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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TENTH YEAR. No. 51 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1918 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) — $1.50 PER YEAR

COUGHLAN STRIKE FROM THE MEN'S VIEWPOINT

All Possible Means Were Taken to Avoid a Strike

All Trades United in Determination to Have Anderson Reinstated

On Thursday morning, Dec. 12, H. Anderson, blacksmiths' helper, who was engaged by the firm of J. Coughlan & Sons, as steam-hammer operator, was discharged. The reason given was stated on his discharge, namely ,neglect of duty. His fellow workers in the blacksmith shop immediately quit, and wanted an investigation, as in their estimation he had always been an attentive and efficient workman.

The shop committee, taking the matter up with the foreman, were informed on two occasions that this was not a matter between the Blacksmiths organization and the Coughlan officials. The Blacksmiths immediately got in touch with their business agent, who, with the shop committee, interviewed Mr. John Lockhart, general manager, who informed them that so far as the firm was concerned, the matter was closed, and that they could not reinstate Anderson.

The Blacksmiths thereupon applied to the Metal Trades Council, with the request that they handle this grievance. The Metal Trades Council immediately informed the Blacksmiths that they must return to work pending an investigation. This was on Thursday afternoon.

The Metal Trades Council, at once getting in touch by phone with Mr. Lockhart, requested him to grant an interview, at the same time informing him that they had ordered the Blacksmiths to return to work. This interview was arranged for 10:30 o'clock the next morning. The result of this interview was that as the Blacksmiths were not yet working, and as the terms of the agreement provided that there should be no strike or lockout during the airing of a grievance, the firm refused to discuss the matter further.

The Blacksmiths returned to work Monday, and in compliance with the agreement, the Metal Trades Council asked for a hearing on this matter.

After being refused once, they were successful on a second attempt, and the meeting arranged for. The Blacksmiths returned to work as requested by the Metal Trades Council, pending a further hearing in the matter. The executive of the council immediately tried to arrange a meeting with the firm, but were unsuccessful on the first occasion. But after a few hours' consideration by the firm, were granted a hearing at 10:30 Tuesday morning.

The executive of the Metal Trades, on arrival at the firm's offices at the yard, was approached by a committee of the returned soliders organization, requesting that they be given a seat at the meeting. The executive assured them that they were willing to allow them both seat and voice at the meeting, but the firm strongly objected. But after pressure being brought to bear on the management, Mr. Lockhart agreed to allow them a seat without voice.

Then followed the question as to whether or not a stenographer would be permitted to take notes on behalf of the Metal Trades Council. It was decided that as the firm objected, and would not proceed with the investigation, it was decided to dispense with them.

Mr. Robertson, superintendent, then stated that the reason for the dismissal of Anderson was inattention to work. Mr. Robertson's strong point being that on one specific occasion, while Anderson was returning with oil for his hammer, he put off some time talking to one of his shop-mates.

Mr. Christie, foreman blacksmith, stated that on several occasions, Anderson had been away from his hammer during the past two weeks. On being questioned as to whether or not Anderson had been informed that he was to receive an increase in wages, Mr. Christie and Mr. Robertson were both very indefinite on this point. First of all, they stated that this was so, and then bringing it down to a statement that they had promised him to see about it.

Mr. Rouse, business agent for the Blacksmiths, stated that he was prepared to swear that he had seen the list of those schedled for recommendation by the foreman and superintendent for an increase in wages. This list, according to Mr. Robertson's statement, was on Mr. Coughlan's desk. The council asked for this to be produced, as it would be conclusive evidence as to whether or not Mr. Christie's statement in regard to Anderson's negligence was true.

The firm failed to produce this. At this juncture, one of the men representing the soldiers organizations, asked to be allowed to make a statement. This was granted. He reviewed the proceedings briefly, and at the same time pointing out that Anderson was to all appearances discharged for the happenings of one day, and not negligent extending over two weeks, as had been stated.

He asked the firm to look over this small offence, in view of Anderson's service rendered to his country in time of need. This the firm absolutely refused to do, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

The Metal Trades Council met at the Labor Temple, and after two and a half hours' earnest consideration, they decided to notify the firm that unless this man was reinstated, it would be necessary to call a strike.

The firm had three separate opportunities to comply before the strike was actually called, but refused each time to do so.

The following is a statement by the Vancouver Metal Trades Council executive re the assertion of the firm of

(Continued on page 7)

$13.50 PER WEEK IS LAUNDRY WORKERS MINIMUM

Organiaztion Counts in Securing Benefits of Labor Legislation

Sittings of Committee Were Held in Victoria on Wednesday

That organization is beneficial in ways than that of securing concessions from the employers, was proven at Victoria on Wednesday, when the Laundry Workers, by their organized effort, were able to secure a minimum wage for the women workers of $13.50 per week. In the first place the establishment of the minimum wage legislation was secured by organization, and after the legislation was enacted, the workers, by their organized efforts, were able to get the best possible results from that legislation.

The hearing of arguments pro and con, with respect to the wages paid to women workers in the laundry industry, was held in Victoria on Wednesday. The committee was composed as follows: Representing the public at large, Rev. R. Connell, Miss H. Stewart of Victoria, and Mrs. Pauline Saunders of Vancouver. The employers were represented by H. Barratt of the Cascade Laundry and Mr. Granville of the Granville Dye Works, of Vancouver, and Mr. Graham of the Victoria Steam Laundry; while the employees were represented by Mrs. A. Thexton of Vancouver, Mrs. Laxton of Victoria, and Mrs. Deerham of the Star Laundry of this city.

A large number of questionaries had been sent out among laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries, asking what minimum wage was considered adequate to supply the necessary cost of living to maintain a prudent, self-supporting female over eighteen years of age in reasonable comfort.

Piece Work Rates

As it was suggested that the conference in its recommendations should define the minimum wage at so much an hour and not less than so much per week, the question was also asked, "What provision, if any, should be made for piece work rate?"

The entire morning was taken up in hearing evidence on these points. It is understood that the average cost of living in Victoria is about the same as in Vancouver.

It costs about $14.85 a week, according to the returns made by the girls employed in the laundries of British Columbia, and there is no means as yet of estimating the relative cost in the two cities named.

A letter from the secretary of the local Y.W.C.A. stated that room and board rates were from $30 to $35 a month there.

Miss Gutteridge, representing the Trades and Labor Council, the Minimum Wage League, and the Laundry Workers' Union of Vancouver, took exception to this quotation and claimed that the Y.W.C.A. accommodation was no criterion as to the needs of working girls.

Miss Gutteridge's Argument

It would be unfair, she said, to assume that prices of food and clothing would be going down after the war and to base the rate on that assumption.

On the contrary, the price of everything was going up, and she asked the board to establish a minimum wage that would permit of women living in comfort.

One of the evils of the present act was shown, she said, in the fact that advertisements in the newspapers and employers seeking help of all sorts made it a point that the age of the candidate need not exceed eighteen years of age, which is the lowest age coming under the minimum arrangement.

"Unless the act should be amended," she said, "we will have nothing but girls under eighteen employed."

Employees' Testimony

Mrs. Creelman, one of the employees, stated that her annual expenses amounted to $1,039.68, or $20 a week.

Mrs. Gardner, another employee, for herself alone, leaving out cost of children's maintenance, required $19.86 a week. In this estimate her meals cost $1 a day and she allows for one pair of boots in six months.

"The nature of the work engaged in makes more wear and tear on clothing," said Mrs. Gardner, "than in the case of store girls." There was no chance to provide for one's old age out of the wages earned in a laundry, she said. She earns from $12 to $16 a week.

Insurance and Sick Benefits

"The question of insurance and sick benefits is a very important one, and laundry employees should earn sufficient to keep these payments up," said Miss Hartney, another employee.

She figured $29.60 a year for magazines and other reading matter was not too much to allow. It cost her $6.25 a week for room and board alone.

Rev. R. Connell wanted to know what benefits she got, as old age benefit from her insurance. She replied that at maturity she would receive from one lodge alone the sum of seven dollars a week. From two lodges she would receive twelve dollars a week, and her annual premium totalled $27.

Miss Cruickshanks, representing laundry girls in Vancouver, stated that she was instructed to ask for nothing less than $14 a week.

Not Based on Testimony

Mr. Woodward, business agent for the Retail Clerks, considered the $12.75 set as a minimum in Vancouver was certainly not based on the evidence adduced before the board.

He took this position as an indication that an injustice might be inflicted upon the Retail Clerks, and to this course he stated there would be emphatic objection.

On concluding the hearing of evidence, the conference will take the matter under consideration in private session in order to reach a decision.

After the evidence had been submitted, the committee went into private session, and it was finally recommended to the Minimum Wage Board that the sum of $13.50 per week be the minimum. The Minimum Wage Board consists of Mr. J. D. McNiven, chairman, Mrs. McGill, and Mr. Mathews of Vancouver. The wage set is not to be lower than 28 1-8 cents per hour, nor less than $13.50 per week for all females over 18 years of age working in laundries in the province.

A JOB FOR LABOR

TWO WARD MEETINGS CONVENED THIS WEEK

So Far Only One Nomination by the Federated Labor Party for City Council

Ward three members met on Monday evening, and ward seven members on Wednesday evening last, at headquarters in the Dominion building.

For ward three, W. R. Trotter was chosen as candidate, and on Tuesday at the executive meeting, received the endorsation of the central committee.

Although the ward seven meeting was marked by prolonged, and at some points rather heated discussion, it was unanimously decided by the members to refrain from nominating a Labor candidate in that ward. The central committee later endorsed this attntude.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs

At the regular meeting on Wednesday night the Teamsters and Chauffeurs elected the following officers:

President, W. M. Brown; vice-president, L. G. Bayliss; secretary-treasurer, Bert Showler; recording secretary, M. H. Philp; trustees, A. A. McKay, Ed. Chalmers, L. Long; business agent, F. Haslett; conductors, C. Alexander and E. Chalmers; wardens, W. Watson and W. Phillips.

Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Bert Showler, J. F. Pools, G. Grant, J. Hartley, H. Mills, F. Haslett, W. Bryce.

Delegates to Teamsters' Joint Council and Federated Transport Workers were left over till next meeting owing to lateness of the hour.

Shipwrights

At the last meeting of the Shipwrights' Union, it was decided to forward $200 to the striking Laundry Workers. The members of this organization has assessed themselves twenty-five cents per week in order that continued support may be given to the strikers.

CHARLES LESTOR AT REX SUNDAY

Woodsworth Continues at the Broadway Theatre

It is to be noticed that the audience at the Labor Party meetings is now gathering at 7.30 to listen to the organ recital which precedes both meetings. Messrs. Haywood and Watson will play alternately at the Broadway and Rex theatres. Charles Lestor will speak on Sunday evening and J. S. Woodsworth's subject at the Broadway will be "A People's Peace." Mr. Bert Showler will act as chairman at the Rex and Mr. MacDonnell at the Broadway.

The school will meet as usual at 2.30 at Granville Hall on Sunday afternoon. School committee is preparing for the children's social, which is to be held on Friday, 27th, at the same place.

Electrical Workers

At the last meeting of the Electrical Workers last Monday night six new members were initiated and much business was transacted.

W. A. PRITCHARD AT ROYAL, SUNDAY

Propaganda Meetings of the Socialist Party Are Well Attended

That the workers of Vancouver are desirous of learning more about scientific Socialism is evidenced by the crowds which greet the speakers of the party each succeeding Sunday. If you are interested in Socialism you can hear it explained by men who have made a study of the subject for years. That capitalism is doomed, that the workers will be forced at no very distant date to take action, no one who has studied the proposition doubts. To hasten the coming of the co-operative commonwealth is the duty of every worker. The knowledge necessary to enable the working class to act intelligently in the crisis which is inevitable must be gathered by the working class themselves. Wake up!

The doors are opened at 7:30 p. m. and the meeting called to order at 8 o'clock sharp. Following the usual custom, at the conclusion of the speaker's address questions are in order. The platform is open to anyone who wishes to take it either for or against the speaker. Come early and make sure of securing a seat.

Machinist Ladies' Auxiliary.

At the regular meeting of this lodge on December 19th two new members were initiated and quite a busy meeting was held.

The lodge has decided to have a Christmas tree party for the children of the Auxiliary members on Saturday, December 28th, from 4 p. m. till 9 o'clock. Great preparations have already been started to make this a red letter day for the youngsters.

The entertainment will be held in Room 301, Labor Temple, and all Auxiliary members heartily welcome, also their children.

Want Mobbers Punished

Jackson, Mich.—At one of the largest mass meetings held this year trade unionists and other citizens asked federal officials to initiate an investigation of the mobbing of Herbert Crawford, organizer of the Machinists' Union, who was tarred and feathered by a posse led by officers of the state constabulary.

SHIPYARD LABORERS', RIGGERS' AND FASTENERS' UNION
Local 38A-5, I.L.A.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Members of above Union kindly note that

A Special Meeting

will be held in the **Labor Temple** on

SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 21

at 7.30 p.m.

to receive report from Business Agent re situation in **Coughlan's Yard.**

By order,

Maurice A. Phelps,
Financial Secretary.

T. A. BARNARD IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Great War Veterans Chose Well-known Labor Man for High Office

Private F. A. Barnard, a well-known labor man, has been elected president of the New Westminster branch of the Great War Veterans' Association, replacing "Major" F. D. Trapp. It will be remembered Barnard caused quite a stir in political circles last spring by publicly opposing Walter Drinnan, president of the Vancouver branch of the G.W.V.A., on the grounds that Drinnan was chosen by Bowser, therefore was to all intents and purposes a Tory candidate. This action caused Barnard to resign as president of the G.W.V.A., and Major Trapp was chosen to replace him. Barnard's election is taken by his friends as a vindication of his previous actions, the veterans still having confidence in the old war-horse, and it is also significant at this time when people are talking reconstruction, as he is well known to have advanced views, believing in no patch work, but a complete reconstruction of our social and economic system, replacing production for profit by producing to use.

Deep Sea Fishermen

Russel Kearley of the Deep Sea Fishermen has been engaged in organization work at Pender Harbor, where he has been successful in lining up the men engaged in herring fishing from that point. Over 50 members have joined the organization as a result of his efforts. This organization has decided to take in all fishermen, irrespective of the type, and will include salmon and herring fishing; in fact all kinds of fishermen.

Soft Drink Dispensers

The Soft Drink Dispensers are holding their regular meeting on Sunday next at 2.30 p.m. when nominations of officers for the coming year will be made.

Commission on Masters and Mates

The Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the conditions of employment of the masters and mates in the coast and lake services, has resumed its sittings.

Bakers and Soldiers.

The Bakers' Union, Local 179, will be pleased to admit all soldiers belonging to the trade into their organization. They will be admitted to the union for $2.00

Donations to the Sibble Funeral Fund

Any donations to this fund will be acknowledged in these columns. All donations should be sent to The B. C. Federationist:

J. G. Morgan	$5.00
H. Allman	1.00
A. S. Wells	2.00
Dr. W. J. Curry	5.00
Dr. Sanford	2.00
T. B. Miles	2.00
R. E. Anwyl	3.00

Western Federation of Postal Emp.

A special meeting of the local branch will be held in room 403, Labor Temple, on Friday, Dec. 20, at 7:30 p.m. The meeting is called to consider questions to be brought up at the first convention of the organization, to be held at Saskatoon, commencing Feb. 10, 1919, also to elect delegates for same. A referendum vote of the local membership is being taken on the question of affiliating with the B. C. Federation of Labor, and also on the question of affiliating with the Trades and Labor Council as an amalgamated body. These matters are all important, and all members are expected to be present.

Butchers and Meat Cutters

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting on Dec. 17, at which twelve new members were initiated. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, E. H. Wills; vice-president, G. Johnson; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson; recording secretary, F. Lilly. It was decided to take action in regard to the unfair laundries in the near future. The butchers are practically one hundred per cent. now. Everything is progressing to the mutual benefit of both the employer and employee.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY FROM REX MEETING

"Intervention in Russia" Was Last Sunday's Subject

Federated Labor Party May Need a Third Theatre Soon

With the auditorium packed before 8 o'clock, it was evident that the subject was one which was very much in the public mind at present. Referring at the outset to the ultimatum of the British Labor Party—"Hands off Democracy! Hands off Russia!" the speaker, Mr. W. R. Trotter, stated that the British party which today represented the working class interests at the heart of the Empire, had started a cry which would keep on reverberating around the world until all that it meant had been accomplished, and even then would still be heard. The hand which was outstretched today in Britain was so very near to the sceptre that all the pirates of the past and the present were shivering at the possibilities of the immediate future.

The workers the world over were of the same mind in regard to the attempted violation of Russia's new-found freedom by the armies of powers which had declared all through the past four years that they were "fighting for democracy." The immediate future would reveal the sordid hollowness of such pretensions unless there were an immediate withdrawal of all the invading forces and Russia were allowed that self-determination which had been so much "mouthed" and so recently.

Quoting from happenings in Russia, which did not find their way into the subsidized press, the speaker dealt with the constitution and aims of the real Russian government, in contrast to the spurious creations of vested interests, and capitalistic exploiters, which had been termed "governments," and which had sprung up all over the Russian domain where there was sufficient outside force to overawe the real Russian people for the time being. Even these "mock parliaments" had been subject to internal upheavals, and were a standing joke among those who followed the Russian situation as closely as was possible. The referring of the Russian government (when they approached the Allies re an armistice, which should include all warring peoples) to the pantomime at "Omsk," was no more amusing than the Ukraine situation where the press apparently had themselves lost track of the changes in alleged governments and had recently referred to the overthrow of a Bolsheviki government there, when as a matter of fact, there never had been any such party in power in the Ukraine.

The lack of any announcement of the aims of the enemies of democracy now invading Russia, taken together with the evidence of the workings of commercial and capitalistic interests in the provinces of Russia so invaded, was used by the speaker to point to a possible reason for the continuance of organized bloodshed in Europe after the war with Germany was over.

The attitude of the Bolsheviki government to the Czecho-Slovaks, and the turning around of those people, backed by the Allied forces upon the Russians, who had tried to assist them, was also dealt with.

The public had been informed that the expedition was for the benefit of the Russians. That might be true, but for whihc Russians? There had been a number of them staying at the Hotel Vancouver, and they could be found in "society" in most of our big cities. But from the point of view of those who had freed Russia, these people had left the country for the country's good. If they returned with the assistance of Allied bayonets, it would not be democracy that would reign in Russia, but a continuance of the orgy of capitalistic anarchy, which had disgraced what was known as present day civilization.

The speaker quoted a number of writers who had experience of the Russian revolution ,and could speak disinterestedly of what had taken place, and who had nothing but commendation for what the Bolsheviki government had accomplished, in spite of terrible opposition and innumerable counter-revolutionary plots backed from questionable sources outside of Russia.

CAULKER KILLED AT COQUITLAM

Struck by Falling Tank Just as He Was Leaving the Ship.

A caulker named Frazer was instantly killed on Thursday morning at the Pacific Construction Company shipbuilding yards, Coquitlam. The accident occurred at 11.30 a.m. The deceased was leaving the ship at that time to go to the caulking shed to spin oakum. At the time a large tank was being hoisted by a derrick, and to all appearances the tank was properly slung, but for some reason unknown, it tipped and overturned as it was being hoisted, and fell, striking Fraser and instantly killing him. The injuries were so dreadful that those that saw the accident state that he was smashed to pulp.

Bro. Frazer leaves a wife and young family to mourn his loss. The Shipwrights were to have held a smoking concert last night but owing to the death, and in respect to Bro. Frazer, this was postponed.

TRADES COUNCIL TO HOLD PROTEST MEETING

Censorship and Allied Intervention in Russia Will Be the Subject.

Coughlan Strike is Fully Discussed by the Council.

When President Winch took the chair at last night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council there was a record attendance of delegates. The matters that raised the most discussion were the report of the auditors, which had been deferred for some time, owing to the desire of the committee to obtain information as to the Labor Temple situation, and the Coughlan strike. In order to present the report of the auditors, President Winch called on Delegate Cotterill to take the chair. He commenced his report with the statement that the committee was not in a position to make the report as desired, owing to the fact that the committee had met unexpected obstructions. He reported that a letter had been received from the receiver for the temple, stating that he could not give the accounts as wished for by the president of the council.

Delegate McVety stated that the statement asked for by the committee was not the one that the council had asked for, and that the statement for the building was a different one to a statement of the affairs of the company. He also stated that as soon as the report of the auditors was received the council would be put in possession of it.

Delegate Winch pointed out that an up-to-date statement as to the company and the operation of the building was the one asked for.

Delegate Kavanagh said that the committee had evidently fallen foul of a technicality, but what the committee wanted was a statement as to the operation of the building, so that they could determine as to whether it was wise for the workers to put any further money into it. Considerable discussion took place on the question, in which many delegates took part, some of the delegates taking the stand that sufficient interest had not been taken in the building by the organized workers. To this Delegate Winch asked if this was not due to the position the company was in.

Delegate McVety promised that as soon as the auditors' report was complete full information would be given the council, this statement being in reply to a question by Delegate Youngash.

Delegate Smith moved that the directors of the company, representing the Trades Council, be instructed to give the committee all the information required.

The report was received as a report of progress, and the committee instructed to continue and to secure legal advice if necessary.

Business Agent's Report.

Business Agent Midgley reported as to his activities during the past two weeks, outlining his efforts in the organization of the loggers and his efforts on behalf of the civic employees, who had received an increase of $15 per month. He also reported on the Coughlan strike. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Ridington, representing the B. C. Labraries Association, addressed the council on the question of public libraries. He stated that he appreciated the opportunity of addressing the council on what he considered a most important question, stating that the library situation in this province was regrettable, and that there were only five public libraries in the province. Stating that the destinies of the nations were now in the hands of democracies, that there was no better method of gaining knowledge than through books. He outlined the draft act which had been drawn up by the library association, which was intended to provide labraries in the settled districts and to provide travelling libraries for those that resided in the sparsely populated districts. Speaking of the libraries now in existence, he stated that the one at New Westminster was one that was brought there in the year 1868 by the Royal Engineers, and which had been added to since that date, but was totally inadequate. He pointed out that the proposed act would provide for libraries at a very low cost to the taxpayers, and that the cost of administering the travelling libraries would be borne by the provincial government. In concluding his address he appealed for the co-operation of organized labor. The president stated that the matter would be fully discussed at a later date, and he also thanked Mr. Ridington for his address.

Reports of Committees.

Delegate Hardy reported on his attendance at the meetings of the Proportional Representation League, and stated that Ald. Kirk and Ald. Woodside had been instrumental in preventing the system being adopted or a plebiscite being taken in so far as Vancouver was concerned. Delegate Harrison reported that he had attended the Child Welfare League, and that at the convention recently held the question of the Boys' Industrial School was dealt with. The proposal of the Industrial Education Committee to start a forum in the O'Brien Hall was defeated, and the committee was authorized to secure speakers for any union that desired to be addressed on industrial subjects.

Coughlan Strike.

The matter of the Coughlan strike was explained to the council by Delegates Alexander and Cummings, who gave a full resume of the situation, as reported in another column in this issue. Considerable discussion took place on this matter, and many delegates pointed out the necessity of

(Continued on page 7)

Christmas!
---and afterward

YOU will feel like going back to the job in a new suit of work-clothes, after Christmas. And you chaps of the labor world who have done so much deserve to have new overalls and work shirts.

JUST clip this advertisement and leave it lying around where your friends can see it. They'll get the idea and buy you some overalls.

Be sure you specify TWIN BUTE Overalls.

Jas. Thomson & Sons, Ltd.
MAKERS

OUR GIGANTIC CHRISTMAS SALE

—will save you money in the buying of useful and appreciative Christmas Gifts for men. Give useful gifts.

EVERYTHING REDUCED

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

TRADE UPSTAIRS AND SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

ARNOLD & QUIGLEY
"The Store that's always busy"
546 Granville St. 546.
IN OUR NO EXTRA RENT UPSTAIRS CLOTHES SHOP

A. S. U. B. CARPENTERS ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Victoria Carpenters Favor Joining Up Forces for Future Activities.

A large quantity of business was dealt with at the bi-monthly meeting of above local on Thursday evening, December 12, Brother J. Stevenson in the chair.

The question of repudiating the Robertson agreement was voted upon, the result being a large majority (117 to 2) in favor of non-repudiation, as it was considered the organization had nothing to gain by upsetting the existing agreement. A delegation consisting of Rev. William Stevenson and J. Dukers was given the floor to address the meeting on the aims and objects of the Federated Labor Party.

A resolution by A. Watchman as follows was introduced: "That to consolidate our forces and our economic strength, by eliminating all separate councils, as suggested by General President Hutcheson in The Carpenter, and the formation of one district council of carpenters, to conduct the business of all locals of the U. B. in each district." Unanimously carried.

Election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows: President, Bro. H. Starkey; vice-pres., Bro. Belton; secretary, J. Ley; treasurer, Bro. B. Simmons; auditors, Bros. J. Skelton, H. Oliver and T. Burtholme; doorkeeper, Bro. J. Skelton; check steward, Bro. Townsend; branch committee, Bros. A. Cocks, Skelton, Burtholme, Ham and Ellis; branch referee, Bro. N. Nicholson.

Curfew Won't Ring.

New York.—The curfew bell won't ring in this town because Mayor Hylan has vetoed an ordinance to make children keep off the streets after 9 p. m. or be incarcerated in the village lockup. The mayor showed that if children under 16 years of age were found standing on the street near their own home on a hot summer evening after the proscribed hour they would be taken in charge by a policeman.

Unionists Start Store.

Racine, Wis.—Organized garment workers have started a store where they are employed.

A REAL CHRISTMAS TREAT

Old Santa Claus is bringing a real treat to Vancouver on Christmas week, for the grown-up boys and girls as well as the little folks, and Mother Carey and her chickens will dispense presents of joy to every one who attends the Empress Theatre on that eventful occasion. Over two million copies of the beautiful story of "Mother Carey's Chickens" have been sold in the last year and a half, which is probably responsible for the widespread popularity of the play. It was written by Kate Douglas Wiggins, who wrote "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and a number of the other real classics of American literature. Marie Baker, who is loved by every one of those wonderful mother parts, will be starred as "Mother Carey," which is a far greater stage character than "Mrs. Wiggs," "Aunt Mary" in the "Rejuvenation," or the part Miss Baker played in the beautiful drama called "Mother," which in itself is an assurance of a delightful performance. Margaret Marriott will play the part of Nancy, while Edythe Elliott will play Kathleen, a girl of twelve, and will also do a specialty. Patricia Salmon will appear as Gilbert Carey and will also be heard in a specialty. Little Edythe Royal will be seen in a great child part. ***

SLATER'S
QUALITY SERVICE

Griffin's Not-a-Seed, at.....15c
Not-a-Seed Raisins.....2 lbs. 35c
Locana Seeded Raisins, 15-oz pkt. for 15c
Cleaned Currants, lb. 30c
Shelled Almonds, lb. 70c
Shelled Walnuts, lb. 70c
Lemon and Orange Peel, lb. 40c
Mince Meat, 2 lbs. for 25c
Hazel Nuts, lb. 30c
Walnuts, lb. 30c
Almonds .....2 lbs. for 55c
Malkin's Tea 55c
Slater's Red Label Tea 45c
Slater's Red Label Coffee.....40c
Sunlight Soap.....4 for 25c
Royal Crown Soap.....6 for 25c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Small Pieces Bacon, 2 to 3 lbs. Regular 41 1-2c. Saturday only 38 1-2c
BIG SPECIAL
Picnic Hams. Regular 31 1-2c. Saturday only 28 1-2c

Sardines .....3 for 25c
Clark's Pork and Beans..3 for 25c
Aunt Dinah's Molasses, 5-lb. tins for 55c

B. C. Catsup 25c
Sliced Bacon, lb. 45c
Sliced Bacon, lb. 50c
Ayrshire Bacon, lb. 50c
Sliced Roll Bacon, lb. 40c

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!
Alberta Storage Eggs, doz...60c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, doz.....65c

Compound Lard .....2 lbs. 55c
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Alberta Special Butter 3 lbs. $1.60
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Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

The Issue

The editor of The B. C. Federationist—Comrade: After months of armed efforts, the armies of the Allies operating in Siberia and in Northern Russia have not been able to subdue the Russian proletariat. The proletariats of Central Europe have done away with the two kaisers and the verious kings and princes that ruled the Teutonic countries, and are about to do away with the traitors that, in the name of state socialism, have taken control of the public affairs in Germany. What happened in Russia at the time of the Korensky dictatorship in about to happen in Germany, where with men like Liebknecht and women like Rosa Luxenburg, the workers, I hope, will be able to proclaim the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialize the means of production and distribution.

We are at the eve of great changes in human society, and if the revolution that began in Russia will conquer the Teutonic countries, it will spread to the Latin and Anglo-Saxon countries unless the workers of England, Italy and France will support their rulers in suppressing their comrades of Russia and Germany. Only a few voices of protest, here and there, have been heard against the Allied expedition in Russia, but will the workers of Western Europe become so blinded with the victories of the master class that they can't see the light at their very door? A year ago the German workers could have saved the day for the social revolution, but led by the generals of the kaiser and supported by the imperialistic doctrines of the majority Socialists, suppressed the proletarians of Ukraine and Finland, and imposed upon the soviets of revolutionary Russia a capitalistic peace. Will the workers of England, Italy and France make the same mistake, by letting their false leaders lead them to suppress the proletarians of Central Europe? Certainly the Allied governments and that of the United States are willing to help the German bourgeoise, their enemies of yesterday, drown in the blood of the workers of Germany and Austria the rising revolution. But will the workers of these countries second their criminal attempts? Let us hope that they will respond with the organization of soviets in Great Britain, Italy and France to any order for invading any Socialist republic in Central Europe.

While in Europe history is being changed, while the European proletariat is at the eve of accomplishing the historical mission of our class, what are we going to do in this North American continent? Mazzini said to the workers: "You will be before long free producers in a free association of brothers, if you only want it." Do we, the slaves of modern society, the pariahs of the world, want to be crushed under the iron heel of a greedy and conscienceless class, or do we want to be free producers as the great democrat of the nineteenth century prophesied? It is up to us; the historical moment is in our favor, but if we fail to understand it and act accordingly capitalism will be once more the victor, and the emancipation of the workers will remain for years yet a hope for the Socialist, a dream for the thinker and a reason for the philosopher.

Very little is to be expected from the labor leaders across the line; but if the workers of Canada will do something the American proletariat may fall in line.

The problem of the hour, to my understanding, is the closer union of the proletarian forces, and the returned soldiers being, in the great majority, part and parcel of the proletariat, they should be invited by organized labor to a joint conference for the purpose of organizing our forces for any emergency. There is going to be a conference of Western labor in the near future. I think that this problem should be one of the items of the meeting.

Let the Marxian words ring in our ears as never before: "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains and you have a world to gain."

Yours for ours,

ROMEO ALBO.

The Bng League of Nations

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—This bug has been buzzing around our ears for some considerable time. It is not President Wilson's invention by any means. He, perhaps, is one of the most prominent advocaters and advocates, with others as enthusiastic but not so prominent in the press, who now seem at a loss how to float the scheme successfully. These great statesmen now see the folly of the scheme, the practice of which is an utter impossibility. An impossibility because of the nature of society's basis. Labor has followed the press closely these last four years. It has educated itself tremendously, and the principles adopted in the conference in France, which form in the main the basis of future society, are similar in character to the basis of society previous to the European war which broke out in 1914. The only difference is, the principles are adapted to conditions forced upon society through the international character of its needs. Markets are now expressed in the singular sense; they have evolved into a world market. Capitalists in fact do not function any more; it is capitalism. Nations exist only in form, in fact society is one international whole. There are, however, two classes, the master and the slave class.

Although there exists a master class, called capitalists, a class which controls the destiny of society by virtue of its little deeds of ownership, it cannot be said as in years past that so and so owns a share in this or that concern. His capital counts, and not the man. His shares count, and not his ability. In fact, the business, not his business interests, is out of his control; causes outside of the owner's control determine his dividend. He invests to the best of his ability or knowledge, or through the influence of expert advisers. These experts are as a rule workers of a high order, so high, as a rule, they themselves fail to recognize the awful fact. These economic lessons are assimilated by a working class which is fast becoming imbued with class-conscious ideas. The proletarian class has learned more during the past four years than they did for a decade prior to 1914. This knowledge has been forced upon society through conditions, and the practical use of it can only be carried out by the working class. However, the capitalist class thought it could use it, and at the same time carry on the exploitation of labor power. They talk about forming an international "democracy" entitled "A League of Nations." Each country to be mutually interested. An injury to one is an injury to all. Freedom of commerce a safeguard or prevention of such a catastrophe as that which started in 1914. But now they realize they took too big a bite.

Mutual protection and freedom of trade, even amongst the master class, will not work out in practice. Each country has its problems. Each country varies more or less in degrees of development. Some are handicapped in one way, some in another, and all are interested in a market. The tendency of machine production is to cheapen commodities, but there are factors in each country which either help or hinder this machine-made ideal from becoming a reality. Canada for instance has great natural resources in minerals, timber, agriculture, lands and fishing pools. She has, however, a great drawback relative to the world market. I refer to her undeveloped transportation facilities. This is not her only drawback. She lacks in modern machinery, and is therefore forced to use out-of-date methods. Her population is small and her chief industry agriculture. These conditions tend to raise the cost of production. Being a neighbor of a more advanced country, she has been forced to raise a tariff wall. This is the direct outcome of nationality, or the flag significance. The tariff business has the opposite effect on the other side of the wall. The commodity producers must produce for less. It tends to swell the pile of commodities upon the local market, thus cheapening them, the supply being greater than the demand. Although the United States is developed to a greater extent than Canada, still it is somewhat in the same category. The eastern states are developed extensively, and its transportation facilities up to date. With the exception of a few live centres the West is still undeveloped. These conditions have an influence on the cost of production, and compared with some countries labor power is still high-priced. This fact will tell to their disadvantage in the world market.

England, which is a network of railways and is a vast centre of industry, will find a handicap in its high-priced labor power. Japan can produce much cheaper. China can do similarly. These two countries with the aid of modern machinery can force the western world down to their standard of living. This, of course, provided capitalism can live long enough.

A league of nations involves all these possibilities, the development of which must work injury upon the less advantageously situated countries. The fixing of prices of commodities under production for profit is an impossibility. If this could be done the problem would apparently be solved. I say apparently, only because if prices were fixed they counld only be expressed by the amount of socially necessary labor time expended in the production of commodities. The adjustment of prices so much talked about is included in that term, socially necessary. The fixed price, when adjusted, becomes a fluctuating price and society finds itself in the same mud hole as before the fixed price idea was formulated. There is no way out of the commodity difficulty. Supply and demand will continue to fix prices. The supply of labor power being greater in one country than in another, coupled with the help of machinery in production, will destroy the market for the less fortunate. With every country bound together to keep the peace, what will some of them do when the market is closed against them? A nation cannot live capitalistically without a market. These problems have forced the world's great men to reconsider the league of nations and in the Vancouver Sun of December 3, 1918, three big items of the democratic programme are sidetracked: "1, League of Nations; 2, Freedom of Seas, and 3, Daylight Diplomacy." These items may be left over for future discussion. The remainder of the programme is strictly based uopn the policy of the state, the idea being to continue the capitalist system of society. There is nothing of vital importance to the wage worker except perhaps to maintain them as such. The chief and only idea, as far as I can see, the programme to be considered at the peace conference is based on private property.

If the "eLague of Nations, Freedom of Seas and Daylight Diplomacy" is left out of the immediate programme, it is done for economic reasons. It is diametrically in opposition to the general idea of democracy. It simply means capitalism has conflicting interests within itself. A league of nations is very unpractical within a society producing commodities for sale, exchange or profit. This because of the varied differences within the several countries.

Freedom of the seas under commodity production would favor those countries where the cheapest labor power is used. Therefore the present developed countries seek to maintain their position in a world market by reserving the right of policing the seas by capitalistic interests. Daylight diplomacy, if adopted, will weaken the strong ark of capitalism in proportion to the knowledge possessed by the common people. The slave of old was ignorant in reading and writing, and the diplomacy carried out in those days was very raw. However, towards the end of feudalism, diplomacy began to grow more refined, more secret. This tendency has continued to grow, until today it is a fine art. It is more necessary today than ever, not because the necessity is founded upon reason, but because it is one of the most potent weapons the political world possesses. With the workers becoming more intelligent, the policy of darkened diplomacy becomes more and more a necessity. However, it rests with the proletariat whether we shall have secret or daylight diplomacy. What have the workers of the world to keep secret from each other? Absolutely nothing.

Democracy with these three items lacking is a very limping one and may as well be called by its proper name, capitalism. My reason for pointing this out can be found in the Vancouver Daily Sun of December 3rd on the front page.

Again, in the Sun of December 5th, I see that David Lloyd George is opposed by Austin Harrison as a candidate for parliament. The latter contests on the strength of a "League of Nations" platform. From this I gather fresh circumstantial evidence that the four aces shown in the Sun of December 6th have discarded the league of nations idea. I am no card sharper, so will not bet even on so good a hand as is shown in the Sun. It remains to be seen whether the aces are better than the deuces. The lowest card is the two-spot, and it is not of much account against a one-spot of the same kind. But if the lowest state within society intelligently applies itself at the polling both, the aces of society will have no show whatever.

Workers, lose not your heads over these issues placarded by capitalists. Convert the phrase "League of Nations" into international commonwealth, "Freedom of Seas" into "World Freedom," "Daylight Diplomacy" will look after itself.

Yours for democracy,

WILL BAYLISS.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—Will you kindly publish the following in the interests of the province? Some weeks ago I wrote to the Sun concerning the need for cheaper powder as an essential to the prosperity of the province, also the acquiring of surplus stock not needed in Europe; and advocated the manufacturing of it by the government, but for some reason my letter was ignored, so I must try again.

To begin with, I am right up against the "back to the land" problem, and I am glad to say I am making good although still in need of cheap powder.

I began farming (or land clearing, as that comes first) as the majority of land settlers begin, that is with very small capital, so I had the land to clear. The moneyed man starting in looks for cleared land and gets it at the expense of the broken-hearted poor settler who has failed. The real problem is "how to keep people on the land" when you get them there, as 50 per cent. or more drift back to city life again.

What a tale the provincial assessor could tell, a tale of hardships and blighted hopes, of men struggling against the well nigh impossible under present conditions; growing between the stumps is unsatisfactory; the only way is for cheaper powder to remove the stumps, make the government road and all kinds of development work.

I believe it should be made by the government and distributed at cost.

The present manufacturers should not stand in the way of greater progress, and powder at a prohibitive price is a bar to progress. The welfare of the province must come before the limited company or the individual.

Greater help should be also given farmers in need of it by enlarging the scope of the credits board. I hope and trust those looking for help are more fortunate than I was two years ago. I applied for a loan, was asked to send five dollars for appraisal fee, given every hope by appraiser; after waiting some months application refused, for what reason I could not learn. I needed help then a little more, as I was five dollars worse off. It is reasonable to assume that if I can make good without it I could with it.

It is quite time to commence reconstruction, and it should not be necessary to wait until the returned soldiers and labor unions force the hand of the government. I think the successful operating of either powder works, state railways, or even the fight of the labor unions for better conditions will depend largely if not wholly on the lesson learned in the winning of the war, viz.: supreme control or responsible heads always, providing they are the right kind of heads. I am, yours truly,

SAMUEL LIGGINS.

Canada's Debt

Editor B. C. Federationist: It is such a novelty to Canada to owe a billion or two that we Canadians may as well try to realize what it means to us, and what effect it is going to have on ourselves and descendants.

We borrow it under the stress of war, getting really very little for our money for prices were almost at the famine point. We are to repay the principal and interest in times of peace, when all hope and believe that prices will have reverted to almost if not quite their former level.

The prices will have fallen, but not the rate of interest therefore our debt measured in what or farm produce, the only sensible way of estimating it will have doubled; or if we succeed in growing the enormous amount of produce that we are planning to provide, it may be trebled.

Most of the money is owed by Canada to Canadians, and at present the bonds are widely scattered. Before long the bulk of these bonds will gravitate into the hands of a comparative few, sickness ,misfortune, generosity, carelessness will bring them into the market, and the prudent and crafty will mop them up, for they will be "very desirable," "gilt-edged."

We shall have produced a new crop of capitalists, financiers, "superior people," too dignified to work, and we shall turn over to them a tribute equal probably to one hundred millions of bushels of Canada's best wheat free of taxes.

But these gentlemen will be Canadians, and they will live in Canada, you will exclaim? We shall surely have the satisfaction of seeing them and their followers devouring our substance in riotous living, and possibly gleaning a few crumbs from under their tables But not so dear friends. If the example of the famous prodigal is any warning, he went to a far country, and our prodigals will leave us the blizzards and dust and mosquitoes.

Now this is what is going to happen, and it is not pleasant to contemplate. In fact, it is going to be one of the greatest disasters that can befall a nation. Are we helpless before this danger? Have we helped Germany to get rid of its "military caste" only to raise up a monstrous swarm of parasites feeding on ourselves?

I believe that on the way we handle this question, the success or failure of the Canadian nation will turn. As our country was in danger, we adopted conscription by an overwhelming vote, sending our men, rich or poor, to the trenches to face death, mud and disease. Let us realize that our country still is in danger. Have the courage to make our legislators conscript our citizens, rich and poor alike, to their fair share of the country's work, and allow no one in Canada to be a shirker even if he or she has a million invested in bonds, or owns acres of land in the heart of Toronto or Montreal. We have failed in our much talked "conscription of wealth," but we succeeded in our conscription of men. Let us learn the lesson and instead of wasting time trying to conscript wealth, take the simple and effective plan of conscripting ourselves. Oh, but we have promised to pay this interest and principal? many will exclaim. Well, pay it, but do not let the bondholder presume to think that his having such money in his pocket is any excuse for his neglecting to do some really useful work, and work of the nature that the country directs him to do. It will be in the interest of the country to find each person work that is both useful and congenial, just as it was in the interest of the army to find out the sort of job each man was fitted for, and not put big fat men in aeroplanes, or slight, delicate men to handle big guns. It will also be in the interest of the country to see that the work is done under the best conditions. Fortunately, it will not be necessary to put any one in a filthy trench any longer. "Why, it won't be any advantage to be rich, if you have to work just like a poor person?" I think I hear others saying—and I hasten to agree with them—it would be a positive downright nuisance and a rich man would soon have no more use for his old bonds and tiltle deeds than the Kaiser has for his crown. And strange to say, there need be no such thing in all Canada as a poor person, for if each did his fair share, all would have plenty or to supply any reasonable needs.

Give me neither riches or poverty, has been recognized as one of the most sensible prayers ever uttered. Why should we not try to be sensible and honest, just for a change. Christ taught us to pray for "our daily bread," and we should actually begin to pray that prayer when we did our daily task, and did not trust to our scheming and swindling to get some other fellow to do our dirty work.

Canadians, it is up to you. If my arguments are unsound, expose them; if my idea is useless, show it up, or suggest a better.

J. C. HARRIS.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CORNER

The Story of a Piece of Coal.

(By J. S. Woodsworth)

A piece of coal is so common that we do not often think of the wonderful story it could tell us. As a matter of fact, "King Coal" has quite aristocratic connections. Chemists tell us he belongs to the Carbon Family and is first cousin to the Diamonds—that is why he is sometimes called a black diamond.

Many millions of years ago, the scientists tell us, this country was covered by great tropical forests. Even in Alaska you know the miners when digging in the frozen ground sometimes find the skeletons of mammoths by the side of which the African elephants would walk like pigmies. These great forests flourished for a long time.

Then something happened. We are not sure just what. The earth perhaps was tiped a little and this country became very cold. Great glaciers covered mountains and valleys. I have seen huge boulders that must have been carried hundreds of miles on the backs of glaciers, and great potholes ground out of the solid rock. Well, the great forests and vegetable deposits were covered by the glaciers, and the soil they carried down. Under the pressure chemical changes took place, and the wood was changed to coal.

Someone has called coal "condensed sunlight." This is not merely a poetical fancy but is almost scientifically true. Long ages ago when the sun shone down on the earth and there was no man to enjoy it, the light and heat were not lost. The little leaves stretched themselves out and drank in the sunshine and stored it up in their tiny cells like a bee stores up honey. Then, as you know, these wood cells were transmutated to coal.

When we burn the coal in our grates on a winter's night and enjoy its warmth and brightness we are in reality setting free the condensed sunlight that was stored up by the leaves so many ligns of years ago.

At last man came to live on the earth and after a long time discovered the use of fire. It was a wonderful discovery and helped him much to become civilized. According to an old fable Prometheus stole the fire from Heaven and was punished for his daring by being chained to a rock and having his vitals plucked out by a vulture!

Not so very long ago men learned the use of coal. One day when a man was tramping across this Western country he stumbled on an outcropping seam of coal. You might have thought that he would have rushed back to his friends to tell the glad news, and there would have been great rejoicing. Here was "condensed sunlight" enough to last thousands of people for many winters.

But no, in those dark ages every man tried to get hold of the good things for himself and force other people to pay him tribute. So the man who had found the coal went to one of the big "exploiters," as they were called, and because he was poor and hungry he sold his secret for enough food to keep him for a few months. Then the exploiter went to his friends who controlled the affairs of the copntry and they gave him the "right" to the coal mine.

So the exploiter dug a hole in the ground—straddled the hole like a Colossus and cried, "This is my mine." So the people who needed "condensed sunlight" had to go and pay him whatever price he asked for his coal.

"His coal!" Just fancy this little man who was born yesterday claiming the coal beds which it had taken millions of years to create. Just fancy him solemnly asserting that he had "a right" to keep the people from the coal because he had given the man who found it a few meal-tickets or had some papers from his friends, "the government." And the people meekly submitted!

I said this took place in the dark ages. But really this took place in our own time.

In British Columbia, and indeed all over Canada, we have allowed a few exploiters to claim the coal mines and copper mines and all the other minerals. Only a few days ago a valuable mineral deposit was found in Saskatchewan. The whole bed of a lake was ready to be bottled up. The papers told us that immediately the Mackenzie & Mann interests were after the "find." Isn't it a stupid way of doing things.

So the great timber limits have been given to a few great companies. Did they make the trees grow? Do they own the land? Do they give the profits of the timber to the people? No they skim the cream—take off what they want and leave an awful mess for the settler to clear up or a fire gets in and it will take the people hundreds of years of trouble and expense to grow the forests again.

It is the same thing with the water powers. On our rivers there is power enough to run all our machinery and do most of our housework, but a few men are keeping the people from using this power or charging them so much for its use that they try to get along without.

The land is much the same. Within reach of the railroads in Western Canada there are 30,000,000 acres of idle land held by speculators, and yet many of us cannot even own an acre. We have to pay a high price for a bit of ground two feet by six into which they can put our body! The only place it's easy to get a free grave is in France!

Why should the natural resources of a country be given to a few? Surely "God made the land for the people." One day—soon, we hope—the people will claim the land and mines and other treasures which have been kept from them.

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Local New Laid Eggs—Guaranteed. Per dozen 75c
Finest Canadian Cheese, lb. 30c
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Preserved Ginger, per lb. 50c
Kennedy's Port Wine, quart 85c
Fine Old English Plum Pudding—Reg. 60c size for 40c
Sun Maid Seedless Raisins—2 pkgs..25c
Empress Spices—3 tins for 25c
Flavoring Extracts, 2 bottles.....25c
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Blue Ribbon, Malkin's Best, lb.....55c
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Fine assortment, $4.50 up.

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MINERS PROTEST THE CONTINUED CENSORSHIP

Miners Wish to Elect Commissioner From Their Own Ranks.

The following resolution was passed at the regular meeting of Carbondale, Alberta, Local Union, United Mine Workers, held December 1st:

"Resolved, that we circularize all locals in District 18, asking them to petition the government, through the district officers, that the press censorship be abolished, and the ban lifted from all books, pamphlets and other publications; also that we demand the immediate release of all political prisoners who are now in jail for their refusal to comply with the orders-in-council enforced while Canada was at war.

"Resolved also, that as J. O. Jones, in our opinion, got his appointment on the board of commissioners through political pull, therefore we demand that he be removed and a practical miner put in his place, who should be elected by the miners of this district."

Want 44-Hour Week.

New York.—The International Fur Workers' Union asks for an eight-hour day and half a day on Saturday.

The Fur Worker, official magazine of this organization, says:

"A 44-hour working week is no new issue with the furriers. Two years ago, before the present agreement was signed, our members expressed the wish that the union shall make it its business to agitate for a 44-hour week and exert every effort to have it established in the fur industry."

Strike to Enforce Rights.

St. Paul, Minn.—Employees of the White Enamel Refrigerator Co. have suspended work to enforce their right to join a trade union.

Firemen Organize.

North Platte, Neb.—Stationary firemen at this place have organized and affiliated with the trade union movement.

OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

TENTH YEAR. No. 51 TWELVE PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1918 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

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Opens December 30th, 1918

Enroll Early and make up for lost time.
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—Before deciding we would like you to see our Exclusive Styles. Select a "Blake" hat from our big new stock. We have a style to suit every face. The quality is the highest—but the price is the least. It costs but $3.50.

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Corner Granville and Davie Streets.
Corner Granville and Seventh Avenue West.
1050 Commercial Drive.
Corner Seventeenth Avenue and Main Street.
2016 Yew Street.
Corner Eighth Avenue and Main Street.
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One dollar opens an account, on which interes is paid half-yearly at current rates.

THOS. PEACOCK, Manager Vancouver Branch
C. W. FRAZER, Vancouver, Supervisor for B.C.

LABOR'S ANSWER TO THE RULING CLASS CAMPAIGN OF VILLIFICATION

While Unheard of Profits were being made, Labor attempted to Uphold the Standard of Living, and to Defeat Kaiserism at Home

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT of the war in August, 1914, the press of this country has carried on a campaign of slander and villification of the working class movement of this country. There has been nothing attempted, or any steps taken by organized labor, either to improve the conditions, or to bring wages up to the point where they would be in keeping with the ever-increasing cost of living, that has been the occasion for fresh slander and villification. Every step taken to make conditions such as would maintain the standard of living, has been met by the organizations effected being accused of being led by pro-Germans, or that the actions of the organization has been influenced by alien enemies or that German money has been the cause of the actions of the officers of the organizations concerned. This systematic campaign has been carried on by the press that has supported the actions of the employing class, which with lip patriotism has given everything, and which if its utterances are given credit, is the only patriotic section of the community that had the welfare of the people at heart. No other action can, however, be expected from a press that is owned and controlled by the ruling class of any country. This campaign has been carried on for the purpose of creating a diversion between the various sections of the working class. The main object being to bring about a cleavage between the soldiers and the industrial workers. How well this worked in the Dominion elections of 1917 can be seen by any one that is not blindly prejudiced, and deceived by the press fabrications.

From the commencement of the manufacture of munitions the trouble started. Labor was never able to get any satisfaction as to the wages or conditions in the factories that were engaged in the production of shells, and when shipbuilding started in this province, the same conditions applied. The members of the organizations engaged in the manufacture of shells had constant trouble. They appealed to the governent for redress. They were informed that the government had nothing to do with the matter, and that they would have to appeal to the Imperial Munitions Board in the Old Country. This was done, and they were in turn informed that they must take it up with the government of this country. This went on for a considerable time, and in some instances belated action was taken by the government. In one case, the conditions in the factory that was turning out shells were so bad, that Mr. J. D. McNiven, who was at the time fair wage officer for the Dominion government, recommended that the contract whch this firm had for the manufacture of shells, should be cancelled, and this was done. Yet all the time this trouble was going on, the labor organizations were condemned by the press as being disloyal and pro-German, and many other things. Now what was the position of the lip patriots, the patriots that were drawing undreamed of profits, who were gouging the government for every last cent that could be gained? One manufacturer that had a strike on his hands, admitted to the writer, that out of his first contract, he made sufficient to pay for the cost of the machinery he installed in order to manufacture shells, which was $35,000, and then made above that amount a profit on the first order of 15 per cent. over and above the cost of the machinery, and he was only a small contractor. These conditions prevailed all over the country, the government paying for shells any price from $2.50 to $5.00 per shell, and from investigation, it was found that the cost of production did not go over the sum of $1.25, in the one case, and $2.50 in the other. These are the patriots that have been accusing the workers of being profiteers, and being led by pro-Germans and what not. These are the people that were responsible for the men going overseas with rifles that they had to throw away as being useless, and when faced by the enemy, in many cases with tears in their eyes, and curses on their lips, the men threw away the useless Ross rifles and grabbed anything that they could lay their hands on in order to defend themselves. These are the type of patriots that have accused labor of being the tool of Germany, who, like the head of the Munitions Board, made thousands out of waterlogged bacon supplied to the boys over there, who at every turn villified labor for trying to maintain the standard of living so that the conditions would not be any worse when the boys came back to that which they were when they left. This very briefly is the case for the men and women engaged in the production of munitions, but the story to be told in all its fullness, with all the details of the employing class rottenness, and its fabulous profits, would take more space than the entire number of columns in this issue.

Shipbuilding

At the commencement of the shipbuilding programme of the I. M. B. on this coast the usual cry of a shortage of labor was sent out. Men were brought here from the province of Quebec and other eastern points. Had there really been a shortage of labor on the coast, this would not have been opposed by labor. But the fact of the matter was that there were numbers of unemployed here at the time. When the men were brought from the east, labor waited upon the I. M. B. in Victoria and put the situation before Mr. Butchart and his associates. The case was so apparent after the men's side of the case had been presented, that the importation of men was stopped. The easterners, however, were brought here on contract, and an attempt was made to increase the hours of labor per day. Naturally this was resented by labor here, and the organizations lined up to prevent anything of this kind being brought about. Now labor has been accused of impeding the production of ships. Let us examine the facts. When the shipbuilding programme was started, a deputation of officers of labor organizations representing the trades concerned in the shipbuilding industry, waited upon the I. M. B. and offered the services of the different organizations in providing labor. The writer was one of that deputation. The deputation asked that if the men were needed that the organizations be informed. On behalf of the organizations the deputation promised that they would then secure them from whatever source was necessary if they could not be found in the district. These men knew that the organizations had the necessary machinery to secure labor, and could get it at the shortest possible notice, and that by dealing with the organizations there would be the least possible friction. What, however, was the attitude of the I. M. B.? Not a single man was secured from the organizations. Every move that was made by the I. M. B. was calculated to cause friction. Men that were in any way prominent in the organized labor movement were compelled to walk the streets, while men were brought in from the United States and other points, to the detriment of those residing in the district. The organizations did not have the same troubles with some of the private employers, and not only did the men feel the imbecility of the policy of the I. M. B., but those in charge of the yards were sick and tired of the mix-up that was ever present through the antics of this aggregation. The shipyards of the province were filled; insofar as the administrative positions were concerned, by political appointees and friends of those higher up, and whose incompetence cost the nation thousands of dollars and much time in the construction of ships.

The record of the I. M. B. in the production of ships is one of gross stupidity and incompetence. The work was delayed by the faulty plans and details of construction. Work was done and torn down time after time. Quarters were erected for gun crews, but no provisions were made for the placing of a gun. Deckhouses erected at the stern of the ships had to be taken down after completion and moved forward in order to provide accommodation for guns. This kind of thing cost the nation money enough to have paid the increase in wages asked for by the workers, who after eleven months' negotiations were compelled to strike for the wages promised by the I. M. B. in accordance with the wages paid the shipbuilding industry in the United States.

Mining

The same story can be told as regards the mining industry. The cost of living was continually going up. The miners, like other workers, found the making of ends meet on the wages received was impossible. The metalliferous miners organized and worked to maintain the standard of living.

Regarding Albert Goodwin, organized labor did not oppose the enforcement of the law, after it was passed, although it opposed its passage, but knew the facts as to the treatment of Goodwin. He had worked for the metalliferous miners and as a result came under the displeasure of the mining interests. On being medically examined for the army, he was placed in a class that precluded him from military service. But his activities were not welcomed by the employers, and he was recalled for medical examination and placed in another class that brought him under the necessity of donning khaki. Organized labor knew that Goodwin was not fitted for military service. He suffered with an ulcerated stomach and miners' asthma, and his life was more or less of a burden to him owing to his physical condition, and it was these facts that organized labor considered when it decided to protest.

Turning to the coal mining industry the strike that occurred in Fernie and district was occasioned through the conditions in the mines. The miners had specific and scientific information as to the conditions in the mines; they knew that unless the mines were allowed to cool off that a disaster was inevitable, and so they sought to secure their safety. How were they met? They were told that they could not be given the protection so necessary, as it would be unprofitable. To prove this the employers stated that if they would agree to certain concessions in the matter of wages, that they could have the one shift per day. This the miners could not concede in view of the rising cost of living, and as a result they had to strike and the mines were closed for about six weeks, not because of the miners, but because it was not profitable for the operators to give the conditions that would safeguard the lives as far as possible of the miners. And so it has been all down the line. Huge profits and patriotism for the employers. High cost of living and strikes and villification for the workers.

National Questions

From the commencement of the government's policy of raising troops to send overseas, the attitude of the powers that be has been to get men as cheaply as possible, and to give a miserable pittance to the dependents of those that shouldered the guns. In order to raise money to relieve the conditions of the soldiers' dependents the Canadian Patriotic Fund was instituted. Possibly well meaning busybodies took charge of the administration of this fund. The lives and histories of the dependents were looked into by these people before the dependents were granted relief from the fund raised for their benefit. Organized labor opposed this institution. It took the stand that if the nation needed the services of the men overseas, that the government should care for the dependents, and that there should be no charity attached to it. If men were willing to take a chance of losing their lives in the interests of the nation, then the nation should pay for it, by taking care of the dependents of the men who were serving the nation. Is there anything wrong with that policy? Why should the soldiers' dependents have been objects of charity and be subject to the attentions of pettifogging busybodies who, in their narrowmindedness, took exception to the dependents of the men overseas taking part in any amusement to relieve the monotony of their lives, and to their having clean and comfortable conditions, and proper rainment. Yet this is the kind of treatment that was the lot of soldiers dependents. And what was the result? Men saw the treatment handed out to the loved ones that were left behind, and the enlistments fell off, and the policy of conscription was introduced. This policy organized labor opposed. It opposed it because it knew taht it was on compulsory military service that German military system was built. It opposed the conscription measure because it realized that the working class was giving all, and the ruling class was taking all. In many instances organized labor took the stand that if manpower was to be conscripted, so should the wealth of the nation. That until the machinery of production was turned over to the people, and the profiteering in the manufacture of munitions and foodstuffs was done away with, that conscription should not be imposed on the people. It is true that the voluntary system had commenced to shown signs of breaking down, but that was because of the reasons already outlined. And if the machinery of production had been taken over by the people, and operated for the benefit of the people, there is not a man in the organizations that would not have fought to defend that position. But no. That would never do. The patriotis who were engaged in making huge profits out of the nation's needs would have their profits taken away. Men's lives were nothing to the sacredness of property and the class-ownership of the means of wealth production. Conscript the men, but touch not the means by which the

(Continued on page 4)

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That Minimum Wage

A mere man started in to fill up one of the Minimum Wage Board forms, containing the details of expenditure necessary for a "prudent self-suporting" working woman to live in "reasonable comfort."

He filled in the first half of the list of 34 items, the largest of which were "meals," for which he allowed less than $1 a day, and "room," for which he allowed considerably less than 50 cents a day, the rest being clothing and dry goods, for which he put down modest sums in each case. On totalling up, he found he had already made the requirements amount to $840 per annum.

The second half of the list contained such items as hats, medicine and dentistry, amusements and holidays, association dues, insurance, church contributions, etc., etc., etc.; but as $70 a month was already required to cover

More Clerks Than Needed.

Washington.—Secretary of Labor Wilson says reports indicate that there are more clerks in this city than the government needs. "Persons in different sections of the country," he says, "who are contemplating coming to Washington for work, before leaving their homes should get renewed assurance from some authorized government official in Washington that they are needed."

Street Car Men Gain

Trenton, N. J.—Street Car Men's Union No. 540, whose members are employed by the Trenton and Mercer Country Traction Corporation, have raised wages of motormen and conductors from 38 cents to 42 cents an hour for straight time and to 45 cents an hour for overtime. The union secured wage increases from 2 to 11 cents an hour for other employes.

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LABOR'S ANSWER TO THE RULING CLASS CAMPAIGN OF VILLIFICATION

(Continued from page 3)

profiteers bled the nation to death in the time of its travail.

The policy of villification has been carried on for the purpose of causing diversion in the ranks of the working class. The ruling class is well aware that by dividing the ranks of the working class that their power to rule is secure. So this method has been adopted, in order to prevent any joining of forces between the industrial workers and the soldiers. But their efforts will fail. The interests of the soldiers and the workers are at all times identical. Look at Germany today and what do we find. We find that the soldiers and the workers are forming into one avenging force. So it was in Russia, so it is in France, and the Old Land, and so will it be in the U. S. A. and other countries. Labor has no apologies to make to the soldiers. Labor can wait the time until the soldiers will have shaken off the effect of the lies and slander of the press, which has printed the lying information, or misinformation, for the benefit of the ruling class propaganda among the men overseas. Special editions have been published for the especial benefit of the men who did the fighting, and in the last election the facts were not placed before them, but the information was withheld. The soldiers' women-folks were given votes, and then they were intimidated into voting for the same gang that denied to them the right to live in comfort and subjected them to the machinations of charity and pettifogging busybodies. The literature sent overseas by the opponents of the government was suppressed, and did not reach the men over there until after the election was over. In one case a labor candidate sent his brother copies of the Federationist at different times, showing the position taken by labor. The copies, however, did not reach him until five weeks after the election, and at that time he was stationed in England, and no excuse could be found for their non-delivery, except that it was not desirable that the information therein should reach the troops. In fact, this man did not know that his brother was a candidate, as the letters giving this information were delayed in transit to France. More can be told of the rottenness of the government, and the ruling class of which the government is but the executive committee, but space will not permit. But the following records, incomplete though they are, will show that while the ruling class was making unheard of profits out of the nation's need, and at the same time villifying labor; that labor was producing the munitions of war, was doing the fighting and the suffering, and in addition labor at home was doing its bit to lick the industrial kaisers in this country, and at the same time was endeavoring to keep conditions in this land from getting to the state where they would only be suitable for the Asiatics, who in many cases were employed in the places of the men who were fighting for liberty and democracy overseas. Labor has nothing to apologize to the soldiers for; but the ruling class has; and when the soldiers come back and have to face the conditions that they will have to in the near future, and when they realize that this same class is the cause of all the trouble and the suffering that they have yet to undergo, as well as the sufferings their dependents have undergone in their absence, then the soldiers will line up with the members of their own class, and mete out that measure of condemnation that the ruling class is so evidently trying to stave off. They will realize that in spite of the plausible lies of the ruling class and its mouthpiece the press, that the workers have but one foe, and that is the ruling class of the world, who by the power that they now possess can cause war, or prevent it, can make profits out of it when it does come, and is the only cause of all the sufferings of the working class to which the soldier as well as the industrial worker belongs. The following are some of the records of the organizations that have been dominated by German influence, etc., etc., ad nauseaum. Let the ruling class produce its records of deeds and of profits during the past four years. Labor will be willing to take the blame if any is coming. In the meantime, let the press and the ruling class cease its villification; for as justice is now meted out to the workers, so will it be meted out to those who now control the reins of government by the workers in due season.

METALLIFEROUS AND COAL MINERS' UNIONS

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Reports Are Far from Being Complete But Sufficient to Indicate Nature of Response in British Columbia

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AT THE commencement of the war it will be remembered that conditions in the mining mindustry in common with many others were somewhat parlous. Hundreds of long resident miners had already departed for other fields and many to other countries. In addition to these facts the call from Britain for industrial workers was readily responded to and the commissioners enrolled men freely from the mining camps for this purpose. Many aliens have been introduced in British Columbia and, particularly on the Island, the Asiatic miner has displaced the white by hundreds. Therefore any comparisons of number of enlistments to miners employed would be completely misleading unless these facts are also considered in connection with the very incomplete returns from the whole of the province.

MANY FROM DIST. 18 WENT TO THE FRONT

A Number of Well-known Miners from Both Western Provinces Have Fought in France

District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America comprises Western Alberta as well as Eastern British Columbia and has equalled if not surpassed any other section of the country for enlistments. Fernie has been mentioned a few times as the city holding the record. Many enlisted early, the 54th Battalion being among the finest that left the country. Subsequent thereto, as the call went forth for medical corps men and tunnellers, response was always prompt from these mineworkers.

As tunnellers, many of our men enlisted who had long passed the age of 50 and in a few instances having passed 60, "Big" Tom Saunders of Fernie, with the Tunnellers, being a worthy example.

Among those who left the district the following acted in an official capacity and were both very popular and well known:

John Larsen

John Larsen of Lethbridge served for many years as a district executive board member. He was one of the old-timers who gave yeoman service in the early days, when it was anything but agreeable work attempting to organize the lignite miners of the Lethbridge district. Jack took part in the negotiating of the 1915 miners' agreement, and was always recognized as a trustworthy official. He took his stand fearlessly on any question coming before the board. He most earnestly discussed the call for men with his friends, and though he had a wife and a number of children, he went over, and leaves the aforementioned and others to mourn his loss.

Jack Price

From Coleman, Alta., an old South African veteran, with wife and six or seven children, in the person of Jack Price, went overseas. He was a very active member and was a candidate for district president some years ago. Jack wasn't long in France before he made the sacrifice.

Clem Stubbs

Among those of whom it is more pleasing to write, inasmuch as we shall have the opportunity of having him among us, is Clement Stubbs. Clem went away with the 198th Battalion, ranking as a lieutenant. He was twice wounded, but returned to duty. He was an ex-president of District 18 and possibly the most brilliant young man produced by the district. His conducting of the case for the miners during the 1911 strike, with the Dr. Gordon "Lemieux" board, will ever be remembered. His keen lawyer-like conduct was equal to every occasion. He was a brilliant orator, and spoke well either in public or in a conversational way. We shall have lots of room for men like Stubbs upon their return.

Tom Blairmore and "Old" Bill Archer, quite an active member in the district, went over with the Tunnelling Corps. Bill came back owing to rheumatism, only to lose his life by meeting with an accident at the Blairmore mines, the second day he was working upon his return.

FERNIE CONTRIBUTION TO CANADIAN FORCES

Big List of Men from Fernie and Coal Creek Who Laid Down Their Lives

even a passing reference to all beyond the recording of their names.

With the 225th, among many other notables, were W. L. Phillips, ex-president of District 18. Phillips was one of those progressive spirits who can ill be spared during the present period. He was an excellent speaker, a keen observer, and a great student of nature. His letters from the front were a literary treat, and gave descriptions of "Life in Flanders." But for the censor, we would have received much additional information from Bill. He knew the kind of news that would interest our readers, but during war times was forced to refrain from sending it.

He was a strong supporter of Keir Hardie when home in South Wales, and upon coming to British Columbia was not long in identifying himself with the Socialist Party of Canada. Fernie, Michel, Calgary and Lethbridge audiences will recall Phillips and his propaganda talks.

He would have been valuable to our movement had he returned, but he paid the supreme sacrifice on October 28 last. His brother Tom, an accomplished musician, made the sacrifice the following day.

Among the homes which will never forget the world war we will mention a few: The Richardsons of Fernie. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson had three sons and one daughter; the sons, George, Billy and Leonard. Billy and Leonard enlisted voluntarily. Leonard shortly afterwards made the sacrifice, only to be shortly followed by his brother Billy. This naturally was more or less expected from France, but to add to all the horror for the Richardsons, George, the only son at home, was one of the 34 victims of the Fernie No. 3 explosion.

Dr. and Mrs. Corsan's case was another of this kind. Tom, the eldest son, was severely wounded, but later, after a long hospital spell, had an extraordinarily delicate operation performed and was able to get around. The third son, Stuart, was just leaving Fernie for France when word was received that Kenneth was killed. Stuart was not long at the front before he also paid the price.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilson lost two of their sons, William and Ernest, two well respected lads who lived for years in Fernie.

Peter Joinson, who could be recalled as an extraordinary fine footballer, will be known as about the smallest man chasing the leather in the major teams. He played at different times for both the Coal Creek and Fernie teams.

Harry Martin, secretary of the Fernie Miners' Union, lost two brothers. One would be well known—"Tom" as an agent for the I.C.S. The other brother was for some time blacksmith at the M. F. and M. shops, Fernie.

William Price was about the first volunteer in Fernie. Billy was an old miner but at the time of leaving was a driver at P. Burns.' He was a fine shot and a keen sport. He was one time mauled rather badly by a bruin just outside Fernie. He had seen active service prior to this last war. Billy dropped in a shell-hole to avoid another coming over, but misjudged the coming one, for it dropped right on him in the shell-hole.

Of Fernie's active and faithful members, none were much more so than Brothers Joe Leyland and Sam Brown, especially the latter. Sam was a regular attendant and was rapidly coming to the front in the movement just before leaving. Brother Leyland will be remembered as one who was ever ready with his services at a social or concert at the piano.

Among the younger lads who will long be remembered in their different circles were Tommy Martin, son of Dave Martin; Pitt-boss Joe Fearon, Thos. Quince and Jos. Dingsdale.

Geo. Wilde, an old-timer of Fernie and Michel, enlisted from Hillcrest. George was a survivor of the Hillcrest explosion, where 187 lives were lost. We learn that following the dropping of a shell, nothing more of George was ever seen. He was always a good old scout and a hard worker in turn in Fernie, Michel and Hillcrest local unions.

Nearest George when he met his death was Harvey Wallace, a well-known character throughout District 18, son of Jim Wallace, mail carrier, Fernie. Harvey enlisted from Drumheller, was taken a prisoner, and spent considerable time in the German camps, making Holland some weeks before the signing of the armistice. Harvey's description of life in prison camp will, we opine, be hard to beat.

The following is a list of members of the Gladstone (Fernie) local who joined the army:

George and Leonard Richardson, Ed. Gibson, W. A. Sherman, Hy Joinson, H. Quigg and brother, Johnny Miller, J. Young, J. Haile, James Corrigan, Joe Gill, D. Cash, C. Hesketh, Thos. Martin, B. Artherton, Tom Miscisco, Cooper Stevenson, Fred Talbot, Cain Williams, Tom Saunders, Jimmy Jones, Harrison, T. Trafford.

S. Smith, J. Boardman, J. Drew, Jim Davidson, J. Klimuck, G. Evans, A. Smith, J. Timmins, Ed. Fielding, Hy Joinson, M. Mulligan, James Lowe, Tom Phillips, Jack Cartmell, Pete Dawson, J. Kerns, Hitchmough, J. R. Riley, J. Gydosik, John Martin, J. Mitchel.

C. Clarke, Birtwistle, J. Lyons, R. Billsbourgher, T. Wakeland, Jack Hargraves, Albert Cartlidge, L. Blakmore, D. England, Bill Gregory, T. Wilson, J. Bough, Sr., L. Bonnell, J. Gaskell, T. Joinson, Thomas Martin, W. Nee, Ed. Hollinshead, W. L. Phillips, Ed. Moon, F. Beale, H. Cartmell, W. Branch.

Jack Smith, G. Linn and G. Linn, F. Clarkstone, Hirst, H. Martin, Townsend, T. Woods, Joe Leyland, Pete Kennedy, Danny Markland, Macnally, Jim Vickers, G. Pollard, J. Smith, Coy Bryant, Ben Drew, Pete Mulligan, J. Bough, Jr., Sandy Bunch, T. Smith, Pete Joinson.

Fernie and Coal Creek miners who made the supreme sacrifice:

Leonard Richardson, William Richardson, William Forsyth, William Wilson, Peter Joinson, Adam Howieson, David Logan, Thomas Shields, James Corrigan, Pasquale Perri, Joseph Leyland, James Steele, William Price, John Gaskill, John Bough, Thos. Wakelem, Thos. Quince, John Anderson, Joseph Fearon, Charles Clarke, Alex. Bunch, J. C. Reed, Hugh McLarkey, Robt. Stewart, Ernest Wilson, Sam Poxon, Jos. Dingsdale, Thomas Martin, Frank Townsend, Jack Appleby, J. H. Myers, Peter Green, Walter Harrison, Robt. Forsythe, Fred Talbot, Wm. Grant, Geo. Evans, Thos. Sowers, Tom Dixon, Wm. Shenfield, Harry Branch, Hector Murray, Tom Phillips, Angus Dunlap.

ONE-THIRD OF MICHEL MINERS HAVE ENLISTED

Twenty Members of This Branch of United Mine Workers Made Their Last Efforts

From this small camp in the Crow's Nest Pass no less than 98 men left with the overseas forces. Their membership was continued without indebtedness to the men themselves, while those who remained contributed freely to all local funds for war relief purposes, besides paying a percentage of their earnings to the patriotic fund. A brief sentence in a communication from Michel voices that feeling of responsibility for the welfare of absent comrades which induces the discharge of an accepted duty, no matter who else may be lax—"Our children knit socks for the boys overseas, whether they got them or not!"

Sergeant T. G. Harries of Michel, but later of the Drumheller field, left what is recognized as good work and enlisted. Tom was most active in the movement. For many years he was

SERGT. T. G. HARRIES, OF MICHEL,

knight of the gavel at Michel and was one who never failed to maintain decorum.

He was most active in the 1911 strike. Following this he served a term on the international executive board. He was later joint secretary of the Passburg, Maple Leaf and and Burmis local unions. These mines later closed down and it was then that Tom left for the Drumheller field, from where he enlisted and later paid the supreme sacrifice.

FORTY ENLISTMENTS AT SOUTH WELLINGTON

Members of This Branch of the United Mine Workers Assessed $1 Per Month for Patriotic Fund

The list of names is not to hand of over forty members of the South Wellington Local who joined the military and naval forces. All except two are still serving. The returned men are Charles Green and Robert Farrish.

FIFTY FROM SILVERTON MINERS JOINED ARMY

Local 95 of the International Union of Mill and Smelter Workers Provided Large Quota

"Socialism in Our Time—Vote as You Strike" is the first sentence which meets the eye on the official letterheads of this organization, while their seal carries the statement "We Want Justice." The following is the list of men from the Silverton camp who found their way into khaki:

Tony Scala, Joe Dunn, Wm. Coad, John Price, Kennie McInnis, Kennie McDonald, Thomas Ede, Walter Swan, Fred Rose, Thomas Kelly, B. Brodie, Willilam Rice, Berry Jacobson, Hughie O'Neil, Wm Everton, oJe Bird, Alex.

JOHN LARSON, LATE OF LETHBRIDGE

McDougall, Stanley Hewitt.

Bruce McClellan, Eugene Angusluzzo, Ernest Hannrahan, Leslie Gear, Richard Carpenter, J. P. Weston, Thomas Burt, Bert Bradberry, Percy Hayward, James Dee, Albert White, Oscar Rosendale, Robert Swan, Al. Peterson, Sam Watters, S. Wetterhuus, Jim oJhnson, Dan Munro.

Peter Mondoux, James Rapor, Wm. Jones, John A. McInnis, Frank Emlund, Wm Stewart, Allen Dods, Ed. Lane, Joe Mondoux, David Logan, James White, Martin Beadle, Chas. Buman, M. A. McLeod, Hughie McMaster, Harold Jenkins, Burt Cars, Joe Burley.

MINERS FURNISH 99% OF PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Employees of Canadian Collieries at Cumberland Provide Most of $43,463 So Far Collected

As an aftermath of the big island strike the organization of the miners of Cumberland District was carried on under difficulties which can scarcely be appreciated by those unaware of the local conditions. While no roll has been kept it is asserted that some 300 men have enlisted from this neighborhood. The dependents of those who have gone to the front have received better financial assistance than at any other point in Canada. Furthermore, no salaries are paid in connection with its distribution.

(Continued on page 9)

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OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

TENTH YEAR. No. 51 TWELVE PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1918 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

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With the compliments of the season we beg to inform the public that this is our Clean-up Sale.

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ORGANIZED ATTEMPT TO WRECK MASS MEETING

Number of Officers and the Lesser Lights Acting Like Rowdies

All the Speakers Scorn Government's Censorship Regulations

A meeting, held under the auspices of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council in the Columbia Theatre on Sunday, was the occasion for some lively doings. It was evident from the start that there was an organized scheme on foot to offset the efforts of the labor speakers in their protest against the tyrannical and arbitrary methods of the order-in-council government at Ottawa. Mr. J. Dooley, president of the Trades and Labor Council presided.

Special notice was drawn to the attitude of some occupants of the balcony. In one campact crowd sat ten officers, mostly second lieutenants, and these officers (and gentlemen?) were untiring in their interruptions and interjections, one of them repeatedly jumping up and down in his excitement, shaking his cane at the stage in a most ludicrous manner. All around this rallying point the satellites, smaller fry, were ranged, for close by were four or five sergeants, who also tried hard to distinguish themselves, but while they were loud in their talk about fighting for democracy, their actions entirely belied their words, but despite this the majority of the soldiers present were with the labor speakers.

Mr. Woodward, the first speaker, read a letter which he had received, asking them "to refrain from holding a meeting and expressing opinions on subjects of which they had little or no conception, and stating the workers owed their living to the masters and it was presumptious on the part of them to meddle in the affairs of the government."

In the course of his speech Mr. Woodward said that the censorship was ostensibly to aid in winning the war, but as the war was now over it was used to bolster up existing institutions and upset the workers' plans and organizations. The Social Democratic party had confined its propaganda to the dissemination of Socialism, yet it had been disbanded; the Bible Students wanted to worship God in their own way, and neither the government nor the devil had any right to stop them. The Bishop of Columbia has a copy of "The Finished Mystery," yet the authorities had not dared to take it from him. The no strike order was opposed by the workers in Calgary and the government stepped down, but because the International Bible Students were inoffensive and offered no resistance, they had been treated in a most barbarous way by those in power.

Continuing he said that free speech was the safety valve, and if the government was not careful it would wake up with a revolution on its hands. Europe was seething with revolt and the censorship did not offer the press any encouragement to speak the truth about Russia. The Siberian expedition might be justified, but how could anyone tell when they didn't know and were not allowed to know the facts?

J. Taylor, the next speaker, said we have got to the close of a war for democracy. Some people were of the opinion that democracy was of such a nature that a chunk of it could be packed around in the hip pocket. But it was not so portable and convenient as that in Canada. When the United States came into the war certain principles were enunciated by President Wilson and these principles were not being carried out by the Allied governments. Great Britain, with all its faults, had still more political freedom, not because of the generous nature of the ruling class, but because the workers had fought and struggled to obtain and retain free speech. Now on the eve of a general election the British Labor party had taken the stand that there was no occasion for the expedition to Russia and were calling for the withdrawal of the troops. The Bolsheviki were construed by the press as a horrible, murderous gang of cut-throats. But there was no evidence to prove it.

Continuing he said that in Russia the people had overthrown the regime of the Czar, they had taken the land from the barons; the people of Russia were having an experience of liberty such as they had never before known, and why should we want to overthrow them. If the system of Russia was detrimental to the working class movement, then undoubtedly organized labor in this country would support the Siberian expedition, but what we do know does not warrant that support, and as the authorities control the news the people of Canada do not know the truth. If the Siberian expedition is necessary then why did the government exercise the rigorous censorship which at present prevailed, and which was unwarranted? The German fleet had been handed over, their towns and fortresses occupied, their Kaiser had abdicated; there was no menace anywhere; so what sinister motive was behind the Canadian government's actions? And it is time we had some democracy in this country, where the workers are treated as if they had no intelligence, and our medium of liberty filched from us and free speech debarred.

"Soldier Explains the Reasons for the Siberian Expedition."

One of the sergeant satellites then took the platform and in a rambling manner endeavored to explain to the audience the real truth about Russia. He talked about Bolsheviki atrocities, etc., but the real tit-bit was this. He said: "We are going to Siberia as far as I know (laughter and cries of 'Do you own any lots over there?') because Britain has loaned a great amount of money to Russia. I don't know how much, and the Bolsheviki has repudiated the loan money. This is as much ours as anybody's, and we are going there to get it." (A voice yelled, "You'll get $1.10.")

The following resolution was submitted, but owing to noise and interruptions was not voted upon:

"Whereas the Canadian censorship had its inception in deplorable ignorance of British institutions and character;

"Whereas its practical application proved disastrous to the high spirit and fine morale of the Canadian people, and

"Whereas its continuance threatens the peace, security and progress of the nation;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this meeting of workers calls on the federal government to remove all regulations which penalize the workers in the exercise of their inalienable right to civil and religious liberty."

The platform was taken by a number of irresponsible soldiers, egged on of course by the officers (and gentlemen?) element, and they amused themselves for a time by hollering, singing songs, etc., while the majority of their comrades in the body of the theatre watched their antics with undisguised disgust, which later on developed into some very heated debates, in which the remarks of the labor speakers were stoutly defended. The meeting on the whole was a success, as it was seen that the mental calibre of the disrupters was of a low order, and the questions put to the speakers were in many instances childish.

RUSSIAN WORKERS OPPOSE ALLIES' INTERVENTION

The Seattle Russian Group Calls Upon Labor to Aid Soviet

Action Squares with Principle of Self-Determination of Nation

The Russian Workers Council of Seattle, Wash., expresses brotherly greetings for Labor's firm and undaunted struggle in the cause of deliverance of Comrade Tom Mooney from the hands of hangmen. We, Russians, are in full accord with you because we threw off the Czar's rope a year ago, and we know Mooney's condition better than any other people. The demonstration of Petrograd workers has proven to be a good example of solidarity for you, and in the name of solidarity we appeal to you, workingmen and working women of America to do your bit for the Russian Industrial Republic.

We beg you to consider the question of Allied intervention in Russia and adopt a clear attitude toward it. This step is just as important as deliverance of Comrade Mooney, and the deliverance of the whole working class from wage slavery.

In spite of severe censure, in spite of the untruths in the yellow press (because they feared you) regarding what is going on in Russia, you understand the general situation of affairs. The yellow press is trying to convince you that "B g Biz" will aid Russia by sending food products, agricultural implements, engines, shoes and clothes, and that the Allied governments as a whole do not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. But you know that these are only words; that soldiers and machine guns are being sent to Siberia; that streams of human blood are flowing all over Europe—blood of American Labor, blood of British Labor, blood of French and Russian Labor—what for?

Many times we applied to the government at Washington, D. C., asking it to stop the intervention and recognize our Soviet government, but our voice were like a cry in the wilderness.

Now we are speaking directly to you, American workingwomen and workingmen, and asking the reason for that slaughter. Are not seven million butchered and crippled human lives enough for us Russians to give as a tax to capital, and tens of millions of poor children without fathers, wives without husbands, afflicted fathers and mothers sobs not loud enough to be heard by you, to cause you to lend a helping hand to stop that merciless cataclysm?

What else is wanted from the Russian people? To give up the Soviet government? But who are the Soviets, if not the very same Russian people? The people have created them, defended them, sacrificed lives for them and will sacrifice for them—Freedom or Death.

All kinds of governments were introduced in Siberia by the Allies, and all of them burst like bubbles. It is obvious whom the Russian people defend—Soviets or Counter-Revolutionists.

In the early days of intervention the capitalists tried to convince us that it was necessary to expel Germans and Austrians from Russia. Now they showed their unmasked face. After the armistice with Germany the Allied fist wants to strike out Russian people from Russia and call this action "Self Determination."

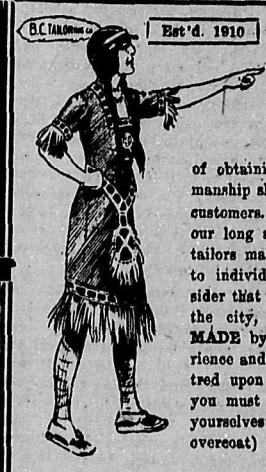
It is true that some products are sent to Siberia, but not with the purpose of aiding; it is with the purpose of bribing a part of the population and turning them against the Soviets. But the Workers and Peasants Russia is not the land of Judas Iscariot. They say: "We do not sell our ideals for thirty pieces of silver."

Russian Soviets shall not perish even if all workers and peasants will have to give up their lives.

Appealing to you, American workingwomen and working men, we do not expect that Allied intervention will be recalled tomorrow. We do not expect that your voices raised loudly against intervention will be heard throughout the entire world, and that Russian workers and peasants dying on the battlefield on hearing that voice will not send a curse against the American people, but against those who are really responsible for the great sufferings of the Russian people.

Barbers Want More.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Barbers' union has prepared a new wage rate which calls for a weekly minimum of $21 and 60 per cent. of receipts above $30 a week.



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VICTORIA METAL TRADES-ROBERTSON AGREEMENT

Referendum Shows Inclination to Maintain Present Agreement.

The weekly meeting of the Metal Trades Council took place in the Labor Hall Friday last, President J. Dakers in the chair.

Credentials from A. S. U. B. Carpenters for Bro. A. Kellow and Electrical Workers for R. S. Franks were received and delegates seated. Partial returns on the referendum vote on the repudiation of the Robertson agreement showed a majority in favor of retaining the same. Several organizations yet to be heard from.

It was decided to start a series of smoking concerts with the object of raising funds to carry on the work of the council.

In reporting for delegation which had a conference with Major Livingstone of the Returned Soldiers' Commission, President Dakers was of the opinion that organized labor should do all possible to assist the work of the commission.

Delegate Coulter pointed out that the government should be urged to make suitable provision for the poor cripples ,whom it was a crying shame to put to work, mentioning some pitiable cases which had come under his observation, and was opposed to the commission, which was a useless institution to deal with the problem.

Delegate Waterson averred that organized labor was not an employer and that while organized labor had helped all it possibly could, government aid was the only recourse of disabled men.

Accident at Ogden Point, Victoria.

The Imperial Munitions Board assembly plant added to its rather unenviable reputation when, as the result of an accident on Wednesday, December 12, Bro. J. W. Johnson of the Shipyard Laborers, 366, died in St. Joseph's hospital on Tuesday, December 17. Johnson, who was a machinist's helper, was assisting in covering the opening for the engine room skylight with canvas when he overbalanced and fell a distance of 15 feet, his head striking the cylinder top. He sustained a fracture of the skull and lingered for six days in a semi-conscious condition. He leaves a wife and one child. This makes the third fatal accident in the plant inside of seven months.

Street Car Men Gain.

Boston.—Wage increases for employees of the Bay State street railway, operating in Eastern Massachusetts, have been awarded by the national war labor board. The order, fixing a scale varying from 41 to 45 cents an hour for motormen and conductors and giving an approximate increase of 10 per cent. to other employees, is retroactive to October 22.

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SINCE the adoption and use of the most modern machinery in America, kneading 1000 loaves in less than 15 minutes, and producing thousands of loaves in the same time that it would ordinarily take the housewife to bake a batch of four, it can easily be seen that the old methods of home baking are no longer economical. And when you consider that bread baked in the modern bakeries of today is better than the very best of home-made bread, and costing no more than it did 18 months ago, you will wonder why you ever waited so long to enjoy the best tasting, nut-brown crusted bread possible to produce.

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A. S. Wells.....Manager

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....December 20, 1918

LAST WEEK, the grand jury at the assizes in Vancouver, made a sweeping condemnation of the conditions under which the boys in the Industrial School were living. Many people are very much concerned over this ghastly evidence of the failure of capitalism to even care for its young. That the need for an industrial school such as this is due to the present structure of society, evidently did not strike the grand jury. But it has struck many of the working class, because it usually happens that it is the boys of that class that are incarcerated in such institutions. We have had many years of social uplift and moral reforms, but the cause of the evils that are in evidence on every hand, have never been sifted as yet by these methods of re-creating humanity. Like pimples on the human body, the pimples on the body politic show that the system is out of order, and that the machinery is not working smoothly. There is no doubt that in practically every case, in so far as these boys are concerned, that investigation would prove that their environment had not been such as to produce the best in boyhood. It may even have been in some cases, that because of the lack of the necessities of life, or ordinary comforts, that they had left the straight and narrow path and have broken the 7th commandment. In other cases, the derelection from the paths of rectitude can be traced to surroundings that are not conducive to right living as laid down by present-day moralists. There are others besides boys that have left the path that leads to the heavenly regions. The temptation to get away with that which the law says that no man may have in his possession. For instance, booze has been the cause of a full-grown man getting into the clutches of the law recently. That he was not held very tightly is no doubt due to the fact that his crime was not near so great as that committed by the boys who are incarcerated in the industrial school. Be that as it may, the fact remains that under this glorious system of dog eat dog, a premium is offered to those that can get away with taking that which "isn't hissen," or by some other means getting something for nothing.

THE CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

* * *

The crime against the boys in the Industrial School, however, is not the greatest crime that is committed against humanity in these enlightened days. The crime against humanity is greater than ill-treating a few boys. The crime is the ill-treating and robbery of the working class, which in turn is the cause of all wrong-doing as we know it today. Not a single law that is on the statute books places human life before private property. Not a law that has been written since the inception of human slavery has attempted to deal with the freeing of humanity, from the environment which produces moral perverts, and which does not deny the right of human liberty, and the right to live and enjoy the products of human effort. Not only that, but every law that has been written, has been so designed as to fasten the shackles of slavery more firmly on the limbs of the toiling millions of the earth. The crime that is being committed against millions of the people of the earth, not only against boys and girls, but against babes, from the day of their birth, is the denial of the right to healthful surroundings and nourishment. Millions of the children of the working class never breathe pure air or see, let alone eat, good nourishing food, unless it be that they see it being carried to the doors of the ruling class of society. Why worry about the ill-treatment of a few boys when thousands die for the lack of the common necessities of life. Do away with the breeding ground of crime, and there will be none. Get at the roots of the trouble, which is the cause of all the ills of present day society, and there will be no need for industrial schools, or prisons, neither will there be millions underfed and their lives blighted by the fear of poverty, and disease. The system, not the children, needs correction.

MEMBERS of the working class, like other people, have many bad habits, amongst which is the habit of reading the capitalistic press, but the worst feature of this fault is that they believe that which they read. Those that are addicted to this pernicious habit, and particularly those that read the Morning Sun, which sheds more or less light—mostly less—on current events and tendencies of the times, will have no doubt read an article in last Sunday's Sun, headed "Bolshevism, Socialism, and the I. W. W." This intellectual gem was written by one named "Bruce." Having reached the conclusion of this article, and also having seen the name of the writer, those that have some little knowledge of the trend of current events, and who are acquainted with history, even such history as is generally taught in the schools of this land, would remember another Bruce, who at the first effort did not succeed. In the case of the older Bruce he tried again and again until he succeeded. He first—if all records are true—received his inspiration to try again by watching the efforts of a spider, and while it is hardly conceivable that a spider will be able to inspire the modern Bruce, we would suggest that he also try again, and it may be that he will succeed in fooling someone outside of himself. If there are any persons that desire to know what either Socialism, or Bolshevism, or I. W. W.ism "is not," then we would recommend them to secure a copy of last Sunday's Sun and read it.

ANOTHER APOLOGIST FAILS

Dealing with Socialism, this intellectual giant has the following to say:

> "Farmers are classified as workers so the land will remain with them. But the factories and other industries, the buildings of cities, etc., belong to the men whose hands constructed them and operate them. The capitalist who finds the money to build or organize is to be eliminated, but the capital itself is to be the property of the workers. The man who manages an industry is to give place to the workers who, presumably, know more about factory management than he does."

His statement that "The man who manages an industry is to give place to the workers who, presumably know more about factory management than he does," is a gem, especially when it is considered that he defines previously—in his attempt to give information to the uninformed—"the workers" as being strictly confined to those that toil with their hands. That the man who is engaged in managing, or directing the efforts of the workers in any industry is strictly a worker, in so far as his activities are confined in this occupation, never seems to have struck this intelligent individual. Neither has it seemed to strike him that management is an essential part of production. Nor has it penetrated this individuals thing tank that a man may be both a producer and an exploiter at one and the same time. His references evidently directed to the Socialist position "as to whom should own the wealth produced" are not only silly but are but begging the question. Here are his logical deductions on this point:

> "Logically any building, including a man's own home, must belong to the owners of the hands that laid the brick, sawed the boards and drove the nails.
>
> "Preposterous and fantastic as these creeds and theories sound, they are nevertheless the political and social faith of thousands of misguided people throughout this continent."

With much more of this kind of reasoning this apologist of the present ruling class endeavors to knock out the props of the Socialist structure.

In the first place, friend Bruce has not yet realized that today we have social production. That no man in these days produces any given commodity, but that they are produced socially. He has not yet realized that in the production of a match there are as many kinds of human labor employed as there are in the production of a battleship, only in lesser proportions. And that for any man to say I have produced a house, a pair of boots, or even a match, would be just as foolish as is the statement that "logically any building, including a man's home, must belong to the owners of the hands that laid the bricks," etc. The Socialist, however, realizes that in social production every unit that is in any way engaged in production, be it by brain work or by manual toil, is engaged in the production of wealth, and claims that if wealth is produced socially then it should be socially owned and consumed. His reference to capital are equally ludicrous. Like other near economists, he evidently has the idea that capital is something that can be seen and handled, whereas in reality it is a condition. Abraham Lincoln once stated that "capital presupposed labor." Not only does it presuppose labor, but without labor there is no wealth of any description. Let him take the "capital" that is in existence today, be it either the figures in the bank books of the financiers or the machinery of wealth production and distribution, and keep it. Let him take away his capital as he understands it, ship it to where there are no labor troubles, for instance on some uninhabited island, and if he can secure a living without either sending for some labor or turning in and working himself, we miss our guess, and rather incline to the opinion that his capital will pretty soon be up for sale, and the price asked for it will be a square meal.

If capital is money, or be it the means of wealth production, or be it even the commodities that are already produced, the working class produced it all. The workers at this time run all the industries in any country, and production in any given country not only depends on the activities of the working class in that country, but it depends on the efforts of the workers in every land under the sun. That this is true can be seen by the results of the tying up of the products of the workers in many lands, by the recent blockade created under war conditions. Many lands were not able to send their products to other lands, and as a result many industries were tied up because it was impossible to secure those particular things that only they were able to produce, due not to greater skill of the workers in those particular countries, but due in many cases to lack of natural resources, and in some cases to specialization in the production of those particular commodities. The man that digs the iron ore, the men that dig the coal, and the smelter workers, the railroad worker, the carpenter, the tinker and the tailor, are as necessary in the production of wheat as is the farmer under present day conditions. And so it is with the production of every commodity, they are not the products of individuals but of the collective effort of society. Not society of the type that reside in the Shaughnessy Heights of the cities, but society composed of the working class. With the conclusion arrived at by this gifted individual as to the spread of the socialistic philosophy we have no kick, for we are well aware that with the growth of capitalism so must the idea of social ownership grow. No efforts that can be put forth by such pigmy minds as those possessed by such apologists, can ever turn back the tide of knowledge as to the position of the working class, that is sweeping throughout the world, will be of avail. The machinery of production has brought the workers together, and those same machines are singing to the worker this refrain: "Own me and the world is thine." Call it Bolshevism, Socialism, or any other name, the workers are imbued with the idea that they, and they alone, produce the wealth of the world, and as that truth becomes more and more inculcated in the minds of the members of the working class, so will the wish to enjoy that which they produce become the guiding principle of all their actions. The working class is not responsible for the division of the human family into warring classes, but the working class will abolish class rule, and by so doing will wipe out all need for class hatred, which after all is brought about by the subjection of the working class to the ruling and parasitic class in society, which does not add one iota to the welfare of the human family. Try again, Bruce; maybe you will get there yet, but we have our doubts.

THERE CAN BE NO PEACE

THAT the cessation of hostilities on the western battle fields has not brought peace is becoming more evident every day. From all parts of the world comes the news of strife. True it is not news of strife such as has just recently been concluded, but nevertheless it is strife, and has a more important bearing on the future of the human race than had the conflict in Europe. The government of Germany—which has been denounced by the press of the allied nations as being insincere—has now declared war on the Bolsheviki element in that country, and it is evident that if it cannot put down the revolutionary elements within the confines of the German empire, that this same government will call upon the allies for aid in doing so. Liebknecht and his followers have from the inception of the war been antagonistic to the junker element of their country. More than that, they have been opposed to the junker element in any country, and have repeatedly shown the true postion of the working class of the world. Schneideman and his followers were supporters of the kaiser and his government, from the commencement of the war. The capitalistic press of this country has repeatedly stated that his followers, and the majority Socialists, were insincere in their efforts to bring about changes in the German government, and judging from their past actions this is not very far from the truth. With these facts before us we can only wonder if the present attitude of the allied countries, to the so-called Spartacus group, is not due to the same cause that has determined their attitude to the Soviet government of Russia.

With the fate of the British government yet undecided, the attitude that is being assumed by the people of the old land towards the intervention of the allies in those countries that have established, or are about to establish democracies, would lead us to believe that the Labor Party has, if not quite, come pretty near defeating the coalition government. It it should happen that it is defeated, then the situation will become much clearer. Having fought for the freedom of small nations, and self-determination of all peoples, there will be little doubt as to future actions of the people of the old land, in so far as they concern Russia, or any other country, in the establishment of the particular form of democracy that they wish to set up. The Labor Party has already expressed its opinion on the intervention in Russia, and judging from press despatches, there is considerable dissatisfaction in the old land, outside of the labor party, on this question. The fact of the matter is that the ruling class of the world sees that its reign is finished, and they are only trying to stem the tide of democracy that is sweeping through the world. Taft of "God Knows Fame"—who, when asked if he could offer any solution of the unemployed question, or as to how it could be coped with, replied in that well-known phrase, which denotes inability to deal with a situation, and passes it up to the Almighty—has stated that he would shoot off the Bolsheviki. Now if the term Bolsheviki is used to define those revolutionary people that see no hope for humanity under the present system, and desire a complete revolution in our economic structure, then he will have some job on his hands. He may need another epidemic of influenza, which has taken off about six million people, and a few wars such as has just terminated, before he has got rid of them; and the wars and the epidemic would have to be confined to the people that are today holding those views, ere he could accomplish his object.

The ruling class of the world will not see that its efforts to check the onrushing change in society—which is long overdue, and is making up lost time on the schedule—will avail it nothing. The working class of the world has at last realized that in order to do away with wars it must do away with the causes, and the causes lie in the competitive system. Leagues of nations, made up with interests diametrically opposed, can no more make for peace than can boards of conciliation establish peaceful relations between capital and labor. There can be only one real reason for a league of nations under present conditions, and that is for a league of the ruling class of the different nations to stamp out the rising tide of democracy. When labor the world over has overthrown the present system, then, and then only, will nations be able to live in harmony one with another, and it won't take large navies or armies to keep them in order. The cause for international quarrels will have been abolished. The cause of the class war will also be removed and the reign of reason, peace and plenty will be established.

While every class of labor during the past three or four years has been able to secure increases in the monetary wage, there is a class that have as yet received no consideration at the hands of their employers. That class is the lighthouse tenders on this coast. From information supplied the Federationist, it is found that there are men guarding the dangerous points for navigators at a wage which is a disgrace to this enlightened country. In some cases the wage paid is as low as $40 per month. It would be naturally expected that those men who are receiving this small monetary wage would be receiving their food, but this is not so. Stranded as these men are, in many cases with their wives and families, ut off from the rest of their fellows, they have little chance to organize or to make known their plight. Cannot organized labor make an investigation into the situation as it affects these men? They are doing a useful work and one that is necessary to the safety of shipping and the travelling public. Little can be expected from a government that allows the requests of the soldiers' dependents for more money in order that they may live to remain unanswered, unless some one is willing to take up the cudgels on behalf of these men. Organized labor has never turned a deaf ear to the needs of members of the working class, be they organized or otherwise, and in this case we are of the opinion that with pressure something can be done.

A ommunication has been received at the Federationist office from the sister-in-law of a member of the Siberian expeditionary force. She asks that some publicity be given to the subject matter of a letter that she has received from her brother-in-law. Here are a few of the passages in this letter: "Well, things are beginning to look awful black over here; we are going to be railroaded to Siberia, and we cannot do a thing to help ourselves. They started to dish out our clothes to us the first day, and out of 78 of us 77 refused to take them, as we were told before we left the park by Major Askwith that we were not going to Siberia. We were all paraded before the major here, and he asked us why we refused, and we told him our reasons and what Major Askwith said. He called him a damned liar, and also said that we would have to go anyway." There are many more references to the unwillingness of the men to go to Siberia, and also rumors that are heard amongst the troops, but the one outstanding feature of the letter is that the men who are detailed to go to deal with the Russian situation are not desirous of going. Now if there is a reason for these men going to Siberia why are they not told. The only natural conclusion that can be arrived at by anyone is that the reason they are going is one that would not make the men enamored of the mission on which they are being sent. Labor in the old land has demanded that there shall be no intervention in Russia, and if labor in that land is taking that stand, then it can be assumed that labor is convinced that the mission of the Allied troops is not one that is destined to be of value to the working class programme throughout the world. If that is so, then the working class of this country and every other country should say in no uncertain voice that the free democracies of the world shall not be interfered with. Did the soldier who tried to explain the intent of the Siberian mission at Victoria last Sunday have the real reason for the expedition? If so, the taking care of foreign investments in Russia is none of the working class business, and if these investments are to be taken care of let those that made the investments go over and take care of them. It might be explained that the soldier referred to stated that "the mission of the Canadian troops was to look after the money invsted in Russia by the moneyed interests of the Allied countries." Some job for the workers to do, after they have made the world safe for democracy!

The Causes of Labor Unrest

During the war one of the chief outcries against the workers generally, and trades unionists in particular, is that they are taking advantage of the nation's trouble to press their claims for better conditions, and some means of protection against what they believe to be undue profiteering on the part of the controllers of industry, while their fellows were suffering on the field of battle in the nation's extremity.

Superficial remarks of this kind usually show a very incomplete knowledge of actual conditions, and most certainly cannot be indulged in by anyone with first-hand acquaintanceship such as the workers themselves have. It is evident to anyone who has come into actual contact with the workers generally that they are not the type of people who are going to be easily led to do anything which is not just and right from their own point of view. This, of course, is the crux of the whole question. The viewpoint of the workers has to be thoroughly understood by all their critics. The more the problem is studied from this viewpoint by those who, today, don't understand, the easier the solutions of the problems will become. Is it possible for some thousands of men and women of intelligence and experience to lose all their thinking powers and simply gulp down what their so-caled "leaders" tell them? The person who indulges in that opinion today is many years out of date, for those arguments have been exploded years ago.

The "Paid Agitator" Bogey

There is no body of people, or organization, more critical of its so-called leaders than the trade union. Let any of its office-bearers or officials swerve in the least degree from the wishes of the members and he is soon called on to face a trying experience such as few other organizations put their members through. With this knowledge, the representatives of the trade union movement never can do anything but carry out the wishes of their members, as decided on by the body concerned. From this it is clear that the decisions come to by any section of trade unionists is by the voice and vote of the members—not the result of the pressure of so-called "Paid Agitators."

That there is considerable unrest among workers all over the world is quite evident to any student of current affairs; that this unrest is not of recent growth is also evident. In 1914 it was very generally felt that the world was on the eve of the greatest industrial upheaval in history, and it is all to the credit of the trade union movement that in the nation's peril it not only deferred action, but waived rights which it is difficult to believe will be re-established without a struggle.

Cause of Unrest Is Deep Seated

This unrest could not be possible among so many thousands of workers, widely scattered, and in all kinds of occupations, without very real causes, and these causes were so much alike in all countries that it was felt by many that soon the time would come when isolated strikes must end, and a world-wide movement should take their place.

It was being realized that strikes for increases of wages did not better to any great degree the conditions of the workers, for immediately the increases took effect it was found that this was soon absorbed in the necessaries of life.

The reason must be deeper than the amount of wages received, for though wages have increased, the unrest still exists, and through intercommunication between the workers of different countries is becoming a world-wide consolidated movement.

We have seen that the inadequacy of wages is not the sole cause of the unrest, and while wages continue to increase the workers will require more than wages. It is the extreme dissatisfaction as wage-earners that lies at the root of the unrest. They will demand more interest in industry, complete security of employment, with a continuous income, equal opportunity for themselves and their children, ample provision for the deficient, either bodily or mental, also ample provision for old age. These demands all entail considerable detail, which cannot be dealt with fully in the space at our disposal, but revolutionary in the sphere of industry as they seem at first sight, they are essentials in the worker's life. The dreary montoony of spending a life under the system of division of labor which is more and more becoming the rule of commercial life today, cannot be realized except by those who are tied down hand and foot to this system. The employer must understand that human life demands more than to become like a bolt or driving belt in his machine. Awakened interest in work and its results are one of the many claims of the worker, and surely it is a just claim.

Better Security of Employment Wanted

Complete security of employment is also a just claim of all workers. Only those who have experienced the sickening sensation of being told that their services are no longer required because of work finished, or scarcity of material, or the hundred and one different reasons given for discharge, are able to realize what being "paid off" means, with its weary, soul-destroying tramp from place to place, looking for work with the small reserve being eaten into, and often the grocer's or baker's account being added to until it again becomes a debt, after it had been greatly reduced or wiped off in the previous spell of work. The expectancy of attainment of some necessity of life, or some small luxury which meant so much, disappears when idleness comes, and as for the trip to the coast or a long holiday which the others enjoy, that rarely enters into the calculation.

The nightmare of the worker's life, unemployment and the fear of old age spent in beggary or dependent on friends, must be eliminated before the workers can approach anything like a state of contentment; and revolutionary as these demands are under the present system, they are coming because the workers are justified in claiming them. If they are impossible under the present system, well, the system must go, for the workers are realizing their strength, and through their unions and representatives in legislative and administrative bodies, they will alter the old conditions, for they have the numbers which, after all, will tell. It remains with the workers to take advantage of every opportunity to fit themselves for the control of the government, also of industry. Every man and woman in industries must be organized, every effort must be made to attain a complete education. No longer must the workers stop their education until it is as complete as the so-called "upper classes," but by becoming fitted in every respect tot control industry, they will be able, when the time comes, to take the place of the present controllers, and so the change over will take place with as little dislocation as possible. This is not a dream, for when peace is declared the choice will be a reality to the workers all over the world: Are you going back to the old conditions or are you going to be fit to take over the new conditions?—Johannesburg Labor World.

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NOTICE

In the Matter of the "Companies Act" (R.S.B.C., 1911, Chapter 39), and Irwing & Billings Packing Company, Limited

The Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 6th day of January, 1919, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William J. Irwin of No. 1500 Lonsdale Avenue, North Vancouver, B. C., the Liquidator of said Company, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

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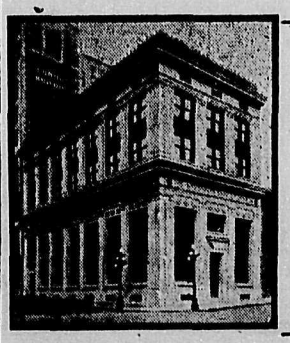

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Mufflers

These Mufflers will appeal to discriminating men. The colors, while very attractive and rich are subdued. In plain navy, grey, black and brown, or in the smart striped effects now so popular. Some of these mufflers are finished with attractive fringe. The materials are silk and wool; generous size. Special showing at only **$2.50**

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Most every man can use a box of Handkerchiefs. These Handkerchiefs are especially attractive, as they are of good quality linen, neatly hemstitched and with embroidered initial. Box of 3 for .. **$1**

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Box of one for .... **50¢**

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To make your selection from this special display of Neckwear is to be certain to please most men. This display of heavy silks in the new patterns at this popular price is proving a wonderful help to many Christmas shoppers. They are neatly boxed in a manner that expresses the Christmas spirit. Priced at ..**$1.00**

Men's Suits $25

Our Clothes reflect an individuality that impresses other people with the fact that you are well dressed. In this store we endeavor to fit a man's personality as well as his person. We are showing a specially good line of all wool worsteds in neat fabrics for Christmas selling. These are made in the young man's styles—and, of course, the conservative three-button sack that appeals to the quiet dresser. Priced at **$25.00**

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The man who receives a box of Silk or Cashmere Hose has a warm spot in his heart for the giver. Such a gift never fails to please whether it be a man of mature years or a youngster in school. We are showing a range of plain or fancy silk hose, neatly boxed, at **$1.00** Wool and Cashmere Hose at .....**60¢** and **$1.00**

Gloves of Quality

QUALITY is one of the strongest points in favor of our Men's Street Gloves. With quality as a feature, the man of exacting taste is certain to find his choice in an assortment which carries the season's best colors and materials. We specially recommend our Capeskin Washable Gloves. We also have suede and mocha in grey, tan or black; lined or unlined. Priced at **$2.50**

At no time of the year should a man be better dressed than during the Christmas Holiday Season. Just as the discriminating man admires his well-groomed fellow, so does he wish himself to be looked upon by other men. Such a man realizes the value of Clothes Distinction.

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WORKING CLASS HAS SHORT MEMORY

Has the Military Beast Been Destroyed by the War

[By George F. Stirling]

The people have short memories. Politicians know this, and they are thus enabled to say one thing today and a contradictory thing tomorrow, and in the words of the apostle "be all things to all men." Some of us, however, knowing the frailty of the human memory, have acquired the habit of cutting items from newspapers and sticking them in a scrap book. If more people would do this, it would be impossible for politicians to peddle plausible lies and change themselves chameleon-like to suit the changes of passing events. Mr. Lloyd George is a master of arts in this direction. At the time of the prohibition campaign in England in the early stages of the war, Mr. Lloyd George said "Germany, Austria, and Drink, and the greatest of these is Drink." Subsequently, when he became premier, a deputation of the leading temperance and prohibition people waited upon him to request that by a stroke of the pen he should slay this mighty enemy, but Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that although he was in sympathy with their aims, his first consideration was crushing Germany, and as the beer drinking workers of England were to be used for this noble purpose, he must proceed with caution.

Once upon a time, Lloyd George was something of a Democrat, but having slept with Imperialists during the recent months, his views on conscript armies, and the supremacy of the British navy have undergone a considerable change. Compare for example these two items:

Lloyd George, speaking at Bristol, December 11, 1918:

"If you want to prevent the horrors of this war being repeated, you must put an end to the conscript armies of Europe.

"We did not have the machinery for an offensive war. Our navy is a defensive weapon, and not an offensive one. That is why we do not mean to give it up."

Lloyd George at Queen's Hall, July 28, 1908:

"Look at the position of Germany. Her army is to her what our navy is to us—her sole defence against invasion."

Again:

"She has not got a two-power standard. She may have a stronger army than France, than Russia, than Italy, than Austria, but she is between two great powers who in combination could pour in a vastly greater number of troops than she has. Don't forget that when you wonder why Germany is frightened at alliances and ententes."

Now that the war is over, we are able to look at and consider these things under the cold light of reason. What do they mean? In the first place, it must be remembered that no country ever built a navy or organized an army for offensive purposes. Or perhaps we should say, no country ever admitted it. Always the cry is for defence. In the early days in the west, men carried guns strapped to their haunches for the same purpose, just as primitive man used to trail his club around with him, lest he be attacked. Any reasonable savage in those days would have been insulted if you had accused him of deliberately seeking a fight. But nevertheless the possession of these weapons of defence is a constant menace to the peace of society. As the premier himself admitted in his speech at Bristol, that nations "could not have great military machines without tempting the men at the head of them to try their luck with those machines."

Precisely! And that is our great indictment against the proposal of the junkers in Britain to preserve inviolate the mighty British navy.

If a League of Nations is formed at the peace conference, it would be the height of absurdity for any one of these nations to claim the right to possess a military or naval machine two or three times the strength of anw of the others. Moreover, it is entirely unnecessary.

The junkers in Britain pretend that if the British navy is greatly diminished in strength, it would mean a development of piracy on the high seas in times of peace, and in time of war, it would be impossible to check any militant nation that was outside the league or any militant nation inside the league from interfering with the freedom of the seas. They overlook the fact that the idea is to supplant the dominance of any one power with a combined naval power sufficient for this policing work. If Britain persists in her naval supremacy, as America has already hinted she will build a navy too to outstrip England, other nations will be incited to jealousy, and all the bloody orgy of the past four years will have been in vain, entirely in vain.

The people have paid the price of this war, as they have paid the price of all previous wars, but the price of this one has been so enormous that even the most lethargic minds have been stimulated to thought and are determined that Imperialism shall not pass. The support of the people was gained on the assumption that this was a war to end war. Tens of thousands of Canada's sons have been maimed or have given their lives with this idea ever before them. Now that the most aggressive Imperialist nation of Europe has been disarmed, there is a better opportunity than the world has ever had before, or is ever likely to have again for the cessation of the mad competition in armaments. But if Britain persists, and America follows suit with a stronger war machine, France, and the new republics of Germany and Russia will also arm according to the sacred formula for "Defence not Defiance," and in a few years business will be resumed as usual.

It is a lovely prospect! Better by far that our male children should be strangled in their sleep; better by far that a pestilence should sweep mankind from the earth ,than having had this awful, gruesome lesson, we should quietly allow our junkers to go on with their programmes of militarism and navalism. In the name of humanity, let us say, "To hell with it."

Militarism and navalism shall not pass.

Imperialism shall not pass!
Moloch must die!

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AMERICAN EDITOR ASKS QUESTIONS

Asks Why American Troops Are Acting With Germans

The following editorial comment on the Russian situation is made in Rudy's Mirror:

Why are United States troops fighting Russians? Is it on the theory that the Bolsheviki are allies of Germany? German has quit fighting and has admitted defeat. German troops are in Russia keeping order against Bolsheviki?. Why are our troops and German troops on the same side? The Russian government is a Democracy professedly. The government is called the soviet republic. Why is our great republic fighting that little new-born republic? We have declared that we did not propose to dictate to Germans what kind of government they should set up in place of the one we declared we could not trust because it was unrepresentative of the people, and now we are to all intents and purposes making war on Russians because their brand of democracy is not the brand we prefer. Our government is nogotiating Russian affairs through an emissary of the czar, Mr. Bakhmeteff, after czarism has been overthrown and after we have recognized its revolutionary successor. While we war on the Bolsheviki they have been bringing about the downfall of German autocracy. We have not declared war on Russia. That country is still one of the Entente Allies and our associate in the war. The only news we are allowed to receive from Russia is news filtered through reactionary channels, and it is all to the discredit of Russia. Great Britain, France and Italy are opposed to the kind of democracy in which the Russians believe. The Russian government of today is the only one that has denounced and repudiated the secret treaties of 1914-15, under which the Entente agreed to parcel out among themselves all of the Near East. Russia did that even though her share of the spoils was to have been Constantipole. Our European associates in the war discredit Russia because they fear the spread of Russian ideas among their people, though they do not hesitate to profit by the spread of those ideas among the German people. They have announced as forthcoming carnivals of assination which turn out to be on the date proclaimed declarations of amnesty to all the political opponents of the Bolsheviki government. There are murders in Russia, but some of them are counter-revolutionary. And this country has lent its support to the suppression of democracy in Finland. The Bolsheviki say that our failure to support them forced them to sign the Brest-Litovsk treaty and submit for the time being to Germany. And now this country is to be represented in a peace conference in which Russia apparently is not to be represented. Is this standing by the Russians as President Wilson promised to do? Is it standing by the Russians to take our news and views of Russian affairs through governments hostile to Russian democracy and from a left-over representative of the czar in Washington. There are people who say that the present Russian government is functioning fairly well, that it is a government both de facto and de jure, that Lenine's book "The Soviets at Work" shows Russia to be anything but the chaos described in cablegrams censored in London. The reaction against the soviets is fomented, organized and led by the one overshadowing tyranny of Russian life, the landed aristocracy, dispossessed by the revolution. Russians revolted for the land. They took it. Now this country with others joins in a military expedition, or two of them, to reinstate the land tyrants in their power to perpetuate all the old evils of serfdom. So at least the situation appears to me. Public opinion is being cooked up against Russian democracy by means of fixed news. All we get is matter that comes from the enemies of Russian democracy, which ,wild though it be, cannot be as bad as the conditions which so far as I can discern we are trying to re-establish against the will of the long-oppressed people who destroyed them. We should be for the Russian democracy even though it be all blind and drunken for the time being. We should help it to sight and soberness. We should not kick a rising democracy in the face. — Reedy's Mirror.

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Constitution Outworn

Philadelphia.—"The state constitution, adopted in 1874, has outlived its usefulness," said James Alcorn, public service commissioner and former city solicitor. "It would require so many alterations and amendments to conform it to present conditions," he said, "that very much confusion would arise in giving the proper interpretations to its provisions. Changes that are now necessary are hardly capable of being provided by amendments. It would be much better to have a convention to formulate a new constitution."

Urge Social Insurance

New York.—Social workers from all parts of the United States gathered here to consider problems arising from demobilization of the nation's armed forces, adopted a resolution calling on the government "for avoidance of the evils of the pension system for our victorious troops and of preventable poverty among wage earners." Further extension "of the social insurance principle already adopted in soldiers' and sailors' insurance and in workmen's compensation laws" was suggested as a remedy.

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COUGHLAN STRIKE FROM THE MEN'S VIEWPOINT

(Continued From Page 1.)

Coughlan & Sons that the agreement had been violated:

The executive of the Vancouver Metal Trades Council desire to refute the statement that was made by the firm of Coughlan & Sons, and published in the Province newspaper on the 17th inst., and desire to state that the clause in the agreement covering complaints and grievances was followed otu in its entirety before they made the recommendation to strike. The clause covering grievances, reads as follows:

"Fourth. All grievances which may arise in any shop or yard shall be given consideration as follows: (1) All complaints and grievances to be adjusted by the foreman in charge, if possible. (2) When such adjustment cannot be made between the foreman and the man directly interested, the matter will be taken up with the company direct by the business agent and the shop committee, representing the craft having the grievance, and they shall endeavor to reach a mutual understanding. (3) In the event that an understanding cannot be reached by the company and the representative of the craft involved, a committee of representatives from the Metal Trades Council will meet the company, and try to bring about an adjustment of the grievance, and in the meantime there will be no lockout on the part of the company, or strike on the part of the men."

As soon as the report reached the executive that the Blacksmiths had taken action on their own initiative, they were ordered back to work, in order that the executive of the Metal Trades Council could take up the matter in conformity with the agreement, and it was only after conforming to the grievance clause in every detail, and being met with a flat refusal to reinstate Mr. Anderson, that the executive, having no other alternative, recommended a strike. The clause in the agreement that Mr. Coughlan refers to, is for the purpose of changing any portion of the agreement and reads as follows:

"It is agreed that any clause in this agreement may be opened for discussion and subject to mutual amendment on fifteen days' notice in writing from either party of a desire to change."

The action of the executive was endorsed at two mass meetings of the men on strike, held at the Labor Temple during the afternoon of the strike, and also was endorsed at a full meeting of the Metal Trades Council in the evening, and the executive was given full power in arranging a settlement of the present trouble. A recommendation was also made to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council that a referendum vote to call a general strike be taken immediately, unless Mr. Anderson be reinstated.

TRADES COUNCIL TO HOLD PROTEST MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

stronger organization between the different sections of the working class, but no definite action was taken, the matter being left with the executive to work in conjunction with the Metal Trades Council.

Censorship.

Many communications were received re the censorship, and the action of the council endorsed on this matter. It was finally decided to hold a mass meeting of protest against the continuance of the censorship and the Allied intervention in Russia.

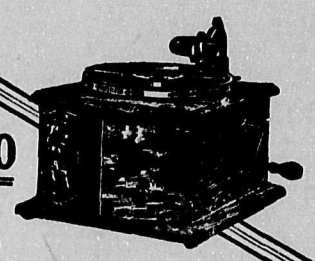
Delegate Trotter was appointed on the Committee on Reconstruction to deal with aliens and immigration, and the following were appointed on the Committee of Soldiers and Workmen on reconstruction: Delegates Hardy, Cotterill, Showler, Kavanagh, Anderson, Wells, Winch, Youhill and Midgley.

The Fish Packers applied for affiliation, and their request was granted. And a large number of new delegates and re-elected delegates were obligated.

Miners Dedicate Home

Collinsville, Ill.—The four unions of miners affiuated with the United Mine Workers, have dedicated their new building, known as the Miners' Institute. It is three stories high, with every facility for union purposes, education, recreation and an auditorium that will accommodate the largest theatrical production. Over the entrance to the club room quarters are two life-size figures of miners, and in the background is the seal of the United Mine Workers.

Newark, N. J.—An additional gain of 10 cents an hour has been secured by organized carpenters. The rate is now $6.40 a day with a one-year contract.



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	Old Oaken Bucket—Parody	Willo
17854	Village Gossips	Stewart-Harlan
	Uncle Josh Buys an Automobile	Stewart
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LIEBKNECHT'S PART IN KAISER'S FALL

[By Frank Bohn]

We owe to the painstaking industry of Mr. Sidney Zimand the possession in English of all the important speeches of Liebknecht since the beginning of the war. The book is just now published.

In all the voluminous literature of this war there is to me a passage which stands out as a bright ray of light illuminating our pathway toward the future society of nations. In "Under Fire" the French common soldier, Bertrand, says: "There is one figure that has risen above the war and will blaze with the beauty and strength of his courage." The author, Barbusse, now the elected chief of the great society of French war veterans, goes on to say. "I listened, leaning on a stick toward him, drinking in the voice that came in the twilight silence from the lips that so rarely spoke. He cried in a clear voice, "Liebknecht."

In 1870 Wilhelm Liebknecht, the father of Karl, together with Bebel and three other Socialist members of the Reichstag, voted against the war credits. They were insulted and even beaten by the war-mad members of the other parties of the Reichstag. If it was natural for the son to follow in the footsteps of the father, so it was also natural for the whole Socialist Party in Germany to continue the policies of the founders of the party. In the universal disgust with which the world viewed the treason to truth and all sound principle which marked the conduct of the Socialist Party at the beginning of the war, the one mitigating fact is, as Barbusse so eloquently indicates, Liebknecht.

In his great speech against the second war budget he declared, as a protest against the war, against those who are responsible for it and have caused it. . . . against the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, and Luxemburg against unlimtied rule of martial law. . . . I vote against the war credits demanded."

The excuse for the weakness of the whole German people and the treason of the Socialists on the part of weak-kneed pacifists and Socialists in other countries, has always been that the German people were all misinformed about the war. This excuse is invalid. Liebknecht knew the truth about the war because he wished to know it. The masses of the German people, Socialists and non-Socialists alike, believed falsehoods because they wished to believe them. The frightful horror of German war methods was perfectly well known inside of Germany. A number of questions which Liebknecht asked of the government in the Reichstag session in December, 1915, indicates clearly what sort of knowledge was in the possession of those who wished to know the truth. When Liebknecht inquired as to whether the government was prepared to begin peace negotiations, von Jagow answered, amid loud laughter, that he refused to answer. On this occasion Liebknecht asked about a score of searching questions which threw light upon the whole policy and purpose of the government.

Later in January Liebknecht again interrogated the government. He exposed the Armenian massacres and the fact that the German government was responsible. He asked for "data concerning the situation in the territory occupied by Germany," and "concerning measures taken for the protection of the people in the occupied territory, concerning the means of living, concerning their health conditions, their rights, their numbers." He inquired as to the "kind and reason of the punishments decreed and reprisal measures taken against the people in those territories by the German authorities, the number of people executed, military requisitions of property," and so forth. "On January 13, 1916, by a vote of 60 to 25, the Socialist Central Committee expelled Liebknecht from membership in the Socialist party for continuous "gross infractions of party discipline."

The majortiy Social-Democrats took that measure against Liebknecht for having grossly embarrassed the government with his questions two days before in the Reichstag.

But Liebknecht's fight did not end with his expulsion from the party. Month after month he stood alone and fought his good fight. Germany was winning the war. The insolence of her junkerdom and the official class was something beyond describing. This was the very least of his opposition. He told me when I saw him in 1915 that his sometimes Socialist comrades, meeting him on the street, insulted him most viciously. On March 22, 1916, he attempted in a session of the Reichstag to attack the submarine policy of the government, but was prevented.

The final weighing in the balance of this man's soul came on May Day, 1916. In the presence of a crowd of working people assembled in Berlin in the open air, he "cried out," as it were, "with a loud voice." Under all ordinary circumstances this speech meant death in front of the firing squad. He knew that it could not mean revolution at that time. He was a common soldier in the army, and had not the slightest notion that the reason he was imprisoned instead of executed was due to the desire of the German government to escape criticism in enemy countries. We are very fortunate, indeed, to have the entire copy of this speech before us. I think that it will live as the utterance of a great and heroic figure in the midst of one of the most terrific crises that has come upon the human race. "By a lie," he cried out, "the German workingman was forced into the war and by lies they expect to induce him to go on with the war."

Here again was John Huss before the Council and Martin Luther at Worms. In the universal failure, in the unuttorable collapse of all that was true and right among the German leadership and the German people, this one voice was heard, loud and clear. If poor in its practical results this voice "crying in the wilderness" was mighty in its prophecy of the better time to come for Germany and for the whole world.—New York Times.

Painters Raise Scales.

Newark, N. J.—Painters in this city have established their new wage scale, which raises rates from $ to $5.80 a day.

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THE SOVIET'S REPLY TO ALLIED GOV'TS

Exchange of Correspondence on Alleged Atrocities in Russia

The following correspondence between the Swiss ambassador to Russia, speaking in the name of the neutral governments, and the people's commissary for foreign affairs, is printed at Zurich by Fritz Platten, national councillor. The reply of M. Tschitscherin, representative of the Soviets, will give some idea as to how the Russians view the allied intervention.

The Note of the United States

To the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs at Moscow:

Inasmuch as the representatives of the diplomatic corps at Petrograd were able to ascertain definitely, the mass arrests of persons regardless of age and sex, as well as the summary convictions imposed by soldiers of the Red Army, day after day, they requested a conference with Commissary Zinovieff, and were received by him on Monday, Sept. 3. They declared that it was not their purpose to interfere in any way with the struggle between political parties now raging in Russia; they desired only from the standpoint of humanity, and in the name of the governments which they represent, to express their most profound indignation at the regime of terror introduced in Petrograd, Moscow, etc.

Prompted by the single process of satisfying their hatred against an entire class of citizens, without being authorized by any governmental authority, armed men, day and night, break into private dwellings, steal and plunder, and arrest and throw into prison hundreds of unfortunates who have nothing to do with the political struggle, and whose only guilt consists in belonging to the class of the bourgeoise, the extermination of which is being preached by the leaders of the communists in their newspapers and their speeches. The distracted families are denied every possibility of finding out where their members are confined; they are refused permission to see the imprisoned or to bring them needed food.

Such acts of terrorism on the part of men who boast that they want to bring about the happiness of the entire human race are incomprehensible, and they arouse the indignation of the entire civilized world, which is now learning about the events at Petrograd.

Thediplomatic corps has deemed it necessary to convey its indignation to the People's Commissary Zinovieff. It protests energetically against the arbitrary acts occurring every day. The representatives of the neutral governments reserve for their governments the right to demand of the persons guilty of these arbitrary acts the needed satisfaction and personal legal responsibility.

The diplomatic corps requests that this note be brought to the attention of the Soviet government.

(Signed) E. Odier, Swiss Ambassador, President of the Diplomatic Corps in Russia.

Answer of the Soviet Government

To the Representatives of the Capitalist Neutral Powers:

The note handed to us by the representatives of the neutral powers on September 5, constitutes an act of gross interference in the internal affairs of Russia. The Soviet government might leave this act without any answer whatever. But the Soviet government utilizes with pleasure every opportunity to make clear to the popular masses of all countries the nature of its policies, for the reason that it is the representative not only of the working class of Russia, but of the entire exploited human race. The People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs therefore gives its answer regarding the matter in question.

The neutral powers endeavor to give a description of the condition of the suppressed bourgeoise of Russia that is calculated to arouse the deepest sympathy in the hearts of the bourgeoise of the entire world. It is not our purpose to refute the inventions of the representatives of the neutral powers, who in their note, repeat every slander brought by the Russian bourgeoise against the Red Army. We need not refute a single allegation about a concrete case of arbitrariness, first, because the representatives of the neutral powers do not quote a single concrete case, and, second, because in every war—we find ourselves in a condition of civil war—there will happen misdeeds of individuals.

The representatives of the neutral powers do not protest against scattered misdeeds on the part of irresponsible persons, but against the regime enacted by the workers' and peasants' government in its struggle against the class exploiters.

Before we explain why the workers' and peasants' government applies the red terror, against which the representatives of the neutral powers protest in the name of humanity, and because of which they threaten us with the indignation of the entire civilized world, we shall take the liberty of asking them a few questions.

Is it known to the representatives of the neutral powers that, already in its fifth year ,there rages an international war into which a little clique of bankers, generals and bureaucrats has pushed the masses of the people of the entire world; that the masses of the people are mutually destroying themselves and are cutting each others' throats so that the capitalists may profit billions? Is it known to them that in this war, not only have millions of human beings been killed at the front, but that both warring parties have bombed open cities and have killed unarmed women and children? Is it known to them that in this war one of the warring parties has sentenced millions of human beings to death by starvation in that contrary to international law, it has cut off the supply of bread, hoping that, by means of the starvation of children, it can force upon the other party an unconditional surrender? Is it known to them that the warring parties take as prisoners hundreds of thousands of unarmed peaceful citizens, putting them to forced labor far from hearth and home, and taking from them every right of redress? Is it known to them that in all warring countries the ruling capitalist clique has robbed the masses of the people of the right of assembly, of the freedom of the press, and of the right to strike, and that, for even the faintest attempt at protest against the white terror of the bourgeoise, the workers are sent to jail or are sent to the front in order to kill within them every thought of their human rights?

All these pictures of the extirpation of the working class in the name of capitalist interests, all these pictures of the white terror of the beourgeoise, are more than well-known to the governments of the neutral powers and to their representatives in Russia. And yet, they have either forgotten the higher ideals of "humanity," or they forgot, in this case, to remind the bourgeoise of the warring countries, dripping with the blood of the masses of the people, or these ideals.

The so-called neutral countries did not dare to protest, with so much as a single word, against the white terror of capital; aye, they did not even wish to protest, because the bourgeoise of all neutral countries aided the capitalists of the warring countries to continue the war for the reason that they make millions by furnishing war material to both imperialist camps.

We shall permit ourselves to ask still another question: Have the representatives of the neutral powers ever heard anything about the bloody suppression of the Sinn Feiners in Dublin? About the shooting without court order, of hundreds of Irishmen, including Skeffington? Have they ever heard of the white terror in Finland, of the tens of thousands shot, of the tens of thousands of working men rotting in jails, of their wives and children, none of whom were ever charged with anything or ever will be? Have they not heard of the mass executions of workers and peasants in the Ukraine? Of the mass shootings of the workingmen by the brave Szecho-Slovaks, these hirelings of French-English capital? The governments of the so-called neutral countries heard of all this, but never did the thought occur to them to protest against these arbitrary acts of the bourgeoise in suppressing the working class movement, because they themselves are ready at any moment to shoot the workers battling for their rights ,and in their own countries they are ready, in the name and for the defence of the interests of the bourgeoise, to suppress the slightest sign of the rising of an indignant working class.

It is sufficient to remind oneself of the recent suppression by military force of labor demonstrations in Denmark, in Norway, in Holland, in Switzerland, etc. Not yet have the workers of Switzerland, Holland and Denmark risen, but already do the governments of these countries mobilize the military forces against the slightest movement of protest on the part of the workers. When the representatives of the neutral conutries threaten us with the indignation of the civilized world ,and protest against the red terror in the name of humanity ,then we call their attention to the fact that they have not been sent to Russia to defend the principles of humanity, but to take care of the interests of capitalist states; and we advise them not to threaten us with the indignation of the civilized world that is dripping from head to foot with the blood of the workers, but themselves to tremble before the wrath of the masses of the people of the entire world, who will rise against a "civilization" which has plunged the whole human race into unspeakable misery of a butchery without end.

In the entire capitalist world rules the white terror against the working class. The working class of Russia has put an end to Czarism, whose bloody regime never called forth the protests of the neutral countries. The working classes of Russia have put an end to the rule of the bourgeoise which, under the banner of the revolution and with the silent consent of the neutral countries, massacred the soldiers because they were no longer willing to shed their blood for the benefit of the war speculators, massacred the peasants because they declared the soil to be their property—the land they had tilled for hundreds of years—and had watered with their sweat.

The majority of the Russian people, as represented in the second congress of the workers, peasants, soldiers and Cossack deputies, placed the governmental power in the hands of the workers and peasants. A handful of capitalists who desired to repossess themselves of the factories and banks taken from them on behalf of the people; a handful of landowners who want to take again from the peasants the land they now hold; a handful of generals who again want to teach docility to the workers and peasants with a whip, have refused to recognize the decision of the Russian people. With the money of foreign capitalists they have mobilized counter-revolutionary bandits, by whose aid they cut Russia off from bread so that the bony hand of hunger may strangle the Russian revolution. Having convinced themselves of the impossibility of overthrowing the workers' government, supported by the masses of the workers, they organize counter-revolutionary riots in order to the workers' and peasants' government from pursiung its constructive work, in order to prevent it from freeing the country from the anarchy into which the criminal policy of the former governments has plunged it. They have betrayed Russia in the north, in the south, and in the east to foreign imperialist states, by calling foreign bayonets from wherever they could get them.

Hidden behind a forest of foreign bayonets, they send hired assassins to destroy the leaders of the working class in whom not only the proletariat of Russia, but the entire human race sees the personification of its hopes. The Russian working people will crush mercilessly this counter-revolutionary clique which, with the aid of foreign capital and the Russian bourgeoise, wants once more to put the slave's noose around the neck of the Russian people.

We declare to the proletariat of the entire world that neither hypocritical protests nor specious plea will protect from punishment those who, on behalf of capital, rise in arms against the workers and the poor peasants, and who would again starve them and entangle them in new wars in the interest of capitalism. We assure equal rights and equal freedom to all those who loyally fulfill their duty as citizens of the Socialist workers' and peasants' republic. To those we bring peace, but to our enemies, we bring merciless war. We are convinced that the masses of the people of all countries, suppressed and tortured by a mere handful of exploiters, will understand that in Russia force is used only in the name of the sacred cause of the liberation of the masses of the people; we are convinced that not only will they understand, but that they will also follow us.

We reject emphatically, interference on the part of neutral capitalist powers in behalf of the Russian bourgeoise, and declare that any attempt on the part of the representatives of these powers to go beyond the boundaries of the lawful protection of their own nationals will be regarded as an attempt to give support to the Russian counter-revolution.

People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs, G. W. TSCHITSCHERIN.

—The Nation.

THE AWAKENING OF THE PEOPLE

Society Must Be Reconstructed on a New Economic Basis

The task of social reconstruction after the war offers hope for a better world, but it also demands courage and clearlsightedness. This task must be carried out by the common peoples through representatives who are close to their counsels and inspired by their great faith and vision. This is the message given by Arthur Henderson, the influential British Labor leader, in an article in the Methodist Times, of London. Mr. Henderson's article, which is well worthy of thoughtful perusal, reads as follows:

Any victory, however spectacular and dramatic in a military sense it may be, which falls short of the realization of the ideals with which we entered the war, will not be a victory but a defeat.

We strive for victory because we want to end war altogether, not merely to prove the superiority of British arms over those of Germany. We continue the struggle, dreadful though the cost of it has become, because we have to force reparation for a great wrong perpetuated upon a small, unoffending nation, to liberate subject peoples and enable them to live under a form of government of their own choosing, and to destroy, not a great nation, but a militarist autocracy which had deliberately planned war without considering the interest either of their own people or of the European Commonwealth of which they were a part.

When victory in the sense of the collapse of the military power in the Central Empires is at last achieved, we shall be confronted with the task of transplanting military success into its political, economic and social equivalent in this country and every other. It will not be a democratic victory if it results merely in the restoration of the capitalistic regime which the war has discredited and destroyed. Victory for the people means something more than the continuance of the old system of production for the profit of a small owning class, on the basis of wage-slavery for the producing classes. The hard, cruel, competitive system of production must be replaced by a system of co-operation under which the status of the workers will be revolutionized, and in which the squalor and poverty, the economic insecurity, and social miseries of the past will have no place. This is the great task before the politicians of the future.

Character and Intellect Necessary.

Then we must remember that the coming period of reconstruction, even more than the remaining period of the war, will impose upon the leaders of the civilized states new and searching tests of character and intellect. As we draw nearer to the end of the war we begin to see more clearly the magnitude of the problems that peace will bring. So vast, intricate, and fundamental have been the changes wrought during the last three and a half years that we are sometimes tempted to think the will and intelligence of men will be unequal to the task of dealing with them.

Still more may we feel sometimes that the problems of reconstruction will be handled by men too impatient to think things through, too tired and cynical to respond to the glowing faith in a finer future for the world which now inspires the multitudes of common people who have striven so heroically and suffered so patiently during the war. For national leadership to fall into the hands of such men in the great new days upon which we shall presently enter would be a disaster almost as great as the war itself.

If there could be anything worse than an empire in control of state policy when peace comes, it would be the influence of a cynic upon the splendid enthusiasm and revolutionary ardor of democracy, newly awakened to a consciousness of its power and eager to build a better future for mankind.

The Workers Are Awakening.

The outstanding fact of world politics at the present time—and when peace comes this fact will be made more clear—is that a great tide of revolutionary feeling is rising in every country. Everywhere the peoples are becoming conscious of power. They are beginning to sit in judgment upon their rulers. They are beginning to ask questions about the policies that have brought the world to the edge of secular ruin.

In this war the people have shown themselves capable of heroic sacrifices and resolute endurance because they love liberty and desire peace. The hope that the issue of this war will be an increase of freedom, not only for themselves, but for those who have lived under the yoke of alien tyrannies, has sustained the people of this country throughout these years of war. It has caused them to pour out the blood of their best and bravest, to surrender hard-won liberties, to toil unremittingly in factory, field and mine, to spend without stint the material wealth accumulated through years of peace and prosperity.

But the people will not choose to entrust their destinies at the Peace Conference to statesmen who have not perceived the moral significance of the struggle, and who are not prepared to make a people's peace. We want to replace the material force of arms by the moral force of right in the governance of the world. For that great task of the immediate future we want national leaders who are not only responsive to the inspirations and impulses of democracy, but who are qualified to guide the mighty energies of democracy in the task of building up the new social order.

Never before have the people been confronted with problems of greater magnitude, international and national, economic and political, social and personal; but never have they had so good an opportunity of taking hold of these problems for themselves. The policies and programmes of the orthodox parties have little relevance to the new situation. Political parties bound by tradition, saturated with class prejudice, out of touch with the living movements of thought and feeling among the people, cannot easily adopt themselves to the changed conditions, the new demands, the enlarged ideals to which the war has given rise.

Buy Christmas Presents of Men's Gloves at Spencer's

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Tan cape, wool lined ..$2.00
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Tan cape, stiff folding cuff, strap wrist, unlined, $4.50
Wool lined $4.95
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THE APOSTLE OF PEACE

By M. L EITES.

If there is in the world a man who is able, sincere and anxious to inculcate the ideal of permanent peace between the nations, creeds and classes, that man, if he succeeds, will become, no doubt, an immortal as "The Apostle of the World's Permanent Peace." He must be prepared, however, to convince the world that force, physical force, be it militaristic, clericalistic, or economic, that physical force of any character must be entirely eliminated, because force and peace, like fire and water, or like wealth and poverty, can never be brought to embrace one another with good will and harmony.

All the tribal wars, all the racial wars, all the religious wars and all the economic wars were the direct outgrowth of physical force. The Apostle of Peace must be prepared to convince the world that man and institutions which are using physical force to promote their ambitions are in the same state of constant fear for their very existence as are the victims who are compelled to meet that force. Men and institutions, like the czar and the Russian autocracy, or like the kaiser and his militaristic machine which kept the world trembling, are now thrown into the garbage pile of history as so much of miasmatic slime. The miserable and shameful end of these men and of these institutions should serve as a warning as "The Handwriting on the Wall," for the leaders and institutions of all other unscrupulous forces that, if it was possible for the masses to destroy the most vicious autocracy and the most gigantic militaristic machine, how much easier and quicker could be the destruction of artificial forces and their self-conceited leaders if they persist in fanning the discontent of the outraged and enraged masses.

The Apostle of Peace must point out to the world calmly and fearlessly that now more than ever in the history of the past the master forces and their leaders should carefully feel their way through the path of volcanic masses which at best is only covered with a very thin crest that is liable to erupt at any moment and drag them into the deep of the heaving lava. To must warn them that their latest weapon against the proletarian, the weapon of coercion, blackmail and denunciation is so farcical, impudent and inconsistent that it will only provoke greater hatred, stronger indignation and an irresistible incentive to use the master's methods of retaliation.

The proletarian who endured, suffered and outlived all the weapons of cruelty and torture at the hands of his master; who for thousands of years has been forced to slave—now as a plebeian and serf, now as a chattel and a beast of burden; who was forced to fight his life away in his master's wars on the battlefields; who was always overworked and underfed in time of peace; who crawled deep into the bowels of the earth to dig out the hidden treasures for his master; who built for his master castles and palaces only to return to his hovel or gutter; he, whose wife and even his children were forced to toil for his master in the sweatshops, mills and factories; he who has been doing all this for his master with the endurance and patience of a rock and for whom in return for all this his master could spare nothing better than jails, slums and underworlds; now when the proletarian became conscious of his strength and of his importance and came to realize that his self-emancipation will not only lift him to the sunshine of life, but will also save his master from the degeneracy into which he sunk through his superfluities and through the abnormal life he was leading; will he listen now to his dissipated voice of defamation and blackmail?

The Apostle of Peace will have to decry the co-existence of the idling master and the toiling man, as these two will always create an arbitrary situation which will make the ideal of permanent peace absolutely impossible.

The Apostle of Peace will have to demonstrate the fact that from times immemorial and until the present day the masses of the world have always been misused and abused by the classes under any and all forms of government and therefore it is psychologically impossible to expect that the masses would voluntarily permit the continuation of class rule.

Class government, per se, has either been the direct cause of discontent and war or has utterly failed to keep the world in contentedness and in peace, and therefore for its own good and for the good of the world, it should step aside and transfer the affairs of the world to the toiling masses who have been the actual makers of the material world, and who will, naturally, become inspired with the highest incentives to build up and preserve the results of their labors and struggles instead of destroying them as the class governments have always done in the past whenever they attempted to dispossess one another.

The Apostle of Peace must make it clear to the world that all causes which are creating arbitrary elements must be weeded out to the very root if the realm of permanent peace on earth and good will to men is to be established.

Boilermaker's Terrible Experience

Lost in the woods for eight days, without food, and seeing his companion die of exhaustion, was the terrible experience of Tom Douglas.

Douglas and P. Peters (both members of the Boilermakers' Union) left Victoria on Saturday, December 7, on a hunting expedition. As they did not return a search party under Game Warden Gidley went out on Thursday but failed to trace the men. On Saturday a large party was organized, and after much difficulty Douglas was found, utterly exhausted, on the bank of a small creek between the second and third Goldstream lakes. His feet were badly frozen, and he had been without food for seven days. Owing to heavy snow Peters and Douglas had lost their way, and after wandering aimlessly around Peters became exhausted, and falling down was unable to rise again. He died on Monday and to date his body has not been recovered as Douglas was in such a state as to be unable to remember very much, being delirious when found. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and three children, residing in Cloverdale district.

Let us know if you do not get your paper. This office is the place to kick.

Are You a Union Man?

Are you helping to support a laundry or other business houses which will persist in oppressing the laboring class of people?

We all know there is a right and wrong way to every contention. We believe in unions and give them our best support.

YOUR Union

laundry girls are engaged in a bitter fight and need all your help to win out.

Probably 30 to 40 meat markets in this city have signed up for a year to use coats and aprons supplied by a strike-breaking laundry. It is up to you as union men and women to find out from your meat market or grocery store if they use scab laundry, thereby assisting places that have no sympathy for the girls that are fighting for fair working conditions.

Maybe you have a little girl like this in your home. She may be forced some day to earn a living the same as the laundry girls. If you think she should have a fair chance in the world to compete for an honest living now is your chance to show it.

A week ago the Economy Market, from the order boy up, refused to sign for scab laundry or have anything to do with any labor-defeating coalition, and take this opportunity of stating our position, confident that labor will show its disapproval by not patronizing those markets who depend on you for their means to carry on, and yet turn their backs on Unionism.

Are you a Union man,

OR DO YOU JUST THINK YOU ARE?

Economy Meat Market

LIMITED

There is one in your locality.

Food License No. 9—11711

WHEN BUYING MEAT

ASK TO SEE THIS CARD THERE'S A REASON

INTERNATIONAL

UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY. That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L.

Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN OF NORTH AMERICA, A. F. OF L.

This card must be placed in any MARKET without the permission of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L., and it shall remain the property of said International Association, and may be withdrawn at the discretion of the International Secretary Treasurer

Dennis Lane Secy.-Treas.

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—ARE MADE UNDER—

Sanitary Conditions and First-Class Workmanship

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. SEPT. 1880

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

LOCAL

STAMP

P. W. Perkins, President, C.M.I.U. of America

LOOK FOR THIS BLUE LABEL ON THE BOX

Cigarmakers Lockout and Strike

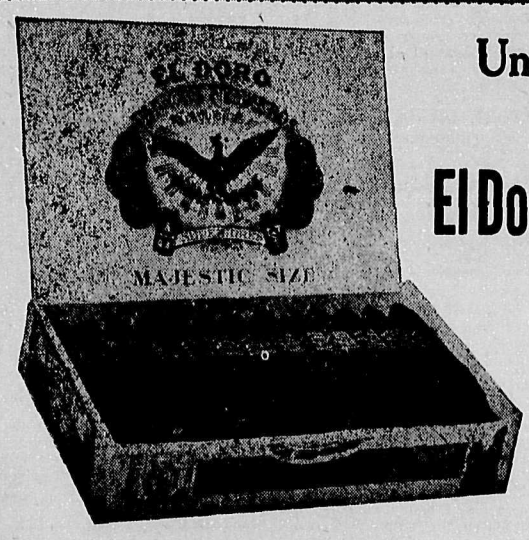
REMEMBER—Tuckett's "Club Special," "Marguerite," "Preferred," also "La Preferencia," "Carabana," "Ovido" and other Cigars.

DO NOT BEAR OUR BLUE UNION LABEL

Cigarmakers Joint Advisory Board

10 Sub. Cards

Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for $12.50. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Permit when sold.



Union Blue Label Cigars

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McLEOD, NOLAN & Co.

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LONDON, ONT.

What better can you give a smoker for Christmas?

These cigars are made from the highest grades of Imported Tobacco grown under the most sanitary conditions, in a strictly union factory.

Any honest connoisseur of tobacco will tell you that they are the Cigar of Cigars.

For Sale Everywhere

If your dealer hasn't got them, write D. J. ELMER, 3116 Alberta St., Vancouver, B. C.

VANCOUVER'S RECORD WILL BEAR SCRUTINY

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Professional Traducers of Trades Unions and Labor Organizations Answered by Indisputable Evidence

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PROBABLY AT NO other point in the Domimnion of Canada has there been such concerted and organized efforts made to discredit Labor in the eyes of the so-called patriots. The political intent of this agitation has always been apparent to the workers, who needed no other proof than the fact that every such move, when carefully probed, disclosed the same little band of kept political gangsters in the immediate background. Not only has this been apparent in such vicious attacks as have been made, but also in the deliberate checking and obstructing of every move that had for its object the bringing together for common understanding of the returned soldier and the worker.

It only remains to be said that when the trades union soldiers and their friends have all returned who are able to do so, that such efforts will be more readily recognized than they are even now, and the worker—in and out of khaki—may be trusted to act in accordance with the evidence. The day of the political heeler is getting shorter, and the fact that he may wear or have worn khaki will be no camouflage to the returned citizen soldier.

ONE-THIRD OF TYPOS. IN CANADIAN ARMY

Vancouver Typographical Union Has a Heavy Record of Casualties and Big Enlistment

Since the commencement of the great war in 1914, fifty-six journeymen and eleven apprentice members of Vancouver Typographical Union have enlisted for military duty. Of these seven journeymen have been killed, and twenty journeymen and three apprentices more or less seriously wounded.

Immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, the local union levied an assessment for the purpose of raising a fund from which to pay international dues of all members donning khaki, thus protecting their monetary benefits in the organization. Up to the end of November, 1918, the sum of $1365.50 has been collected and paid out for this purpose.

International mortuary benefits, amounting to $1975 have been paid to dependents of members who were killed on active service.

A complete list of those who have been in the service follows:

Journeymen—M. B. Archibald, F. Bayley, E. C. Bell, M. Birnie, W. Boardman, H. Brown, W. Cruickshank, L. E. Dennison, L. A. Elliott, L. T. English, F. Farrell, P. Fleetwood, F. R. Fleming, W. Fogarty, E. H. Gough, D. Hawking, F. Hobbs, J. V. Jones, D. C. Jones, F. Journeaux, P. Kellas, A. Laing, W. G. Laing, R. P. Latta, A. LeRasle, W. Macklin, E. Mason, J. R. Melsom, W. Murdoch, J. McCurrach, P. H. McEwen, A. McLean, M. McLean, W. G. McMorris, A. D. Newberry, J. T. O'Brien, E. Odlum, L. G. Ore, H. F. Palmer, C. W. Pettipiece, T. H. Potts, A. Price, H. Robins, G. A. Roedde, R. Rose, J. W. Ross, C. Sandell, F. M. Satre, A. Scott, I. Snelgrove, W. Taylor, C. Tullidge, C. Uren, A. Walker, S. Williamson, W. H. Youhill.

Apprentices—A. H. Baker, P. Campbell, C. T. Crompton, D. Duguid, H. C. Fletcher, L. Kean, F. W. Mattix, L. V. Moody, H. W. Morgan, D. Wilson, J. McBride.

Killed—F. Bayley, R. C. Latta, E. Mason, M. McLean, A. Price, A. Scott, I. Snelgrove.

Wounded—M. B. Archibald, W. Boardman, W. Cruickshank, P. Fleetwood, F. R. Fleming, W. Fogarty, F. Hobbs, J. V. Jones, A. Laing, A. LeRasle, W. Murdoch, J. McCurrach, A. McLean, J. T. O'Brien, E. Odlum, L. G. Ore, T. H. Potts, J. W. Ross, W. Taylor, C. Tullidge, C. T. Crompton, D. Duguid, F. W. Mattix.

THE MUCH MALIGNED LONGSHORE WORKERS

Huge Record of Enlistments of International Longshoremen Will Surprise Traducers

Probably no one organization has been subjected to the same concentration of calumny as has this Vancouver local. The only reason that can be assigned for this probably is that among their membership are to be found those well able and, moreover, always willing to give a reason for "the faith that is within them." As to the calibre of the men, from whatever standpoint, who are to be found along the waterfront, the general public has been led by the subsidized press to fearful and fervid conclusions. The moving spirits, in common with all other workers, believe that if there are any among the returned men who are still being misled by "political shysters" that time and economic conditions will be sufficient to demonstrate to them that they still belong to the working class, and that in spite of the carefully prepared attacks which have been made, and may yet be attempted, the solidarity of the interests of the worker will be established in spite of a khaki camouflage.

List of 123 Longshoremen who have joined the Canadian army: J. Alexander, J. Ashley, J. Armstrong, W. Abbiss, J. Arbuckle, R. Bell, T. Breen, F. Behrens, M. Britton, W. Bryan, D. Bridges, F. Bartlett, R. Beaver, A. Beaver, W. Bruford, A. Bush, R. Bryan, L. Bamber, Barney Barnes.

G. Cunningham, F. Collins, C. Collins, F. Corbett, R. Clarkson, T. Catheart, P. W. Codling, W. A. Critchlow, F. Corner, Jas. Connor, J. Clydesdale, T. Duff, J. Dawson, F. Dewhurst.

J. Elphich, T. Earley, E. J. Emmett, A. Florentin, G. Fletcher, E. Flood, W. Furber, W. Ferguson, S. Ferguson, Jas. Finnigan, Ben Fiddler, W. Fuller.

J. H. Grey, F. Goodings, T. Geehcan, H. Hargreaves, W. Huish, H. Hawthorne, Pete Hope, J. Hargreaves, H. Harness, A. E. Hands, J. E. Hughes, H. Hoskin, A. Hazeldenc, C. F. Harris, T. Icemonger, J. A. Johnston.

J. Kirkwood. A. Kirkwood, D. Lowrey, E. J. Leavens, J. Miles, G. Martin, J. Monoghan, C. Moore, M. Maher, A. D. Maclean, A. Macleod, D. Macintyre, D. Maclennan, S. Maclean, A. Macdermott, T. McLaughlin, W. McEwan, R. Roberts, A. Mills, W. Mitchell, R. Milne, T. J. Middlemass, Joe Martin, H. Moyle, J. McGuinness.

A. Ormond, R. Patterson, H. Paper, E. Prescott, W. Pollard, H. Phillips, S. Palmer, J. Potter.

J. Robertson, D. Roder, T. Richards, W. H. Randall, W. Russell, D. Ross, J. Sackley, J. Stewart, B. Styles, H. Saunders, S. St. Hill, E. Slocomb, O. Sharkey, T. P. Smith, W. M. Smith, T. Shechan, S. Stewart, C. Sharpe, J. Thornton, S. Thompson, T. Tucker, C. Thompson, Joe Thornton, E. Weldon, Geo. Ward, John Whyte, T. Williamson.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES HAS EXTENSIVE LIST

Organization Claims to Have Subscribed Through Its Members $20,000 to Various Funds.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees of Local 28 who have found their way into khaki are as follows:

Frank Alexander, Ernest Alexander, William Cordener, Norman Bravender, Owen Ferguson, E. E. Howard, James Graham, Bert Jameson, C. Jones, Albert Mahoney, John McCreavey, W. T. Lines, Frank Steele, Walter Savage, Fred Lewis, E. H. McQuire, John Crieghton, C. F. Duke, John Forstell, John Hansell, Joe Gurn, Tom Williams, W. Bruce, Louis Skiratti, William F. Workman, Herbert Stratton.

William Colmar, John F. Carey, Arthur Charles, Harry Davis, Edward Deacon, Jack Forsyth, Harry Gibb, Mike Guerney, Louis Huset, Benjamin Hall, Gilbert Hunter, Edward Henderson, Walter Johnstone, Tom Kelly, Harry Kay, Frank Moffatt, John McOrmick, Edward M. Martin, Earl McElheney, James Patterson, Bert Williams, Terence Ryan, William V. Ritter, Frank Hutchings, William A. Found.

BREWERY WORKERS SENT EIGHT MEMBERS

These were all single men and are kept in good standing by the local union: Llws. A. Bradshaw, A. W. Dixon, John Dixon, James Irving, Ralph Mohr, John Clifford, A. W. Martin, James Pyke.

CIGARMAKERS HAVE BIG REPRESENTATION

Twenty-three Enlistments From an Average Membership of Seventy-five.

Following members of Cigarmakers' Local 357 joined the Canadian army or navy during the world war. Each member was given a war retiring card, entitling him to his old standing without payment of dues or assessments upon his return to the trade.

Louis Ald, George Bacon, Chris. Behnsen, Stanley Cottrell, James Halnwell, John Jones, Leland Lambert, George King, Albert Knudsen, Y. M. Kokish, James Hill, T. H. McQueen, James McGregor, F. Prezeau, Toney Pugsley, A. A. Reynolds, A. V. Stewart, Luke Slavin, H. R. Smith, John Saugmolin, F. Davidson, H. Vernon, Richard Shaw.

TILE LAYERS RECORD 50 PER CENT. ENLISTMENT

Local 62 Is a Small Organization but Holds a Big Record in War Service.

All these men have seen service in the fighting line. Killed—Robert Herron and George Swain. Wounded—George Anthony Bricola, Charles Lamb, James Berwick, Tommy Grey and George Pope. Others serving are: A. Charman, William Wheelwright, Tommy King, David Ore, T. Partlett and Arthur Bartlett.

BOOKBINDERS' UNION TELLS SAME STORY

The Bookbinders form one of the smallest organizations in any city, but nevertheless the Vancouver local has a record reading as follows. All such members are maintained in good standing by those left behind in the union.

Killed in action—Bro. Moyles. Others in service—Jack Razey, George Mowatt, Francis J. Milne, Donald McColl, George Hinton, Thomas Cutts and Ed J. Cook.

LATHERS' UNION HAS TWO MEMBERS KILLED

The following is a list of members of Local 207 who have done their bit in the war: Harry Munday and William Scranton, killed in action; George W. Morris, John Rafferty, Bill Rafferty, S. Eisler, George Munro, Percy Orr.

BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS

Secretary of Local 194 Sees Lack of Necessary Support in Providing for Returned Men.

The list of members joining the army is not complete. Secretary Fraser adds:

"We have always tried to help all the returned men looking for work in the shipyards all we could, but in doing so we didn't always get the support of the employers, that is in the way of giving them a chance to make good, because of the old wounds and sickness, and after being away from work so long."

Following is the list of members of Local 194 who have donned the khaki: E. V. Bovill, H. Wilkinson (died), W. M. Chrisholm, A. Forest (died), V. DeGrace, J. H. Elder, A. Hudson, D. Hartin, J. R. Hicks, H. C. Johnston, J. McEwen, J. McDonald, A. McNeil, V. Marshall, F. Milne, F. Retworth, F. C. Richardson, J. Ridley, D. Robertson, V. Harris, W. G. Thompson, H. L. Westlake, D. Brash, W. Foden, R. Mitchel, P. Mundill, J. M. Wilson, J. McColl (killed), W. McColl and J. E. Hatt (died).

BRO. LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS No. 657

This organization has five members at the front who, as is usual, are maintained in good standing by the payment of their dues by the other members of the local. The union has also contributed liberally to all funds for which appeals have been made.

LETTER CARRIERS OF VANCOUVER DISTRICT

Total of Sixty-Two Enlisted From This Branch of the Postal Employees

In all to date, 52 permanent members and 10 substitutes of the branch have answered to the call to arms.

Of the permanent members, H. E. Atkinson, Frank W. Wright and Jack Jamieson have been killed in action; Charles Morris-White died of wounds in England, and Matthew H. Harlock met his death by drowning, as a result of the torpedoing of the hospital ship Glendovery Castle.

Of the temporary or substitute members who had taken the places of permanent members enlisted, and had followed the same example, Charles Roy Palmer was killed in action and Joseph Richardson died of wounds, and it is reported that J. Kincaid was also killed.

The following so far have returned: A. H. Lock, R. A. Watson, D. McK. Murphy, G. W. Scales, S. Taylor, F. Moss and J. McMurtrie. A. D. Johnston and J. Rickson were honorably discharged after a period of service as medically unfit.

This organization kept all members in good standing by exemption of dues, and paid all per capita for whatever purposes to supplement same. All members who held beneficiary policies were further protected by payment of all assessments, thereby protecting their beneficiaries in the event of their being killed in action, or through any other cause while thus employed.

There being no sick benefits or strike fund in connection with the organization the dues for each member were normal, nevertheless the sum involved by this arrangement is considerable. Since August 1914, up to and including September, 1918, the branch has sustained a loss of income by exemption of dues to the sum of $559.65; loss of income for beneficiary per capita taxes, $9.75; loss of income of beneficiary assessment calls, $136.70. Total $706.10.

During the same period there has been paid out by the branch on behalf of these members from its funds a total per capita tax of $202.47. The total cost to the organization of maintaining these men is good standing is $964.18.

Many grants to patriotic fund, Red Cross, the military or other kindred associations, as well as private citizens who were in distress, were made from this fund, to which the letter carriers, together with other postal employees, contributed handsomely.

The following is a list of members who enlisted since the beginning of the war: C. Askham, H. E. Atkinson, P. M. Barker, G. W. Blake, V. A. Bourne, W. S. Chantrell, G. Churchill, C. O. Davidson, A. L. Dunlop, J. H. Foster, T. Fyles, T. Gray, M. H. Harlock, F. D. Hickman (reservist), P. R. Hole, L. Holland, J. Jamieson, A. D. Johnston, J. McL. Keist, C. V. C. Kilbank, H. S. LeMessurier, A. H. Lock, A. McLellan, J. McLellan, J. Mutrie, D. A. MacAskill, A. Macdonald, W. Mayne, J. B. Metcalf, C. A. Mills, C. Morris-White, F. Moss, S. H. Moulang, D. McK. Murphy, R. J. Orr, K. E. Pooke, A. Potter, M. Prendergast, A. W. Puttick, R. N. Reid, J. Rickson, D. Sacson, G. W. Scales, A. Strang, G. Strang, S. Taylor (reservist), F. Thompson, A. T. Thomson, A. J. Tole, R. A. Watson, F. W. Wright, A. Wyborn (reservist).

From the substitute men employed to replace those permanent members who had enlisted the following subsequently joined: G. Bennett, S. L. Fawcett, A. Flay, J. Kincaid, J. Lofthouse, C. Roy Palmer, J. J. Price, J. Richardson, F. E. Somerville, W. Taylor.

CARPENTERS FROM (No. 1) AMALGAMATED

All Members Are Maintained in Good Standing Until Their Return to Trade

The following is the record of enlistment from Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Vancouver First Branch: W. Stewart, C. Thynne, J. Capewell, S. H. Wilshire, G. Stettner, A. Glen, D. Campbell, J. Fowler, W. C. Kelloway, J. B. Fryer, W. Dewar, G. E. Richley, T. S. Coope, W. Dennis, W. Bevan, J. Whitelaw, C. H. Wilcox, R. S. Johnson, W. Tullock, R. W. Roberts, H. Rayner, C. Howe, G. M. Robertson, J. Fowlie, D. Hunter, J. Cairnduff, S. G. Weeks, W. Hargraves, W. W. Caverley, A. Parker, N. Haslem, P. L. Lyons.

PILEDRIVERS AND BRIDGEMEN No. 156

This Local Has Lost Only One Member In the War So Far as Can Be Learned

Local No. 156 of the Bridgemen and Pilodrivers since the beginning of the war have had 30 men from their ranks enlist in the different battalions, some in the Engineers and some in the Railway Construction Corps. The International has kept up all dues. The local has from time to time sent smokes and comforts to the boys at the front and have tried to keep in touch with all members overseas. So far only one death has occurred to the enlisted members.

The following men enlisted: Robert Langill, Jas. E. Dobbie, Jno. Hallas, Howard Hughes, Dave Taylor, J. E. Harrison, Charlie Harrison, Ernest Wharfield, Leonard Pitcher, Jack Graham, Jno. Taylor, Joe Paquet, C. Richardson, A. Hogan, H. Dugan, C. R. Mills, H. C. Offendahl, Harold Graham, Norman Umlah, D. S. McDonald, Gordon Campbell, Wm. Anderson, Andrew Anderson, W. Graham, C. Norman, W. Proctor, Robt. Steinberger, Bert Egan.

U. A. OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS

List of Fifty-eight Members of Local 170 Who Enlisted and Went to France

Total enlistments are: Jas. Ross, T. Symington, H. T. Crombie, H. Lawson, W. Moore, L. O. Brown, W. H. Green, T. Mathews, W. Colborne, G. Kelling, H. Harper, Guy Temple, A. Overs, W. Watt, W. H. Adams, W. Lucas, R. Hastie, J. Main, Jack Bergen (Military Medal), G. Dalzell, W. Thurgood, G. Atkinson, R. Thoreau, W. Greenwood, W. Noble, D. Cobb, L. Cobb, M. Askew, E. Collingridge, H. Hines, Pat. Conway, W. Crombie, G. V. Ameil, A. R. Pearson, C. Gibson, W. Marsh, H. Gallagher, A. Holmes, W. Hardacre, E. G. Lee, D. McDonald, W. Black, D. Sutherland, Len. Martin, E. Fulton, E. Hogarth, J. Kennedy, and the following who are known to have been killed: A. Cathie, A. Laidlaw, A. Stevens, Blackie Otto, J. Bochel, J. Irvine, W. Joy, W. Gilholm, A. Watson, D. Jones, and H. M. Clarke (died).

MOLDERS' UNION No. 281 VANCOUVER DISTRICT

Supplied Large Number of Munition Workers for Overseas Besides Active Service

On active service: W. Cook, H. Johnson, N. Summerville, J. Blackman, A. Hubert, W. Ashford, G. Tabor, R. Hiscock, J. Tamborina, S. Hewart, W. Wilson, W. Moran, G. Gower, A. Purser, D. Patterson, J. Cameron, A. Kirkwood, Wm. Harris.

Of these the first named three are known to have been killed.

The following members went overseas to munitions work in Britain: John Brown, Thomas Tyson, R. Homewood, J. Gordon, C. Cropley, E. Simpson, E. Simpson, John Burgess, S. Ilse, D. Graham, W. Graham, J. Kenedy, A. Shaw, A. Robinson, E. Wilkes, J. Cooper, A. Landell, D. Kirkwood, G. Burr, F. Thomson, J. McKee, J. Amundsen, H. Benner. J. Malery, J. Putney, A. Macdonald, F. Revels, J. Green, J. Goodhall, J. Bissett, E. Lund, G. Moulder.

BRO. PAINTERS AND DECORATORS UNION

Large Number of Returned Soldiers Have Become Members of Local No. 138.

Those who enlisted from among the "knights of the brush" are D. Campbell (ex-president), J. Swan, A. Cameron, G. Powell (ex-secretary), H. F. Thomas, F. C. Devlin and W. Knight. Another member of the local, D. Hood, enlisted while in England, and later made the supreme sacrifice.

The Painters have kept all members who enlisted in good standing, which ensured them or their dependents the full benefits of the death and disability fund of the organization. To make sure this fund would not become extinct through the strain which was becoming greater and greater, the members of the organization agreed to assess themselves a certain amount per month. The Painters' organization has looked after the welfare of its members and their dependents to the best of its ability.

Returned soldiers are admitted on payment of half usual initiation fee and quite a number have done so and are taking an active part in the regular work of the union. One member is at present in hospital, having just been invalided from France.

(Continued on page 10)

Vancouver Glove Co.

223 CARRALL ST.

Phone Sey. 1250

Loggers Gloves

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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LOCAL TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Councils

Trades and Labor Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room 210, Labor Temple.
Metal Trades Council—F. Welsh, Labor Temple.
Allied Printing Trades Council—R. H. Neelands, Box. 66, Vancouver, B. C.
Theatrical Federation—Room 304-305, Labor Temple.
Brotherhood of Carpenters District Council—J. G. Smith, Room 208, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Unions

Bakers, No. 179—J. Black, Keefe street, Vancouver, B. C.
Barbers—S. H. Grant, 330 Cambie street, Vancouver, B. C.
Blacksmiths—Malcolm Porter, 4211 Oxford street, Vancouver, B. C.
Boilermakers—A. Fraser, 215 Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—W. P. Buskman, Box 536.
Boot and Shoe Workers—W. Elvin, P. O. Box 1057.
Brewery Workers—A. E. Ashcroft, Suite 1, 1738 Fourth avenue west.
Bricklayers—William S. Dagnall, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.
Brotherhood Carpenters No. 617—J. R. Campbell, 124—20th Street West, North Vancouver.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—L. T. Solloway, 1157 Harwood street, Vancouver, B. C. Seymour 1348R.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—H. G Savage, 1235 Hornby street.
Brotherhood Railroad Employees—C. Bird, 2030 Union street.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen—
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees—E. Corado, 236 Clark drive.
Butchers and Meat Cutters—Thos. Anderson, 587 Homer street.
Cigarmakers—R. Craig, 36 Kootenay Street.
City Firemen—G. J. Richardson, No. 1 Firehall.
City Hall Employees—D. Moncrieff, 1675 14th Avenue East.
Civic Employees—G. Harrison, 1335 Woodland drive.
Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses—W. McKenzie, Room 209, Labor Temple. Sey. 1691.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Sey. 4704.
Electrical Workers—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple.
Freight Handlers—H. S. Duncan, 1368 Eleventh avenue east.
Garment Workers—Ada Hawksworth, 3516 Fleming street.
Granite Cutters—Edward Hurry, 4533 Ross Street.
Home Workers' League—Mrs. C. M. King, 43—553 Granville.
Jewelry Workers—D. J. Snell, Labor Temple.
Lathers—A. P. Burges, 715 Holden Bldg.
Laundry Workers—Miss H. Gutteridge, Labor Temple.
Longshoremen—G. Thomas, 804 Pender street west.
Longshoremen's Auxiliary, No. 38-52—E. Winch, 152 Cordova East.
Machinists No. 182—Jas. H. McVety, Room 211 Labor Temple.
Machinists, No. 720 (Garagemen)—H. H. Trail, 746 Gilford street.
Machinists, No. 777—W. Street, 798 Sixteenth avenue east.
Marine Cooks and Stewards—W. R. Field, 529 Richards Street.
Marine Firemen and Oilers—
Thos. Scott, 329 Columbia Ave. Sey. 3698.
Mill and Factory Workers, No. 1958—P. T. Evans, 1030 Robson Street.
Molders—J. Brown, 638 Broadway West. North Vancouver.
Moving Picture Operators—A. O. Hansen, P. O. Box 345.
Musicians—E. J. Jamieson, Room 305, Labor Temple.
Oil Refinery Workers—Ioco. B. Kernighan, 3751 Union Street.
Order of Railroad Conductors—G. Hatch, 761 Beatty street.
Painters—S. Gould, Room 303 Labor Temple.
Pattern Makers (Vancouver)—E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey road.
Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen—W. Ironsides, Room 206½, Labor Temple.
Plasterers—J. Williamson, 1073—26th Ave. East.
Plumbers—J. Cowling, Room 206½, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 3611.
Policemen's Union—J. Shields, 1539 Kitchener Street.
Pressmen—E. B. Stephenson, P. O. Box 894.
Retail Clerks' Association—A. P. Glen, 1073 Melville street.
Seaman's Union—W. Hardy, P.O. Box 1365.
Sheet Metal Workers—Geo. oBwering, 3807 Pender Street.
Shipbuilders' Laborers—Phelps, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Shipwrights and Caulkers—H. A. MacDonald, Room 212 Labor Temple.
Soft Drink Dispensers—W. Mettishaw, 209 Labor Temple. Sey. 1681.
Stationary Firemen (Gas Workers)—J. McCallum, 6537 Sherbrooke Street.
Steam and Operating Engineers—W. A. Alexander, Rom 216.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—Chas. Fere, 95 Powell street.
Stereotypers—H. Langham, 1784—47th Avenue East.
Stonecutters—Alex. Duff, Box 1047.
Street Railway Employees—Fred. A. Hoover, corner Main and Prior streets. Phone exchange Sey. 5000; residence, Fair. 541R.
Structural Iron Workers—Roy Massecar, Room 208, Labor Temple.
Tailors—W. W. Hocken, P.O. Box 503.
Teamsters and Chauffeurs, No. 655—587 Homer street, B. Showler.
Telegraphers—W. D. Brine, P.O. Box 432.
Theatrical Stage Employees—W. J. Part, 2155 Grant Street.
Tilelayers and Helpers—A. Jamieson, 540 Twenty-third avenue east.
Typographical Union—H. Neelands, Box 66.
Warehousemens Association—A. R. Robertson, 587 Homer street.
Upholsterers and Trimmers—W. S. Watt, 1408 McLean Drive.
Western Federation of Postal Employees—G. E. James, 1639 Woodland Drive.

BUSINESS AGENT DIRECTORY

Ask for Labor Temple 'Phone Exchange, Seymour 7495 (unless otherwise stated)

Boilermakers—L. Cummings, 215 Labor Temple.
Blacksmiths—C. Rouse, Room 202, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Roy Massecar, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 617—Walter Thomas, Room 208.
Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 2647, F. Barratt, Room 208.
Butchers and Meat Cutters—Thos. Anderson, 587 Homer street.
Civic Employees—W. McFarlane, Room 218, Labor Temple.
Cooks and Waiters—W. McKenzie, Room 209, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union—Russell Kearley, 437 Gore avenue. Office phone, Sey. 4704; residence, High. 713R.
Electrical Workers—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Phone Sey. 3510.
I. L. A. Auxiliary—E. Winch, 152 Cordova East. Phone Sey. 6359.
Longshoremen's Association—A. Reid, 804 Pender Street West; phone Sey. 6389.
Machinists—D. McCallum, Room 212.
Moving Picture Operators—J. C. LaChance, Room 304.
Musicians—E. A. Jamieson, Room 305.
Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen—W. Ironsides, Room 206½. Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 3611.
Painters—D. McDermott, Room 303 Labor Temple.
Plumbers—J. Cowling, Room 206½. Phone Sey. 3611.
Shipyard Laborers' Union—W. Lee, Room 220, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees—F. Hoover, corner Main and Prior streets. Sey. 5000.
Shipwrights and Caulkers—H. A. Macdonald, Room 212, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers—A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple.
Teamsters—J. F. Pool, 587 Homer street.
Trades and Labor Council—Victor R. Midgley, Room 210, Labor Temple.
Warehousemens Union—A. R. Robertson, 587 Homer street.

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They've discovered that this store is selling the newest styles in shoes for a third to a half less than regular fair prices because we are going out of the Ladies' and Children's Shoes business, and as an added inducement have included all our Men's Shoes.

For the same reason Men's Low Shoes are $2.20 a pair that were $5. Ladies' newest styles in all grey boots are $6.95 instead of $10.00. Ames-Holden and McCready Dress and Work Shoes are $5.50 instead of $8.00. Ladies' Cloth Top Lace and Button are $2.50 that were $5.00. And Children's Mother Hubbards are now $1.60. Everything is on the slide and the slide is greased for the occasion. Then there are thousands of other bargains in shoes—Comfort Shoes, Cushion Sole Shoes, The famous Regal Shoes and the Amherst Work Shoes—the best in the world for wear.

Ladies' Rubbers, now	65¢	Men's Grey Socks, 2 for	25¢
Ladies' One-Strap Slippers	$1.20	Men's Khaki Overalls, only	$1.00
$10.00 Men's High Top Boots	$6.95	Men's $30.00 Overcoats, all wool	$15.29
$6.00 Viscolized Work Boots	$3.95	Men's Stylecraft Suits at Half Price.	
$5.00 Work Boots	$2.70	Men's Leather Work Gloves, best	90¢
Good Striped Blue Overalls	$1.45	$3.50 Stanfield's Blue Label Underwear, per garment	$2.75
200 Men's Raincoats, worth $30, for $12.90, and	$7.90 $14.90	Penman's Wool Underwear, per garment only	$1.25
25 Dozen Best Umbrellas	$1.45		

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

The Rex Shoe & Clothing Co.
9 HASTINGS ST. WEST Opp. New Pantages Theatre

ENLISTMENTS FROM CAPITAL CITY UNIONS

Those Unions Which Have Responded to Request for Information Show Heavy Enlistments

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AT THE outbreak of the war conditions industrially in Victoria were as bad as at any time in the history of the city, the various organizations at that time being almost depleted in membership owing to the hard times, and many of the members of the different unions were unable to keep up their membership for this reason, and many others had to leave the city. In spite of this difficulty, the organizations continued to do business, and to try and stem the downward tendency of wages. Wages in some of the skilled crafts were cut down a dollar or more a day, but the men that return to this city after doing their bit in France will find that the boys have done their bit at home, and by organization and sticking together have at least attempted to maintain the old standard of living.

STREET RAILWAYMEN HAVE SOME RECORD

Almost Thirty Per Cent of Their Entire Organization to Be Found in Army or Navy

The secretary of the division states: Division 109 has a splendid record in respect to enlistments in the army and navy. When the war started we had a membership of 210. Now that the war is over we note that 60 of those members have enlisted in one branch or other of the service.

When the Military Service Act, 1917, came into force only one member of this division in medical category A or A2 was affected and he reported for service. When the men in medical category B or B2 were called only one man was affected.

At the commencement of the war the division paid the dues of all members who enlisted. This was continued for some time. In September, 1915, an arrangement was made with the international body whereby this was discontinued, but when the members returned to service their back dues were paid and their membership as far as death benefits were concerned dated from the time of their initiation. In September, 1917, the local was relieved from this obligation and the International Association assumed that responsibility.

Following is a list of members who have enlisted: L. Abbott, J. Blackwood, H. G. Bolt, J. Bradley, F. G. Brown, E. Bukin, G. A. Bundy, A. R. Birkett, S. W. Carter, J. Cartwright, C. Croft, A. Cecil, J. Dare, P. Dare, Wyn Davis, W. Dayton, A. Dicks, C. R. English, T. H. English, E. F. Fox, J. J. Fletcher, G. Gaiger, J. Gilfillan, A. Gogurn, T. Gribble, Geo. Haslewood, E. R. B. Johnson, H. King, W. A. Kirkbride, R. Leeman, E. Logan, E. W. Maynard, R. Meadows, W. J. Miller, G. Morgan, W. McClair, C. J. Newton, G. A. Noble, J. L. Norseworthy, A. Nunn, R. O'Hara, E. Payne, J. Pettierew, A. W. Plowman, B. H. N. Porter, A. G. Reid, R. A. Ritchie, J. F. Roach, D. S. Robertson, W. H. H. Sinclair, I. Stephen, W. Stone, A. Stone, G. Thompson, F. W. Walter, W. Wishart, J. T. Wood, D. Dumbelton, E. S. Hudson, E. E. Blake, T. W. Bradley, W. Turner.

Two of our members have been killed in action: Bros. J. T. Wood and E. S. Hudson. Bro. E. Logan died while overseas. Bros. G. Morgan, G. A. Noble, A. Stone, G. Thompson, A. Gougen, B. H. N. Porter, H. G. Bolt, W. Davis and A. Nunn have been wounded.

A. S. CARPENTERS AND JOINERS MAKE BIG QUOTA

Members of Union Provide $275 to Assist Family of Member Who Died Since His Return

In agreement with the returned soldiers associations the officials of the carpenters' unions are giving preference to returned men where possible in the various yards.

Joined for overseas service—P. E. Hale, F. J. Barker, A. B. Orr, G. L. Service, G. H. E. Green, F. Jennings, G. H. Carter, A. C. Westgate, S. M. Girling, B. F. Davy, A. R. Berry, R. W. Addison, F. S. Brasier, W. L. Foster, A. McKissack, Sid Pritchard, A. E. Pellow, Alf. Williams, H. Garbutt, A. Wilson, M. Brown, B. Brandson, O. F. Deacon, J. W. Green, T. Libby, T. Ash, G. Robson, H. Elsmore, Alf. W. Smith.

Joined hom home defence—J. Flinton, P. J. Riddle, J. Warnock, S. R. Shanks, A. Dark, G. J. Chamberlain, J. Alexander, L. Dawson, F. F. Bullen, J. Townsend, G. H. Williamson, F. W. Smith, G. T. Hillier, T. T. Currie, Ellis, Hallson.

T. Ash, a member who joined since his return from the front, has died from the effects of gas, and this local donated $275 to his widow.

All members are retained in membership while on service and if medically fit to work at the trade return to their old status in the local.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS WITH SERVICE RECORD

International Brotherhood Keeps All Enlisted Members in Good Standing With the Order.

List of members that are serving and have served in C. E. F.: John Grant, A. Heathcote, R. W. English, R. D. Lemmax, James Tilley, K. S. Moffat, W. K. Symes, W. Fletcher, Henry George Gooding, Allan James Duggan, John Lloyd, R. M. Lorimer, Fred Ripley, Harold Quarmby, Neil McKay.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS LOCAL No. 5, VICTORIA

Returned Men Are Admitted at Half Usual Initiation Fee

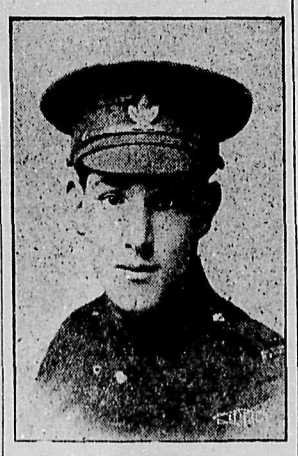
Members enlisted from this union are: Messrs. Bradshaw, McAulay, Dryhurst, Hynes, Hole, Harvey and Philbrook.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS STRONG IN LINE UP

One Member Killed, One Died and Three Others Wounded Among Twelve Enlistments.

Killed—James Couch. Died—Van George. Wounded—James Bass, C. A. Merryfield and George Turner. Other enlistments — D. Campbell, Herbert Finch, Tom Nickerson, H. Woolley, A. Laneville, W. J. Singer, E. E. Rice.

Members on their return are placed in full benefit with the organization.



PTE. EDGAR STANLEY SEELEY
Ex-President and ex-Secretary of the Vancouver Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who "went west" over there.

BOOKBINDERS LOCAL SENT FOUR MEMBERS

Although one of the smallest unions in any given city, this organization has a record similar to all others in the province. The enlisted men are Alex. Swainson, Sidney Carr, Valentine Hitchcock and Ernest Davison. These members are kept in good standing and particular care has been taken to keep them supplied with "soldiers' comforts."

FOUR BLACKSMITHS TOOK HAMMER OUT

Donning the uniform from Local 312 of the Blacksmiths, the following men volunteered for service: Lawrence Ricketts, Charles Muller, J. Micoma and T. Zaccerille, the latter in the navy.

Wire Men Locked Out.

Rock Island, Ill.—The Electrical Contractors' Association has locked out organized electrical workers after it agreed to accept a wage rate set by the government.

CLEM STUBBS
Late president of District 18, United Mine Workers, now overseas with C. E. F.

TRADES UNION ROLL FROM PRINCE RUPERT

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Records of Enlistment from the Northern City Are Equal To Any Other British Columbia Points

IN COMMON with other points which record heavy enlistments, a large number of these men seem to be lost almost from the moment of departure. Numbers of single men, with few close friends in the home city, make no effort to maintain communication with the union they left. Often the only note is a newspaper record of casualty, until the member "blows in" to town again himself.

LONGSHOREMEN'S CONTRIBUTION

Out of Fifty-two from Prince Rupert Waterfront, Eight Known to Be Killed and Fifteen Wounded

The local union reports that it keeps all soldier members in good standing during their absence on active service. Enlistment roll follows, with such particulars as are obtainable:

Killed—John Boon, Matthew Donald, Alex. Davis, Wm. Hutchinson, Patrick McIntosh, Robert Noble, John Perry, Fred Smith. Died—John Roberts.

Wounded—Morris Anthony, Thomas Burgess, Michael Box, Harry Brow, William Denning, Harry Hays, Donald Livingstone, James Neville, Robert Robinson, John Tait, Wm. Wilson, Claud Leigh, Geo. C. Adams, Edward Nelson, Arthur Rider.

Other enlistments were—Lieut. Edward Briggs, John Brown, John G. Brown, Arthur Bernard, Joseph Crutchfield, James Carse, John Kelly, George Lambert, Alex. McKay, James McKullum, Roderick McLeod, Fred Peterson, Thomas Rosie, Geo. Waugh, Chas. Wilson, Edward Kelliher, Fred Kruger, George Cod, Frank B. Lippincott, John E. Hammond, Daniel Main (British navy, 1914), Louis W. Landry, Edward Lund, John Kenny, Peter McCabe, Lewis Roland, Seth Thompson, Harry Tracey.

CARPENTERS' LOCAL AT PRINCE RUPERT

Full Memberships in Their Local Union Will Be Maintained Until Their Return from Service

Enlistments—Frank Salter, William Stephens, Don Yelph, Billy Kerr, Peter Kerr, D. O. Kiser, James Katt A. MacDonald, Larry Halcron, Hugh Killen, Ike Forbes, Fred Reffou, Robert MacLean, Clarence Fingley, Adolph Berner,

STEAM ENGINEERS SEND 26% OF MEMBERSHIP

Two in the Navy, One in Flying Force, and Remainder in as Many Different Units

Enlisted men are—Louis Calder, B. R. Rice, D. McIntosh, Andrew Mintador, David Greenwood, Fred Bacon, A. E. Lees, B. Vanderbyl, Horace Shrubsale, Robt. Angus, Henry L. Laundry, Roy M. Partelow.

LABOR AND RECONSTRUCTION ISSUE

Influences at Work to Prevent the Workers and Soldiers Uniting

So far labor in Canada has done nothing towards drawing up a reconstruction programme. They are not even organized upon the right basis to fall in line with the schemes of co-operation between capital and labor, the present craft nature of the organized labor movement being too cumbersome and unwieldly to efficiently deal with the Manufacturers' Associations, who are organizing industrially; hence it is necessary for the workers to organize industrially. At the last convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor a resolution advocating the joint administration of industry was passed, and we have now the representatives of the employing class talking along the same lines ,so it is up to the workers to get together and formulate their proposals. If they are not prepared to act upon resolutions they make, then our labor conventions can be truly classed as resolution factories. Influences are at work that are trying to cause dissension in the ranks of labor, petty squabbles are being indulged in between various bodies of working men, one of the latest being the action of the Great War Veterans in refusing to co-operate with labor under its present leadership. It is also said that the Comrades of the Great War have no hope of anything being accomplished as long as the Great War Veterans retain their present officers. And so the merry game goes on. The employing class are working overtime on the proposition of divide and rule, and the working class are still unforunately falling for it. The government is being asked to do something to relieve the situation, and as an illustration of the beneficience of the government as an employer, it is only necessary to mention the postmen's strike and the measly wages received by some government employes.

The B. C. government operates a ferry at Ladner and the wages paid there are princely. The fireman, who is on duty from 5:30 a.m. until 7 p.m. on week days, and from 7:45 a.m. on Sundays, draws down the princely sum of $85.00 a month. It is fortunate that he is a single man, otherwise he would be unable to see his family or be able to buy postage stamps to send them post cards occasionally. The mate, who is, of course, somewhat of an aristocrat, gets $100 a month and works a few hours less.

This is an indication of what can be expected from the government as it is presently constituted.

It therefore lies with the workers themselves to solve their own problems by organizing industrially to gain their immediate demands and politically so gain their final emancipation.

HISTORY WILL GIVE CREDIT TO RUSSIA

Revolutionary Russia Has Played Its Part in the Downfall of Prussianism

When the final accounting is made, when the verdict of history is rendered, the revolutionary workers of Russia will receive the credit due to them for the collapse of the autocratic German government. When the capitalis press of this nation was hurling invective at the Soviets, while the press was accusing their elected officials of being German agents, when the statement was made time and time again, that the revolution was the outcome of German propaganda, when the Russians were accused of betraying the cause of the Allies, or made the statement that Revolutionary Russia was more of a menace to the Prussian autocracy than fifty divisions of troops, the events of last month have shown the truth of that statement.—Butte Daily Bulletin.

Paper Plan Modified.

Washington.—The war industries board announces the withdrawal of restrictions affecting the publication of all periodicals, except daily and Sunday newspapers. It is stated that publishers of daily and Sunday newspapers have asked the board to control the use of news print paper for the present.

Walsh Off Labor Board

Washington.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the national war labor board. Basil M. Manly has been appointed to fill the vacancy. William Harmon Black, alternate for Mr. Walsh, also resigned, but was reappointed by Mr. Manly as his alternate.

The "Job" Comes First.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Labor Press prints this significant statement in big type across its first page:

"A minimum wage is no benefit to the man who has no job."

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VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board: President, E. Winch; vice-president, J. Kavanagh; secretary and business agent, V. R. Midgley; treasurer, F. Knowles; sergeant-at-arms, J. F. Poole; trustees, J. H. McVety, J. Hubble, A. J. Crawford, W. A. Pritchard.

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

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205, Labor Temple. President, C. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 320 Cambie Street.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, M. McKenzie; financial secretary, G. Thom, 6 Dufferin Street East; recording secretary, J. R. Campbell; business agent, Walter Thomas, Room 208 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, M. A. McEachern, 1245 Alberni St.; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe St.; business agent, L. Cummins, Room 212 Labor Temple.

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 9.30 p.m. President, Harry Wood; secretary and business agent, W. Mackenzie, Room 209 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours: 11 to 12 noon; 2 to 5 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local No. 620—Meets every Monday, 7.30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, J. R. Flynn, 810 Moodie street, New Westminster; vice-president, D. Hodges; secretary-treasurer and business agent, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 213—Meets in Room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, D. W. McDougall, 1162 Powell Street; recording secretary, W. Foulkes, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Labor Temple; assistant secretary, F. R. Burrows.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 3852—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, G. Thomas; business agent, A. Hill.

I. L. A., LOCAL 38-52, AUXILIARY—(Marine Warehousemen and Freight Handlers). Headquarters, 152 Cordova East. Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, E. Winch; business agent, G. W. Webster.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 643—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, Chas. P. Huggins; recording secretary, J. Summers; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer street.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204, Labor Temple. President, J. Banforth, Euclid Ave., Collingwood East; financial secretary and business agent, H. S. Nightscales, 276—56th Ave East, South Vancouver; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

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, J. N. Boult; financial secretary, M. A. Phelps; business agent and corresponding secretary, W. Lee. Office, Room 219-220, Labor Temple.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary ,A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity street. Phone High. 1688; 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, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, W. Larsen; recording secretary, W. W. Hocken, Box 503; financial secretary, T. Wood, P. O. Box 503.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFfeurs Union, Local No. 655—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. President, W. M. Brown; business agent, J. F. Poole, 245—19th Ave. East. Phone Fair. 2109. Financial secretary, Bert Showler, 112 Robson St. Phone Sey. 5679. Office, 54 Homer St.

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

PROVINCIAL UNIONS

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Hea; South Wellington; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. R. Trotter; New Westminster, Peebles; West Kootenay, Marcus Marti; Nelson; Crows Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman; Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir street, Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES AND Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, Nelson Park street, at 8 p.m. President, B. Simmons; vice-president, T. Dooley; secretary-treasurer, Christian Siverts, P. O. Box 3, Victoria, B. C.

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, No. 872, U. M. W. of A.—Meets first Sunday in every month 8 p.m. Richards Hall. President, Jas. Bateman; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, Jas. Fearon; financial secretary, William MacDonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LABOR Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' hall. President, S. D. Macdonald; secretary, W. Thompson, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.

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MEN'S GIFT NECKWEAR

(in fancy boxes.)

Silk knit, Irish poplins, Cheney silks, Bengalines, English foulards, French, Italian, Swiss and American silks, in a variety of fancy stripes, shot and floral designs; also brocade silks, and a variety of plain poplins at, each **50¢, 75¢, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50** and **$3.50**

Xmas Gift Handkerchiefs

in a large variety at import prices.

Men's Handkerchiefs, in Irish lawn and hemstitched, at, each **15¢, 20¢, 25¢** and **35¢**

Initial Handkerchiefs

of pure Irish linen and lawn, with hemstitched borders, in fancy boxes.

Lawn Handkerchiefs, each **35¢**
Linen Handkerchiefs at **50¢**

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs

of pure Irish linen, of fine qualities, each **40¢, 50¢, 65¢, 75¢**

Christmas Suggestions for Men

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PERRIN'S TAN CAPE SILK LINED GLOVES—One dome fastener; per pair **$3.00**
PERRIN'S TAN DOGSKIN SILK LINED GLOVES of fine quality; per pair **$3.75**
PERRIN'S TAN MOCHA SILK LINED GLOVES—Pair **$4.00**
PERRIN'S GREY MOCHA SILK LINED GLOVES—Pair ..**$4.50**
PERRIN'S GREY AND TAN MOCHA WOOL LINED GLOVES—Per pair **$3.00**
PERRIN'S TAN CAPE WOOL LINED GLOVES—Pair ...**$3.00**
FOWNE'S TAN AND GREY MOCHA FUR LINED GLOVES—Per pair **$5.50**
FOWNE'S TAN MOCHA FUR LINED GLOVES—Per pair **$8.00**
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DOGSKIN MOTOR GAUNTLETS—Lined or unlined, in black. Per pair .....**$4.00** and **$5.00**
TAN DOGSKIN UNLINED GAUNTLETS—At, per pair **$5.00**

Hosiery

SILK LISLE—In black and white, in all sizes. Per pair ....**50¢**
FIBRE SILK HOSE—In white, black, navy and grey; at, pair **75¢**
PURE SILK HOSE—In black, white, grey and brown; pair **$1.00**
PURE SILK HOSE—In fancy stripe effects and plain colors. Per pair **$1.50**
PURE SILK HOSE—Of superfine quality, in shot stripe effects—also plaid and plain designs, at, per pair **$2.00**

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A FEW POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED

Government Shows Ineptitude to Deal with Re-Construction

A short time ago there appeared in that family journal of indisputable veracity, the Vancouver World, an editorial headed, "Sir R. Borden's Twelve Points." It quotes the following argument which is reputed to be heard in many parts of the Dominion:

"Union government was elected to bring in conscription and win the war.

"Union government has brought in conscription and has won the war, so far as Canadian effort could do it.

"Union government, therefore, has fulfilled its purpose and it is time it dissolved so that Canada may return once more to the parties and partizanship it knew before Union government existed."

The World says: "This argument might be valid if it were true. But it is not true."

It then goes on to enumerate the twelve points upon which the Borden government was elected, which are as follows: 1st, conscription; 2nd, abolition of patronage; 3rd, votes for women; 4th, "conscription of wealth"; 5th, an effective land settlement and immigration policy; 6th, demobilization and return to civil life of the soldiers overseas; 7th, development of transportation facilities, co-operative management of railways, state-owned shipping, investigation of air service for national purposes; 8th, national economy; 9th, reduction in the cost of living and prevention of food profiteering; 10th, increased agricultural production; 11th, general development of national resources; and 12th, improved labor conditions and industrial peace."

According to this editorial "One-half or thereabouts of this platform has been carried out, but the other half has yet to see fruition. Therefore the Union government has not yet fulfilled its purpose and it is not yet time to return to the old reactionary and intolerable game of "Ins and Outs." The World does not suggest any method of replacing the individual members of this aggregation when they die of old age, which they certainly will do before the other half or thereabouts of this wonderful platform is carried out. It surely is patent to anyone that if the Union government is to remain in power until they have carried out, in an efficient manner, one-tenth of this platform, they'll be a long time there, for the simple reason that they represent the wrong class to carry out such a proposition. The question of whether they have carried out "one-half or thereabouts" is a very debatable one. Of course, to the bought mind of the editor of the World this may be so, and as far as the carrying out of conscription of man-power is concerned, no one would deny that the selective principle has been carried out. The principle of selection has been worked to the limit in the first, second and third points of the platform: they have selected the men who were safe to leave at home, the women who were most liable to vote for this syndicate of sinners, and the men who were the most capable of sounding the praises of Union government for the soft jobs. As to the carrying out of the fourth point, the Daily World told us a few months ago that no one would wish for anything more drastic than the government's "taxation" of wealth. Since this measure went into effect countless millionaires have died in the poorhouse. The poverty amongst this class is becoming so acute that in the very near future a tag-day is going to be set for those poor people who are unable to exist upon the residue of a paltry million dollars after the terrible Union government has collected stolen or otherwise conscripted 50 per cent. of the aforesaid million dollars! The poverty amongst these people has become so bad that the government cannot go any further with the taxation of this class and has been forced to bring in a measure of conscription of matches and has placed a fine of from one to five cents upon everyone possessing sufficient wealth to purchase a box of matches. They have taken great steps in their land settlement and immigration policy; gigantic co-operative farms are springing up "nowhere," and the returned soldier is not expected to take up land that is standing on end or is a million miles from nowhere.

The Union government is adopting a system of community farming, where these men will be enabled to have the advantage of the latest labor-saving farm machinery and will be enabled to live under conditions that compare favorably with the social conditions of the city workers. The Union government is doing all this—and then they wake up!

Their immigration policy is a peach! Sure thing! It was only the opposition of organized labor that prevented them flooding the country with cheap Oriental labor. The least they say about immigration policies the better. They have more people than they can handle at the present time.

Now, how are they handling the return to civil life of the soldier? They are apparently leaving this to the same class of people who have been begging for the soldiers' dependents, i.e., to the charitably inclined.

A band is to be launched by a private company in Vancouver, to be called the "Fighting Sons of Guns," and will consist of at least forty pieces. Positions will be open to returned soldiers. Of course the directorate will not make any profit out of this venture. Incidentally, a travelling and business agent has been appointed, and that brings to mind another scheme of providing the returned soldier with a job. A certain fossil, Walter Foster by name, in commenting upon this scheme says that "A suggestion has been made that men who offered themselves for enlistment prior to the passage of the M. S. A. are permitted to work for this Returned Soldiers' Co-operative Lumber Co., provided they are willing to sign an agreement not to strike." He says "There is a great future for this organization if 'walking delegates,' 'business agents' and 'uplifters' are kept outside." Surely there must be a colored gentleman in the timber yard somewhere, for if this is to be a co-operative lumber company, who would these men strike against? Surely not against themselves. If there is danger of a strike taking place, the cause for that strike must be surely there. These men are going to be expected to work for the material interests of some person or persons who will, no doubt, endeavor to get something for nothing by stealing from these soldiers part of the product of their toil, and Mr. Foster cannot camouflage the issue, however much he may wish to.

Mr. Malkin, one of our food merchants, has another scheme. He suggests that all employers try and find room for one or more returned soldiers, which presumably means that somebody else has to be canned to provide a place. A few days ago a porter was laid off at David Spencer's to make room for a returned soldier; the man who was laid off had been getting $15 a week, and if that is what the returned soldier is to get, God help him, unless he has a Union government pension to back him up.

So much for the question of how the Union government is leaving the returned soldiers to shift for themselves.

The co-operative management of railways and state-owned shipping propositions is in about the same category as the co-operative lumber company; and the only air service that has been investigated so far is the hot-air service of the Union government politician.

Points 9, 10 and 11 have presumably been left in abeyance, unless the reduction of about nine cents a week in the cost of living is due to the painstaking efforts of the Union government.

Upon point number twelve great progress has been made, i.e., on improved labor conditions and industrial peace. Since the signing of the armistice labor conditions have been greatly improved (for the ruling class), and the government is prepared for an era of industrial peace by increasing the R. N. W. Mounted Police, and also by enlarging their jurisdiction to include B. C., where the "radical tendencies are manifested," those tendencies which, in the words of Sir Henry Holt, "seek to withhold support from men of brains and means" who have invested their (?) money in enterprises which have redounded to the general good." Presumably the good Union government considers the best way to prepare for industrial peace is to oil up their guns and make ready the policemen's club, and so be prepared for the disorders that will inevitably arise when men get hungry. To them this method is easier than feeding the hungry—in other words the workers can ask for bread and the Union government is preparing to give them a stone. Of course, if the government persists in these methods they will only have themselves to blame when the day of retribution comes, which it surely will.

THE CHILDREN OF THE DUBLIN SLUMS

(In the following article, taken from the London Star, George Bernard Shaw tells of the poverty in his native city—Dublin. He also has something to say concerning charity generally).

Judge Henry Neil has visited my native town of Dublin. He is very properly ashamed of the conditions of the children there; and he asks me to second his appeal to America to send I forget how many thousand pairs of shoes and stocknigs to clothe them.

It is certainly more sensible than sending them handkerchiefs to cope with the effect of bare feet and wet flags. But my advice to America is not to send a single cent to Ireland ever again, for shoes or anything else.

Ireland is perfectly well able to feed and clothe her children if she chooses. It is a mistake to suppose that she is poor. She is only an incorrigible beggar, which is not the same thing. She persuades you that, except for a corner of Ulster, where a handful of bigoted enemies of hers build ships and make linen, she is penniless. Do not believe her.

Southern Ireland Is Not Really Poor

The trade of the Irish Catholic South in butter, cattle and agriculture generally represents far more money than the shipyards and mills of Belfast. Co-operation can develop this agricultural industry by leaps and bounds; it has already done so. Ireland can afford a pair of good boots and a couple of changes of warm woollen stocking every week for every one of her children; and if she is a bad mother and prefers to leave the children barefooted and hungry while she is enjoying herself at hunt meetings, regattas, horse shows and the routine of sport and fashion generally, I do not see why America should encourage her.

It is true that America does the same thing, and worse. I am not forgetting the poor little slaves in the cotton mills of Carolina, on whose behalf I am prepared to solicit, not shoes and socks, but fire from heaven (serve America right if the Germans supply it), but the moral is that if America wants to rescue children from poverty and slavery, she had better look at home, and not supply another superfluous demonstration of the fact that the eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth.

Justice, Not Charity!

I do not want to see children fed and clothed by the hand of charity. Let them be fed by the hand of justice.

When an Irish gentleman with 30 pairs of trousers complains that he has not yet ordered his thirty-first, I would have justice (quoting Shakespeare, as a cultured justice naturally would) say, "Nor shall not, till necessity be served." People cannot be got to see that the necessity is the nation's necessity, and that its parents should look after it, the said parents having been starved in their youth out of all possibility of looking after themselves effectively, much less their children.

The English kill their babies 15 times as fast as the war kills them. The Germans are worse. The Italians worse again. The Russians, perhaps, worst of all. I don't know exactly where America comes in, but Judge Neil has let out the fact that he found America's kindness to children worse than her neglect. He makes no complaint of that kind against Dublin. There you see the straight thing—the rags and the bare feet.

The Result of Slumdom

The judge says that it is the bare feet that get an American; but I am a Dublin man and think nothing of bare feet; if you give a country girl in Ireland a pair of good boots she will carry them in her hand for miles to the fair or the market town, and then put them on to make a fine show with. What got at me when I walked about the slums of Dublin lately were the young women with waxen faces, the scarlet patches on the cheeks ,the pink lips, the shuffling, weary, almost ataxic step, representing Dublin's appalling burden of consumption. They are not the product of bare feet, but of wet feet in broken boots, of insanitary poverty generally.

When the police were driven from the streets by the week-long struggle for an Irish republic in Easter, 1916, these people came out and began to pillage the shops as naturally as their neighbors a mile or so away pick up cockles on Sandymount strand. Civilization is nothing to them; they have never been civilized. Property is nothing to them; they have never had any. The priest came and drove them away as if they were flies; but the moment he passed on they came back like flies.

Civilization means "respect my life and property and I will respect yours." Slumdom means "disregard my life and property and I will disregard yours."

Giving money is no use.

It is like people at a railway accident offering surgical instruments and splints and bandages to one another, when there is nobody knows how to use them. If you give shoes to a hungry child, it will eat them (through the medium of the pawnbroker) and be just as hungry next week. And the person who gives the money or the shoes, instead of feeling like a scoundrel because the children were in misery, feels saintly because he has played the generous sailor of melo-drama.

Charity Is Not the Cure

Until we all acquire a sense of social honor and responsibility as strong as our present private family sense (and even that is not very strong in many of us) the children will shock that social conscience in Judge Neil.

I do not object to his showing up Ireland, which poses as warm-hearted, chivalrous and all the rest of it. I am fed up (unlike the children) with these professions. If the United States, instead of asking its immigrants silly questions as to whether they are anarchists and the like, so as to make sure that all her foreign anarchists shall also be liars, were to refer to the statistics of infant mortality in the country or city from which the immigrant came, and send him back contemptuously if the rate were anything like so infamously high as it is in the slums of Dublin, such a step would do more to call the attention of Irishmen to the disgrace of their annual Slaughter of the Innocents than all the shoes that ever were pawned.

Charity is only a poisoned dressing on a malignant sore.

If we are callous enough and silly enough to let that easily preventable sore occur, the only remedy is the knife; and if it is too long delayed the knife may take a triangular shape and slide in a tall wooden frame overhanging a Procrustean bed.

Starved children always revenge themselves one way or another.

SOME CONTRASTS IN GOVERNMENTS

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

In the last issue of the Canadian Forward there was an interesting article copied from the Labor Leader on the work of the Socialist government in Queensland. Now the Labor Leader must be smuggled out of England and the Canadian Forward is suppressed and its editor in jail so, that it is a nice point in law as to whether one is safe in quoting even from notes. But since the ban on the Social Democrats has been graciously removed and since the Bolshevists of Queensland have attained power through "constitutional means," possibly it is safe to tell a few things that a sister Commonwealth has been doing even during war times.

While it may be true that Socialism cannot be fully established in the midst of a capitalist system, it is also true that a beginning must be made somehow. That the effects of the Labor-Socialist Party in Queensland are of value if only from an educational standpoint is shown by its return to power. In 1915 the party had a majority of 17. In 1918 the government was sustained by a vote of 51 to 21.

Popular favor has a very substantial basis. Let the Canadian workers contrast the following with what has taken place in Canada.

This government of the people established state sugar mills, reducing the price of sugar 50 per cent.

The government took over—"confiscated," expropriated—call it what you like—9,000,000 acres of land owned by big owners and put on it sheep and cattle and afterwards sold the carcasses of these animals in government shops, thus reducing meat from 1 shilling a pound to 5½d. a pound.

Fish taken by state trawlers was reduced 66 per cent.; salmon, for example, being reduced from 9d. to 3d. a pound.

The state timber mills made a profit of £8,746. State coal mines and iron and smelting works were also started.

Notwithstanding reduction in cost and profits the wages of unskilled workers employed by the government were increased by £759,825.

The state took over the life, fire and accident insurance. Last year this saved the insuring public £50,000 and made a net surplus profit of £57,000.

The state has gone into the building of houses for the people—everyone must have a home.

The state has socialized philanthropic institutions. In the hospitals, for example, all patients are treated free.

Education has not been neglected, school teachers' salaries having been increased £56,000.

Such is the barest summary of what a government that represents the people has been able to do. It reads almost like a fairy table.

Now why is nothing of this found in our newspapers? Why is a paper that publishes such news suppressed? Why is it a crime to have the paper in our possession? Why was it made a crime to belong to a society that advocated such a policy?

Why should a few speculators control our vast areas of undeveloped land? Why should a few monopolists control our meat supply? Why should a few corporations grow fat at our expense?

Who says it is a crime for us to want meat and sugar and bread for our children instead of allowing the packing plants and refineries and mills to pile up millions?

One of these days the roles will be reversed—the judge will sit in the prisoner's docket; the criminal on the judge's bench. Well may the profiteers tremble as they hear the distant rumblings of the coming storm!

PLAYER-PIANOS

It is perhaps not generally known that the greatest of our modern pianists—Paderewski, Joseffy, D'Albert, Rosenthal and a host of others—consistently use the

PLAYER-PIANO

to study the effects to be afterwards reproduced manually at their recitals.

The INVISIBLE PLAYER, with a little PEDAL PERSUASION, will interpret with marvelous fidelity MANY form of musical composition.

Can be used by any member of the family; and as accompanist to songs, player of dance music or interpreter of the classics is wholly delightful and inimitable.

Have you a piano that isn't used much?

We'll accept it as part payment and arrange suitable terms on balance.

Bell, New Scale Williams, Milton and others comprise our thoroughly representative line of Player-Pianos.

Some Special Values in Slightly Used Player Pianos

Montelius Piano House Limited

524-528 GRANVILLE STREET

Blouse Sale

NEW, PRETTY, STYLISH
Very Cheap

These are all new things—not odds and ends, nor are they blouses that have been offered cheap by the maker. This sale is our regular Fall stock. We have a tremendous stock, and to be sure it is down to normal by January 1st, we are quite willing to sacrifice them now when they are most saleable.

$6.00 BLOUSES, $3.98

Heavy Crepe de Chine or Habutai Silk Blouses, many different designs, high neck, V neck or round neck; some have wide collars; others have almost no collar at all; all colors. Regular to $6.00, for **$3.98**

Saba Bros.
Limited
The Silk Specialists
652 GRANVILLE STREET

School Janitors Unite.

Portland, Ore.—School house janitors in this city have organized and are chartered by the A. F. of L.

Switchmen Unite.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Officers of the Switchmen's Union of North America report the organization of lodges at Des Moines, Iowa, and Rochester, Pa.

Favor Labor Party.

Bloomington, Ill.—The convention of the state federation of labor endorsed the proposed independent labor party suggested by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The convention voted down a resolution against military training on the ground that the end of wars is not yet in sight.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FUTURE

The party of the future, upon which the chief tasks of reconstruction will devolve, will be the one which derives its power directly from the people themselves, and has been made the organ of the people's will, the voice of all the people—of both sexes and all classes—who work by hand or brain.

Through such a party, led by democratically chosen leaders who have proved their fidelity to principle, and their faith in the people's cause, the best spirits of our time will be able to work as they have never been able to work in the orthodox parties of the past. Nothing but disunity and divided counsels in the democratic movement can wreck the promise of the future. For every man and woman who believes in democracy and who desires to see a new birth of freedom in this land there is a place in the people's movement and a well-defined work to do.

In a wider sense than hitherto been understood, the politics of the future will be human politics, and the dominating party will be the party of the common people, and of democracy. This is certain. The people will have it so, for the people are weary of wars. They have borne too long the inequalities and injustices inherent in an economic system based on competition instead of co-operation.

They are coming together in a more powerfully organized movement to achieve a new freedom and to establish on this earth, drenched with men's blood, torn with men's struggles, wet with human tears, a fairer ideal of life; the only ideal consistent with the world's greatest event which we again celebrate this Christmastide; an ideal dominated not by any spirit of revenge or hatred, expressing itself in economic and financial boycott, but in love, brotherhood, and peace.

Has Labor Secretary.

New York.—Peter W. Collins has been appointed labor secretary for the League to Enforce Peace. A campaign will be conducted among workers in behalf of the theory of the league—that a combination of the nations of the world, by pooling their forces, can end wars.

The appointee was for eight years secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and editor of the official magazine of that organization.

Milk Wagon Drivers Win.

Indianapolis.—President Tobin of the Brotherhood of Teamsters calls attention to gains made by organized milk wagon drivers of Cleveland, Ohio, who have just secured a union shop agreement and wage increases. This was made possible by organization, which includes the drivers, bottle and milk checkers, all barn men and wagon washers.

PANTAGES

Next Week

"THE CANNIBAL MAIDS"
PORTER J. WHITE
Other Big Features

Every Union in B.C. should subscribe for THE FEDERATIONIST in a body. PAY FOR IT MONTHLY, quarterly or yearly, as best suits the wishes of the membership. Submit a motion at next meeting—and advise The Federationist of the result.

Headquarters for

TOYS

Christmas Stockings

These Stockings are full of mystery. You can never tell what will be pulled out next, from a dainty doll to a whistling flute; to a tiny engine or a ferocious bear. Many other wonderful things may appear at each and every time you insert your hand. Special showing at **25c**

Dolls, $1.00

This week just ONE DOLLAR will buy a charming little Doll that will make some little girl very happy. In Toyland there is a great big display of Dolls with just that price .. **$1.00**

Everything on Wheels

Most boys demand something for a toy in their outdoor activities that moves on wheels. Here you will find speedy automobiles, whizzy skidders, staunch coasters, sturdy wagons, smart tricycles and clever little Keddie Kars for the little fellow. Priced from ... **$2.00** UP

Trains

What boy does not like an engine that chugs along and goes chuck-a-de-chuck over real rails, with a very strong clock-like mechanism that guarantees efficient service? The trains can be conducted to run in circles and some have tunnels, switches and all the paraphernalia to make a real railroad. Priced from **$2.00** to **$8.50**

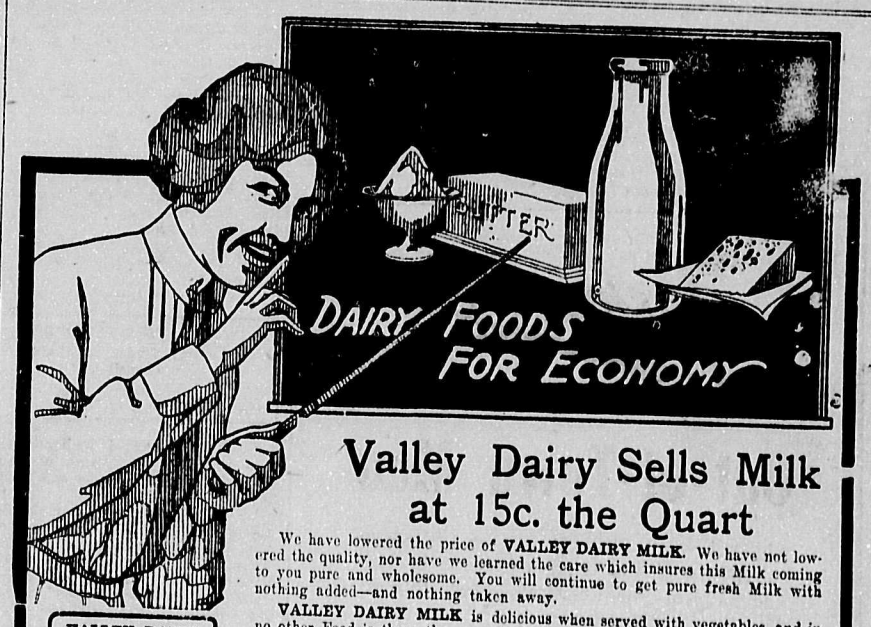
Happy Suggestions From Toyland

To some boys and girls a Book is the treasured of all possessions. We have them here in great variety and abundance at very reasonable prices. Here are a few that we are showing this week:

"Peter Pumpkin in Wonderland," "Pirates Three," "A Trolley Ride Through Storyland," "Aesop's Fables," "Fairy Frolics," "Nursery Rhymes." Prices ..... **25c** to **$2.00**

MILLAR & COE LTD.

419 HASTINGS WEST



Valley Dairy Sells Milk at 15c. the Quart

We have lowered the price of VALLEY DAIRY MILK. We have not lowered the quality, nor have we learned the care which insures this Milk coming to you pure and wholesome. You will continue to get pure fresh Milk with nothing added—and nothing taken away.

VALLEY DAIRY MILK is delicious when served with vegetables, and in no other Food is there the same Body-building Nourishment as you will find in this Milk, which is as pure and clean as the big outdoors—and as wholesome.

ASK THE WOMAN WHO USES IT
PHONE BAYVIEW 553

VALLEY DAIRY BUTTER
Try a pound of this Golden Goodness.
Valley Dairy Butter is the butter that betters the bread.
Price 57c the lb. Delivered

Valley Dairy

Sole Distributors J. M. Steves Milk
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The Home of Union Label Clothing

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Men's Overcoats

Revealing the Richest, Imported Fabrics and Most Distinctive Styles

A finer collection of Overcoats than we are showing cannot be found anywhere. You'll find every good model and every good fabric here; no matter what style you would like—we have it.

The variety of beautiful cloths in which these overcoats are made is quite out of the ordinary—fine Tweeds, Blanket Cloths, Friezes are here in great assortment.

As is usual with our clothing, despite the excellence in make, style and material the prices are most moderate.

$25, $30, $35, $40, $50

Claman's

Limited

153 Hastings Street West

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

The Pioneer Union Store.

Silk Hosiery for Christmas

Make Selection Now

$2.00 — Good quality Silk Hose, in pearl, navy, grey and black.

$2.50—Fine Grade Silk Hose; comes in silver, rose, peacock, old rose, yellow, black and white.

$3.50—Superior Quality Silk Hose; comes in smoke, pearl, beaver, cordovan, black.

$3.75—Fine Silk Hose, in shades of taupe, champagne, putty, black; also white with black clox and black with white clox.

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

JACK HARRINGTON ON VITAL PROBLEMS

Soviet Revolution Theme of Discourse Last Sunday at Royal

The war, the peace settlement, the revolting peoples in Europe, reconstruction, the prospects of an economic breakdown and its accompanying unemployment and miseries—no lack of problems these days, wide as the world in their magnitude and insistent on radical solutions.

The working people of Vancouver are seriously taking under consideration for themselves these social problems as being particularly and special problems for them and the rest of their class to solve. And so they are attending in ever larger numbers on Sunday evenings where vital questions are handled with the gloves off. As they should be. Handled by men of their own class, who besides having first hand and intimate personal experience of working class troubles have also a thorough knowledge of social development and the mechanism of our present social structure, and who, discarding the conventional and sycophantic method of treatment, strip the subject matter of superficial and surface obscurancies, open it up scentifically, so that plain people may understand the essential factors.

Thus Comrade Jack Harrington of the Socialist Party of Canada handled his lecture before a packed audience in the Theatre Royal on Sunday evening.

Lack of space forbids us to follow Comrade Harrington in the elaboration of his theme; all that can be set down here are the prominent features of his discourse.

In his opening remarks he referred to a display article in the Sunday Sun on the Bolsheviki, the I. W. W. and Socialism, and remarked that the author of the article was formerly connected with a paper once published in Vancouver called the Sunset, now set in very truth, and that no doubt he would now help to conduct the Sun itself towards its twilight also.

The writer haid said that the Socialist should be combatted on his own restrum. Our answer is that for many, many years a challenge had been issued weekly by the Socialist Party of Canada to all and sundry to take its platform of opposition. A few had tried, but so far all had gone down to signal defeat. The platform was still open.

Taking for his central theme Social Revolution, he asserted that we were now in a revolutionary era and showed that in it were to be found, fully developed, all the fundamental and necessary historical and economic characteristics that had been the necessary condition for all previous social revolutions.

All social revolutions were the product of the development of that history-making force, the changing method of production. The developing means of production is the primary means of social progress. All social progress draws its sustenance from and is conditioned upon an ever-increasing capacity of men to produce. But the political system or method by which the products are appropriated must conform to the method of production or conflict results.

The method of production advances continuously, while the political superstructure advances erratically. It lags behind in pre-revolutionary periods because control of the political state and the direction of its affairs are in the hands of a class, special beneficiaries under the system, and so interested in preserving things as they are. Hence a struggle between classes. Fundamentally what has taken place is that the method of production is in antagonism with the method of appropriating the products, thus setting the human equations, congregated in classes, into antagonism of interests. Hence the bourgeois revolution against feudalism, and hence the proletarian revolution of our day against the bourgeois system of socialized production and its opposite in nature, class appropriation of products.

The speaker stressed on his faith in the fighting qualities and resolution of the workers to achieve their emancipation, once they clearly understood in sufficient numbers its possibility. Hitherto they had sacrificed themselves lavishly for ideals with no material foundation in fact. But the unsubstantials ideal of a heaven after death no longer had power to sway the multitude. Amidst a boundless capacity for production they demanded something approaching a material heaven on earth, security and a larger life as the result of their labors. This could only be attained by social ownership of the means of production and production for use.

Get this union-made overcoat for Christmas

A belated shipment of heavy woolens from the Old Country has just arrived, and rather than carry them over for another season I am selling them off at a **fraction** above **cost**, and with the labor put in at **absolute cost.** The fabrics are heavy meltons, tweeds, shetlands and nappy-finished worsteds—made up into ulsters, belted coats and fitted-in coats in the very latest styles—thoroughly well lined and finished in true Tom-the-Tailor style. This is my $50 and $60 lines. You can buy them made to your measure by your fellow-union men for

$35.00

Tom the Tailor

632 GRANVILLE
314 HASTINGS W

2 stores

UNION SHOP

A PROTEST—By "7963" ....

I am a number! No longer a person! I am simply a part of the machinery that is used to make profits for a useless, idle, parasite class whose only function is to rule and rob the worker from the cradle to the grave.

I am a number! I who used to think I was a man. Yes, I admit I am a big number, but what I protest against most vehemently is the fact that I am a number only and not a man at all.

I am a number! Even my master does not know my name; and does not want to know it. I who used to think that no Britain ever could be a slave.

Yes! Here I am in "copper rivetted rags" with a brass plate pinned upon them—numbered "7963"—numbered like one of a tremendous heard of cattle.

I am a number! Aye, and while I pen this protest, I am aware that even those who fought and bled in Flanders and in France, are also numbers. Yes, they were mostly workers before they went away to do the bidding of the Master Class. And while I write they clamor for a chance to wear my number, to wear my "copper rivetted rags." Numbers! Numbers! Numbers! I am sick and tired of them.

I want to end all this senseless struggle for a mere existence. Let me LIVE. Let me be a MAN.

Fourteen Die in Explosion

Pompton Lakes, N. J.—Fourteen men were killed and a score injured, some of them seriously, as the result of an explosion at the Du Pont powder plant here.

STEAM ENGINEERS AND LAUNDRIES

Further Efforts Made to Deal With the Unemployed

At the regular meeting of Local 620 held on Monday, December 16, the membership was still further increased, there being ten candidates for initiation and eight new applications and transfers. A communication was received from the Laundry Workers thanking the workers for assistance rendered and making a request for help on the picket line. This request was granted and the members were instructed to assist in every way possible. The bylaws committee reported on the draft bylaws. The committee's report was accepted and the new bylaws adopted, a thousand copies of which are to be printed, and a copy sent to every member. At the same time a circular letter will be sent out giving the membership a resume of the activities of the organization during the past year. The question of organization work among the heating engineers of the city was taken up, and a meeting is to be held in the near future to which these men will be invited. During the 15 minutes allowed for education purposes a discussion took place in which the need for a closer and more efficient form of organization was demonstrated. The fact of the Dominion Trades Congress refusing to entertain several resolutions having for their object the inauguration of an industrial form of organization was commented upon and the members of Local 620 were convinced that the inefficient craft union movement must give way to a more progressive movement or perish.

Another ineffectual attempt was made to cope with the unemployed situation and it is expected that this vexatious question will crop up again.

The stationary committee, to which has been added Bros. Green and Carlson, will take this matter up and submit a concrete proposition to the local in the near future. A committee has also been formed for the purpose of drawing up an educational programme whereby members will be deputized to give a five-minute talk on some subject of vital interest to the working class.

Reports were received from various committees, including one from the delegates to the Metal Trades Council. The local went on record as being in favor of the new M. T. C. agreement, which aims at wage increases and a closed shop. After several other matters of a detail nature were disposed of the meeting adjourned at 10 p. m., the time set at last week's meeting, at which all future meetings must adjourn.

NO SETTLEMENT IN LAUNDRY STRIKE

Organized Labor Is Still Rendering Financial Support to Strikers

The laundry strike is still on. The strikers are not losing their enthusiasm, and picketing is being continued. That the organization of the laundry workers has been of benefit to them is to be evidenced in the results achieved in the setting of a minimum wage for the women engaged in this industry. The organizations are still supporting the strikers by finances as will be seen by the list of donations reported in another place in this week's issue.

Many of the organized workers are assisting in the picketing, and those laundries that have signed up with the organization are doing a roaring business.

The regular meeting of the Office Workers was held on Tuesday night. Many members of the organization are still on the sick list. An organizing campaign will be started at the beginning of the year.

Adamston, W. Va.—Carpenters have advanced wages to 70 cents an hour.

Pile Drivers

All the Pile Drivers at Coughlan's are on strike as a result of the Blacksmith's trouble.

FURTHER DONATIONS TO THE STRIKE FUND

Unions Still Rally to Support of Laundry Workers

The following is the amount of monies received for Laundry Workers' strike fund, up to and including Dec. 17, 1918:

Previously acknowledged	$13,143.85
North Shore Iron Workers, (molders)	4.00
Gas Workers	20.00
Freight Handlers	35.00
Longshoremen	100.00
Fire Fighters	120.00
Ship Carpenters, New West	29.50
Hotel and Res. Employees	50.00
Iron Workers	50.00
Typos., Victoria	10.00
U. M. W. of A., Cumberland	28.50
Shoe Workers	18.00
Amal. Carp., Central Park	32.50
Steam Engineers	175.00
Upholsterers	10.00
Gas Workers	20.00
I. L. A. Auxiliary	150.00
Bakers	20.00
Miners and Millmen (Hedley, B. C.	10.25
Bro. of Carp., Prince Rupert)	15.00
Soft Drink Dispensers	25.50
Teamsters and Chauffeurs	189.50
Pressmen and Assistants	25.00
Jewelry Workers	25.00
Total	$14,305.10

FRED. KNOWLES,
Secretary-treasurer.

Such Is Fame

Messrs. S. J. Crowe, M.P., and H. H. Stevens, M.P., addressed a meeting in Britannia High School on Tuesday evening. The audience consisted of 15 persons. Last Sunday hundreds were turned away from the Rex Theatre. This is another sign of the times.

MACHINISTS No. 182 ELECT THEIR OFFICERS

Installation of Officers Will Take Place at Next Regular Meeting.

Machinists No. 182 elected officers at the last regular meeting and they will be installed at the first meeting in January: A. H. Donaldson, president; C. Bullard, vice-president; J. G. Keefe, recording secretary; James H. McVety, fiancial secretary; J. F. Fisher, treasurer; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, McVety, Brookes, Towler, Keefe and Bullard.

Nearly all the offices were filled by acclamation, Bro. MceVty being re-elected as financial secretary and delegate to the Trades and Labor Council for the fifteenth consecutive year. Owing to the second meeting of the month falling on December 26, "Boxing day," the organization will not meet again until January 9.

Shipyard Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners Union 385

A great deal of business was put through at the last meeting of this local. The new Metal Trades Council agreement, covering all shipyards and workshops, was unanimously adopted. The recommendation from the Metal Trades Council re "the Robertson Agreement" was unanimously endorsed, as well as a motion to cut out "overtime." Nominations for officers for the next session were received.

The half-yearly election of officers will take place at the next meeting and all members are requested to be present if possible.

The Toronto police are on strike, owing to the dismissal of several of their officers. It is evident that those that control the destinies of that city have not yet realized that policemen are members of the working class, and will organize, and that there is no force that can stop them doing so.

A. Watchman Here

A. Watchman, general organizer of the U. B. Carpenters, is in town looking after the interests of the organization.

B.C.E. RAILWAYMEN TO ELECT OFFICERS

Few Officers Are Elected by Acclamation This Time

Division 101 of the Street and Electric Railway Employees will hold its annual election of officers on Saturday, December 21. The following are the nominees for the various positions:

President—W. Barker, W. H. Cottrell.

First vice-president—T. Eccleston, J. Hubble, E. Hicks, P. Logee.

Second vice-president—A. J. Harraway, E. Pearson.

Recording secretary—A. W. Lofting, A. Macduff.

Financial secretary-business agent—F. A. Hoover, E. S. Hougham.

Treasurer—H. Birnie, E. S. Cleveland.

Second conductor—E. Hicks, J. Johnstone, E. Pearson, E. Wadge.

Auditors—J. Byron, A. J. Harraway, E. Kermode, E. Pearson, J. White.

Trades and Labor Council delegates—W. Barker, E. S. Cleveland, W. H. Cottrell, B. G. Davies, W. E. Fennell, D. Fraser, G. R. Fettes, E. Hicks, F. A. Hoover, J. Hubble, J. Johnstone, E. Kermode, A. Lofting, P. Logee, A. McInnes, E. Pearson, J. Price, R. E. Rigby.

Delegates to Convention of B. C. Federation of Labor—A. Auton, W. Barker, W. H. Cottrell, A. J. Harraway, E. S. Hougham, J. Hubble, E. Jackson, J. Johnstone, E. Kermode, A. Lofting, A. McInnes, E. Pearson, J. Price, R. E. Rigby, J. Sidaway.

Elected by acclamation—First Warden, B. G. Davies; Second Warden, A. Anderson; First Conductor, J. Hendry; judge of elections, H. S. Schofield. Tellers: Prior Street Barns, S. A. Wilson and J. McKinnon; Lulu Island, G. Hamson; North Vancouver, R. M. Viney.

Executive—Day Men's Representative—J. Armstrong, W. Barker, E. Kermode, G. Mare, A. McInnes.

Executive—Night Men's Representative—A. J. Harraway, E. Jackson, J. Johnstone, J. Price.

Executive—Extra Men's Representative—J. C. Christie, J. T. Grace, E. Pearson.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Vancouver Trades and Labor Council

December 19, 1918

W. H. Ireland and J. E. Henderson, Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners, delegates to Trades and Labor Council.

Victoria Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution re unfairness of provincial government to union labor.

Decided to hold entertainment on January 4, 1894, over J. A. Pyke's shoe store, Cordova street. John Rumble and —Best added to social committee.

Geo. Walker, vice-president, presided, and Geo. Gagen secretary.

Eight Hours in England

London, Eng.—A conference of government officials and representatives of the National Union of Trainmen has agreed on an eight-hour day for these workers. Committees of both sides will review wages and other questions. The railwaymen have been asking for improved conditions and several weeks ago notified the government that the no-strike truce, agreed to because of the war, was at an end.

"Fashion-Craft"

Out-of-Town Men

who will be in the city for the Christmas holidays will find it advantageous to visit The Shop of Fashion Craft before making their clothing purchases.

Our stock is replete with all that is new in Suits, Overcoats or Raincoats. All reasonably priced.

Thos. Foster & Co. Ltd.

514 GRANVILLE ST.

The Big Union Stores for Men

Free Cigars

COME ALONG, BOYS — THE XMAS "SMOKES" ARE ON DICK

Starting Saturday morning we will, until Christmas, give a box of first-class Union-made Cigars with the purchase of any Suit or Overcoat in our stock.

STEP UP—THE CIGARS ARE GOOD —UNION MADE, TOO—JUST AS GOOD AS THE SUIT OR O'COAT YOU GET.

This offer is unlimited—we've laid in a stock of thousands of cigars to meet the demand.

We're throwing in the cigars for Xmas measure—You'll get full value—every cent's worth—in the Suit or Overcoat—values such as you can't get anywhere else.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK

10% OFF TO ALL SOLDIERS

WM. DICK LTD.

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