker Allman credit for being sincere at any other time, but the present. Why was this not proposed at our last convention, when he was a paid official and executive member? Coming at this time, we can hardly give him credit for sincerity. How about working along those democratic lines you mentioned in your letter to the Federationist? For my part, I do not think that the duties and responsibilities referred to in your letter, will produce round-shouldered officials, or cause lesion of the brain if any of them should happen to possess any. You state that you agree on some points of Fellow Worker O'Brien's letter; I will go further and say that I fully agree with the sentiments expressed therein. Also, I might point out to Mr. Allman (while we are discussing points) that if he is really anxious to organize the workers, that there are many parts of Canada where it is not necessary that and organizer be conversant with the English language. Where the natives converse by dummy signs, and gestures, he might for instance illustrate his views on industrial unionism, by a full-sized sketch of Trautman's wheel, on the dusty roads of the province of Quebec. However, I am pleased to find in the last paragraph of his letter, mutual ground for agreement, where he states, "That unless we take action the organization will inevitably be ruled by kings, kaisers, Sammy Gompers etc." This is not only inevitable, but it is an actual fact, judging by the antics of some of the members recently.

G. LAMONT.

"Plagiarism"

On looking through the Worker of Oct. 30, I came across a letter with the heading, "The following resolutions are submitted for your consideration." After giving a casual glance at the "resolutions," it struck me that there seemed to be something familiar about the phraseology used, and I glanced at the name that was signed at the bottom. Then I remembered where I had seen the "resolutions" that were submitted to the members of the L. W. I. U. with Fellow Worker Allman's name at the bottom. Most of the "resolutions" were almost the same as those I had seen previously, except that a few words were changed which did not change the meaning any; but last time I saw them they were printed in a small book, and were part and parcel of the accepted bylaws of another Labor organization, which has its headquarters on the south side of the 49th parallel.

Now, as I do not think that the man purported to write the "resolutions" that appeared in the Worker wrote most of the bylaws of that organization all by himself, I came to the only conclusion that I could possibly come to, and that was that he had copied at least some of them. Hence the name that appears at the top of this, and for that name I have no apoligy to make ,as I almost wrote a letter under the same heading when I read an article from the same source, under the heading of "Industrial Unionism."

Copied stuff is all right when the name of the original writer appears along with it, but when—I sadly shake my head and think that after all, man must be of a very "sinful" nature, or else have an extremely low type of ambition, when he signs his name to any kind of written matter that was originally written, either wholly or in part, by someone else. It looks like the work of a notoriety hunter to attach his name to the literary work of some one else, when the object that it is printed for can as well be achieved by either putting the name of the original writer, or else putting no name at all. So far as the resolutions are concerned, some of them may be all right; but that is no reason why we, as an organized body, should swallow wholesale the constitution and bylaws of another organization; no matter how notorious that organization may be. I wonder if there is not enough men in the L. W.-I. U. with brains enough to think out and write bylaws for ourselves, without trying to make us all a bunch of plagarists. For my part, I refuse to resort to such tactics—but then I'm only one, and if the rest are willing I may be forced to follow meekly behind, feebly protesting against becoming part of a plagairist organization; while I think to myself how far seeing Burns was when he wrote:

"Good Lord, what is man for as simple as he looks?
But try to develop his hooks and his crooks;
His depths and his shallow, his good and his evil,
In all he is a problem that would puzzle the Devil."

But to say a few words regarding the "resolutions" that were submitted for our consideration as members of the L. W. I. U.

Number one says that no paid official shall hold office for longer than six months. This means that when we have trained a man to conduct our business in an efficient manner, that we are to throw him out and train another one. I suppose that is so that all members of the L. W. I. U. will have an opportunity, if they so desire, to go into office for six months, whether they know how to write a decent letter and add up a column of figures or not. It would be cheaper to run a school for secretaries, editors, stenographers and bookkeepers, where we could give them all a twelve months' course before we put them in an office for six months. In my opinion we should not allow any one to go into an office of the L. W. I. U. unless he or she was able to pass an examination that would prove that they were capable of handling our affairs in an efficient manner, because I have seen amateur clerks and bookkeepers at work, and have an idea about how well their work is done. No thanks! Give us value for the money we expend, and not want us to turn our offices into apprentice shops at the expense of the union, and to the detriment of our business.

Number four says that no official or employer shall hold office in this organization unless he is an actual worker in the lumber industry. That, when combined with number one, helps the possibility that no one but amateurs will be in an office, because I'm sure that but a small percentage of the members of the L. W. I. U. are bookkeepers, editors or stenographers. We would have a heavy bill for repairing typewriters. The fingers of the average lumber slave after ten or twenty years of hard work, would be rather heavy on the keyboard of a typewriter. Would it not be better that no one was employed out of the lumber industry, and that would eliminate the possibility of job hunters?

Number seven refers to that wonderful being—or as Fellow Worker Anderson called him—super-man—the chairman of the executive board. This is the individual who was going to be a palliative for all the supposed ills from which the "intelligence department" of the L. W. I. U. was supposed to suffer.

Number nine exists already in our bylaws, or what virtually amounts to the same thing, so it was hardly necessary to coup that one, except it be for the purpose of making sure we employ the original phraseology.

Number ten proposed to reduce the salary of the secretary by ten dollars per week, and that at the time when the purchasing power of the dollar is decreasing so fast that we will soon lose sight of it. The secretaries who look after our books are either worth enough to exist on or else worth nothing; notwithstanding, what may be the opinion of a certain organization on the subject. If capable of doing our work efficiently, pay them enough to exist on. If not capable of handling the job then get someone who is.

Number six wants a business meeting every Sunday, and number twelve wants to give seven men the power to call a special business meeting after twenty-four hour. This would undoubtedly be nice when seven individuals can call and hold a special meeting, in town and transact business for several thousand members, without their knowing it, and also without being authorized to do so except by themselves. How about holding these special meetings on the job, in the camp where the members who support the union are, and not in town? This clause gives such a fine opportunity for a few men to do almost what they like, that it does not need any elaborating upon. Any one with half and eye and no brains will have enough brains to kill that before it is born if he has the interests of the organization at heart. That is so far as the members of the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U. are concerned.

The rest of the "resolutions" are about political parties, not advocating them, not to be an official of them, and a lot more "junk." This looks like trying to curb the power of the individual at a time when we are trying to get more power for the individual, and take the chains of ruling class servitude off them. It is, therefore, a contradiction to our own aims. It is rubbing it in when we are to dictate to our officials what they can join, and what they can not join, what they can do, and what they can not do, when they are off duty, and therefore not under our jurisdiction. That is worse than the boss; because he has about passed the point where he can dictate to his employees what they shall not do after they are out of his factories and workshops. However, this arises as usual out of a misunderstanding as to what is really meant by the words "political parties" or "political action."

One more word in closing; next time that Fellow Worker Allman submits "resolutions" for our consideration, let him either concoct them himself, or else tell us where he got them from, and then there will be no misunderstanding.

Better yet, let him get a few thousand copies of the constitution and by-laws of the organization that these were, in part, taken from and send them out so that we will have an opportunity to either take them all and change the name of our union along with the rest, or else reject them and wend our way in peace. At any rate then we will know where our membership stands on the question. After that there will be no need for any one to make the assertion about getting hold of our organization, or smashing it, the same as what I hear was stated in a business meeting recently.

Yours for literary honesty,
J. M. CLARKE.

Convention Questions

The time for the general convention of the L. W. I. U., and also the convention of the O. B. U. is drawing near. Have you discussed in camp what you want done at either of those conventions? If not, how do you imagine that the organization can function in the way that you desire it to function?

Remember that a Labor organization is just what its members make it. If you fully discuss beforehand and instruct your delegates as to what you want, then, in all probability, the organization will function as you want it to; but if you do not instruct your delegates, and leave it to some would-be Napoleon to formulate your plans for you, then you have no one to blame but yourself if you are disappointed.

It is on the job that your troubles arise, and it is on the job where they will finally be settled. It is on the job that you have to improve your living and working conditions, and it is on the job that you are exploited. It is on the job where your organization does, and must function. Therefore, it is only logical to assume that it must be the man on the job that must formulate the plans as to how the organization must be conducted. You are the men that own the organization, and therefore you are the men that must run it. Put not your faith in leaders, whether they claim to be able to lead you out of the land of bondage or not. We have put our faith in working class generals in the past, and we have got nowhere. You must work out your own salvation, or else live and die in the same rut as you do now. Therefore get busy, hold your camp meetings, discuss your grievances ,figure out how the organization can best be run in order that you may benefit from it; and then instruct the delegate that you elect for the convention, as to what you want done, and see that he carries out your instructions as far as possible.

Have you anything in particular that you want discussed, or done, at the O. B. U. convention? If so, as one of the men that you elected to attend that convention, I want to hear it so that I can try and carry out your desires as far as possible. Do not pin your faith to the off-hand chance that someone else may be able to figure out your requirements. No one knows the needs of the worker but the worker himself.

Yours for working class freedom,
J. M. CLARKE.

Minutes of Business Meeting

Regular business meeting held on December 14 at 2 p.m.; Fellow Worker C. L. Smith in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. All correspondence filed except letter from Kingcome river and the central executive of the O. B. U., which were referred to new business.

Advisory committee recommended that the Capilano strike be called off. Motion to lay the question over to new business was lost. Moved: That the matter be referred to the executive committee. Amendment: That the meeting endorse the recommendation and refer the question to the executive for speedy action. Amendment carried.

Recommendation by advisory committee that Yapp & Walker's camp be taken off the unfair list. Was, on motion, concurred in.

Hospital committee reported twenty-four men in the General and fourteen in St. Paul's. On December 8 John Shoalbraid died from cancer, and on December 11 Frank Steves, from pneumonia. The sick men are being regularly visited.

It was suggested that some action should be taken to give the men in the hospital a little special attention at Christmas, also that a member in town who was sick, as also were members of his family, and were in need of assistance, should be attended to.

Moved: That the report be received and that a collection be made for the purpose of giving the men in the hospitals special attention at Christmas time, and that a sum, not exceeding $50, be donated from the general funds for the assistance of the fellow worker whose case had been reported. Carried.

The committee to investigate charges against union men in connection with strike-breaking at Duncan Bay reported that written charges had been made by the strike picket, copies of which had been sent to every man charged, none of whom had replied.

It was moved and adopted that the secretary read the charges against the men and this meeting take action on the matter. The further consideration of this matter was dealt with under the heading of new business.

Trades and Labor delegate reported at the last meeting the council had gone on record as favoring holding the O. B. U. convention in January. The main part of the meeting had been taken up by a discussion on international finance. Prof. Angus, of the University of B. C., being the main speaker. Report accepted.

Treasurer gave financial report in detail, showing receipts since last meeting of $9,375.39, expenditures, $7,501.12, leaving a balance in the general and defense fund of $2,718.25. Report received and referred to audit.

Secretary reported the referendum vote having been counted by a committee who reported as follows:

(1) Are you in favor of issuing the "Worker" as a weekly paper at an estimated cost of not less than $1,400 a month? For, 433; against, 1,946.

(2) Are you in favor of cutting out the "Worker" entirely, and taking a full page in the B. C. Federationist each week at a cost of $80 a week? For, 1,936; against, 500.

(3) Are you in favor of the purchase of shares in the Federationist, not exceeding 5,000, at a cost not exceeding $5,000, upon such terms as can be satisfactorily arranged, subject to the money being used toward the purchase of a labor-owned printing plant. For, 1,785; against, 616.

Moved that the secretary's report be accepted. Amendment that in the opinion of this meeting that the referendum be considered illegal. Amendment lost. Motion carried.

Letter from Kingcome River: Moved: That each organizer shall send a daily report to the secretary on what he has accomplished, which report shall be published, and any organizer failing to send in this report shall be immediately discharged. Amendment: That the matter be referred to the general meeting in January, so that rules governing organizers can be embodied into the constitution. Amendment adopted.

Communication from the executive of the One Big Union asking: Are you in favor of postponing the convention until after the trials at Winnipeg are concluded and in which month do you desire the convention to be held? Moved: That we favor the holding of the convention as early as possible. Amendment: That it be held immediately after the semi-annual meeting in January. Amendment adopted.

Moved and adopted: That the secretary write to the Federated Shop Stewards in Great Britain asking for their moral, and, if necessary, their material support, in the fight with the employers, especially in regard to persecution and black-listing of our delegates and active members.

Moved: That the members charged with scabbing at Duncan Bay be suspended from the union and all delegates and organizers be so notified. Amendment: That the matter be laid over till the next convention. Amendment to amendment: That the members charged be notified that unless they answer to the charges against them before the next meeting that the meeting will then take action upon request of the strike committee. Amendment to amendment carried.

Meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

Advice to Correspondents

Members in sending communications for publication, are requested to make them as brief and to the point as possible. A good point to remember is whether you would be interested in some other member taking space to express views, or give news, on the particular question you are dealing with. If ont, then logically you should not take up the time and space yourself. Cut out personalities and deal with principles. Indulgence in personalities evidences either that you have a grudge against that particular person, or else that you accept the old worn out idea that individuals decide issues. The old theory of leaders, Moseses and Saviours. You might as well say that so-and-so organized the L. W. I. U., or that because so-and-so went as delegate to the Calgary convention, the O. B. U. was organized. Sign your real name to the communication, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of backbone and good faith. Don't write anything that you would not be prepared to stand before the entire membership if necessary and accept the responsibility for. Don't lose sight of the fact that in the final analysis your only opponents are those who exploit you, and their supporters; and that your only hope of emancipation, or even of the improved working and living conditions for which you organized lies in the class-consciousness and solidarity of the workers.

Glasgow, Ont.—A series of new proposals has been submitted by the National Union of Railwaymen to the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen with the object of securing the fusion of the two societies, thus unifying the activities of the railway workers.

In Reading, Pennsylvania, the Socialist party advertised a public mass meeting to be held at its own building. Members of the American Legion undertook to prevent the holding of the meeting, and told the mayor of the city that if the meeting was held there would be bloodshed. Mayor Filbert of Reading told the Socialist party officials that Legionaries had been arrested in the crowd with revolvers and seven-inch dirks in their pockets but that he could not handle the entire crowd, and he therefore begged the Socialists to call the meeting off, as he was unable to preserve order against those who threatened to create disorder. The Socialists complied with his request.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY..............................December 19, 1919

THE WORKERS ALONE CAN BRING PEACE.

BEFORE THE next issue of The Federationist appears, Christmas, that festival which has always been connected with peace and goodwill to men, will have passed. But on no hand can peace and goodwill be seen. In every country in the world, the inevitable class struggle grows keener and more intense as the days go by. In no instance is this struggle better amplified than in Russia, where the working class is in the ascendency, and is having to fight the ruling class of the world. If not by arms, Russia is being assailed by every economic weapon that can be used against her. Europe is seething with discontent and famine. Press dispatches inform us that Austria is on the verge of cannibalism, and then there are those still left in the world who would have us believe that man is above his environment. Much as we regret it, we must at this Christmas tide, realize that peace is not yet, neither can there be peace until the present environment of men is changed. Even in this Canada of ours, the class struggle shows its head, not because of the doings of men, but because of the system under which we live. In Winnipeg the trials of Labor men which are an outward manifestation of the implacable struggle between the exploiter and the exploited, drag on, and the end is not yet. We have a faith, nay a knowledge, that humanity is not as the metaphysicians would have us believe; humanity is not as steeped in rottenness, it is the system under which we live that is the cause of all that humanity now suffers from. The present economic system has brought death and destruction in its train, and is now bringing the people of Austria to the verge of savagery and cannibalism. It is the mission of the working class to change this. No greater mission has ever been the lot of any class in previous forms of society, and not until that mission is fulfilled will peace reign on earth, and goodwill prevail among men. Figs do not grow on thistles, and the best in humanity cannot prevail under a system based on the slavery of any class in society, and the laws of which are the laws of the jungle. Workers of the world, only by your efforts can peace prevail. The task is a worthy one, and you cannot fail for evolution is with you.

THE LATEST MOVE.

ON SATURDAY LAST, Major-General Mewburn, minister of Militia, at a banquet in Montreal, according to press despatches, intimated that the government was contemplating compulsory military service in connection with the militia and the permanent service. This information will be most interesting to those that fought in France and Flanders so that militarism might be crushed. It will also be particularly interesting to those women who at the last Dominion election, sold their votes to the Unionist Government for $5, and a promise, that in the event of that administration being returned to power, and conscription for the period of the war enforced, their men folks would be released, and be allowed to return home. That this promise was not fulfilled, does not materially matter, conscription was put over on one pretext or another, and the women folks assisted in the putting of it across. Other promises as to the conscription of wealth have also remained unfulfilled, and war widows are facing an ever-increasing cost in the necessities of life on a miserable pittance doled out by a patriotic government. A government that is so democratic, that free speech and press are still things to be remembered as being pre-war liberties. A government that has in no single instance kept its pledges made to the people when seeking election.

* * *

We have had the idea for a long time that the government of this country did not know where it was going or as to how it would get there. Its actions in connection with the Winnipeg general strike, and the arrest of the strike leaders only confirmed this opinion. The only thing now necessary to make us absolutely sure of it, will be for the introduction of a compulsory military service act. It may do this and get away with it until the next election. But that will be the end of the most infamous government that this or any other British Dominion has ever had. The women folks will not be fooled or bought again. They will not swallow any more fairy stories as to defeating militarism. They will not be expecting the return of their men folks, but they will take care that their men are not put within the clutches of a system which they thought they sent them in the great war to France to destroy.

* * *

It has been rumored that the government has found it impossible to secure recruits for the permanent forces. This may be the reason for the new move, which is evidently contemplated. But if the military forces of this country cannot be secured voluntarily in times of peace, then the government should realize that it will never be able to get away with any compulsory system. There is no need for it. That is so far as taking care of the country is concerned. There could only be one reason for the establishment of a large permanent military force by conscription or compulsory service in this country, and that would be for dealing with Labor struggles, and the use of the military forces to break strikes. The military force or school, in this country, may be in the saddle just now, but any attempt to inflict this Dominion with compulsory military service in peace times, will bring those who advocate it to a full realization that the defeat of militarism in Germany, was not all that the men who went overseas fought for. They will not stand for any Prussianism in this country, and having had a taste of militarism, they will see to it that it is not fastened on them here. Surely the government of this country has lost its head, if it ever had one. It will lose its life at the next election, and compulsory military service proposals will only hasten its end. Let it be soon, for as long as it remains this country cannot have any semblance of freedom, even though it be Bourgeoise freedom at that.

WHAT HAS HE TO DO WITH IT.

STRIKES are two-edged weapons. This has been amply demonstrated during the past year. Three distinct instances will suffice for our purpose. They are the general strike in Winnipeg, the coal strike in the Crows Nest Pass and the coal strike in the U. S. A. We have no hesitation in stating that all three of these strikes were welcomed by the employers, if they were not deliberately planned by them. This should be a lesson to the workers. They should not take up the employers' challenge at the time that will best suit the interests of the employing class, but should at all times determine just what the moves are, and what will be their import before any steps are taken.

Press reports this week would indicate that a strike is in the offing in the Crows Nest Pass. We have no knowledge as to the intentions of the men, but would commend these words to them if they contemplate any such action. "Find out just what your opponent wishes, or contemplates you will do and then do the opposite." The same press reports that predict a strike, also state that Senator Robertson, minister of labor, was on his way to Calgary. He is reported to have said that the trouble is between the U. M. W. of A. and the O. B. U. This is not correct. The trouble in the mining camps of this province is at all times between the miners and the coal operators. The miners have once again demonstrated that they desire to belong to the O. B. U. and not to the international organization affiliated with that obsolete, and Jesuitically-controlled organization the A. F. of L. Senator Robertson has already, in other strikes, demonstrated that he is the supporter of the A. F. of L. He has also used his position as a minister of the crown to aid that organization. By what right does he constitute himself an agent of that organization. Is this constitutionality? Have the people of this country given the government a mandate as to what form of organization the miners or other workers shall have? To date we have not noticed any disposition on the part of the minister of labor to appeal to the electorate of the country as to whether they endorse his occupancy of the position he now holds, but the miners have submitted their questions of organization to the membership, and have without doubt expressed a wish to belong to the O. B. U. Under these circumstances, we object to a minister of the crown taking sides in a matter that does not concern him. We object to him acting as an agent of the A. F. of L., and if he will keep out of the question as to O. B. U. versus A. F. of L. and see that the coal operators recognize collective bargaining, a principle which he himself has said cannot be arbitrated, then there will not be any repetition of the trouble there was in Winnipeg. Should he, however, use the power of the state to drive the miners back for a second time to the A. F. of L., then it will be about time for the workers of this country to have something to say as to his activities. In the meantime, we would suggest that the miners take careful survey of the position before they again take any action which may be in line with the wishes of the employers and the government.

WHAT CAPITAL COSTS THE WORKERS.

HAVING IN DAYS gone by been told that we could not get along without capital, we were much interested in the address of Sir Frederick-Williams Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of that institution. We were interested in his statements because he gave some figures as to just how much the capital invested in this country drew in the shape of interest. He said in part:

"It is true the balance of trade was in favor of Canada to the extent of $340,000,000 for the year ended 31st October last, but whereas we paid for all our purchases abroad, we have, in the same period, shipped goods on credit to England and Continental countries to the extent of many millions not easy to estimate, besides sending out of Canada annually about $200,000,000 interest on our recorded indebtedness abroad, mainly to Great Britain and the United States. These facts alone would not create an adverse exchange to the extent that exists, but, in addition, there are the invisible earnings in the Dominion of foreign business corporations, chiefly American, seeking return to proprietors abroad. The disadvantage Canada is under in respect to the premium on New York funds will last until the ebb and flow of such funds are equal. Repayment to Canada of the moneys aggregating $420,000,000, owed us by Great Britain and the Allies, would quickly cause the premium in question to disappear.

"Since the outbreak of war, Canada has created fresh domestic credit instruments in the form of bonds, of $2,100,000,000. The increase of circulation and of bank deposits followed as a natural consequence.

"Our bank and the government note circulation is now $532,000,000, as compared with $236,000,000 in 1913, an increase of $296,000,000. In the same period the total gold held in Canada has increased $60,000,000."

* * *

Sir Vincent Meredith, the chairman, also gave some figures on the trade of the Dominion, and draws some comparisons. They are, in part, as follows:

"The foreign trade of the Dominion has been well maintained, and the outlook gives no cause for apprehension of an early recession. The latest available figures, those of the seven months ending October 31st, show imports to have been $543,670,000, and exports $688,890,000. As compared with the corresponding period last year, there was a decline of $16,400,000 in imports, and of $31,200,000 in exports, a relatively insignificant decrease while the favorable balance of trade has this year been $145,200,000."

* * *

All of this should be extremely interesting to those workers who are interested in trade, and in having capital brought to this country so that they can get "work." They will realize that the $200,000,000 paid in interest, as well as the unrecorded earnings on foreign investments, and the profits that are reaped by the native employers and companies are the price that they pay for the "capital" that exploits them.

* * *

Another interesting thing is a comparison of the trade of the country. While Canada appears, with the figures given above, to have a favorable balance of trade, the reverse is the case. The $200,000,000 is mostly paid in exports. That takes that much from the favorable balance, and the unrecorded earnings of capital takes a good deal more. This is the reason that the exchange rate between the United States and this country is all to the advantage of the United States. Now it is not necessary for a country to have greater exports than imports to have a favorable balance of trade. The country that is drawing interest on investments from other countries can have the advantage even though the imports exceed the exports, as the imports are payments of interest on investments. This has been the case with Great Britain in the past. She has had great imports from India, and yet that country, with its vast exports, is as poor as a church mouse. The country having a favorable balance of trade—on the surface—as is the case with Canada, can also be in an unfavorable position, because of the bleeding of that country by foreign investors.

* * *

There, however, is not much to concern the workers of any country in the figures of imports and exports. As Marx illustrates, trade has nothing to do with the workers. That is the business of the master class. He gives the following example:

"A sells £40 of wine to B, and obtains from him in exchange corn to the value of £50. A has converted his £40 into £50, has made more money out of less, and has converted his commodities into capital." He then points out that there was in existence £90 of commodities both before and after the transaction, and the trading has not increased the values. It is labor power alone that creates all values, and the value was placed in the wine and the corn by labor and labor alone. To labor, however, these values do not belong. They are the property of the master class, as they have bought the labor power of the workers at its value, which is its cost of reproduction, and the product of that labor power applied to the raw materials, is the property of the master class. This is where the workers are robbed.

* * *

Another interesting statement given by the officials of the Bank of Montreal is the one showing the inflation of the currency, which should give the antagonists of the H. C. of L. something to think over. But until the workers realize that trade is only the bartering and selling of the commodities produced by them, and taken from them, at the point of production, they will still be wandering in a maze of high finance, favorable and adverse exchange rates, figures giving the trade of "their country" and a lot of other things that do not concern them. The only thing that concerns them is the system that robs and enslaves them. Millions, billions, and all the figures of national wealth, or individual wealth, are only the indicators as to how much they are robbed of. And yet many workers are concerned because the Canadian dollar is dropping in value as compared to the American money token of a like denomination. They never think that they, and they alone, create all values, but do not own them.

If hysteria is evident in the U. S. A., and it is, it must be infectious, as the local officials at the police court showed signs of this mental state at the perjury trial on Wednesday afternoon. We have been wondering who conceived this strategic movement; it sure was a masterpiece, and the results will no doubt convince officialdom that the action taken in searching the spectators was justified. No doubt those searched are more than ever impressed with the Canadian brand of democracy.

Now that the Mayor of Ketchikan, Alaska, has forbidden the sale of the Federationist on the streets of that city, America will be safe for all time to democracy. The land of the free and the home of the slave will never be corrupted by radical or red teachings. Some men are born to greatness, others have it thrust upon them. The Mayor of Ketchikan will go down in history with Ole Hanson, as a great patriot, and savior of his country.

INSURANCE MEN ARE GETTING ACTIVE

Use Resolution of Miners to Offset State Insurance Scheme

Worker Should Keep Eyes on Politicians and Insurance Companies

Press dispatches from the Fernie district would intimate that some little dissatisfaction exists as to the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act. With this has been coupled the possibility of the Compensation Act commission having charge of the administration of the health and sickness insurance provisions that may be made by the government. When the Compensation Act first became operative there were many kicks and protests as to the administration of the act. This was only what could be expected. It was a new thing, and the commissioners, like all other people, were human and made mistakes. During the past year, however, very few complaints of a serious nature have been heard. How, however, the question of the administration of the act in question can be linked up with any medical aid and sickness insurance proposals is another matter.

Prior to the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act the insurance companies were very busy. The plea was put forward that the insurance companies could carry on the work much cheaper than the state. This was natural as these companies were out to lose much business if the state assumed this service in connection with men hurt in industry. There is plenty of evidence to show that the insurance companies are again on the war path, and have used the resolution passed by the Fernie miners to aid them in their campaign against state medical aid and sickness insurance. Paid readers have been inserted in the press, by an official of the insurance companies with only one object, and that is to defeat any such state insurance.

The administration of the Compensation Act has demonstrated without doubt that the cost of administration under the state is much cheaper than it would be if the insurance companies had this business. In addition to the cheapness the workers have been better served, and labor has at all times been opposed to the insurance companies acting as competitors to the state insurance, and workers should watch their steps just at this time or they may be led into the position where they are playing the game of the insurance companies, or the politicians. It should also be remembered that the Compensation Act commission is not necessarily the one that will administer the state sickness insurance and medical aid acts when passed, but it would be much better if it were. On this the labor men who have had any experience in the questions that this kind of legislation raises, are pretty well agreed. In the meantime, workers should keep their eyes on the political intriguers in the labor movement, and at the same time keep track of the activities of the insurance companies. Their business is at stake, and they will leave no stone unturned to see that their business is not destroyed.

$160 WAS RAISED FOR THE DEFENSE

Northern City O. B. U. Looks Good for a Dead Organization

If the O. B. U. in Prince Rupert is a corpse, then the more dead ones there are around the better for the labor movement. Last Saturday the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. in Prince Rupert held a social. This function was arranged so that the proceeds would be given to the defense of the men now facing trial in Winnipeg as a result of the general strike there during the summer months. That there is life in the northern city, and that the hopes of the women folk were realized is demonstrated by the fact that they raised the sum of $160 by the social. Get busy you live ones, don't let a dead one put it over you. Oh, death, where is thy sting?

Plans for the launching of a nation-wide co-operative store and factory system have been set afoot in the United States. $200,000,000 are to be raised between labor and farmer organizations.

"No reform, moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper class of society. Each and all came from the protest of martyr and victim. The emancipation of the working people must be achieved by the working people themselves."—Wendell Phillips.

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Zaneth of the R.N.W.M.P.

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and His Sensational Evidence

"Searchlight" Exposes the Operations of This Officer Who As Harry Blask Spent Over a Year in Calgary Trying To Catch "Criminals"

Something like a sensation was caused at the trial of the labor men at Winnipeg on Friday and Saturday, December 5 and 6 by a Royal North West Mounted policeman named F. W. Zaneth. The most sensational part being an alleged statement of Joe Knight with respect to a carload of rifles. The Searchlight, a labor paper published in Calgary, in its issue of December 12, gives some interesting data as to this member of the mounted police, and states that he is not an Italian, as stated, but an Austrian. Vancouver not being free from the spy and stool pigeon, will no doubt be interested in the information published with respect to Zaneth, and judging from reports every other industrial centre having the same obnoxious persons to contend with, it will be interesting to all workers in the province.

It appears that Zaneth, who masqueraded under the name of Blask in the city of Calgary and other places where his duties took him, was a most active seller of radical literature and most interested in the labor movement; that is natural, as he was being paid for being so. He sold copies of The Soviet, The Red Flag, and, in fact, any other Socialist literature that happened to be on hand for sale. He was in attendance at the miners' convention in Calgary in February last, and, being able to speak several languages, was able to converse with delegates of all nationalities. The miners were warned that Blask was a stool pigeon, but as the miners had nothing to conceal, the warning was received with smiles. When the international, with the coal operators in the Drumheller Valley, pulled off that infamous deal in that district in August last, Blask was in Calgary and took pity on the refugees who went to that city and bought them meals, and the men accepted his kindnesses even though they knew that he was a stool pigeon. With all these attentions he did not find anything that would be of value to the red-coated riders of the plains. The Searchlight then says:

"By this time the members of the One Big Union in Calgary were fully aware of the reasons for Harry's residence in Calgary. The fact that he was not working and still was able to have a meal ticket and money and good clothes he explained by telling of his ability as a poker player. And he had that ability. The idle times that come in a mounty's life afford ample opportunity for learning all the intricacies of the great American game. It was in the United States, by the way, that Blask learned the game and he often made pretty good hauls."

Got Subs for the Searchlight

"Time passed. Some weeks ago the miners decided to start The Searchlight in Calgary, and Harry, taking his instructions from Detective-Sergeant Waugh, R. N. W. M. P., whom he used to meet mysteriously, got in touch with the paper. On one occasion he came to our room in the St. Regis Hotel and wanted to know if we were acquainted with the fact that a lot of boys considered him a stool pigeon. We assured him that we had heard the story but wouldn't believe such a thing. 'Even supposing you were,' we said, 'it wouldn't make any difference for we have nothing to hide. We are not advocating anything wrong. All we know about you is that when there is any work to do in the way of arranging for meetings, or advertising, you are always ready and willing to do the work and not expect any pay for doing it.'

"Confidential (?)" Talks

"We exchanged a lot of "confidences (?)' and Harry became a diligent canvasser for subscriptions to The Searchlight and with scrupulous honesty paid over every cent he collected without a hint for commission. He volunteered to solicit advertising for us and we intended to avail ourselves of his services but the call for him to go to Winnipeg and give evidence intervened.

"In the 'confidential' talk we had with Harry he told us of his father being a great I. W. W. enthusiast and that he (Harry) had been sent over into Canada to help along the cause of the 'Wobblies.' We told him of how we had been acquainted with the 'Wobblies' in the U. S. A. and we discussed the way in which the stool pigeons got in among them inciting them to acts of violence and 'starting something' so that there could be killings and deportations of men who were objectionable to the mine owners and lumber barons of the American west. Harry diligently carried back our 'confidences' (as we expected him to) to Detective-Sergeant Waugh, who in turn passed them on to the few men who are extremely interested that The Searchlight should be 'put out of business.'

Weakness for Pretty Faces

"Sergeant Zaneth will probably read this copy of The Searchlight, and we want to point out to him that there are still some things he must learn if he is to serve his gallant commanders in the force of which Canada is so proud. When he bought one of Campbell's hats a number of months ago, a nifty green fedora, he should have had the initials 'H. B.' perforated in the band thereof instead of 'F. W. Z.' We might also tell Harry that girls are not to be trusted. Like every vivacious young mounty he had a weakness for a pretty face and in these days when workers have to be constantly on their guard, there are many shrewd young women who can 'put it across' even on a member of the 'red-coated riders of the plain.' Harry won his way into the hearts of a girl or two without having to put on the red tunic with the padded chest and the trousers with the yellow streak.

Co-operated with Waugh

Detective Waugh and Sergeant Blask have both taken much interest in The Searchlight and its editor. For Blask we have nothing but thanks for the kindnesses he has done for us and we only hope that the future will find better use for his talents in his native Austria rather than in this land of light and liberty. That we happened to have been born in a British naval dockyard and of Scottish parentage should not make us the victims of the sleuthing proclivities of Blask and Waugh, much as the Teutons have reason to dislike the Scottish. There is no need of a sleuth being on our trail. What we have to say, the worst and the best, appears in print and The Searchlight is sent to any address for only one dollar for six months and a mounty's dollar looks just as good to us as any other kind of a present day 'forty-five-cent dollar.'

A Funny Incident

"One amusing incident we recall in connection with Waugh. It will be remembered that it was Waugh who went to Winnipeg and told the laughable story about Teddy Browne the secretary of District No. 1, Mining Department of the O. B. U., going to start a Soviet government in Canada. At the time of the Drumheller trouble, Waugh, who had recently returned from the valley, was on Eighth avenue near the entrance to the office of the Director of Coal Operations. He was having an interesting confidential talk with Assistant Director of Coal Operations, John O. Jones. Waugh's attention was drawn to the editor of The Searchlight, who was passing by, and some stealthy 'sleuthing' was done. It was really funny.

"Some weeks later on, Waugh got busy trying to discover if the editor of The Searchlight was in possession of copies of a banned publication known as 'Soviet Russia.' So far we have not yet been called to appear on a charge of having such literature but one can never tell what will happen in these days.

Physical Force Advocate

"Blask collected a vast fund of 'information' for Waugh and for use at Winnipeg. In Calgary and in different mining camps, by means of circulating Socialist and other labor literature he got acquainted with men who take an honest interest in the movement. When he found a man who seemed to have the confidence of the workers, a man who was not afraid to express himself in favor of a breaking away from the scab-infested organizations of the American Federation of Labor, Blask immediately entered the man down in the list of those upon whom the sleuths would have to keep a close watch. The methods he pursued were absolutely similar to those employed in Russia and later in the United States. He had several associates who filled in with different tactics. One of these who is at present in Calgary (or was here a few days ago) was also an ardent and avowed "red." He was not satisfied with such orderly procedure as obtains in the One Big Union but continuously was trying to enlist O. B. U. men to favor a scheme he had for preparing explosives and getting ready for trouble. This fellow, when Bill Pritchard was in jail in Calgary, tried to get some O. B. U. men to join with him in a demonstration against the jail.

"His plans were laughed at for the boys well know that such action, instead of being of assistance to Pritchard would mean the indiscriminate shooting down of any who took part with especial attention being paid to such men who might have some influence with the workers. It was the bloody, the raw, the despicable work of the Czarist government carried on in Russia and that was intimated by Pinkerton and other stool pigeons in the pay of the mine owners in the western States.

Couldn't Fool Tony

"It was over a year ago that Blask went into the Drumheller valley with instructions to try and 'get something' on Tony Cacchioni and other Italian miners. He ingratiated himself into the favor of a number of men by a profession of being a Socialist. He told Cacchioni that he (Blask) was an I. W. W. and showed him the card and button. 'You were in the I. W. W. were you not?' he said to Cacchioni, but that son of sunny Italy replied, 'Nothing doing, I never was and never will be.' Cacchioni drew Blask into a talk about Italy and soon discovered by his accent that he was not really an Italian and Blask admitted he was born in Trieste and told of having seen service in the war in Tripoli. The 'mounty' was given a feed of Cacchioni's celebrated macaroni and was induced to talk quite freely and the shrewd miner soon had the 'mounty's' stories so twisted that he was positive that Blask was a stool pigeon and so he passed the word all over the camp and into Calgary.

Carried a Gun

"One of Blask's favorite tricks when he was with any Socialist or O. B. U. men was to show a revolver he carried and boast quite heroically of how nobody was ever going to get him. He advised lots of the boys that it was always safe to go with a gun for one could never tell what might happen, but the boys would not fall for any such rot."

The Searchlight then goes on to criticise the methods adopted by the mounted police and says, in part:

Canada's Big Disgrace

"The dirty, dastardly methods of the mounted police are a disgrace to Canada but we doubt very much if there are men at Ottawa who will do anything toward an investigation and an exposure of those methods. If there are miners or any other men in this country carrying concealed weapons contrary to law, or storing up explosives for trouble, or advocating armed rebellion, sabotage of violence of any kind, these men should be dealt with as the law directs. For over a year the R. N. W. M. P. have kept Sergeant Zaneth, Detective Waugh and a number of others whom we will mention later hounding on the tracks of miners and of men in whom the miners have confidence. They have discovered no crimes. They have learned that these miners and these men whom they are hounding have an extreme contempt for the rotten machinations constantly going on between government appointees, stool pigeons, coal operators and so-called international labor officials, and having such contempt, and having well-grounded reason for it, they cling to the rights given them by the British and Canadian constitution to express what is in their minds. Those who have the money control those 'in authority.' The mounties are not ready at hand for the miners if they want to investigate the crimes being perpetrated by the men who own and control the mines. And these are real crimes in that direction. If the lousy, disease-producing hovels in which thousands of miners are forced to live in the Drumheller valley do not constitute a crime of the first dimension against civilization then we have no idea of what crime is. If it is not crime to force many men with families of four and more children to exist on less than a thousand dollars a year in many instances then what is crime? Be it remembered that the miners are not race suicide experts like the 'more cultured' the 'better class' people who make it possible for druggists to grow wealthy on high-priced booze prescriptions and the four hundred per cent. profit on anti-conception and abortion-producing devices. The mounties' attention might well be directed towards these crime emporiums. They would not need a guide to direct them.

Inspector Spaulding

"Inspector Spaulding, who is in charge of R. N. W. M. P. activities in Calgary, is superior officer to Waugh and Blask and the other spotters in this field—two of whose names we will withhold for the present. For a time their rendezvous was in a room on the second oor of a block on Eighth avenue, close to Centre street. To this room Blask used to carry the labor literature that he picked up from among the workers, and in a book he had the record of his own activities and also the minutes of several labor meetings. The Calgary Trades and Labor Council last summer furnished considerable copy for Blask. Blask was never used in any of the raids on houses while the search was being made for guns, banned literature, etc., the most of that work developed upon Waugh and a sergeant named Massey. The 'dective' work done by Inspector Spaulding's men has, for the most part, been very clumsy and many a good laugh has been had over some of the attempts of his Austrian stool pigeon to discover crime where crime did not exist. Blask wanted to see crime, wanted to see bloodshed. We do not know that Inspector Spaulding instructed Blask to carry a revolver, an I. W. W card and a button in the same unlawful organization. We do know, however, that he did carry these things and that it was not for want of effort on his part that a number of men active in the Labor movement were not also equipped.

"What we are writing here is not intended as a disparagement of the Royal North West Mounted Police as a body. Talks with such old veterans as Major FitzHorrigan and the reading of considerable Canadian history has convinced us that the mounties have played a notable part. The day was when the red Indian would always take the word, and trust to the honor, of any mounty. That was in the days before German and Austrian and Italian and Slav stool pigeons were taken into the force and set on the trail of honest men. How much Inspector Spaulding and Inspector Jungett and Inspector Pennefather and Detective Waugh and Sergeant Zaneth (alias Blask) have done toward keeping unsmirched the record of the past we are not prepared to say. We do know that Detective Sergeant Pass, of the R. N. W. M. P., has no reason to be ashamed of his record and that several others of the British and Canadian born mounties with whom we have become acquainted in this western country are really endeavoring to uphold the traditions of the force and will not stoop to the low, the mean, the despicable work that is beginning to make the workers believe that the yellow streak is a predominant characteristic of what should be a highly respected body of men."

From the above, taken from the Searchlight, it would appear to be time for workers of this country to take stock of their membership when such tactics are being adopted by the authorities. Vancouver particularly is infested by spies and stool pigeons, not necessarily mounted policemen, but Thiel and other kinds of detectives are active here, and no doubt are experts at manufacturing evidence against active workers in the Labor movement, one of them was properly taken care of during the strike here. He also carried a gun, and was arrested on the instigation of the strike committee, as a result. The names and activities of many others are known, but surely the people of this country will resent such methods as are now being adopted by the employers and the authorities. It has also been rumored that even the returned men's organizations are not free from this kind of espionage.

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OPEN SHOPPERS BUSY ON COAST

Unions Breaking Up—A. F. of L. Help Bosses—O.B.U. to Enter Field

The trade union movement of California and other southern Pacific coast cities appears to have been badly knocked to pieces as the result of the shipyard strike which started in Los Angeles last May and spread to other cities on October 1 and fizzled out on November 10

Various reasons are given for the collapse, but the most important seems to be because of the failure of the internationals to pay strike benefits.

The employers open shop policy is gaining headway and the trade union movement seems absolutely unable to cope with it. Practically all unions are shot to pieces. Boilermakers Local 285 of San Pedro for instance had 5000 members in May, today it has about 250 The Street Railwaymen Union of Los Angeles has closed down its offices in the Labor Temple, unorganized men and women are gradually taking the places of the organized, or the organized are dropping out of the union in shipbuilding plants, contract shops, restaurants, telephone and telegraph offices, building industries, lumber yards, railroads, etc.

The A. F. of L. appears to be helping the cause of the employers by expelling members who are attempting to save the situation by joining and advocating the O. B. U.

A few staunch workers, however, are making supreme efforts to reorganize the workers along O. B. U. lines in time for a big organization drive in the spring.

Ask your grocer if his clerks are in the union?

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Be consistent and demand the Union Stamp on your boots and shoes. The following local firms are fair to Organized Labor and are worthy of your patronage and support:

J. Leckie Co., Ltd., 220 Cambie Street.
Harvey Boot Shop, 51 Cordova St. W.—Custom Making and Repairs.
W. J. Heads, 30 Water Street—Custom Making and Repairs.
MacLachlan-Taylor Co., 48 Cordova Street West—Custom Making and Repairs.
Dunsmuir Boot Shop, 521 Dunsmuir Street—Custom Making and Repairs.

UNION REPAIR SHOPS

"Wedeby" Shoe Repair Company, 1047 Granville Street.
Standard Shoe Repair Shop, 618 Robson Street.
M. R. Thoms, 256 Kingsway.
Woods, Ltd., "K" Boot Shop, Cordova and Hastings Street West.
H. C. Spaulding, 5971 Fraser Street, South Vancouver.
O. K. Tumm, 1439 Commercial Drive.

Be progressive, Mr. Shoe Repairer, and get in touch with Secretary Tom Cory, 445 Vernon Drive.

LOGGERS ATTENTION

Arrangements have been made between your union and the Vancouver Co-operative Society whereby the union will benefit financially by the purchasing done at the store. Every purchase made by a member of the union will be credited to the union and whatever dividend is declared by the society on purchases will be handed over to the union for its educational fund. This would mean that if ten per cent. dividend is declared at the end of three months, the union will receive ten dollars on every hundred dollars spent in the store by members of the union. The store is owned by workers to the number of over 1000 and its membership is increasing every day. The store is located at 41 Pender Street West, and men's furnishings, boots and shoes, dry goods, tobacco, crockery, groceries, etc., are sold. All goods to the amount of $5 or more, with the exception of groceries, will be sent postpaid to any camp. When ordering have the order credited to the "Loggers' Union," the membership number of which is 1000. Special attention will be given to all orders. Send them with cash, through the camp delegate, direct to the store.

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PATON WORSTEDS AT **$35.00**—The same quality will be unprocurable in the spring for less than $47.50. Smart dark brown checks in conservative sack model with peaked lapel.

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YOUNG MEN'S FORM-FITTING MODELS—With soft rolling peaked lapels and slightly sloping pockets, are available in a dark brown tweed at **$25.00**

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ANOTHER NEW MODEL AT **$25.00** is a pin-striped tweed with brown background and long rolling lapels, welted slash pockets and the new slightly belted sleeve. A corking good buy.

—Men's Store, Main Floor.

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A thoughtful gift that a man will derive much comfort and satisfaction from is a "Pride of the West" Sweater Coat—the best coat made. Pure wool, elastic and excellent fitting, hand knit, in grey, khaki, fawn, dark brown, olive, oxford grey and maroon, **$10.50, $12.50** and **$15.00**

Pullover Sweater; all wool, all wanted colors; V-neck **$8.75**
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Plain white washing silk and pongee shirts at **$5.75**

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Quality goods in the colors men prefer. Wool, in grey, tan, saxe, black and bottle green $1.25
Heavier Scarfs $1.50, $2.50
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Dent's washable cape $3.50
Fownes' Russian tan, hand sewn $3.00
Tan cape, wool lined $2.00
Fownes' $2.50
Tan mocha, Dent's and Fownes' make, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Buckskin Gloves ..... $4.00 and $5.50
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Tan mocha, silk lined, Dent's, at $2.75, $3.00
Grey mocha, wool lined $2.50
Fownes' tan cape, silk lined $3.00
Dent's grey suede, silk lined $3.00
Fownes' grey egal buck, unlined $4.50
Dent's French suede, dark grey, silk lined $2.50
Dent's fawn suede, unlined $3.00
Silk lined $3.50
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Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Executive committee, President J. G. Smith, Vice-President E. Winch, Secretary and Business Agent J. C. Wood, Treasurer J. Shaw, Sergeant at Arms W. A. Alexander, Trustees W. A. Pritchard, R. W. Youngash, R. Bakes, W. Lee.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. F. McConnell; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Mondays. President Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Masseear, Room 218 Labor Temple.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, Local No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, J. Reid; secretary, E. J. Temoin, 1238 Georgia East; business agent and financial secretary, G. C. Thom, Room 206 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 213—Meets at 440 Pender Street West, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, H. H. Woodside, 440 Pender W.; recording secretary, J. Murdock, 440 Pender Street West; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, 440 Pender Street West; assistant secretary, F. R. Barrows.

ENGINEERS AND MILL WORKERS—Unit of the O. B. U.—Meetings every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, F. L. Hunt; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone, Seymour 8960.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every first Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every third Wednesday in the month at 9 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 514 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2239 Granville Street; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Snell, 244—28th Ave. E.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL Union of the One Big Union—Affiliated with B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Headquarters, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. E. Winch, secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Nixon; Business Agent, Robert Raisbeck.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 643—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, W. V. Tamley, 1838 Powell St.; recording secretary, William Gibbs, Station B, P. O. Vancouver; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer St.

MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKers' Unit of the One Big Union, Metalliferous Miners—Vancouver, B. C., 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.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF North America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204 Labor Temple. President, Wm. Hunter, 318 Tenth Ave. North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 856 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, 928 Commercial Drive. Phone High. 2204R.

SHIPYARD LABORERS, RIGGERS AND Fasteners, I.L.A., Local Union 38A, Series 5—Meets the 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, George Mansell; financial secretary and business agent, M. Phelps; corresponding secretary, W. Lee. Office, Room 207 Labor Temple.

SHIPWRIGHTS LOCAL 1803, U. B. Carpenters—Meets Room 307 every 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month. President, J. W. Wilkinson; recording secretary, W. J. Johnston, 73—24th Ave. W.; financial secretary, H. A. Macdonald, Room 212 Labor Temple.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; recording secretary, F. E. Griffin, 5419 Commercial Drive; treasurer, E. B. Cleveland; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive; office corner Prior and Main streets.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Elsworth; vice-president, A. R. Gatenby; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503, Phone Seymour 8281L; financial secreary, Robt. McNeish, P. O. Box 503.

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNIT, O.B.U. (Teamsters, Warehousemen, Auto Mechanics, etc.)—Meets every Wednesday at 152 Cordova Street East. President, J. Shaw; secretary, C. A. Read, 2344 Prince Edward Street. Office: 152 Cordova Street East.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, W. H. Jordan; vice-president, W. H. Youhill; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

Provincial Unions

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, J. Kavanagh, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island: Cumberland, J. Naylor; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, Geo. Casey; Vancouver, W. H. Cottrell, P. McDonnell; New Westminster, Geo. McMurphy; West Kootenay, Silverton, T. B. Roberts; Crow's Nest Pass, W. B. Phillips, Fernie, W. A. Sherman. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES and Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street, at 8 p.m. President, E. S. Woodsworth; vice-president, A. C. Pike; secretary-treasurer, Christian Siverts, P. O. Box 902, Victoria, B. C.

NORTH VANCOUVER

U. B. OF CARPENTERS AND JOINers, Local 1777—Meets first and third Mondays in I. O. O. F. Hall, Lower Kieth Road East, at 8 p.m. President, W. Cummings, 10th Street East, North Vancouver; financial secretary, Arthur Roe, 210—13th St. W., North Vancouver.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LAbor Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' Hall. President, S. D. McDonald; vice-president, A. Ellis; secretary, Geo. Waddell, Box 273, Prince Rupert, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, O. B. U.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in the O. B. U. Hall, corner Sixth avenue and Fulton street, at 8 p.m. Meetings open to all O. B. U. members. Secretary-treasurer, D. S. Cameron, Box 217, Prince Rupert, B.C.

GET BEHIND A BUTTON

Workers' Liberty Bond Buttons are issued to every purchaser of a bond. Have you got yours yet. Get behind a button and show that you are willing to help all you can the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg.

1200 delegates were in attendance at the recent labor party convention in Chicago. It was an enthusiastic, harmonious affair.

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Letters to Federationist

Those Taxes

Editor B. C. Federationist: I will answer your question first. You ask me, "If the workers have during the war period been getting a price for their labor power in excess of its value. What were they receiving prior to the war, **when the real wage of the worker was much higher than at any time during the war period or since.**" (The emphasis is mine.) The answer to that question is simple. They were getting a price still greater in excess. Now let me draw your readers' attention to this question. I have emphasized the latter part of the question because it entirely undermines your whole argument.

If as you argue, the workers only get sufficient no more and no less than to make them efficient slaves, how could they be getting a bigger price before the war for their labor power than they are now? The fact, which every one has observed, and which you have embodied in your question ,shatters your whole argument ,and places mine on an unshakable foundation.

I agree with you that the workers before the war were getting a much higher price for their labor power than they are getting today. Today they are still buying tobacco, and going to theatres, which proves that they are not below the minimum. How can you still contend that they were not above the minimum before the war?

If you admit that they were above the minimum of existence before the war, then they had a surplus out of which they could pay taxes.

In the same paragraph in which you admit that the workers were getting a wage, or price for their labor power much in excess of the present price, you wind up by saying "we have yet to learn of a case where labor power has been sold on the market at any great extent at a price greatly exceeding the monetary expression of its value." It will be good exercise for your readers to chew over that paragraph.

I do not propose to take up any more of your space over this discussion, as there are no new arguments forthcoming, and I think your readers have heard enough to get them pulling each other's whiskers and calling each other prevaricators of the condemned type.

In closing, I would like to remind them, however, to keep this always in their minds when discussing the lamentable condition of the workers, **they have the vote, and they are 90 per cent of the population**, so for heavens sake don't blame the ten per cent. for pulling you around by the noses. And if they can't think of any way of emancipating themselves from the degrading exhibition that they make at every election, my advice to them is to soap their noses.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE F. STIRLING.

Teachers' Salaries

Editor B. C. Federationist: In a recent issue of The Federationist, the remark was made that only a few teachers got salaries as low as $60 a month. The exact number of teachers receiving from $50 to $65 a month is, according to the last published schools report, 388. Since that report was published, the wages of the assisted school teachers were reduced $5 a month for a year—just at the time when the wages of other workers were going up. In the spring of this year they were again put on the pre-war time basis. The above mentioned 388 teachers include first, second and third class teachers, and are teaching in city and country schools.

There is not much to be gained by debating as to whether the fireman or the teacher deserves or gets the higher wage. Both are wage slaves and things are so nicely balanced that, as the old showman man said: "What you loses on the roundabouts you makes up on the swings." The teacher sells her nerve and brain force, the fireman his muscle. She has shorter hours and longer holidays than he has simply because nerve and brain cannot hold out so long as muscle. Add another day to the teacher's week and she would soon be in the lunatic asylum.

Mechanical work is tiresome, but it does not take it out of one as work does that continually requires fresh efforts, fresh adjustment to circumstance, and above all that necessitating the unceasing strain of curbing, quelling, coaxing and bending 25 to 40 unwilling or inert or inattentive young minds.

Mere teaching is nothing to anyone who knows her trade; but from the attitude of many people it would appear that all the teacher has to do is to go and calmly deliver lesson and ask questions from 9 to 3:30 to 30 little lay figures who drink it all in! The human equation is forgotten.

Again, the fireman leaves his work behind him at night. The teacher has to take hers home. I do not mean the two hours' correcting of books and arranging of next day's lessons; but the thinking of the various difficulties that occur every single day of the school year. Here are a few of them: The child who lags behind her class because she has fits and her brain is not of the best; the big boys who are eaten up with inertia and slackness owing to smoking and other things; the fighting in the playground; the mother who writes that her child is always getting its feet wet and you must see to it; the pilfering of pencils; the other mother who won't provide her six-year-old with crayons but who thinks that infants of that age should spend all their time "at their books"; but I will not continue. Sufficient to say the teacher goes to sleep many a night still at her work.

Again, and here I am talking of that truly desperate instiution, the ungraded school—the teacher is specially trained at Normal to teach one class at a time in a graded school. She then finds herself in the hopeless position of having to do in an ungraded school what it requires at least six teachers to do in a graded school. The curriculum is precisely the same. She has to teach thirteen subjects to an entrance class and at the same time look after six-year-old babies and the four or five intermediate classes between these two extremes. Sisyphus was not "in it!" She is forever striving after the impossible, with nerves stretched to snapping point. She is being forced to crowd in all the multitudinous subjects of a modern, graded school under the same conditions in which the three R's were taught 70 years ago. Of course she gives her entrance class half an hour after or before school every day (which I might say works out to three weeks in the year for which she is not paid), but that does not relieve matters much.

Then with regard to summer vacation (unpaid for of course) it is not so easy as it might appear for an untrained woman to get temporary work. In fact, I would be glad to know where I could earn $50 a month outside my own trade of teaching. I tried it one summer in Victoria. There was the 15-cent store at $4.50 a week; there was of course housework and fruit picking, but as to employment in stores the best I could see for inexperienced help was $5 or $6 a week. Not being absolutely story broke, I concluded to bask on the beach instead and eat up what I had saved.

In spite of all this, the average teacher is capital's most assiduous flunkey and scouts the idea of being associated with common "labor."

We have a federation it is true. What it is going to do for us remains to be seen. So far I have only met one teacher in B. C. who had any sympathy with the labor movement and who, like myself, would like to see a teachers union federated with other labor unions. If there are any others—readers of this paper—I would like to hear from them. (Address with the editor.)

A TEACHER.

WELSH ANSWERED
The Situation of the O. B. U. in PRINCE RUPERT

Editor B. C. Federationist: In the Vancouver daily press of December 5 last a great display is made of the allegations made by President Welsh of the International Trades and Labor Council of that city affecting the strength of the O. B. U. organizations in Prince Rupert. These statements, as reported, are so glaringly inaccurate that the undersigned committee has been appointed by the Central Labor Council to place the facts before the labor movement in Canada. The charitable supposition is that President Welsh has been misinformed and made the statements reported in good faith. If so, he has been deliberately misinformed.

The opening statement in the Vancouver Sun of the date mentioned is that it was "an absolute lie that the O. B. U. had that city solidly organized, as far as the labor unions were concerned." The statement has never been made from this end, and we have been unable to discover any statement in the "Fed." of a like nature.

He then "flatly denied the statement in the Federationist that the Halibut Fishermen's union had gone over to the O. B. U., as the fishermen were all strongly international." In which issue of the "Fed" did this appear? In the first place, there is no "Halibut Fishermen's union" in Prince Rupert. The Deep Sea Fishermen's union is an international organization which embraces other than halibut fishermen, but to say that the halibut fishermen are "strongly international" is to laugh. There will be a tale to tell some day, not far distant. The O. B. U. Fisheries and Water-Products Industrial unit has 151 members, seventy-four of whom were formerly the "Small Fishpackers' union" (A. F. of L.) referred to by President Welsh. In addition to these there are seventy-seven bona fide fishermen in this unit. (These two bodies have just amalgamated into one O. B. U. unit.)

Will President Welsh give us the "best authority" on which he made the assertion that "the only O. B. U. organizations in Prince Rupert at present were the lumber workers and a small fishpackers' union?" The O. B. U. Central Labor Council here has 389 members paying all their dues to the council, and 15 paying per capita tax. This does not include any members of the L. W. I. U., with the exception of the assistant secretary, who is a delegate for the recruiting unit until such time as the pressure of business lets up sufficiently to allow of that unit being placed on a thoroughly organized basis. Any authorized committee from a recognized labor body is at liberty to inspect our books to verify this statement as to our membership. In this connection it may also be mentioned that after the Western Conference, when a levy was made on the affiliated membership of the local T. & L. Council to defray the expense of the referendum, according to the per capita tax returns that council had an affiliated membership of 540.

In the recruiting unit we have a sufficient number of carpenters who have seceded from the international body to form a separate unit. (The minimum number is fifteen.)

The same press report makes Delegate Russell say that of the steam engineers in Prince Rupert, all but two belong to the international. In the Metal Trades unit we have 25 engineers, of whom 20 were members of the international when the split took place.

In regard to the local machinists, there are 13 in the G. T. P. shops, of whom 9 are in the O. B. U., and of these, 6 were members at the time of the split. In the contract shops we have the internationals "skinned a mile."

The I. L. A. has 85 members at present. They have severed their affiliation with the T. & L. Council, but have not joined the O. B. U.

President Welsh is reported in the World of the same date as the Sun as saying that, "despite the statement in the "Fed." that the O. B. U. in Prince Rupert was making headway, he had found that the T. & L. Council there had a larger membership than ever it had before. With the exception of the Lumberworkers and the Fishpackers all the unions had retained their international affiliations." It is true that the unions have retained their affiliation, with the exception of the Fishpackers, the L. W. I. U. and the I. L. A. At the time of secession these would total about 250 members. A large proportion of the membership of the unions have gone over to the O. B. U., but it is not disputed that a sufficient number have been left to retain the respective charters from the internationals. Where the T. & L. Council gets its membership "larger than ever it had before" is a mystery.

Who is the liar? From this "metropolis of the north" as well as from the editorial sanctum of the Federationist, echo answers—Who?

G. RUDDERHAM,
A. O. MORSE,
F. SHAW,
R. T. J. ROSE,
J. H. BURROUGH,
(Committee.)

RUPERT RAISES $1453.31 FOR DEFENSE

Women's Auxiliary Has Entered Campaign With Vim

Central Labor Council and F. L. P. Will Act Together in Election

The last meeting of the Prince Rupert Central Labor council was a busy one and concluding with an address from T. A. Barnard.

Communications from the defense committee of Winnipeg and Vancouver read and filed. From the B. C. Federationist, laid over to new business.

Various bills were ordered paid, including those for fitting up the headquarters for the convenience of the Women's Auxiliary. The amount of the latter caused some discussion but not opposition. The fittings include a counter with shelves for dishes, hardware and a stove. No charge was made for the labor. It was agreed that the fittings should be the joint property of the council and the auxiliary.

The defense committee reported the proceeds from the sale of Labor Defense Bonds to date as $589.00 The total collections from the first opening of the campaign for funds to the initiation of the bond campaign were $8645.31, making a combined total to date of $1,453.31. Report accepted.

The secretary-treasurer submitted the financial report for November. Receipts totalled $318.95, balance, October 31, $641.90; total, $960.85. Expenditures, $260.25, leaving a bank balance, November 30, of $700.60. Membership paying dues direct to the council amounts to 389, and those paying per capita tax 15, total membership 404. This does not include any of the membership of the L. W. I. U. Report accepted.

Secretary-treasurer Cameron, commenting on the report, drew attention to the statements reported as having been made in the Vancouver T. & L. C. (International), by President Welsh, affecting the position and strength of the O. B. U. in Prince Rupert.

A debate arose on this point, and a committee was appointed to draft a letter for publication in the Federationist, setting forth the true situation of the O. B. U. movement in Prince Rupert. The report of the committee appears in another column.

Mrs. Gawthorne reported for the Women's Auxiliary that they had had one organization and one business meeting. They now had 21 members. An open meeting for all working women would be held on the 11th inst.; on Saturday they proposed to hold a sale of home cooking for the benefit of the Defense Fund at 3 p.m., and at 8 p.m. a social to which all O. B. U. members would be invited. It was a mistaken idea of some people that the auxiliary was open only to women who had men in the O. B. U. All working women were eligible to membership.

Mrs. McCarthy reported that the mayor had refused to accord the auxiliary a tag day for the benefit of the Defense Fund, saying that he could not allow the streets to be used for anarchist purposes. Raffles were also prohibited except for charitable purposes.

Mrs. Gawthorne said that they were putting up a child's sweater at 10 cents a ticket, one of the best ways of raising money. In Winnipeg she had seen $78.75 raised in that manner.

The auxiliary was encouraged to go ahead with the raffle and the mayor's objections could be dealt with at election time.

The auxiliary also reported that they expected to stand all their own expenses after the period of organization and relieve the council of an expense on their account, but the council, by motion, decided to allow them the use of the half rent free and to pay for their advertising after December 10.

The request of the F. L. P. for a conference on action in the coming municipal elections was considered, and Delegates Mrs. McCarthy, Messrs. Cameron, Casey and Derry were elected as the representatives of the council.

No more nominations having been made for the delegate to the O. B. U. convention, the chair declared nominations closed and the manner of election and arrangements discussed. It was ordered that the nominee receiving the highest vote be declared elected, the next highest to be the alternate. That the election take place at headquarters on Sunday, December 14, from 6 to 8:30 p.m., official ballots printed, and the poll clerks and scrutineers be elected. Delegate Rose was appointed poll clerk and Delegates Morse and Prescott scrutineers. No ballots to be issued to members more than one month in arrears.

The communications from the B. C. Federationist were considered and the assistant secretary instructed to reply.

Deelgates Cameron, Casey and W. Shaw were elected to appear before the Social Service Commission at its sittings in Prince Rupert on December 31.

The Fisheries and Water Products Industrial unit reported that they would meet on December 11 to elect permanent officers and adopt the constitution and bye-laws.

The secretary-treasurer asked that all units submit the names of their members to him to be placed on the mailing list of the B. C. Federationist for the coming year. Some units were sending in their lists direct to the newspaper, which was not the correct course. He also complained of the manner in which some receipts for dues were being issued. Some members were being credited with dues ahead, when there was no record of the intervening months being paid for.

Discussion followed, and it was decided that members joining on or after the 15th of any month would not be charged dues for that month, and that the secretary-treasurer procure the receipts of the members in question and make the necessary alterations.

The matter of providing educational reading matter dealing with current events was referred to the library committee.

Mr. Barnard of the F. L. P. was then called on by the chair to address the meeting, and responded with a brief and interesting address on the topics of the day affecting labor locally and internationally.

Adiournment was taken at 11:10 p.m.

MUST HAVE MORE COHESION IN O.B.U.

Members Should Study World Conditions and Follow Constitution

[By W. A. Alexander]

The Engineers and Mill Workers unit of the O. B. U. have unanimously endorsed having the O. B. U. convention held in January as the members consider it is vitally important that the convention should be held as soon as possible.

The present system of allowing several units belonging to one industry to carry on their business in competition with each other is considered by members to be a grave mistake and unless this is rectified at an early date they consider it will shortly lead to jurisdictional disputes between these various units which will eventually split the organization asunder.

There are still a few members in this unit as well as in all other units of the O. B. U. who have not yet grasped the idea of industrial unionism as outlined in the preamble of the O. B. U. constitution, and who still desire to carry on business on a craft basis. They seem to think that the only reason for seceding from the A. F. of L. was for the purpose of saving the per capita from going to the other side. They cannot, or will not, realize the fact that conditions have changed in capitalistic affairs since the ending of the war and also in working class affairs, which makes it imperative for both sides to get into hostile camps for self-preservation.

The capitalistic group have been attempting to build up a One Big Union of capitalists through the League of Nations, but apparently, they cannot agree among themselves and before long society may again witness a spectacle of our civilized and Christianized workers being hurled against each other in another gigantic war of destruction in order that certain groups of capitalists may be able to gain markets for the products of their slaves, and that the slaves may be kept employed in producing profits for them, and not forced into open revolt on account of lack of employment.

Members of the O. B. U. would do well to study the world's industrial condition as it exists today and if they possess the power to reason they must realize that the workers must be got together into such an organization as outlined in the preamble of the O. B. U. The outlook is very dark, apparently capitalistic society is approaching dismemberment, unemployment, anarchy and rapine are rampant throughout the world and unless the forces of labor are organized on a class basis at a very early date a catastrophe of greater magnitude than the world has ever witnessed will surely take place.

Realizing these facts it almost makes the workers who are attempting to prevent the threatened catastrophe from taking place, lose hope, when they find that certain groups of workers within the O. B. U. are attempting to take advantage of other groups in a similar manner to the various capitalistic groups.

From an economic point of view the cause of disagreement is the same in the camps of the capitalists as it is in the camps of the workers, they both desire markets, the capitalists for the sale of the products of their slaves and the workers for the sale of their labor power, and as there are not sufficient markets for all, each group is willing to fight to control the market which it at present possesses.

One can understand the capitalist groups being willing to fight is they do not do the actual fighting or suffering themselves, for simply by the use of their kept press they can stir up a patriotic spirit among their slaves, who when necessity drives, are willing to go out and shoot down their fellow man providing the government of their country makes the shooting lawful and gives them a meal ticket for doing so, but it is hard to understand the psychology of the worker who wants to fight his fellow worker, who is trying to make his burden lighter by bringing into being an organization that will prepare the way by the education of the workers to their class position in society, for a new order, when want and fear of want will be unknown and unemployment a thing of the past.

This, however, can only be done when production for profit has been eliminated and has been replaced by a system of production for use and it is to this end that we must organize. As the majority of the workers in America have nothing to lose in present society but a job that they do not own, and which they are soon liable to lose unless they are willing to work for less wages and reduce their standard of living to that of the industrial slave of the Orient. It is, therefore, up to them to commence doing some serious thinking in order to see if they cannot get down to a basis of understanding, for it is the workers alone who can bring order out of chaos and this cannot be done unless the workers become organized on a class basis.

There will be no further meetings of the branches of this unit outside the city until January, when meetings will be held as follows: New Westminster, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Maillardville, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Port Moody, 2nd and 4th Fridays. The meetings in Vancouver will be held the same as usual on every Monday evening. Members should make a good start with th New Year by attending each business meeting in their district and endeavor to get the Mill Workers 100 per cent organized before next summer.

Seattle Unions are voting from $100 to $5,000 towards the expense of getting out a "bigger and better Seattle Union Record."

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That your Grandfathers, your Fathers, your Husbands, your Brothers, your Sons, your Friends and all your Beaux will appreciate. We carry the goods discriminating buyers buy for themselves. If you want Quality, Style and Pep in your Christmas Presents, make sure—Get them here.

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VAN LOO CIGARS

SEVERAL SPEAKERS AT THE NATIONAL

Teachers Want Equal Pay for Equal Work Regardless of Sex

The talk at the National meeting on Sunday night, this week, was of a somewhat miscellaneous character, several speakers dividing up the hour between them, including Chairman J. H. Hogg, who, first of all, had occasion to introduce a lady speaker from the ranks of the teachers, with a special mission of her own. Comrade Hogg observed that "We ought to be pleased and happy that the teachers are coming to our platform and tacitly admitting that their place is with us."

Miss Chesley, a local teacher, said that the teachers, or at least a large number of them, felt that they were a part of the working-class of the community. She had come to ask for endorsation of a petition promoted by the lady teachers, asking "equal pay for equal work," regardless of the sex of the worker; and she pointed out that the measure was not only to apply to teachers, but to the workers in general. She remarked that the teachers were not yet perfectly organized; at least, they were not yet affiliated to the trade unions—"but that's coming, I think," she added. In any case, they wished to do their part in getting equitable conditions of pay for all willing workers. She also mentioned that another petition was on the way, for mothers' pensions, but was not yet ready; "the men are getting it out, and they're sometimes a little slower than the women." (Laughter.)

"In every country," said Miss Chesley, "it's the working people that do the thinking on economic questions." As a result of such thinking, she remarked that an employer does not, in the ordinary way, pay a man more than he is worth; if a woman came in and did the work for less than the man displaced, the employer pocketed the difference. The woman, in such a case, was in fact playing the part of a "scab." It was not the woman worker's fault; she was not organized, and consequently could not do anything else.

Miss Chesley recognized that the measure she advocated would be opposed by "inefficient workers in the labor market, who realized that, if it went through, they would lose their jobs. On the other hand, the efficient woman worker would have her wages increased; and it was desirable that efficient workers should be employed, in any case.

As long as the capitalist class could keep alive the projudices of sex, nationality, etc., among the working class, so long would the capitalists get the best of it. While such divisions were maintained, so long would wars continue and the capitalist class flourish; as soon as the workers caught the idea of universal brotherhood, wars would cease.

The speaker ridiculed the argument that "a man has a family to support and a woman hasn't," and therefore the man must be better paid. Apart from the fact that men had not always others to support, and women sometimes had, the argument was simply a capitalist subterfuge which they altogether stultified after putting it forward. If it were aced on, the man with a big family, being thus entitled to a bigger wage, would be the real sufferer, since he would never be employed. "If we can make the employer pay what the job is really worth, irrespective of whether the work is done by a man or a woman, that's as far as we can get till we can change the whole system."

Ernest Burns spoke briefly on "A Socialist's View of Vice and Crime," his short address being prefaced with the chairman's suggestion that vice is an effect rather than a crime, and that every man and every woman is the natural outcome of heredity and environment.

Comrade Burns admitted the importance of "future" salvation to those who believed in it, and he would not rob them of any consolation accruing from their belief. He was, however, concerned with salvation right here and now, and regarded the concerns of this world as of supreme importance for the time being.

Socialists looked on society as "something that is growing;" in fact, an "organism." Today contained the potentialities of the future; present society contained the conditions of future society. Society was subject to constant evolution, just as the physical body was said to be subject to a complete change of its atoms in seven years' time.

All the institutions of society, not excluding religious ideas, were grounded in the economic situation. While not insisting that the one, in every individual particular, sprang directly from the other, the speaker maintained that there was, at least, constant action and reaction between the two.

"Vices and crimes are the outward symptoms of the diseased condition of society—evidences of the conflicting forces which are working in society." In present society, men went into any business because they could make a profit by so doing; they acted in accordance with this basic motive. Socialists wanted to change the fundamental basis of society—to produce goods to serve social needs, and not to sell. Under such change conditions, none would be engaged in a business whose effect was to demoralize his fellows, because there would be no profit to be gained by so doing.

Vices and crimes were not the result of the innate depravity of human beings, or the spontaneous "cussedness" of human nature. They were due to the fact that the interest of the individual was antagonistic to the interest of the community as a whole.

In conclusion the speaker urged on his hearers that only by united action could they extricate themselves from the conditions that exist today.

GET BEHIND A BUTTON

Workers' Liberty Bond Buttons are issued to every purchaser of a bond. Have you got yours yet. Get behind a button and show that you are willing to help all you can the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg.

LESTOR SHOWS HOW TRICK IS DONE

Workers Are Robbed at the Point of Production Only

The S. P. of C. meeting at the Empress Theatre last Sunday evening was addressed by Comrade Lestor, the subject being "Value."

Comrade Marshall occupied the chair, and in his introductory remarks stated that there was, everywhere, evident the need for study of the basic principles of Socialism among the members of the working class, and stated that it was not desired nor expected that the position laid down by any Socialist speaker should be on the face of it accepted, but that investigation by every individual hearer was looked for. He announced that this was the first part of an extended lecture covering two Sundays to be delivered by Comrade Lestor.

Comrade Lestor opened by stating that capitalism the world over today found itself tied in a knot. The capitalist class was no longer sure of the security of its position. All capitalist countries were now able to produce more values than in pre-war times.

Instancing Brazil, the speaker said the usual development had taken place in that country in market location, and the further and natural result had been attained, that whereas the exporting capitalist countries had, in the early years of its history, found a market in Brazil, they now found her an exporting country in competition for the sale of the same merchandise. Increased capitalist development and what was known as improvement, meant for the workers only increased misery. Comrade Lestor instanced shoes and shoemakers as illustrating his viewpoint. The machinery of capitalism had first concentrated and developed on the banks of rivers, this being due to the ready access to water power. Social production and its essential division of labor was shown by the necessary tanning, cutting, curing, stitching, smoothing, and all the essential processes being gone through by groups of shoemakers, instead of by individuals, with the result that in a given time more values were shown as the result of an amount of labor of a given duration of time.

Co-operation, however, meant accumulation, and when intensified, accumulation meant a glut of values in the shape of commodities to be sold on the market. The workers of today in the shoe factories were in a worse condition than the shoemakers of one hundred years ago, said the speaker. Concerning profits, the speaker said the capitalist did not make profits by buying cheap and selling dear. All goods were bought and sold at their value. Yet the worker was not robbed in the sale of his labor-power. In buying labor-power at its commodity value and selling the product of labor at its value and reaping a profit on the transaction, the capitalist privateer performed the conjuring trick of the system of wealth production and distribution in operation today. The worker belonged to the master during the work period, and the product of his labor belonged to him also. While the worker received the value of his labor-power as a commodity, the master received, upon the sale of the product of labor, a value greater than he had been required to pay the worker. He was not paying the worker for labor but for labor power, which in use, produced commodities of value greater than its own. The workers were therefore unable to buy back at any given time, the values they had created, and since profits could not be realized until goods were sold, the profit system of wealth production was from time to time endangered through the disparity existing between production and distribution.

The economic factor was always fundamental. That was, briefly, the meaning of the materialist interpretation of history. Capitalism had had its root growth in Great Britain. Its development had caused her to fight the Dutch, the Spaniards, and the French for control of the sea. The recent war had ostensible been for Democracy, but was really a bloodletting for capitalist stagnation. Sometimes markets were relentlessly forced by armed might. In such cases the officers of religion and the missionary, in blazing a commercial trail, were too slow to meet the insistent need of advancing civilization to extend its frontiers. France, Britain, U. S. A., Germany and Japan had, during the Boxer period of her history, forced their policies upon China. Upon the plea of equal franchise, Britain had engaged in the Boer war and capitalism had secured the expansion required for it in South Africa. Yet what was then a market merely, was now a competitor as in the case of Brazil. In the same way, Germany had required expansion of her economic borders. Despite appearances of national antagonism, the mutual needs of capitalist nations were shown recently when the Allies had refrained from dismembering Germany after overpowering that country. The reason was that she was a border country to Russia, and might be used to the disadvantage of the Bolsheviki who were avowedly hostile to capitalism and all its horrors of human suffering and destitution. The process of international bargaining by which Italy's side in the war had been determined was outlined by the speaker. Her choice had been determined by her material needs. She had sold herself to the highest bidder.

Trouble for the master class lay in the needed solution of the many post war problems. The Bolshoviki made the vaunted peace a farce. One half of Austria's population were threatened immediately with starvation. The activities of U. S. A. in Mexico, and of Japan in China were parallel cases, and the two main groups of capitalist finance were involved in the entire world tangle, juggling for place and position. Such solutions of the immediate problems of the system as were at any time found, always proved to be but momentary. Karl Marx had announced in the year 1871 that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany meant that another war must take place and that France would be thrown into the arms of Russia. The truth of that economic forecast had been demonstrated. Capitalism had fought that war and was now plunging to its own speedy destruction. Its wealth was being produced in quantity enormously greater than its rule of distribution enabled it to consume. The Socialist's work was to educate his fellow men. When the reins of power fell to the workers, the machinery of wealth production would fall to their use, and distribution become harmonous with production. The harmony of co-operation would displace the present anarchy of exchange. History had bequeathed this task to the working class.

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Lot A—An assorted lot of the finest quality all-wool Felt Slippers. These lines in a well-known make, sell for $4.00. Special $2.95

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Lot No. 6—Child's woolly felt Slippers, dark plaids, with light trimmings. Sizes 5 to 10.....$1.35

Lot No. 7—Child's Peter Rabbit Moccasin Slippers, soft lining. Sizes 5 to 10 .....$1.65

Lot No. 8—Child's flexible tan calf Slippers. Sizes 5 to 10.....$2.50

Lot No. 9—Child's dark plaids, with tan rolled top trimming. Sizes 5 to 10 .....$1.35

Bring all your Shoes in and have them repaired for Christmas

P. Paris 51 Hastings W.

Are you going skating? Well, leave your skates to be sharpened at Paris'

Russell on the Witness Stand

(Continued from page 1)

ulterior motive, but was fought for the right of collective bargaining. The eight accused men he pointed out, belonged to different political organizations, and differed greatly in political ideas. He stated that the real seditious conspiracy was the plan to deport the strike leaders, and that the government was wrong in suppressing the news about Russia, claiming that the truth should be published and the objectionable features, if any, met with reason, and Russia allowed to work out her own salvation.

Russell then took the witness box and crown counsel objected to evidence regarding disputes with railway employees, and formation of union among metal workers, depreciation of dollar, reduction in wages, and increase in cost of living, because they were irrelevant. Mr. Cassidy replied that the strike grew wholely out of such causes. Mr. Bird said the resolutions against orders in council and withdrawal of troops from Russia were legitimate resolutions. Russell said he carried out the instructions of the machinists organization and trades council in these matters. Justice Metcalf said no resolutions read to him thus far were seditious. The question was as to whether seditious motive lay behind them. Russell said he had no connection with the mine workers convention and spoke once only at the Calgary convention. He did not know many of the persons whose letters were admitted as evidence against him, and had not been at the places from which they were written. He said there was no seditious conspiracy and that there was conflict of ideas politically among the eight that the strike had no seditious background, and that the Walker Theatre meeting was a protest against existing conditions, and that sympathetic strikes are never called unless on principle. He stated that collective bargaining was still refused by the metal trades employers and that the One Big Union was a result of machine trades union politics, and the development of capitalism. He had never advocated bloody revolution but always advocated the education of the workers. The feeling is that Andrews has made a fizzle of the prosecution. When he was embarrassed today he demanded order in the court room. The judge replied, "I have not seen any disorder here."

Under cross examination by Mr. Andrews, Russell stated that Socialists owe allegiance to the workers of the world, who are the victims of their environment, and submit to the government in all countries. He stated that the workers hoped for a real internationilism as the capital was international. He denied emphatically the overt acts with which he was charged, and his readiness with replies to questions asked clearly demonstrated that he had no reason to fense with the prosecution. He said that he did not conspire with others to establish a Soviet form of government, and that the strike committee had ursuped no powers of the government. When Mr. Andrews asked Russell if the Socialists closed their meetings by singing the national anthem, he replied no, neither do the Methodists. This caused some considerable laughter in the court.

He stated there are no left or right wings in the Socialist party as suggested by Mr. Andrews; the party never was banned by the government. He said he had not propogated an unlawful general strike. The vote of the workers decided the strike; that the strike committee urged law and order and the Firemen's union offered a life-saving crew; this was refused by the city council. The strikers held no parades. All parades were held by returned soldiers. The conferences between civic, provincial, Dominion authorities and strikers proved there was no Soviet established, and labor controlled the labor party only. He said the postal employees were not called out; they walked out as a result of their own vote. He took the position that the workers are wage slaves and must understand their position in society. Mr. Bird said present charge would be laughed out of court in England, and that collective bargaining was the only issue of the strike, and it was expected the threat of strike would gain this. When solitarity of labor had been proven by the strike the men had offered to go back to distribute bread and milk, and their offer was jumped at by the city council and cards issued to protect these workers.

Russell is meeting all attacks of crown counsel with great success, and just warming up to his job after eighteen hours on the stand. The more he gets the better he likes it. As he has nothing to hide, the promptness of his replies flabbergast the opposition.

Startling Evidence Is Produced at Peg Trial by Counsel for Defense

(Continued from page one)

come over to 691 Cambie and you will hear more. Today at the court room I was told that they will deport me if I will not go to Winnipeg. I said all right. You know they only gave me one cup of tea without sugar in 24 hours. Rotten system and barbaric treatment they use for me. But, my brother, I have promised to myself to stay where I am. Even if they starve me to death. I once done wrong, being forced, but not again.

"Yours for Socialism and better rights,

"(Sgd.) HARRY DASKALUK."

On Monday evidence which gave every indication of bite was given by Sergeant W. H. McLaughlin, secret service agent for the Royal North West Mounted Police. The witness tried to convince the jury that a concerted effort had been made to overthrow the government but his responses came so slowly and the allegations so preposterous that they had little vitalizing effect on the progress of the arial.

R. E. Bray came in for the big share of the blame attached to the strike leaders, the witness stating that Bray said the strike would end in a fight and that when it would come the strikers would seize guns. A ripple of laughter went over the court room as the witness attempted to spur himself on to tell his story without showing embarrassment.

In the belief that the trial would not end before New Years' Day, counsel for the defense will make a request to Justice Metcalfe for a three-day adjournment at Christmas. The defense will ask that the juors be sworn to silence and allowed to spend the holiday at their homes.

Bussell is the first witness of twenty who are expected to be called for the defense.

Criticized Government

Sergeant McLaughlin stated that, despite the promise made after his release from Stony Mountain that he would not take part directly or indirectly in the strike, George Armstrong criticized the government. Mr. McMurray, counsel for the defense, objected to the admission of such testimony but was overruled.

I always thought that a man could say anything he pleases so long as he used decent language, Mr. McMurray said, in commenting upon statements alleged to have been made by Armstrong. A. J. Andrews stated that it took a big man to do that, Mr. McMurray said, "Well I am a bigger man than you are, Mr. Andrews."

Said Government Spineless

W. A. Pritchard was charged by Sergt. McLaughlin with having said that those who live by the sword perish by the sword, referring to the citizens' committee. The witness said that he had been raked over the coals for having been duped by the strike leaders. From this point he recounted incidents in which Bray is alleged to have figured. He charged Bray with having said that the Union Government were "spineless, animated ninnies" and that they should resign. He also stated that William Ivens said at Logan Park, June 1, that the government was trying to starve the labor men into submission, but that there would be no starvation while there was food in Winnipeg.

Reference was also made to raids which were planned in the north end of the city, but which failed owing to the strikers having been advised in advance.

Commenting on Mr. Armstrong's alleged statement, after leaving Stony Mountain, Mr. McMurray stated that he had been goaded into making it.

Bird Scores Citizens' Committee

J. E. Bird, counsel for the defense, will try to show to the jury that concerted effort was made by the citizens' committee as early as 1918 to crush labor. He will show that Ald. Heaps and Queen worked wholeheartedly on behalf of the strikers so that trouble would be prevented during the strike.

That Armstrong, Russell and Johns were labor unionists, the latter not having been in the city during the strike at any time. That Bray was the chairman of the returned soldiers who were in sympathy with the strikers. That Ivens was an idealist working for the moral betterment of those with whom he became associated.

He will further show that trade unionism stands in the same relation to the social order of things as a political rather than a communist organization.

He will finally represent to the court and jury the right which every labor man has to belong to a labor union.

Public interest in the result of the trial has been on the wane the past ten days owing to the lack of evidence on the part of witnesses for the crown to bring out anything that would tend to show that a real revolution had been planned or that the strikers were willing to resort to arms in case there was danger of losing. One point was demonstrated conclusively that the citizens' committee had employed methods which were most unfair in order that the labor movement be injured in the city regardless of what misery it might cause to the homes of the workers.

Public interest is centred upon the witnesses for the defense because of the startling facts that will be brought out by witnesses who are to be called by the attorneys for the defense.

NOSKE CONTINUES REIGN OF TERROR

Strike Leaders Arrested and Workers' Councils Abolished

Berlin.—As if to notify the world that there never was, so far as he is concerned, a German revolution, Noske, on the eve of its anniversary, arrested the strike leaders of the Berlin metal workers, and declared the Institution of Workers' Councils abolished. This has been for a long time expected, and from now onwards the industrial organization of the Berlin proletariat and their political revolutionary work will have to be withdrawn underground and continue to exist illegally. It is not yet certain if the shop stewards in the metal industry will be able to continue a legal existence.

It looks, therefore, as if the last remnants of Germany's so-called revolution are disappearing and the land openly ruled by the same military camarilla . . Things would look black were it not for the fact that the bankruptcy, famine and economic collapse of Germany makes it impossible for Noske with his machine guns to maintain a dictatorship indefinitely. (From M. Phillips Price's special correspondence to the London "Daily Herald.")

Co-operative Wins Debate

Much interest was shown at the meeting of the Federated Labor Party Debating Club last Saturday evening when the subject, "Resolved that the co-operative movement is an asset to the community," was debated. Messrs. Hubbard and Watts of the Vancouver Co-operative Society took the affirmative, and Comrades Batt and McInnes of the F. L. P. Club the negative. The subject was well debated by both sides, but the "co-op." had the best of it and they got the decision on points.

The subject to be debated next Saturday evening is, "Resolved that there can be no peace on earth and goodwill toward men under the present competitive system." The F. L. P. Debating Club meets every Saturday evening in the Labor Party rooms, 510 Dominion Building, at 8 p.m.

The position may be accepted that a man works best when he is working on his own initiative. Work tension, in fact, is for the majority of men highest when the workman is a volunteer, on a job that appeals to him, and is working for a gain which, while his own, is also advantageous to his fellows. Work tension is least, we can suppose, when all these motives are absent—as most of them are from capitalism in either its private or bureaucratic form.—The New Age.

Don't forget OUR advertisers

DENIKIN'S ARMY OF BARBARIANS

People of Caucasia Suffering from Activities of Volunteer Army

A protest against Denikin and his atrocities has been sent to the Allies by the parliament of the union of the peoples of North Caucasia. It declares that Denikin wishes to restore it to a central Russian government, and has placed in command "reactionary generals of the Tsarist epoch."

This is a sentence from it that the atrocity-stunters will not publish, because, in reality, they are not moved by atrocities at all: "The volunteer army passed with fire and sword, leaving in its trace the ruins of fair villages and the bitter remembrance of executions, pillaging sacrifices, women violated, and mosques desiled."

The report goes on to say that the people of the Caucasus have risen against Denikin, "preferring to die under the native skies of Caucasia in the defense of their homes, their liberty, and their independence," and that they "will continue with the use of arms to cleanse the territory of the invaders." The final solemn assurance is this: "There will be no peace in these territories, which will become the areas of bloody and continuous battles," until "the day the republican territory has been cleared of the volunteer army."—Ramsey McDonald in Glasgow Forward.

Our Illusions Shattered

Any feelings of complacency which people may have about popular education in the United States are given a rude shock by figures recently published by one of the faculty of Boston University. It appears that 18 per cent. of the children do not go to school at all, and that of the remaining 82 per cent. a large proportion are in industrial, sectarian and private schools. Where, then, the discerning professor reasonably asks, is the common school, the meeting place for all poor and rich together, and the bonsted nursery for American democracy? — Christian Science Monitor.

A co-operative university or "institute" is now operating in Moscow, under the auspices of the Moscow Union of Co-operative Credit Societies. The object is to educate qualified workers for co-operative business and propaganda. Entrants are required to possess a previous high school education. Several hundred applications have already been received.

MATT CHRISTIE AGENT

Matt Christie, the well-known miner of Nanaimo, is acting as agent for the B. C. Federationist for the getting of subscribers and renewals in that district.

Three New York women were sentenced to ten days in the workhouse recently for organising a strike against rent hogs. It was classified as a conspiracy.

Rome.— Professor Mussolini, futurist leader, and Signors Marinetti and Vocchi, radical leaders, were indicted at Milan for alleged conspiracy to seize the government and for forming an association to incite disorders, rebellion and the accumulation of arms and ammunition.

Brussels, Belgium.—Returns on the recent elections show a tremendous gain by the socialists who received a total of 644,490 votes, while the Catholics, heretofore the dominant party, received only 618,505. The liberals were third with 309,463; the Christian democrats got 45,197; the front party, 42,175; the middle class party, 22,543, and the national regenerationists, 14,432.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Plans for the carrying on of the steel strike during the winter and renewed efforts to further close up the already crippled mills who have some men at work were to be formulated at a conference begun here of the members of the national committee in charge of the steel strike.

New York.—"Shocking and indefensible" profits ranging as high as 2,000 per cent. were made by coal owners in 1917, declared former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in a telegram to Fuel Administrator Garfield, who is urged not to permit the coal owners to shift wage increases to the public.

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WOODWARDS
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A FEW OF OUR

Grocery Specials

For Two Weeks, Commencing Friday, December 19th

The following items are typical of the way we sell groceries. Compare the prices and figure out the possible savings—say in one week. You will be surprised at the results. Our Self-Serving, Non-Delivery plan eliminates all unnecessary expenses, and enables us to sell at prices which are positively the lowest in the city.

Bovril, 2-oz., 33c; 4-oz., 63c; 8-oz. $1.10
Johnston's Fluid Beef, 16-oz. size 95c
Del Monte Sweet Corn, per tin 21c
Bovril Cordial, 16-oz. bot...85c
Sunlight Soap, per bar 7c
Woodward's Better Tea, per lb. 54c
Woodward's Extra Choice Tea per lb. 46c
Woodward's Fine Tea, lb...42c
Fine Dessicated Cocoanut, lb. 33c
Cadbury's Bournville Cocoa, half pound tin 45c
Cadbury's Bournville Cocoa, quarter-lb. tin 25c
Cow Brand Soda, pkt. 8c
Empress Baking Powder, per pkt. 19c
Quaker Tomatoes, 2½-lb. size tin. 17½c
Magic Baking Powder, per pkt. 25c
Eggo Baking Powder, per pkt. 25c
Toilet Paper, per roll 5c
Benson's Corn Starch, pkt..13c
Ontario Pure Honey, 5-lb. pail for $1.92
Pumpkin, 2½-lb. size...11c
B. C. Honey, 16-oz. bottles..43c
Dromedary Golden Dates, per pkt. 28c
Excelsior Golden Dates, per pkt. 22c
Nabob Currants, per pkt...24c

Sun Maid Seedless Raisins, pkt. 18½c
Sun Maid Seeded Raisins, 15-oz. pkt. 21c
White Navy Beans, lb. 7c
Citron Peel, per lb. 55c
Cream of Wheat, pkt. ..20c
Lemon Peel, lb. 40c
Orange Peel, lb. 40c
Prepared Corn Starch, per lb. 10c
Libby Tomato Soup, tin....11c
Jello Powders (all flavors), per pkt. 12c
Del Monte Peaches, (sliced), tin 30c
Del Monte Apricots, tin 30c
Blue Ribbon Tea, lb. 55c
Eagle Brand Lobster, quarter-lb tin 29c
Eagle Brand Lobster, half-lb. tin 57c
Rosedale Pineapple, tin 20c
Finest Loose Currants, lb...27c
Del Monte Pineapple Juice, per bottle 11½c
Quart Bottles Ginger Wine 55c
Qt. Bot. Creme de Menthe..55c
Quart Bottle Port Wine....45c
Raspberry or Strawberry Jam, Quaker Brand, 4-lb. tin for $1.05
Lipton's Orange Label Tea, lb. 64c
Lipton's Decorated Tea, 2-lb. tins $1.45
All Spice, Black Pepper, Cinnamon, White Pepper, per tin 10c
Pure Cream of Tartar, half-lb. tins 47c

Seasonable Specials from the Fruit Department

Jap Oranges, per box....93c
Juicy Oranges, per doz....33c
Soft Shell Walnuts, lb. 35c
Filberts, per lb. 40c
Almonds, per lb. 45c
Jonathan Apples, 8 lbs....25c

GET IT AT WOODWARD'S

If Edison is unbusinesslike enough to sell poured houses for a little more than they cost, that is, for considerably less than frame houses cost, he will do something to lower the cost of living. May the Lord deliver us soon from "sound business" and "business as usual!"

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In the Pocket Book.
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That's a weak spot
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Where the blow always hurts.
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It can be done by spending
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Owned and controlled business
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O. B. U. Discusses Amalgamation Plans

(Continued from page 1)

although two manufacturers were supplying cards for the O. B. U. they could not keep up with the demand, and that if supplies were on hand, over 40,000 card cases would have been distributed. He said that the O. B. U. throughout the country was steadily growing, and that it was difficult to get sufficient buttons as well as card cases.

It was decided, in view of the holidays, to forego any council meeting for the next two weeks, the next meeting to be held on January 8.

Great Show for Christmas Week

"Pollyanna," the latest theatrical triumph direct from an Eastern run, is the extraordinary attraction secured for Christmas week by the Empress management. Greater than "The Cindrella Man," and second to none as a box office attraction, this wonderful play is sure to take Vancouver by storm. The Eastern critics spoke of it as the modern Cindrella, and the fact that hundreds were turned away at every performance for months during the big New York run is sufficient proof of its hypnotic powers. Edythe Elliott will be seen as the wonderful Pollyanna, who captivates the hearts of the audience from the very beginning of this beautiful play until the finish. Everyone should secure their seats now for Pollyanna will be a record as a drawing card. ***

Defense Committee to Meet

In view of the Liberty Bond campaign being extended until January 15 by the Winnipeg defense committee, the local committee will meet tonight (Friday) in the Federationist office. All members are urged to attend, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

The number of unemployed in Vancouver is steadily increasing. A like situation exists throughout the whole of Canada.

YOU WILL WANT A NEW SUIT OR OVERCOAT, PERHAPS BOTH, FOR CHRISTMAS.

You will find our stock replete with all that is new in styles and fabrics at prices reasonable consistent with high quality and good tailoring.

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514 GRANVILLE STREET

Lots of Sensations at Perjury Trial in City

(Continued from Page 1)

o'clock in the morning—also at Kelt's pool room."

Counsel: "Did you have conversation with Dourasoff about Butaeff?"

Witness: "Mr. Dourasoff didn't know Mr. Butaeff till July this year."

Counsel: "What do you say as to Dourasoff's statement that he was at Butaeff's pool room every night from the 1st of June?"

Mr. Reid: "Now he wants him to repeat that answer in another form." The court now supported Mr. Rubinowitz, and witness replied: "If he went there, he would know Butaeff; he wouldn't ask me who he was."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Dourasoff said he went to Butaeff's pool room frequently, saw him in April and May and perhaps June, and saw Chekoff and Zukoff at Butaeff's pool room, distributing newspapers, holding forth about Bolshevism, and so on. What do you say to that?"

Witness: "I used to go round with Dourasoff all the time, and I never see him go there."

Counsel: "How was Butaeff's name introduced in your conversation with Dourasoff?"

Witness: "I had some trouble with Butaeff; and I mentioned Butaeff's name to Dourasoff."

Mr. Reid now rose and showed witness a manuscript with which Dourasoff had associated him.

Witness: "Never seen that before. He lying like a dog." Witness added something further, evidently not complimentary to Dourasoff, and apparently much relished by some in the crowd.

Mr. Reid (hotly): "Look at this letter, and keep your epithets to yourself." Then he added: "I suggest that Keakoff showed that paper to him in Deakoff's house, and asked him to translate."

Witness: "Never."

Mr. Rubinowitz now held out his hand for the paper.

Mr. Reid (refusing): "What for?"

Mr. Rubinowitz: "I want to use it in re-examination."

Mr. Reid (boorishly): "Wait till re-examination comes." He, however, handed the paper to the clerk to be marked for identification.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "I don't object to it going as an exhibit." The magistrate ruled, however, that it had not been sufficiently connected with the case; and there was some further talk as to how it should be translated.

Mr. Reid: "You wrote a letter to Dourasoff before going to Anyox?"

Witness: "Yes."

Mr. Reid: "The letter produced here the last day?"

Witness: "I want to see it."

Mr. Reid: "Oh! I see you're very anxious. You wrote to Dourasoff after going to Anyox, and the letter came back?"

Witness: "I received that letter from Dourasoff. This is it—"

Mr. Reid (interrupting): I don't want any address to the jury. Just answer the question."

Witness started to explain matters and Mr. Rubinowitz interposed in his behalf.

Mr. Reid (to counsel) "I know. You are giving evidence." After further wordy warfare, it appeared that there were three letters in question and that two did not come back. Witness could not tell the date of the third.

Mr. Reid then asked witness when he was last in Butaeff's pool room. Witness said he was never in Butaeff's pool room at all. He appeared anxious to explain that he had trouble with Butaeff a year and a half ago, and certain condition of affairs followed. Mr. Reid seemed equally anxious to muzzle him. Then witness turned eagerly to the magistrate with: "Mr. Judge, I see Dourasoff nearly every day—"

Mr. Reid (interrupting): "Shows how fair and unprejudiced the witness it."

Still witness continued earnestly explaining against counsel's opposition, till the magistrate called a stop.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "My friend Mr. Reid has described this as a letter—"

Mr. Reid (again interrupting): "I never described it as a letter at all."

The magistrate wearily indicated that to him it was just the same "by any other name;" and witness now left the box, still excitedly protesting against not being allowed to tell his story, part of which seemed to be that Dourasoff was a familiar handler of "prescriptions" and was in fact a chronic "drunk." His disgust with his old-time "friend" semed to be equaled by Dourasoff's resentment toward himself under the changed circumstances. Finally Mr. Reid sprang up in a furious effort to scare the witness into silence—"or I'll put you where the dogs won't bark at you, mighty quick," he shouted. The large audience were evidently delighted at the turn of affairs.

John Deakoff was a new witness in the case, although his name was already familiar from frequent mention. He stated that he lived with his wife and family at 309 Hastings Street, and Chekoff and Zukoff stayed at his house for a considerable period prior to their arrest in July. He had never known either of them to receive or distribute or have Russian newspapers in his house, as alleged, or even to be able to read Russian. "Chekoff can't read Russian," he added; "he is Asatinian."

Mr. Rubinowitz asked as to the alleged conversations about Bolshevism, etc., in his house.

Witness: "That's not true."

Counsel: "Could Chekoff speak one hour with Russian people?"

Witness: "No."

"Did you ever receive Russian newspapers or give them out?"

"No."

"You would see the rooms of Chekoff and Zukoff?"

"Yes."

"What as to the possibility of their bringing Russian newspapers into your house?"

"If there, I would have seen them."

"Were there ever any Russians holding meeting in your house?"

"No."

"Russians in your house discussing revolution?"

"Never."

"Russians coming to your house at all?"

"Never used to come."

"What are you, yourself?"

"Doukhobor."

"Did you and your family mix [illegible]

much with Russians in Vancouver?"

"No."

"You sleep in your house?"

"Yes."

"What about the possibility of Chekoff running a gambling house between 12 at night and 6 in the morning?"

Mr. Reid objected; and Mr. Rubinowitz changed the question to cover the possibility of Chekoff or Zukoff being out of the house between those hours.

Witness repudiated the suggestion, saying, "We locked the doors at 12 o'clock."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Dourasoff says he used to get these newspapers for you?"

Mr. Reid objected; objection sustained.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Dourasoff swore that at your house, on 29th April, Chekoff had a bundle of prohibited newspapers from Seattle."

Mr. Reid again objected. Objection sustained, magistrate remarking: "He says he never had them at any time!"

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Any meeting at your house on April 29, or any other date?"

Witness: "No; we not Russians."

Counsel: "Dourasoff says you were there."

Witness: "That's not true." Neither did witness know Porfiric, etc., nor had he heard the alleged talk about the Canadian court-house.

Counsel: "Was there any meeting in your house, when anybody spoke about the Soviet convention in New York city?"

Witness (frowning): "We never interested in those things." An additional remark caused some laughter in court.

Counsel: "Ever hear Chekoff or anybody sey they would bring about a revolution in Canada?"

Witness: "No."

"Hear Chekoff say it was up to the workers to overthrow the Canadian Government?"

Interpreter: "He wants to know, in what language was Chekoff talking; because he couldn't talk Russian."

Counsell: "Dourasoff says he had many conversations in your house regarding labor, etc."

Witness: "That's not true."

"Ever hear Chekoff say he was a member of the Russian Workers' Union?"

"No."

"What was Zukoff doing at the time of his arrest?"

"He was a partner in a fishing boat."

At about this point there was some more hilarity among the crowd, who apparently enjoyed the witness's simple and matter-of-fact replies. Mr. Reid therefore reprimanded the magistrate for allowing this, aggrievedly remarking, "This is supposed to be a court of justice!"

Mr. Rubinowitz thought the magistrate might be trusted to mind his own business, and continued: "Did you ever hear Zukoff tell Dourasoff he was a member of the Russian Workers' Union?"

Witness: "I don't think any of these men belong to any such organization; because they don't understand it." He added: "The only time he saw Zukoff at my house was when he made a collection for a sick woman."

Counsell: "Did you ever know Zukoff to go under the name of Zuroff?"

Witness: "No; Boris Zukoff."

Mr. Rubinowitz now referred to the manuscript before mentioned: "Did you ever ask Dourasoff to translate that song?"

Witness: "If I'd wanted to translate it, I've got a daughter that could translate it."

Mr. Reid now apparently wished to substitute Decteroff's name, ultimately arriving at the suggestion that witness asked Decteroff to read it and Dourasoff to translate it.

Witness replied "No," in either case.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "It's suggested that this piece of paper was found in your house. Did you ever put it there?"

Witness: "Oh! no. They told me that he never found anything there."

"Any Russian newspapers found in your house at the time of the arrest?"

"No."

"Socialist writings, revolutionary books, or anything of that kind?"

"Why should I have books in the house if there was nobody that could read them?" (Laughter.)

"At the time of the strike what were you doing?"

"Working."

"Would you be having your dinner at home?"

Mr. Reid (interrupting): "Just a moment."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Dourasoff says he had many conversations at dinner time, between 12 and 2."

Witness: "I never go home to dinner at all."

Counsel: "Home for supper?"

Witness: "Yes."

Mr. Reid now presented the manuscript, and asked witness if he ever saw that paper before. Immediately there was a fight between counsel as to the answer, Mr. Reid apparently wanting a simple denial recorded for future use.

Magistrate: "Please stop, both of you. Mr. Interpreter, please ask him."

On the question being put, witness replied: "The only time I saw it was at the immigration office."

Mr. Reid asked if he heard Sergt. Thomas swear that he saw it in witness's house. Witness replied: "I know that." There were a few other questions as to frequency of visits, etc., but not much additional material.

Mr. Rubinowitz, in re-examination, asked: "What time did you go to bed?"

Witness: "Nine o'clock."

Counsel: "Do you know if Dourasoff would come to see your girls after you were in bed?"

Witness remembered "one time."

The concluding witness at this hearing was a Mrs. Abiaff, and her testimony was of a particularly interesting nature; so much so as to excite the defending counsel to an unusual pitch and lead to an abrupt adjournment till Monday afternoon, December 29. This witness will be reported in detail next week.

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This is but one of the many cases where this new denture is far in advance of any other method of replacing lost teeth. Let me explain.

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KWIK
QUALITY; HAND; CLEANER

Lumber Camps Improved by Union Workers' Activity

(Continued from page 1)

several hundred members in his district.

It is a custom with many persons and institutions to make a financial statement at the end of each year to see what is the net result of the year's activities. It would be interesting to see the various statements prepared by our members. On the one side would be so many dollars for entrance fees and dues; in some instances it would be necessary to add loss of wages and general expenses incurred owing to strike activities; on the other side would be the estimated amount of increased wages (you remember the employees were dropping wages with a run); the value of two hours less exploitation each day (8-hour day instead of 10); the value of the improved camp and working conditions, with the consequent improvement in health, etc.; the value of the knowledge and feeling of manhood, independence, freedom and unity which did not prviously exist owing to your then isolated individual position. If you are one of those who are on the debit side have only to put down so many dollars for dues, don't forget you owe a lot to those men who by their strikes, or other activities on behalf of the organization, have done more to build it up than they have been credited with. Many men, if they ran for office, would be left at the bottom of the list because they are never heard of. They do their work quietly, never seeking, and never getting credit, popularity, or jobs. But they are the men who did the work that has produced the L. W. I. U. Give to our 500 delegates the credit due to them, but don't stop with credit, back them. They act on your behalf and the more you support them the better they can represent you.

We would like to see [illegible]

the L. W. I. U. has cost the employers for improved conditions. Particularly those employers who went to the Provincial Government last February and individually and collectively protested against the enactment of an eight-hour day law. The lumber manufacturers were represented by Bruce Ferris, the B. C. Employers' Association by E. C. Knight, the B. C. Packers by W. D. Burdis, the B. C. Loggers' Association by W. B. W. Armstrong, and the B. C. Shingle Agency by F. L. Nash.

The government listened very sympathetically to their plea and refused the request of the labor representatives for an eight-hour day law to be put in force. Now how comes it that an eight-hour day is in operation?

But more than anything else would we like to know just how much the strikes cost the various firms and how much it would have cost them to put into operation the improved conditions, their refusal of which caused the otherwise unnecessary strikes.

The list of purchasers of liberty bonds is now ready for publication, but owing to the desire of the Fed. to give its readers as much information as possible concerning the evidence being presented at the Winnipeg and Vancouver trials the list will be held over to the next issue.

Buy at a union store.

Our Special Xmas Gift Offer Is Worthy of Your Attention!

—because, not only have we made exceptional reductions in high-grade, pure plush coats and other wearables, but we also offer you them on the easiest possible terms—thus enabling you to give presents worth while and at the same time conserving your ready cash. The following are a few of the items—come and make your selection early:

FURS

1 only genuine Silver Fox Stole. Reg. $550, reduced to **$395**

1 only Cross Fox Stole; reg. $250, for....**$150**

1 only Cross Fox Stole; reg. $200, for....**$125**

1 only Cross Fox Stole; reg. $150, for....**$110**

3 only Red Fox Stoles; reg. $125, for, each....**$85**

EXTRA
A large and varied assortment of Skirts, Sweaters, Dresses, etc., selling from **$10** up

Plush Coats

6 Beautifully Trimmed Plush Coats, handsomely lined; reg. $125, to clear at, each....**$85**

14 Coats, in various styles and cloths, all trimmed with high grade fur. Reg. $150, for, only, each....**$85**

DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS AT THE

New York Outfitting Co. Ltd.
143 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Opposite Province Office Sey. 1361

Mayor Bars Federationist

Even in the great wilds of Alaska the American brand of democracy is having full play. The B. C. Federationist has just received word from the Alaska Industrial Union No. 5 of Ketchikan, that the little pompous mayor of the big industrious village took it upon himself to stop the sale of the Federationist in that place. Across the line to the south, bookstores in Spokane, Wash., and Los Angeles, Cal., where the Federationist has been on sale, have been put out of business by the police, not necessarily for having the Fed. on sale, but for exposing radical books and papers for sale. Thus the world progresses.

Electricians Case Postponed

The Electrical Workers' case is still hanging fire. It would appear that the International office has such a weak case that it dare not allow the court to hear the case without having something else than substantial evidence. It has had the case adjourned again, however, until Friday, when it will show cause why it should bring some of its heavy artillery from Springfield, Ill., to save the situation. The smoker held by Local 213 was a splendid success in every way and the boys are thinking seriously of having another in the very near future.

The labor party has captured the city of Altoona, Pa.

The business being done at the store of the Vancouver Co-operative Society shows a big increase over the first week.

The unemployed situation is creating a grave problem in the United States.

Real Parisian Ivory Direct from France

Our French Ivory section has grown to dimensions of a distinct department of considerable prominence.

The stock now embraces practically everything produced in this beautiful ware.

As a Christmas Gift French Ivory is wonderfully appropriate and is highly valued both for its beauty and its utility.

A small deposit will ensure your selection being put aside for you.

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"DICK"
The name that sells the clothes.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead"

—that he don't appreciate a comfortable pair of slippers when he comes home at night?

Men appreciate comfort — you bet they do—and at night—there is nothing like kicking off that pair of shoes you've been standing or walking around all day in—getting into those comfortable slippers — enjoying your cigar—or favorite pipe before an open fire.

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OUR SPECIAL
Everetts in the best soft kid—a handsome slipper—
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Pullmans—the very finest kind—in black and tan; and
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