THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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LABOR COUNCIL AND CENSORSHIP OF LITERATURE

Central Body Deals With Many Questions of Moment

Objects to Intervention of Allies in Russian Situation

The chief subjects under discussion at last night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council were the censorship, the Russian situation and the Laundry Workers' strike, the council going into executive session at 10.45 to discuss the laundry workers' situation.

Censorship

The question of the censorship was introduced by Delegate Kavanagh, by the introduction of the following resolution:

"Whereas certain scientific literary works, e.g., Lewis H. Morgan's Ancient Society, Marx Capital, etc., etc., are absolutely necessary as educational factors in the cause of Labor, and whereas such works are alone published on the North American continent by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., and whereas an order under the censorship dated September 30, 1918, was issued forbidding possession by anyone in Canada of any of Kerr's publications, and whereas such order is not only injurious to Labor's position, but a positive and direct attack upon freedom of press, of opinion, etc.; therefore be it resolved that the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, resents such order, and will use every available weapon against it."

In introducing the resolution, Del. Kavanagh referred to the press statements that had been made as to the intended massacre of the bourgeoise in Russia on the 11th of November, and stated that after peace was declared on that day the press had forgot all about it, and to the talk after peace had been declared of the reds being in control in Germany. He also referred to the Russian situation, and stated that never was it more necessary that Labor should have access to works such as were banned, and to a free press in which the truth was told. He referred to the necessity of the workers understanding the history of the human race at this time because of the conditions that faced them. He referred to the banning of the Clarion, the Canadian Forward, and to the censorship of the Federationist, and stating that it was time to inform the government that if we had been fighting for democracy in Germany that it was time we had a little of it at home.

Del. Winch, who vacated the chair, stated that the censorship of the works referred to was a fact, and to prove it he read the censorship orders. He further stated that in view of the fact that a jail sentence was the penalty, as well as a fine, for being in possession of the works in question, that the contractors would have a good job building jails if the order was carried out, as many were already, and had been, in possession of the works for a long time. He further stated that if the government desired evolution, and not what they called revolution, that it would be wise in removing the restrictions. Del. Midgley stated that if the order was put into effect a good many dignitaries, such as the clergy and judges, would have to go to jail, as many of them had the works in question in their possession. Del. McVety, who supported the motion, stated that Del. Kavanagh had stated that the government was afraid of red; he rather thought that it was not afraid of red, but that it was seeing red. He also said that Das Capital, the work of Marx, was not a German work, as was evidently feared, but had become, like Shakespeare's works, an international work, and the considered that if the present order was allowed to stick, without any protest, that the workers would be a long time getting the other orders removed. Del. Wells supported the resolution, and stated that there was an hidden censorship going on through the postal department, and mail that was not banned was being diverted from its proper destination. Other delegates took part in the discussion and the resolution was adopted unanimously. It was decided that copies of the resolution should be sent to the government and to all the central bodies in the country.

Del. Phelps then moved that a request be made for the elimination of the censorship altogether and at once. This was also adopted.

Draper and Peace Conference

Del. Hardy moved that the action of President Moore and Secretary Draper be condemned for sending a representative with the Canadian government to the Old Country in an advisory capacity.

Del. Kavanagh moved as an amendment that the British Trades Congress be notified that Secretary Draper did not represent the Canadian movement, but the government of Canada.

Del. McVety moved, as an amendment to the motion of Del. Kavanagh, after the chair had declared the motion of Del. Hardy out of order, that the Trades Congress executive be notified that the council considered that the elected representatives of Congress to attend the peace conference be sent forthwith to the old land, and that if P. M. Draper had credentials for the International Labor peace conference that they should be cancelled at once, as the council was of the opinion that he should not sit with the government as an adviser, and at the same time represent the Canadian movement at the Labor conference. The amendmend was carried and the motion lost.

Russian Situation

Del. Alexander then introduced the following resolution:

"In conformity with President Wilson's clearly expressed policy respecting self-determination of nations, and No. 6 of his 14 points, which demands

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LAUNDRY STRIKE STILL IN FORCE

Alderman Kirk Is the Chief Stumbling Block

The laundry strike still continues. Thursday morning an interview was held with the employers, but no settlement was arrived at. The strikers are standing pat, and now that the "flu" ban is lifted the local unions will be able to make the financial end of the strike sure. Alderman Kirk, who would rather be known as the chairman of the finance committee than as a laundry proprietor, is the stumbling block to the settlement of this strike. That the strikers realize this there can be no doubt, as they have shown to the public this week that they give him full credit for his obstinacy. At the special meeting of the city council held on Tuesday afternoon to deal with the Civic Employees' wage scale, some of the laundry workers were present. They wore sashes with the following printed on them "They are trying to break our union." That Ald. Kirk recognized that he was one of the "they" could be readily seen, as that gentleman was decidedly uncomfortable, and tried by various methods to get away from facing the strikers. He will, if nothing intervenes, have a good many opportunities in the near future to see that the laundry workers know who is the head of the laundry situation. Our friend S. J. Crowe, who is Kirk's side kicker, is evidently satisfied with the progress made, but the future will show that they have bit off more than they can chew. In the meantime the girls are cheerful and full of fight, and are not less enthusiastic than they were on the first day of the strike.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

The Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen did not lose any time after the 'flu ban was lifted in getting down to business. This local met on Tuesday evening and installed seventeen new members. Like the Retail Clerks the Butchers are desirous of seeing the hour of closing on Saturdays fixed at 6 p.m. and are going to endeavor to have the regulations that were in force during the 'flu epidemic continued. The Butchers without dissent voted for the holding of the B. C. Federation of Labor Confederation at Calgary, so that a western conference can be held at the close of the convention.

Warehousemen

The regular meeting of the association will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A large attendance is requested.

MACHINISTS LADIES WILL HOLD DANCE

Election of Officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary at Next Meeting

The members of the Machinists Ladies' Auxiliary have not been spared in the recent epidemic in the city, a great number being sick with the "flu" or have it in the home, but we are pleased to report that things look brighter all round and it is expected everything will be running in good order from now on. Election of officers will take place at the next regular meeting on December 5 and all members are requested to attend if possible. The whist drive and dance which was to have taken place on Saturday, November 30, has been postponed and will take place on Saturday, December 7, at 7.30 in the Labor Temple. A good time is promised and a very large crowd expected.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES MEET

Election of Officers and Initiation of New Members at Next Meeting

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees held their regular meeting on Wednesday night. There was a fair attendance, although a large number are still on the sick list. A considerable amount of business came up for discussion. The Laundry Workers' situation was dealt with, and an assessment of 50 cents was levied on the members to be donated to the strike fund. On account of the influenza epidemic, the treasury is pretty hard hit by the payment of sick and funeral benefits.

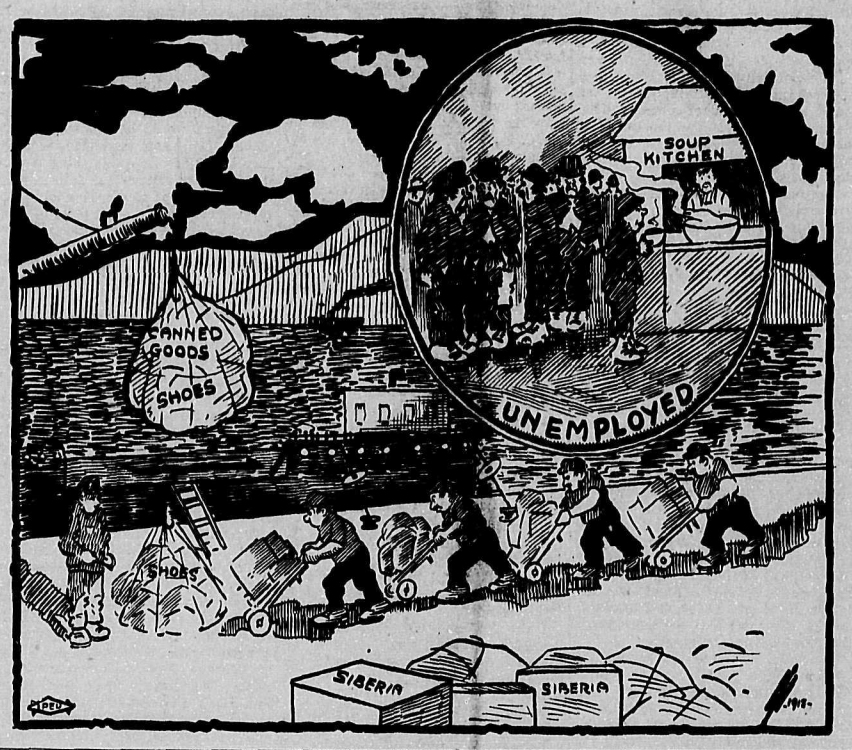
The proposal of the B. C. Federation of Labor to hold the next convention at Calgary ,in order that a western conference may be held at the close, was endorsed.

The dance, which was postponed owing to the flu epidemic, will be held in the Auditorium, on Wednesday, December 4, and it is expected that there will be a large turn out. The next meeting of the local will be held on Wednesday, the 27th, at which meeting the nomination of officers for the coming year will be made, and a number of new members are to be initiated. The hotel employees are thankful to organized labor for the assistance rendered in the fight against unfair houses. The following houses are still on the unfair list: McIntyre's Cafe, McLeod's Cafe, Post Office Cafe and Leonard's.

Movie Operators to Meet Sunday

All members of Local 348, Moving Picture Operators, are requested to attend the regular meeting on Sunday morning at 11 a.m. and which was postponed from November 3, owing to the "flu" epidemic. The new constitution and bylaws, also the new working cards, are now out of the printers' hands, and are ready for distribution to the membership. Urgent business of importance will be taken up and the executive will attend in full force.

PROSPECTS



TWO LABOR PARTY MEETINGS SUNDAY

E. T. Kingsley at the Rex and J. S. Woodsworth at the Broadway

None have been more anxious for the ban on public meetings to be lifted than have the members of the Federated Labor Party. The fact that the phrase, "It is Verboten" has become a part of our everyday existence has not made the 'flu ban any easier to bear. It is satisfactory, therefore, to be able to state the the party will hold forth at two points next Sunday evening. There will be a similarity of subjects at least at both theatres. Kingsley will start off with the text, "Now! What?" at the Rex, and at the Broadway Theatre, Woodsworth's text is "After the War, What?" Pettipiece will act as chairman for Mr. Kingsley and Dr. Curry at the south-end meeting.

The school will open up again at Granville Hall at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Circulation Still Going Up

This week sees our circulation reach the 15,000 mark and no signs of stopping at that. The Federationist has by a long way the largest circulation of any weekly paper in the province, and will not be very far behind some of the dailies.

Cigar Makers

Six months ago the Carabana cigar was the best seller on the market. All the cigar stands featured it and gave it the premier position in the cigar case. The Carabana is a non-union cigar, made by Polish girls in Windsor and London. Local 352 Cigar Makers tried repeatedly to unionize the factory, but Brennes Bros. refused. It was placed on the unfair list and an agitation started against it, and today it is as dead as a door-nail. The sales are nil. The retailer wants a good seller. Quick turnover. He cannot get rid of his Carabanas. The same identical thing is happening with Tucketts Club Special and Marguerites. They do not use the union label on their cigars, chewing tobacco or cigarettes. With the continued support of all the union smokes, the Tucketts cigars and tobaccos will in a short time be but a memory.

"Most Sanguinary"

A morning paper on Tuesday announces that the Victory Loan has been oversubscribed by 35 per cent. And then it runs on: "Most sanguinary estimates of campaigners far exceeded." "Sanguinary" is good. Suits a modest, respectable family newspaper so much better than the same thing in plain native English.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Nov. 24—Postal Employees 10 a.m., Boilermakers 2.30 p.m., Musicians 2.30 p.m., Moving Picture Operators 11 a.m., Typographical Union.

MONDAY, Nov. 25.—Boilermakers, Electrical Workers, Steam Engineers, Amalgamated Engineers, Patternmakers, Upholsterers, Ironworkers, Bakery Salesmen, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Street Railwaymen's Executive.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26—Bookbinders, Barbers, Boilermakers Relief Board, Amalgamated Carpenters, Machinists No. 777.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27—Gas Workers, Metal Trades Executive 1.30 p.m., Hotel and Restaurant Employees 2.30 p.m., Metal Trades Council, Boilermakers' Examining Board, Laundry Workers, Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28—Machinists No. 182, Caulkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Shipwrights.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29—Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Warehousemen.

METAL TRADES HAS BUSY SESSION

Favor the Amalgamation of All the Metal Trades

The Metal Trades Council held its regular meeting on Wednesday night, at which the Macy award was discussed and severely criticized, and the opinion expressed that the award was based on patriotic conditions rather than on the cost of living, and that the minimum was struck in order to prevent men from moving from one point to another. The matter of the shipbuilding adjuster's award and the Macy award were referred to a committee. A letter was ordered sent to the returned soldiers organizations asking for a meeting with the executive of their associations with the executive of the Metal Trades to discuss reconstruction problems.

The case of Mooney, who is sentenced to death for alleged bomb-throwing in San Francisco, was discussed, and the delegates were instructed to take up the matter of a general strike in support of the movement for Mooney's release with their local unions.

The following resolution, which was passed at the convention of the Metal Trades Council of the Pacific Coast November 7 to 13, was endorsed and will be submitted to local unions:

"Whereas, in this great world war for democracy the organized workers of the world have suffered and sacrificed themselves and their organizations in order to make the world safe for democracy, and

"Whereas, in the reconstruction period which must follow at the end of the war, it behooves the workers to fortify themselves by means of greater solidarity, to combat the selfish desires of the few who would control the resources of the world and make the world UNSAFE for industrial democracy, and

"Whereas, the workers of Great Britain and Australia, profiting by their experiences of the present crisis, have constructively formulated plans that have brought about a closer affiliation and greater solidarity of the workers, and

"Whereas, experiences with jurisdictional disputes between the various crafts of the metal trades have in the past rent asunder the solidarity of our metal trades movement to such an extent that it has demonstrated the absolute necessity of a closer affiliation of the workers in this industry, therefore be it resolved

"Resolved: By the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Councils Convention, in special session, this seventh day of November, 1918, that we go on record favoring the amalgamation of the metal trades industry into one organization, and be it further

"Resolved: That this resolution be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of all Metal Trades Councils of the Pacific Coast, and that copies of this resolution be also sent to the Metal Trades Councils of the Great Lakes, Gulf, Atlantic Coast, and all other districts where Metal Trades Councils exist, for like action, and be it further

"Resolved: That all Metal Trades Councils be urgently requested to have returns of vote forwarded to the secretary of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council on or before March 1, 1919, and in the event of favorable action that the Metal Trades Department Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Atlantic City, June 1919, be advised of the action taken by the membership with the demand that the convention formulate plans for the amalgamation of the metal crafts into one industrial organization."

Electrical Workers

J. Morrison, business agent of the Electrical Workers at Prince Rupert, B. C., died as a result of an attack of the flu. last week. C. D. McKinnis, a local member, has also died from the same disease.

Shipyard Laborers

The Shipyard Laborers will hold their regular meeting tonight. Any member wishing to pay dues, will assist the secretary by doing so between the hours of 7:30 and 9 p.m. in the office. This applies to next week's meeting, as well as this.

LAUNDRY WORKERS TO HOLD DANCE

December 9 Is the Date—Dominion Hall the Place

Notwithstanding the fact the the Laundry Workers have met with all the great inconveniences occasioned by the closing of all meetings during the past month, Local 37 has once again proven itself more than equal to the task, and today finds them just as staunch as at any time during the strike. There has been no relapse whatever in the activities of the organization, hence the following announcement:

In aid of the strike fund a whist drive and dance have been arranged for Monday, December 9, in the large **Dominion Hall**, Pender Street. Whist at 8 p.m. Dancing 9 to 1. The ticket selling campaign will open on Monday next, and in view of present circumstances the girls are anticipating an overwhelming sale of tickets. See that you personally do not disappoint them. Every ticket is a laundry worker's Victory Bond. Everybody buy them. Gents 50 cents. Ladies 25 cents.

Local 617, U. B. Carpenters

Local 617, U. B. Carpenters, will hold their regular meeting on Monday night, and all members are requested to put in an appearance as matters of vital importance will be dealt with.

New Delegates to T. & L. Concil

The following delegates were obligated and seated at the meeting of the central body last night: Painters, A. Pattison; Laundry Workers, G. Carter, Ellen Wells, Annie Scott and Mrs. Creelman.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs

The regular meeting of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs will be held next Wednesday, the 27th inst. All members are urged to make an effort to attend. The secretary will be on hand at 7:15 p.m. in order that members may pay their dues prior to the meeting hour. Owing to increased business, it has been necessary to instal another phone. The number is Seymour 4117. Members are asked to note this number ,and use it when calling the office. The members of this local will be sorry to hear that the family of Bro. Frank Poole, business agent, are all down with the flu, and Bro. Poole has his hands full these days.

Labor Temple Again Active

Since the "flu" ban has been lifted the Labor Temple has once again become the scene of much activity, and has again taken on its lively appearance. Meetings are being held nightly and the organizations have again resumed business.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers Local 194

ATTENTION!

SPECIAL Meeting

of the above Local will be hold on

Sunday

Afternoon at 2:30 p. m. in Room 401, LABOR TEMPLE

Important business will be discussed

CIVIC EMPLOYEES RECEIVE INCREASE

Increase Amounts to 50 Cents Per Day on an Average

At a special meeting of the city council held on Tuesday afternoon, the report of the committee appointed by the council to consider the wage scale of the Civic Employees was presented and adopted in its entirety, with the exception as to the date the increases were to take effect, and this was amended to read as from November 1st, and the increases will be effective from that date.

The main feature of the new conditions is the reducing of the hours of the bridge tenders from 12 to eight hours per day, with an increase in the daily wage.

The committee appointed to go into the wage scale is as follows:

Alderman Kirk, chairman of finance; Alderman Rogers in place of Alderman Woodside; City Engineer Fellowes, and secretary of the board of works, for the city; Victor R. Midgley, J. W. MacFarlan, and Mr. Oliver, representing the men from the scavenging department, representing the men.

The following is a list of the scale asked for, the new and the old scales:

	Demand.	New Scale.	Old Scale.
Min. wage demand	$4.00	$3.75	$3.25
Maintenance men	4.25	4.00	3.50
Maintenance men (on sidewalks)	4.50	4.00	3.50
Inside sweepers	4.50	4.25	3.75
Outside sweepers (old men)	4.00	3.75	3.25
Construction men	4.50	4.25	3.75
Teamsters	4.50	4.50	3.75
Bridge tenders (8 hrs. straight time)	4.50	4.00	3.75
The city to operate 3 shifts instead of 2 in 24 hrs.			(12 hrs.)
Pavement maintenances	4.50	4.25	3.75
	4.50	4.25	3.75
Emergency formen (Considered out of order.)	4.75	.....	.....
Firemen, incinerator	5.00	4.50	4.00
Sopmen, incinerator	4.75	4.50	3.95
Sewer main. men	4.75	4.50	3.95
Emergency formen (Considered out of order.)	5.00	.....	.....

During the negotiations the bogey of the old men was again trotted out, but it was pointed out by the men's representatives that there were only about 20 of these, but it will be noted that they are given a less wage than the others. It is evidently a crime to be old these days.

PRITCHARD AT ROYAL THEATRE

Socialist Party to Resume Meetings This Sunday

At last the ban has been taken off the meetings, and as usual the Socialist Party of Canada will again take up the work that had to be stopped for a few weeks. The party will take the same stand that a party such as the S. P. of C. can take, and that is to continue to educate the masses that are still following the blind leaders of the blind.

So far as the war is concerned, it is over in France, but the class war, which is still on, will have to be thrashed out, not on the fields of Flanders, but over the whole earth. The words fo Marx, "Workers of the World, Unite," are still the watchwords for the intelligent worker.

Don't miss this meeting, and bring your friends with you. W. A. Pritchard will take the platform and a good address will be heard on the "Issues of the Day." The doors will open at 7.30.

REV. MR. THOMAS AND BROMFIELD'S LAST HOURS

Tribute Paid to Late Business Agent of Shipwrights by Rev. Mr. Thomas

The Rev. Ernest Thomas, who without any ostentation has been working to relieve the sufferers from the 'flu epidemic, has been nursing at the hospital, and the late Bro. Joe Bromfield, who, until some little time ago, was business agent of the Shipwrights, came under his care. Mr. Thomas informed a representative of the Federationist that Bro. Bromfield was one of the best patients that ever came under the hospital treatment, and that he was patient and tried his best to relieve the work of the nursing staff by never complaining through all his suffering before he died. Mr. Thomas further stated that he won the respect and esteem of all who came into contact with him during his short illness, and that his many fine qualities were never more apparent that when he was bearing pain and afflicted with an illness which proved fatal.

Blacksmths

Now that the ban on public meetings is lifted the Blacksmiths are getting ready to get back in harness again. This will be a notice to the membership that a meeting will be held on Saturday at 7.30 p.m. and all members are urged to be in attendance. The financial secretary will be in his office from 2.30 p.m. to take dues and no dues will be taken after 7 p.m. Every member should square up his due book before that hour.

A. S. U. B. Carpenters

The Amalgamated Section of the U. B. Carpenters will hold its regular meeting on Tuesday next. All members are requested to attend this meeting as there is much business of an important nature to be transacted.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY MINORITY SOCIALISTS

Liebknecht Still Has Misgivings as to Majority

Scores Those Socialists Who Have Supported the Kaiser

In view of the silence in the press as to the activities of the minority Socialists in Germany, the following copy of a manifesto issued by Karl Liebknecht, in the Sunday Capital News, Boise, Idaho, will be of interest, the manifesto proves that the Majority Socialists are not trusted by the minority, and that Liebknecht has not changed his mind on their sincerity since he and Rosa Luxemberg wrote the Crisis in the German Social Democracy in 1915:

Berlin, Nov. 16.—A vitrolic manifesto circulated in Germany by Liebknecht, Rosa Luxenberg and Frank Mehring, of the German Revolutionary Socialists, appealing to the German people to rise and seize the reins of government. The manifesto follows:

Dear Comrades: More than four years ago our rulers embarked on their campaign of robbery to subdue our neighbors. During the last ten or twelve years these same rulers of ours have been propagating the evil doctrine of the "Slav Peril." They were successful. They sowed the fear of Slavs in our hearts. But this was only a disguise for their still more imperialistic aggressions. As though the road to St. Petersburg lay across Belgium and the north of France, they gave the order and let loose our armies. In a little more than four years our rulers caused the killing and incapacitating of over 25,000,000 of men and women. Think of it. Comrades! Millions of souls, soldiers and civilians; men, women and children fell victims to the ideals of our unbridled imperialists!

During these four years the peoples of the world bled until they could bleed no longer. And what did we gain? Did we gain even one-hundredth of what we and our rulers had started to win for us? Instead, we lost until we could lose no longer. We won one thing—the hatred of humanity. Disaster, starvation, disease, millions of dead, and the undying hatred of all the free peoples of the world—these are the rewards you have received under the leadership of our Pangerman imperialists.

Now the Opportunity

And now we have asked peace at the hands of our enemies through the President of the United States. Comrades, now comes your greatest opportunity. Unite! Stand together under the banner of the "International." It is not you who have occasion to feel humiliated. It never was your war. You were driven to the world butchery by your rulers. You have received your deserts. Now is your chance to humiliate your masters. The deeper and more thorough is their humiliation the more assured are your liberties. Do not for another instant permit your leaders to misrepresent the German workingmen as slavishly supine to their will. Act at once. It is your only chance. Strike the tyrant with a mighty blow and lay him prostrate at your feet. He is tottering. A well-directed blow at this time will win your liberty and partly compensate for all the blood that has been shed during these four dreary years. Your freedom is dependent upon the complete and unmistakable defeat of your rulers. Make that defeat telling.

How?

Lay down your arms you soldiers at the front. Lay down your tools you workers at home. Do not let your rulers, the lip patriots and munition profiteers deceive you longer. So long as you are willing to continue the fighting, so long will these classes let you sacrifice your lives and the lives of your precious ones to save their faces. Lay down your arms and lay down your tools. Your neighboring nationalities are not your enemies. Your real enemies are at home. The soldiers whom you face on the battlefields are not your enemies; they are fighting for your liberties. Arise mightily and seize the reins of the government. Yours is the power. Yours is the right to rule. Respond to the call of liberty and win the war for yourselves.

Only Used As Pawns

For more than four years they have used you as pawns in their attempt to fill their purses. For four years they sacrificed your sons, fathers, brothers, and starved millions, to the end that they reap profits out of your blood. If they had won the war you would have remained helpless slaves. Your liberty lay in their defeat; they are defeated. Victory is yours. It is for you to grasp it; to master it. Comrades! Soldiers! Sailors! And you workers. Rise by regiments and rise by shops. Disarm your officers, whose sympathies and ideas are of the ruling class. Seize your foremen ,who side with the old order of things. Proclaim the overthrow of your masters and establish yourselves in one accord. Disregard the counsel of our Kaiser-Socialists. No longer allow yourselves to be led by the unworthy politicians who surrendered you falsely into the hands of your masters. Those representatives (the Kaiser-Socialists) whom you sent to the Reichstag betrayed you and betrayed the "International," and embraced your rulers shamelessly. Cowards they have remained during the last four years. Do not allow those traitors and cowards to lead or counsel you longer. Overthrow them as resolutely as you should overthrow your gold-lace masters. Do not permit them to falsely speak in your name. They betrayed the "International" working class; cast them off now for your own salvation.

Turn Defeat Into Victory

Soldiers, sailors, workingmen and citizens! Do not permit your masters to make peace with the world in your name. Cast off these worthless masters of the Fatherland and make peace with

(Continued on page 5)

THE FIRST UNION CIGAR STORE IN VANCOUVER

The Mainland Cigar Store

The Place for Pipes

310 CARRALL STREET

We are showing a window full of PIPES all at one price, **$2** each. They include Peterson's Patent, G. B. D's., also a nice selection of cased pipes, with Bakelite mouthpieces. Some of these Pipes would be good value at $3.00.

But to be consistent with our principles of best possible values, here they are. Your choice, **$2.00.**

You know a pipe makes a fine Christmas gift, and this is a great opportunity to give something good at a very reasonable price.

I. L. A. Cigars, union-made in Vancouver, still the same price, 3 for **25¢.**

MAINLAND CIGAR STORE—310 Carrall Street

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Tremendous bargains in all lines Saturday. Get ready to save your dollars.

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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.

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PORK AND BEANS .....3 for 25¢
SARDINES .....3 for 25¢
MILD CHEESE .....30¢ lb
STRONG CHEESE, per pound.....35¢
FINEST CLAMS, each .....10¢
FINEST COMPOUND LARD .....30¢ lb

SPECIAL
VICTORY ROLL BACON, from 3 to 4 lbs. each; regular 41½c lb., Saturday only .....38½¢ lb

—3 BIG STORES—

123 Hastings Street East Phone Sey. 3262
830 Granville Street Phone Sey. 866
3260 Main Street Phone Fair. 1683

Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

Influenza; Its Cause and Cure

Editor B. C. Federationists: Sir—"The medical world has been looking for a remedy to cure disease, notwithstanding the obvious fact that Nature needs no remedy—she only needs an opportunity to exercise her own prerogative of self-healing." Figuratively speaking, our body represents one grand organ, capable of giving out noble notes if the player (the owner of the organ) is willing to adjust his playing to the fixed, unchangeable laws that govern it. If this law is not recognized and obeyed at once the instrument is put out of tune, giving an effect of discord—disease. So-called disease does not exist, it is merely the health put out of commission by evil customs; or in other words, the energies of the body are not directed towards its maintenance.

Dr. Tilden, being to my mind what this so-called disease (influenza) is, its cause and cure, I shall quote him. He says: "Health is the ideal state of the body and it is man't natural state if he is living in a manner agreeable to his needs. But, if he is abusing himself by over-indulgence and by giving way to sensuality—allowing appetites, passion and the emotions to rule him—his resistance or nerve energy will be lowered, and enervation will become established; following which elimination falls below par; and from this time on the blood will become charged with the retained excretions, chronic toxemia becomes established, and the development of crises (so-called diseases) will be in keeping with the individual's diathesis—natural tendencies."

The toxin theory of the healing art is grounded on the "truth" that toxemia is the basic source of all diseases. So sure and certain is the truth that I do not hesitate to say that it is by far the most satisfactory theory that has been advanced in all the history of medicine. There are no cures for disease. Health and how to build it is the knowledge needed. Nature allows man to play with her laws all he likes. He may make the most ridiculous mistakes, the most absurd applications of law and order, and suffer because of it; and if he is too stupid to correct his errors, he can die prematurely because of his incorrigibility.

Nature is neither ethical or unethical, sympathetic or unsympathetic, moral or immoral; she stands neutral, for she is unmoral, and her problems are worked out just right for the good and bad alike. If the good suffer, it is because they mistake sentimentality for reason. "The treatment, according to my plan, may be positive; there need be no waiting for developments, no guessing, no mistakes. What is done should be the correct treatment for any disease, named or not named; namely, get rid of the causes of the toxemia and the existing causes whatever they are. Wash out the bowels—for they are a source of infection; then give a hot bath of sufficient duration to furnish complete relief from any pain. When discomfort returns, give another bath. Use an enema every day, and twice daily if symptoms demand. Provide plenty of fresh air and water, and keep the patient quiet. See to it that nothing but water goes into the stomach until the fever and discomfiture are entirely overcome; then give very light food at first.

But doctors will say, "Suppose it is a case of diphtheria? Anti-toxin should be used, for it is specific!" This will be some day proved a delusion. Remember that we would not be sick if we were not toxemic, which has reduced our resistence and made us susceptible to disease-producing influences. Let the local manifestations be what they may, the basic cause is always the same—toxemia plus septic infection; and if this state is not added to by improper treatment—treatment that still further enervates—the disease will be thrown off quickly. Food adds to the disease, and if food adds to the disease, so will drugs and antitoxins. The disease is toxin poisoning, which will soon spend its force if not fed by food or drugs. There is nothing to be done that should be done except what I have suggested. If nature is overwhelmed by the poison—auto or extra-generated, plus the antitoxin—the patient will die. If the patient gets well, when handicapped by food, drugs or antitoxin, it would get well more readily without such interference."

I would like to quote Dr. Tilden on the epidemic influence, and the germ theory, but I shall not take up any more space in your valuable paper; but would advise those who wish to know more on the subject to read his magazine, "The Philosophy of Health," published monthly, also his "Pocket Dietitian," 100 pages, which everybody needs for every day reference. The Philosophy of Health is published in Denver, Colo.

This, above all, "To thine own self be true."—Shakespeare.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."—Bible.

Thanking you for the space,
HEDLEY V. TUFF.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—I would like to answer through your paper the party who sings himself —— J. Woods of Kamloops to a letter about the insanitary conditions of the lumber camps. Now, whose fault is it that these camps are dirty? Surely it is not Honest John Oliver's fault or the Provincial Health Department's fault, either, because neither one of these parties has got to live in any of these camps, and I don't suppose that any of them ever worked in a logging camp in their life. So I think it's up to the men who work in these camps to see that they are kept in a sanitary condition, and also to see that they get clean knives and forks and spoons and dishes to eat from. If the men who work in these places haven't got the nerve to kick or to strike for better conditions, then the present conditions that prevail in these camps are good enough for them. Sending letters to newspapers or to the government is not going to help the lumberjack better his condition one bit because I have proved that by experience about five years ago. There is only one way that the lumberjack can improve his condition and get sanitary camps, and that is by getting a union of the men engaged in the lumber industry. A few years ago, when there were a few men who had the nerve to go out in these same logging camps, and also in the railroad camps, and tried to organize them in a union of the class, they were met with these words: "Why don't you go to work, you lazy bum? You are a damn foreigner and should be driven out of the country. You are just trying to make a living without working and you want to take everything away from my boss, and if that should happen who would pay us for our work, and who would give us a job if we had no bosses? Why, you are a lot of crazy fools." And ten chances to one they would get together and drive this man from their camp. And when the lumberjack was appealed to for funds to help the men to win their strike on the C. N. R. a few years ago, his answer was "To hell with you, you bunch of roundheads; if you don't like the wages you are getting in this country, go back to your own country, you dago."

Now, if Mr. Woods wants to get the camps in a sanitary and clean condition, let him come to Vancouver about Christmas time when all the lumber jacks are in town, and call a mass meeting for the purpose to see if the men want to organize so that they can better their condition collectively in all parts of B. C. and Canada. The lumber industry is the only industry in Canada that is not organized, and why this should be is a hard matter to understand. I wonder if Mr. Woods thinks that it was the present government who gave the workers of B. C. the eight hours. I am informed that the lumber camps did not get the eight hours until last summer. If that is so, then might it not be that it was the I. W. W. strike of last summer in the U. S. A. which got the workers of that country and also this country their eight hours?

I also note an editorial in the Province of November 4 commenting on the same subject and stating how clean the camps are in the U. S. A. and that it should be the same in this country. I wonder if the Province would uphold the workers of B. C. if they were to use the same tactics as the workers did in the U. S. A. in order to get sanitary conditions in the camps. I would like to know what they think of the men who are in the jails all over the U.S.A. who were the main factors in securing these conditions, and would the government of this country use the same methods against the workers here if they were to go out on strike for sanitary conditions in the lumber camps.

Trusting that you will print this letter, I am,

Yours for Real Freedom,
A LUMBERJACK.

Editor B. C. Federationist: The other day, a Labor man from Seattle spoke to a crowd of employees at the gates of Coughlan's plant where ships are built. By this it is very evident the speaker spoke to a bunch of slaves. The object of this speech was to encourage speculation in Victory Bonds. This is a very legal thing to do, and as a transaction of business there is no fault to find.

The exception I take is to the remarks of the speaker from a working class point of view. After speaking about the liberties laboring mankind enjoys "under God's blue canopy," and how the boys "over there" were fighting for "us," still working plugs, for he distinctly included himself. How the war had converted the Canadians and Americans from cousinship into brethren. Why he took exception to this boundary line I don't know. He might have said, and said truly, that this war has succeeded in forcing the executives of capitalism to form one executive of international capitalism, and at the same time, created an international proletariat slave class. This is going on at Versailles at the present time. The armistice is the preliminary to the peace term making.

He apparently forgot his class position in society is so far he was a unit of an international slave class. The national spirit was certainly uppermost. To enforce my argument, I will repeat in substance what he said, and what he termed "good news." In this strain he said: "The best piece of news we have had of late is the press report of the ninth German loan failure." He repeated this with emphasis, but he was not applauded. Then he said: "The best news Germany could get would be the failure of Canad's Victory Loan." It is very evident he has good bourgeois ideas. He does not yet realize the impossibility of making every one capitalists. He advocated saving for a "rainy day." He said it was a good maxim taught at our mother's knee. I want to say here, that our mothers' didn't know any better. The maxim "save against a rainy day" is one of the worst traits a slave can cultivate. It keeps the mass of the slaves savers grinding their noses up to the end of time, as far as they are concerned.

He challenged the crowd after making this statement. "I am not here to fool you, I am here as a brother unionist; a machinist, a unit of one of the most essential branches of labor necessary in the propaganda of the war. I am here representing Labor, and I want to say right here that labor creates all wealth; without labor wealth could not be. I am for labor first, last and all the time, and then some." Here's the challenge: "If there is a man in the audience who is more for labor than I am, let him raise his hand. I will have a long chat with him after I am through." There wasn't one that had spunk enough to raise his hand. I had a mind to, but not being able to talk in public, and being a comparative stranger, I witheld. I would have liked to have asked him a question on economics. He could not have answered them successfully.

The workers in this country can truthfully rejoice over the ninth German loan failure. For this reason, and for no other. It is a good indication of a working class rising and a breakdown of capitalism. However, the uprising and the breakdown is not yet an established fact. It is only press news. Our hope as workers lies in the stand the central workers take favoring their emancipation. If Austria-Hungary and Germany succeeds in establishing Socialism, they, with the Russian Soviets will be able to influence the workers the world wide in their behalf. Therefore as workers we have nothing to be glad about when receiving the partial loss German capitalism has sustained in her ninth loan failure.

At the armistice conference, according to the press, their opinion in substance, follows: "We must hurry up if we want to negotiate with the old, or present regime." You see they are afraid of Socialism. They want capitalism to live on. Whether the Kaiser is head or a premier, makes no difference.

Lord Milner says, "We must have a stable government." The fourteen principles accredited to President Wilson are nothing less than a formation in fact of an international capitalistic state. If the war ends now, and peace terms signed endorsing these fourteen principles, it means that capitalism, internationally, has gained a victory. It also means the workers, world wide, have lost out. A successful Victory or Liberty Loan means, coupled with a peace on capitalistic terms, the enslavement of the workers to a greater extent than heretofore. Conscription is here to stay. That is, unless the workers become class conscious. In that case, every bourgeoise idea will be relegated to the scrap heap.

History shows that as the machine of production improves and becomes more complex, so does the protecting machine grow. With re-construction of industry, labor time must be reduced, otherwise there would be too many unemployed. Monetary expressions in wages may be high or low, one thing is sure, it will never express the full value of labor power. If it did, it would cease to be a commodity. The price of labor power is less than the value of labor power. The cost of labor power is expressed in the price, wages, based upon the standard of living. The value exceeds the wage price about five times. That is in one-fifth of a day we earn our cost, the full value covers one day, therefore there is four-fifths unpaid labor. This is surplus value.

The proportions wages will assume to profits under a reconstructed industrial world is beyond our ken; but it will not be a greater, and from now on until the social revolution the workers position will be greatly handicapped. Capitalism has outlived its usefulness. It can not produce anything but strife, misery and degredation.

When we say down with capitalism, it does not necessarily mean bloodshed, but seeing that Socialism interferes with capitalistic interests, it is only natural that the capitalist class should protect their class property. Well, let them, and only they. Then, for want of a better word, God help them! They are a mere 10 per cent., we are 90 per cent. They have held political power, influenced all channels of education, reared a docile slave class and a docile obedient soldier, this through economic force. Let us rejoice at the uprising of the proletariat of Russia, Austria, Germany and any other country under the blue sky. The emancipation of the workers means freedom for all.

The victory of capitalism means slavery for the workers world wide. Which do you want? Are you a nationalist? If you are, you are a failure? Workers of the world, unite? Will Bayliss.

Supply and Demand

Editor B. C. Federationist—Dear Sir: In the Daily Province, under date of October 19th, I notice an article, "Oranges and Lemons Jumped in Price." Yes, the victim of Spanish 'flu needs oranges and lemons. Many have been at death's door and needed any comfort they could get. Water street had its usual supply on hand but up goes the price in a few days 100 per cent. Drugs 500 per cent. This is not profiteering, this is supply and demand.

The sick and dying need lemons and Water Street sees a chance of getting 100 per cent. plus usual profits. The sick and dying need the goods—Water Street needs the money. Profiteering, oh, no! Supply and demand.

But, sir, I want to draw a comparison to the laundry girl who does not earn $12 per week. For the sake of patriotism and humanity she offers to work for any old wages until after the Spanish 'flu epidemic is past ,note Miss Guteridge's ad. in Sunday Sun issued on the 20th). The strikers will forego their contention so that the hospitals and homes of the sick may have cleanliness. This is what I call patriotism and human kindness. Those girls would work for any old wages so that the sick and dying might have cleanliness and comfort.

Compare this spirit with the 100 per cent. raise in price of lemons in ten days. Furthermore, note the number of young women of independent means who volunteered help at the emergency hospitals and in private homes. Some of them have since given their lives in the good cause. God rest their souls. Compare the offer of the Laundry Workers; compare the act of the women of independent means working her life away in those plague-stricken places that the sick and helpless might not suffer more than could be helped. Compare the deeds of those women volunteering their services, and even dying in the service, with that of Wholesale Row and 100 per cent. raise in profits, and I am going to say that Water street is not profiteering, it is just plain law of supply and demand. But if any one comes to your office and calls me a liar, don't throw him out. And if they tell you that on Wholesale Row there are a pack of hoarders, profiteers and grafters, I would not, if I were you, Mr. Editor, call them liars, for public opinion would be ninety-five per cent. against you, and the other five per cent. would be grafters.

Yours,
H. H. CLEUGH.
45 Pender Street, Vancouver, B. C.

"Power"

Editor B. C. Federationist: There must be control; there must be leadership, there must be power. The work of the world demands powerful minds. Power used with high reason is the hope of the world.

Power is so good a thing, so effective, so necessitous that the risk had to be taken. The great gift had to be given to man, subject to periodical and enormous abuse. Power is ever pushing aside limitation and just so far as it becomes unlimited does it become despotic. This is the first lesson of history. For thousands of years the white man has been fighting to put shackles upon its own powerful minds. The kings become all powerful and their sway was hammered into a limited monarchy. The barons became all powerful, and then had to take a back seat. Wealth is subject to the same tendency today, despotic power, as was the medieval chruch. Wealth of dollars, wealth of rank and station, wealth of votes, all tend to the same despotic end.

Power thrives on use and grows so rapidly that it is in danger of growing unevenly. There is something of the cannibal in power. It feeds upon itself, and feeding upon itself, grows into abnormal proportions.

About the only thing that saves the common people is the overlapping of ambitions, power running amuck. Then comes the revolution and the rights of the people are recognized. Limitations are emphasized. The American constitution, above all else, is a thing of checks and balances.

The birth of power is in darkness. Its foundations are laid deep and underground. The sources of power are privation, self comfort, hard thinking, long headed planning and enduring work.

The power of the mind grows by use, thrives on positiveness, on assurance, on conviction. If you want power you must be rid of fear, of hesitation and the whole brood of uncertainties.

The pursuit of power as an ambition is no respector of persons, of times, of seasons; no respector of climes or races. The lust of power breaks into families, into friendships, into churches, into governments ,into every relation and into every environment of life. Power is a two-edged sword. Yours very truly,
M. JACHA.

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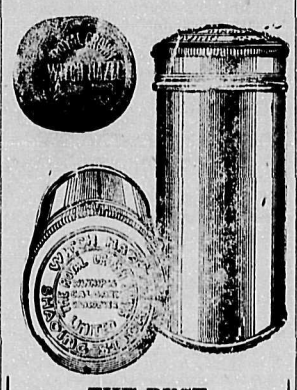

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Jersey City, N. J.—The new book and job scale of Typographical Union is now in effect. A one-year contract calls for $30 a week, which is the rate paid to newspaper printers.

Wants $1 a Day Raise

Washington.—A salary increase of $1 a day for all civilian employees of the government will be asked for at the opening of the December session of congress by the National Federation of Federal Employees. The $120 war increase allowed by congress for the current fiscal year, the unionists say, has proved an almost negligible item so far as meeting the increased cost of living is concerned, and even that item will disapepar at the end of the year unless there is new legislation on the subject.

Fire Fighters Unite

Baltimore.—Municipal firemen of this city have formed a union and affiliated with the International Association of Fire Fighters.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Fire Fighters' Union No. 65 is dissatisfied with a recent wage award by city authorities who have raised taxes from $1.80 to $2 on the ground that this was necessary to meet the fire fighters' demand. In a statement to the public these municipal employees show that the tax increase means an additional $100,000 to the city treasury but they receive a very small percentage of it.

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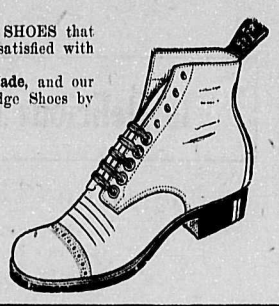

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ARTICLE OF INTEREST ON DEBS BY JOHN SWENTON

Article Written in 1895 Compares Debs With Lincoln

Both Were Opposed to Autocracy in All Forms

When Eugene Victor Debs came to New York from Chicago last year he made a speech in Cooper Union which I heard. I sat near a spot at which I had sat at another meeting held in the same place, thirty-four years previously, which was addressed by another speaker on that platform in August, 1894, and was to me a reminder of the other western speaker who stood there in February, 1860. Both men were tall and spare in figure; the complexion of each rather dark—darker in the one than in the other; the face of each was rather gaunt, that of the earlier speaker much more gaunt than that of the later; both were men of good and strong features; there was something intense about the facial expression of each; both were men of commanding and impressive manners.

I recall the somewhat peculiar and shrill voice of the speaker of 1860; I heard another voice in 1894 which resembled it. As they spoke, it was easy for a New Yorker to discern that they were both men of the West.

The man to whose speech I listened in Cooper Union in February, of 1860 was Abraham Lincoln of Illinois—born in Kentucky; the man who spoke from the same platform within my hearing last year was Eugene Victor Debs, of Illinois—born in Indiana.

I recalled the appearance, the manner, the voice and the speech of Lincoln as Debs stood before me thirty-four years afterwards.

It seemed to me that both men were imbued with the same spirit. Both seemed to me as men of judgment, reason, earnestness and power. Both seemed to me as men of free, high, genuine, generous manner. I "took" to Lincoln in my early life, as I took to Debs a third of a century later.

In the speeches of both westerners there was cogent argument; there were apt illustrations; there were especially emphatic passages; there were moments of lightning; there were touches of humor, and there were other qualities which produce conviction or impel to action. Each speaker was as free as the other from gross eloquence. I confess that I was as much impressed with the closing words of Debs' speech as I was with those of Lincoln, when he exclaimed, "Let us have faith that right makes right, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty, as we understand it."

As Lincoln stands in my memory while looking far back, Debs stands in it as I saw him in Cooper Union a year ago.

Lincoln spoke for man; so spoke Debs. Lincoln was the foe of human slavery; so was Debs.

I was in the deepest sympathy with Lincoln when he came here, as I was also with Debs when he came here. I had striven for Fremont in my youth, as I have striven in later years for principles that are the logical sequence of those of Lincoln and are represented by Debs.

Let no admirer of Abraham Lincoln—I do not mean the apotheosized emancipator, but the Lincoln of 1860—offer objection to aught that has been here said. At the time I have spoken of, Lincoln was regarded by millions of people as a cross between a crank and a monster. In hundreds of papers and by hundreds of speakers he was called the "Illinois baboon." Every epithet that hate could invent was applied to him. To the "Satanic press" of New York Lincoln was an object of loathing and derision, a "nigger lover," a clown, a subverter of the constitution and the law; and above all, he was a blatant fool who would destroy that indestructible "system of labor" which has existed of old, which was upheld by the supreme court and the lynch law court, the church, the army, the press and the capitalist, as also by congress—both houses. Why, the Debs whom we have with us in our country today is a harmless citizen compared with the Lincoln of 1860, as he had been described before he came to New York. It looks to me as though the newspaper slubberdegullions and plutocracy in our time had lost the power of cantankerous invective which was possessed by their contemporaries of 1860, now mostly dead and forgotten. I have read some assaults upon Debs, but all of them were poorly done.

Lincoln's name was less familiar to New York masses at the opening of 1860 than Debs' was in 1894. Lincoln had campaigned in the West, but the West was much farther away then than it is now, and western men were less known to the East than they are now. Lincoln drew a crowd to Cooper Union, but not as large a crowd as Debs drew.

Well, when I heard Debs' speech here I had half a notion that it might be the prelude to an incident like that which followed Lincoln's speech. There were few people, at least in New York, who could have believed that within three months from the day of Lincoln's speech here, Lincoln would be a candidate for the office of President of the United States. "Some say," he said while in New York then, "some say they may make me vice-president with Seward."

It was always the opinion of my old friend Raymond, the founder of the New York Times, whom I long served as chief of his editorial staff, that it was the Cooper Union speech of Lincoln that made it possible for him to be a candidate for the presidency, and that it was most potent in making him acceptable to the Republican party in the East. It certainly was a factor of influence in the nomination in Chicago the following May.

No matter about that now. When, in Cooper Union, a year ago, I heard the speech of Eugene V. Debs, which, in so many ways, reminded me of that of Abraham Lincoln long ago, I felt sure that nobody could deny that here again, in this new western leader in the struggle for Labor's emancipation, there might be the stuff for a presidential candidate.

And this suggestion would have been made by me at the New York meeting but for the jam of perversity on the platform.

Debs in Cooper Union reminded me of Lincoln there. As Lincoln, of Illinois, became an efficient agent for freedom, so, perchance, might Debs, of Indiana, become in the impending conflict for the liberation of labor. Let us never forget Lincoln's great words, "Liberty before property; the man before the dollar."—Oakland World.

MUST HAVE FREE PRESS AND SPEECH

And the Truth About World Conditions Must Be Told

The German working clas has scored a great victory. The results so far indicate that the Allies have been fighting to liberate the German people. The Teutonic military gang has been dethroned. It is to be hoped that the man in the street realizes that our bunch is still in control. The order-in-council business must go and quickly. The working class must be free to speak the truth even about Russia. There seems to be a growing fear of a Bolsheviki movement in this country. The ruling class knows full well that it has been merciless in the use of its power during the war, and consequently it dreads the retaliation of those it has oppressed. The mistake the master class makes is that it judges the working class to be subject to the same thoughts and emotions as itself. It thinks that a Bolsheviki movement in this country would take the same form as in Russia. The condtions in the two countries are different. Bolshevikism is entirely Rusisan and is due to the conditions that prevailed in that country in days gone by, and also to the brutality of the czar's regime. The ideals of the leaders of the Russian radicals are probably much the same as the ideals of the Socialists of every country in the world, but these men have to deal with conditions as they find them and these are not always as they would like them to be. In Canada and in the different parts of the British Empire the changes that are politically and economically inevitable can be effected without any violence or disorder if the ruling class is not so foolish as to sit on the safety valve. Free speech is essential. A free press must be restored. We understand they have obtained these things in Germany and surely Britishers are entitled to the same privileges as the Teutons. One thing that puzzles us is the talk of feeding the Germans for fear they may become Bolshevikis if they starve. It is understood by the readers of the capitalistic press that Bolshevikism has sent Russia to hell. If it rises in Germany the Huns will go there too. Well, let them go! All patriots have been striving for four years to send them there. Germany was to be boycotted for ten years after the war and now we are talking of feeding the enemy. Germany needs food, and if she can buy it will give a high price for it. The profiteers who have large supplies stored up in the allied countries can, by sending foodstuffs to Germany, not only obtain outrageous prices there, but they can continue to soak us here to their hearts content. Patriotism and profits go together, from the point of view of the ruling class. In a little while they will be telling us what a fine citizen the German working man will make and how advantageous it would be to encourage the immigration of the Teutons into the Dominion.

There are certain things in this country that must be changed. The working man will never consent to go back to the state of living that existed in the past. The only way an improvement can be effected is by the people as a whole owning and controlling those things which are essential to our existence. In other words the people in comon must own that upon which they in common depend. Ownership is determined and maintained by the state. The government decides the question of ownership. The working class with the state under its control can force the master class to let go its hold on the means of life. The working class must obtain possession of the reins of government, and it can do so any time it wants to. Our work is to supply our class with education that generates in it the will to do this, the will to be free. This accomplished, everything else follows as a matter of course. Our class is ready for the message. The harvest is here for the reaping; the tide is coming in.

A Soldier's Grave

The British Weekly Dispatch has had had its attention drawn to what is apparently a scandalous case of neglect on the part of the War Office.

On May 7, in the Stobhill Military Hospital, near Glasgow, Private Horace Newsome, of the North Staffordshire Regiment, died of wounds. Newsome enlisted two days before his 18th birthday, and was drafted to France last March 31.

A fortnight later the boy was severely wounded and was brought to England, dying three weeks later. His mother, who had been telegraphed for, saw the boy pass away. His body was brought to Armley, Leeds, the home of his parents, for interment, the quartermaster of the hospital telling the bereaved mother that the War Office would pay for the grave.

No military funeral was provided for the young soldier. From the depot of the North Staffordshire Regiment the parents were sent the sum of 28s. in lieu of a gun-carriage.

The boy was buried in the local cemetery, and the authorities, whose patriotism, apparently, is all on fours with that of another cemetery board who refused to bury an Australian flying officer, sent the parents a bill of £6 8s. for a soldier's grave.

The bill was sent to the War Office, but so far nothing has happened, and the parents have had to borrow money to meet the expense.

THE WESTERN LABOR CONFERENCE IS ASSURED

Local Unions Are Now Voting on the Referendum

Secretary Midgley Sends Circular Letter to Locals

The proposed Western Conference of Labor representatives, to be held in Calgary, is now being voted upon by the local unions affiliated with the B. C. Federation of Labor. The returns so far received by Secretary Wells would intimate that the referendum will be carried by a large majority. The need of a real national policy for labor, looking to a linking up with the international working class programme, is evidently apparent to the workers in B. C.

Secretary Midgley, of the committee appointed at the Quebec conference to carry out the policy outlined by the Western delegates, has this week issued the following letter to all local unions in the four Western provinces:

"To All Labor Organizations in the "West.

"Greeting:

"At the Quebec convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada last September, attended by some four hundred delegates, only forty-five came from Winnipeg and points west of that city.

conferences during the week of the convention, and discussed the marked difference in the aims and aspirations of the Eastern and Western sections of the Labor movement of Canada, and the fact that since the Congress met in Vancouver in 1915, all subsequent conventions have been held in the East (and the next will be held in Hamilton, Ont.), making it difficult and expensive for the West to be properly represented.

"The Western delegates' conference at Quebec decided, in order that the workers living in that section of Canada west of the Great Lakes might have an opportunity of voicing their opinions on the many important matters affecting Labor, that a Western Conference of representatives of the Labor Unions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia should be held, and with this end in view, appointed a committee to attend to the details and call the convention.

"The committee has taken this matter up with the officers of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and that organization is submitting a referendum to its membership asking them to agree to hold their next convention at Calgary, Alberta, instead of Victoria, B. C. The Alberta Federation of Labor is also being requeted to hold its convention in Calgary instead of Medicine Hat, in order that at the conclusion of the two provincial conventions the delegates may meet with representatives of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the inter-provincial conference.

"The provinces of Saskatchewan Alberta and Manitoba have no provincial federations, but the basis of representation of the British Columbia and Alberta Federations is the same, namely, one delegate for each hundred members of majority fraction thereof—and that will be the basis of the representation for the Western Conference.

"This circular letter is being sent out for the purpose of acquainting the membership with the steps already taken to hold the Western Conference, and to urge the unions to prepare to send delegates when the convention call shall be sent out. It was at first thought the conference might be held in January, 1919, but the influenza epidemic will probably cause a postponement.

"We would particularly urge the membership in British Columbia to vote for the proposed change in the convention city in order to avoid the expense of two conventions.

"The conclusion of the war has made it imperative that the voice of the more progressive sections of the Labor movement shall be heard in no uncertain terms on the questions of reconstruction and after-the-war problems.

"Prepare to send your full quota of delegates when called upon to do so.

"On behalf of the committee, fraternally yours,

"V. R. MIDGLEY, Secretary."

Switchmen Unite

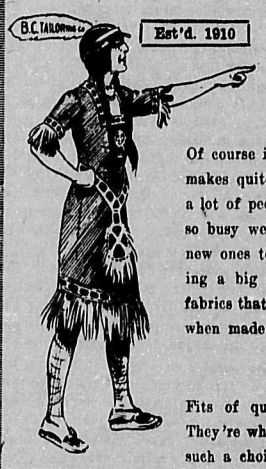
Buffalo, N.Y.—Officers of the Switchmen's Union report that locals have been formed in the following places during the last month: Benton Harbor and Grayling, Mich.; Sand Springs, Okla.; Proctor, Minn.; Wichita Falls, Tex., and Hutchinson, Kan.

Pay Big Benefits

Detroit, Mich.—During the past six months the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees have paid $179,590.37 in death benefits, $6,700 in disability benefits and $1,600 in old age benefits. During this period 65 contracts have been renewed, 24 new contracts secured and 2,934 members enrolled. Officers of the association state that the membership growth is unequalled in its history.

Victoria Unionists and Soldiers

The returned soldiers as represented by the Great War Veterans in the Capital City have decided to throw in their lot with the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, and will in future be represented on that body. This is much appreciated in labor circles in Victoria, the labor men realizing that the soldiers and the workers have much that is in comomn.



Est'd. 1910

"The Ban Is Off"

Of course it is—has been for some days. It makes quite a difference down town; brings a lot of people; makes us quite busy but not so busy we can't attend to old customers—new ones too. Ours is a big concern, carrying a big stock of A1 woolens—solid, firm fabrics that look well, wear well and last well when made up by us into our noted

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Strictly The First UNION Tailoring House

THE B. C. TAILORING CO.
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128 HASTINGS ST. E. NEAR THEATRE ROYAL (Old Pantages)

NOT so very long ago, the little pictures in this advertisement depicted the weekly routine of this busy housewife. But, doing a little thinking, she saw where she could save flour otherwise wasted in the process of home baking, eliminate a lot of worry and have 15 Extra Leisure Hours for Every 50-lb. Sack of Flour by using baker's bread.

LOOKING around for a loaf up to her highest standard, she picked on SHELLY'S 4X Bread. She found it to be non-crumbling, moisture retaining, possessed of the richest of golden colored crusts and wheatiest of flavors. Hubby enjoyed it immensely. Now, her baking hours are "bygone days."

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THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....November 22, 1918

THE GENERAL assumption is, that the war is over. And we find that the chief concern of the different nations is that much talked-of, but much misunderstood thing, "trade."

WHAT IS THIS "TRADE."

Boards of Trade, which are composed of business men, and whose name would indicate that they understood trade, are very busy considering ways and means to expand their operations. Manufacturers Associations are busy finding new markets for them to conquer, now that the manufacture of munitions is no longer to be looked for, and consequently will not be a source of profit. For let it be understood that if there had not been profit in it, the manufacture of munitions would not have gone on. Nay, it could not, under the present system have gone on. The governments of the different nations are much concerned about the demobilization of the military forces, at least those forces that are not to be used in keeping order in the countries that have freed themselves from their former rulers. They naturally fear that there will not be entire satisfaction amongst the heroes of the war, unless they can secure some employment on their return, and so there is much concern as to what to do, in order that there may be peace within their own borders. Another concern of the governments of the Allied countries, is the maintaining of conditions in the enemy countries, in order that they may collect the indemnities that may be imposed upon them. Russia seems to be the Mecca of the hopes, of both the Canadian and the American manufactur, and the boards of trade in these countries. There is, however, another nation that has its eyes on the possibilities of great profits to be gained by trade, and by the exploitation of the vast mineral and other resources of Russia, and that nation is Japan. And Japanese manufacturers will no doubt be at an advantage in this respect with the vast amount of cheap labor that lies within easy reach of the land of the rising sun. So the ever-growing problem of securing trade, is now concerning all the nations that have for some time been devoting their attention to the licking or the Hun.

* * *

The question of the payment of indemnities is one that the different nations should approach with a deal of caution. France should have some experience to guide her. For after the Franco-Prussian war, when she was paying an indemnity to Germany, we find that she prospered to a greater degree than ever before. While German trade fell off to an alarming extent. Bismarck could never understand this. It was due to the fact that he did not understand economics. The reason was, however, that indemnities cannot be paid except by the wealth produced in the countries that are paying them, and so we find that in order to pay her indemnities, France was manufacturing and exporting commodities, while Germany was getting the goods, and her own workshops were idle. This state of affairs was good for the financiers, but was bad from the viewpoint of the workers and of the manufacturers. In other words, the fate of Germany, if the indemnities are to be paid, may be better than that of the countries that are receiving them. This is a point that those concerned with trade had better take a good look at before they rush into trouble. Sir George Foster said in Manchester in the year 1916, that for many years Great Britain had been too much concerned with trade, and not sufficiently with production. Possibly this gentleman can enlighten the various boards of trade how the paying of indemnities may react on those receiving them.

* * *

However, we are not so much concerned as to who pays indemnities, or who does not, as we are concerned about the future of the workers of this country, and their future does not lie in trade, or in manufacturing goods that may be traded. Trade in the last analysis is the bartering of the goods or wealth produced by labor, and if that is so, the interest of the workers in trade should cease right there. What the workers should be interested in, is how and when, their needs may be supplied. This can never be accomplished by the sending of the goods that they have produced to other lands, or in the production of wealth for sale. Trade is not carried on for the benefit of the workers in any country. Neither is the production of comodities. Profit, and that alone, is the only reason for the production of the necessities of life in this glorious age, when nations measure their prosperity by the amount of goods that they export. Not by the amount of wealth that is created and consumed and enjoyed by those that produce it, but by the amount that is taken away from them. The government is at this time providing for unemployment bureaus. But unemployment bureaus will not provide employ- be none, unless the production of commodities will produce profits for the employing class. Not a single thing that the governments can do, will mitigate against the laws of the system under which society is today laboring. So long as goods are produced for profit, and the markets of the world are diminishing, so long will there be unemployment, and worse misery for the workers. Waste under capitalism is a blessing to the workers of the world. War is a boon to those that are not playing a part in it, because it is waste, and relieves an overstocked labor market. That the markets are rapidly diminishing none can deny. The very day that a modern capitalistic nation commences to trade with a country that is not using up-to-date methods, that very day sees the commencement of the destruction of the market for which it has so earnestly striven to gain. The development of capitalism means its own destruction, because of the fact, that as it develops, it reaches that point where it cannot feed its slaves. That point is right here now. Capitalism can no longer feed its slaves, and it must, as all other systems have done, fall down when it reaches that stage. The world is in ferment. The seeking for markets in Siberia and Russia will not, can not, stay the day of the end of capitalism. Trade will not bring a full measure of life to the people. The abolition of trade and the system on which it is based alone can bring a real existence to them. The task that now lies before the soldiers and the workers that have been busy making the world safe for democracy, is the task of making the world a safe place to live in, and until the workers take hold of the reins and establish an industrial democracy, the world is not a safe place to live in, as a matter of fact, the workers do not live in it, but merely eke out a miserable existence. Fancy talking trade to a bunch of hungry workers who are denied the opportunity to live, because there is no profit in keeping the wheels of industry turning, for a class that control the destinies of those that do the producing.

WHAT IS IN THE FUTURE.

THE SILENCE as to the activities of the Minority Socialists in Germany still continues. It is true that there has been some mention in the press of what is termed the Bolsheviki element, but as to the activities of Liebknecht, and his supporters, there has not been any news. Last week we referred to the silence of the press on this element of the Socialist movement in Germany, and stated that it was not thinkable, that it was silent at a time when the working class needed the best possible brains, and the most virile men in the movement, or in words to that effect. From the manifesto that has been issued in Germany by the Minority Socialists, and which will be found in another column of this issue, it will be seen that Liebknecht and his followers have not been idle, but that they have been very active. During the week a great deal of distrust has been displayed by the press as to the present government in Germany. Fears have been expressed as to the genuineness of that government, or whatever the people style themselves who are running the affairs in that land. The fears have been expressed that it was a camouflage, and that there were schemes afoot to reinstate the kaiser and the old regime. Reading the manifesto and the denunciation of the majority Socialists for their actions in supporting the war lords during the past four years, it may be that the fears are not ungrounded. Turning to the book published in the year 1915 by Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Franz Mehring, the leaders of the minority Socialists, on the crisis of the German Social democracy, we find that the writers take exactly the same stand as is taken in the manifesto towards the majority Socialists, and that they denounce the war as being engineered by the ruling class of Germany in order to develop their markets and to generally carry on the exploitation of the workers, and that the majority Socialists were playing the game of the ruling class in Germany in voting war credits, etc. Much has been said about the actions of the Socialists in Germany during the war, and especially at the comemncement of the war. At that time Liebknecht and a few followers stood pat and refused to be a party to it in any way, shape or form. They refused to vote for the credits demanded by the government, and the majority Socialists voted for the credits, and as Liebknecht stated, they let the old cry of country come before their principles. We find, however, from information just to hand, that the executive of the Socialist Party on July 25, 1914, issued a manifesto, and an appeal to the workers of Germany, on behalf of peace, calling the workers to enter their protest against plunging the world into war. This appeal, however, was without avail. Under these conditions it would be unwise to take too much satisfaction out of the situation in Germany, as the situation there can be likened to that of Russia when Kerensky was at the head of affairs. In other words, the present moves seem to be to offset the rising of the real proletarian movement, and the establishment of the bourgeoise element in the saddle. True it may be that the junkers have been disposed, but the placing in the saddle of a hybrid class who are neither one thing or the other will never bring about a real democracy in Germany. Liebknecht is not silent in his own country, although we may not hear of his activities, and the next few weeks may show developments that will disclose just how far the working class of that country has been enlightened by the course of events during the past four years. In the meantime Lloyd George, as we predicted, has gone to the country for another lease of power, on the wave of victory, and evidently expects that he will be able to carry the country by his makeshift reconstruction policy. That his policy goes further than anything that has or will be attempted in this country goes without saying, but if the rumors are true that we hear, then the workers of the old land will not be fooled by his uplift programme, for the workers will send men to the House of Commons who will undertake reconstruction from the bottom up, and not from the top down. Reconstruction to the workers must mean more than better housing and old age pensions; it must mean a reconstruction of the entire system, and that by the abolition of production for profit. That Liebknecht may yet sign the peace treaty is a possibility in Germany, and that Henderson may be the next premier in the old land is not an impossibility. In the meantime the workers of Canada are looking forward with a deal of misgiving to the future, and their misgivings will be realities if they do not pretty soon realize the situation as it is. And recognize that the time has come when capitalism cannot longer take the human family any further on the path of progress.

AN ECHO OF GOMPERS.

IN THE month of September, 1917, there left the city of Toronto to attend the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention, one named J. H. Kennedy. By some strange chain of circumstances this gentleman was elected as fraternal delegate to represent the Congress at the British Trades Congress this year. His report has just come to hand in the report of the 34th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. On reading his report, we were astounded to learn that the British movement was not all that we had been led to believe it was, and that if things did not alter, that the working men in those countries would most likely find themselves where they were a quarter of a century ago. He also states "that he tried, at short range to observe, if all the things that we have been told about the advanced position the British working men held over the working men of America were true." He further states that if this has been true in the past, they are fast falling behind." Giving his reasons for coming to these conclusions, he refers to the London railway strike, and the action of the men in face of the attempts on the part of the general secretary of the railwaymen's organization, to prevent the strike. He refers with evident appreciation to the disgust of the Hon. Jas. Thomas, who is the official in question, when the men in spite of his efforts, struck; and states that the action of the men proves his assertions.

* * *

He then goes on to criticize Mr. Arthur Henderson, the leader of the British Labor Party, who was fraternal delegate from that organization, to the Congress, insinuating that he was trimming, and getting in on the band wagon, as he states, "It was surely rich to hear Mr. Henderson go after Jean Longuet, but Mr. Henderson had to do some acrobatic stunts to beat Longuet to it." This criticism developed out of the attitude of Mr. Henderson at the Inter-Allied and Socialist conference, at which gathering, J. H. Kennedy represented the workers of this country, acting under instructions from the executive of the Canadian Congress. He also refers to the representatives at this conference as "so-called Labor leaders," and views with alarm the future of the movement if a halt is not called to them, and then he goes on to say, "that it is all because of politics." We must confess that we had a momentary shock when we read his report, that is, until we came to the end of his report, and then we gained fresh hope, and realized that the influence of the Great Samuel on J. H. from the time he met him in New York; and in view of the fact that they were colleagues; no doubt during the stay in the old land, was not likely to be such as would enable him to see anything outside of the A. F. of L. of which he stated "the Canadian movement is an integral part."

* * *

Referring to Samuel Gompers, who was a fraternal delegate, owing to the original delegate elected for some reason not known, being unable to attend to represent the A. F. of L., and who addressed the congress, he states, "next came our illustrious and venerable friend, Mr. Samuel Gompers," and then says, "It is needless to say how that old war horse acquitted himself," and that he was of the opinion that the sentiments uttered by Mr. Gompers and Mr. Bowen, are the sentiments of the Canadian Trades Congress." Now the part of the report that gave us the clue to the pessimism of J. H. as to the British movement, is contained in the last paragraphs, in which he states, "That it is doubtful, had I not been fortunate enough to get in touch with these gentlemen, (referring to Gompers and Bowen) in New York, whether or not the Trades Congress would have been represented at the Derby convention; as on my arrival in New York I could not get any satisfaction from the steamship companies as to when I could leave for England." This, of course, would have been a dire disaster, and the Labor movement would have suffered an irreparable loss.

* * *

There can be no doubt that the influence of Samuel of the A. F. of L. was at work as soon as he pounced upon J. H., and naturally J. H. not being of as large a calibre as Sam, the effect of his company and ideas would have a rather bad effect. Evidently Mr. Gompers does not think that the Labor movement in any country is as good as his own well managed movement; we nearly said machine, and can understand J. H. in following Mr. Gompers in addressing the convention, being merely an echo, and that is practically what he says. These are his words, "But I can say that I believe Mr. Gompers and Mr. Bowen simplified my position, (why it needed simplifying we cannot see, it appears simple enough), inasmuch as the sentiments uttered by them are I believe, the sentiments of the Canadian Congress. And then he went on to tell the convention that he could reiterate and endorse the sentiments of "my" colleagues. From this it will be seen that J. H. really believed that he was representing the A. F. of L. and not the Canadian Trades Congress, or that they are both one and hold the same views; in fact the tone of his report breathes A. F. of L. in every line, and is a slobbering grovel at the feet of the great and only Samuel Gompers and his ideas. It is a pity that Canada could not at least have been represented by a man who had some ideas of his own. His references to the British movement being brought to destruction because of politics, is a sentiment that the arch mogul of the A. F. of L. will endorse every time, that is if it is working class politics. Sam believes in rewarding Labor's "friends," and punishing Labor's enemies by voting for or against any particular old line political party. The British movement does not, however, believe in old time politics, but in working class representation, and working class politics. Naturally men that are opposed to political action, would think the movement that recognized the power that the ruling class hold useless, and would in their ignorance see something that they did not understand, and so think, or rather say, that the movement was going to the bad. Oh! the insufferable egotism of the Canadian representative in criticising men of the type of Henderson, and the other allied labor and Socialist representatives at the inter-allied conference are referring to them as so-called labor leaders. What must the movement in Great Britain not have lost by not having had the ability of J. H. Kennedy to aid it? Arthur Henderson has held a position in the Imperial cabinet, and when he could not stay in the cabinet, and at the same time remain true to the workers, he left the cabinet position. We wonder if J. H. could have made such a personal sacrifice, and rather doubt his ability to have seen the working class interests when they appeared, the vision would be very strange, if even he saw it, because he evidently has not yet realized that the political movement is the only movement by which the workers can free themselves from the present conditions under which they suffer. With his keen powers of observation ,it is a wonder that J. H. has not appeared to a greater extent in the Canadian movement. So far as we know, he does not cut much ice back East. He might be a big smoke in his local union, but until he shakes off the influence of the A. F. of L. policies, he will never cut much of a caper in the working class movement in this country. In any case the Canadian Congress is to be punished for sending Kennedy to Great Britain, as the old land is sending another of the same type to us next year, in the person of Ben Tillet of vaudeville fame. It is very evident that the British workers have a quiet sense of humor, and that in this way they express their "appreciation" of the "uplifting" and ennobling work of J. H. Kennedy.

Now that the war is over, the workers on the other side of the line are getting busy on the Mooney case. The Seattle Metal Trades Council has wired to the A. F. of L. and to the old country, asking that a general strike be called in the different countries, as a protest against the execution of Mooney, who is no doubt the victim of a plot to get rid of him, and if possible to break up the organization of the workers in the district in which he worked. From every indication, and from all the information that can be secured, there is little doubt of the innocence of this labor official. The fact that perjury took place at the trial should at least be sufficient for a full investigation into all the circumstances. The bomb outrage occurred on the day of the preparedness parade, and what more logical than that the German agents did this in order to cause unrest, and possibly a general upheaval in labor ranks. Nothing, however, has yet transpired out of the situation that has tied up industry, but that it will not happen in the near future does not seem certain. There are not the same restraining influences as there were while the war was going on, and now the workers in the States are realizing that democracy and freedom at home mean just as much as does democracy in Germany, and another story may have to be written. That the Canadian government is putting restrictions on the entry of matter dealing with the Mooney case is very evident by the fact that matter mailed is being returned to the senders, and it is time that mail that does not contain matter that is banned by the censor, should be left unmolested, and be allowed to be sent to its proper destination. If this is not so it at least shows that the government is afraid to show its hand, and takes a subterranean method of censorship, as well as the one that is given publicity. The war is over. Surely we are to have at least a little liberty now.

Why a censorship at all, now that the war is over, unless there is some reason that is not given out. There may be reasons for its continuance, but nobody knows what they are, except those that realize that the government is not favorable to the working class learning of any true democracy being instituted. And they realize why freedom of speech and press is not desired.

Now that the "flu" ban is lifted, and public meetings are allowed, there is likely to be something doing in connection with the allowance of soldiers' dependents. The press has given out that the patriotic fund allowances are to be increased. This, with the allowance granted by the government, will not, however, come up to the needs and wishes of the dependents. The question of pensions for widows is another matter that will receive some attention, and judging from the activities of the ladies this past week, Vancouver is likely to see something break loose in connection with the movement to get better treatment for the women folks who have given freely to the winning of the war. A committee meeting is to be held on Friday evening, when plans for the campaign will be perfected, and it is expected that in the very near future the delayed plans of the soldiers' dependents will be put into effect.

Laundry Workers' Strike Fund.

The following amounts have been received by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council towards the Laundry Workers' strike fund during the past week:

Previously acknowledged	$8794.85
I. L. A., Prince Rupert	70.00
I. L. A. Auxiliary	100.00
Plasterers	25.00
Gas Workers	20.00
Deep Sea Fishermen	50.00
Amalgamated Carpenters	50.00
Civic employees	100.00
Bakers	17.00
Teamsters	150.00
I. L. A., Prince Rupert	6.00
Total	$9,382.85

FRED. KNOWLES, Sec.-Treas.

Molders Union

The molders have demanded an increase in wages. Their demand is for $6.65 per day of eight hours, and unless same is granted a strike will be called as they are not a party to the Robertson agreement. The strike is expected to take place today.

PATRIOTISM

A Nome lawyer addressing a jury in a recent case took it upon himself in an educational manner to correct the notion that sometimes appeared to prevail that patriotism was love of the soil of the nation. The correction was well made, but it was with some astonishment one heard him go further and declare that true patriotism meant love and veneration for the institutions of the nation.

That's mere nonsense. It is worse than nonsense it is palpable error. It is the old error that in another day was corrected by the succinct assertion that the man was not made for the Sabbath, but that the Sabbath was made for man.

Obviously patriotism ,the only patriotism worth while expressing in love of country is love of one's fellow citizens and when the human element is left out of patriotism, then patriotism becomes simply a barren paganism, a literal idolatry that is as dust to ashes to the eye and in the breath.

He is the best American who determines that America will be a land of free, of happy and contented Americans; who will moreover determine with heart and soul to alter or abolish any single institution which will not bring about a free, a happy and a contented people. Men only give their life and their labor rightly that men may be free and happy, not that anything which savors of authority be maintained.

The consent of the governed to the government is the keystone of Americanism. It was such a government that the revolutionary fathers strove to establish on this earth. But such consent assuredly may be obtained by no duress. A forced consent is no consent at all. Where it is forced, where it is wrung from a disciplined people by the stern use of authority of any nature whatever by the exercise of deterrent punishments and by threats of such, those who subject themselves to conditions of this kind naturally are not freemen.

Men may only worship, venerate or esteem institutions as those institutions automatically lend themselves to the furtherance of human happiness and to extend human welfare and it is essential that we understand that what is meant by a free country is that the people themselves be free men.

Merely because institutions effectively preserve liberty, distriblute justice and add to the national happiness, is no reason at all to believe that they cannot be improved upon, any more than the possibility is to be doubted that unless eternal vigilance is exercised by the people they may do none of these things.

On the contrary it is an historical fact that human beings very often were induced to see in the persons of the priesthood who sacrificed to Him, the God head, and in the Temple where the sacrifice took place, the divine presence. So a wholly erroneous conception went abroad and theacracy spread the blight of its intolerant authority throughout the nations that it controlled.

To preserve patriotism, even the patriotism that stimulated the heroes of the past to noble efforts, it is essential that we live in the present and consider the people today. While certainly we may venerate the memory of the dead past which buried its dead, our duty is essentially to the living people and our judgment of institutions must be affected by no veneration because of their antiquity, but based upon the only true test; their efficiency as we have said in preserving liberty, distributing even an impartial justice and adding always to the national happiness. The people, first, last and all the time and their happiness first, last and all the time, must be the foundation of all patriotism. If an institution in the nations conserve, and furthers that happiness well and good, if not, it is our duty as well as our right to alter or abolish it.
—Nome Industrial Worker.

Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD
Province of British Columbia

NOTICE

is hereby given that, pursuant to Chapter 56 of the Statutes of 1918, being the "Minimum Wage Act," a public meeting will be held at the Court House, in the City of Vancouver, on Wednesday, November 13, 1918, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of hearing anyone interested in the establishment of a minimum wage for women engaged in mercantile occupations in the Province of British Columbia; that is to say, employments in all places where goods are sold or exposed or offered for sale, including cigar stands, fruit stands, news stands, millinery establishments, drug stores, book and stationery stores, bakery and confectionery stores, produce houses, dairies and machinery supply houses, etc., etc.

A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all those who desire to be heard on the above question before a minimum wage is determined.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
J. D. McNIVEN, Chairman.
HELEN GREGORY MACGILL.
THOMAS MATTHEWS.
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 23, 1918.

CHANGE OF DATE

Owing to the continuance of the influenza epidemic and the prohibition of public gatherings, the above meeting, advertised for the 13th inst., has been postponed until **Wednesday, December 4th, 1918**, at the same hour and place.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD.

Shipyard Workers ATTENTION

After that cold wet day when you are chilled to the bone you will want a good hot bath and a warm house.
We have such a place near the Kingsway carline—a 5c fare.
This house has a tight roof.
It is artistically decorated within and freshly painted without.
It was built for the owner himself, so you could live in it five years and get your money back. We could always sell it for you.
The price and terms are right.
It has a large garden of fertile soil and some fruit trees.
The ground slopes gently to the east, affording drainage, so the basement is dry and healthy.
There is city water, sewerage connections, electric light, bathroom and toilet; a full basement with laundry tubs and hot air furnace.
If interested kindly call or phone the undersigned.

Dow Fraser Trust Co.
122 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Phone Seymour 9086

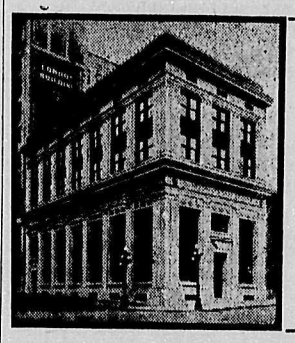
READY TO ENJOY THE SOCIAL SEASON?

It promises to be "some season." Fighting has ceased; peace seems imminent; the Loan went through with flying colors; and the "flu" has flown.
Already the demand for fine jewellery has been stimulated, especially diamond rings and solid gold rings for men. For that coming gift we advise early selection. Our windows contain some surprisingly fine Christmas gifts.

Birks

Store will be open tomorrow evening—we invite you to look around at our various displays.

GEO. E. TROREY, Man. Dir. Granville and Georgia Sts.



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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Don't stow away your spare cash in any old corner where it is in danger from burglars or fire.
The Merchants Bank of Canada offers you perfect safety for your money, and will give you full banking service, whether your account is large or small.
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To members of any union in Canada a special rate for The Federationist, $1.25 per year—if a club of 10 or more is sent in.

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TEA
solves your Tea problems.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

At the J. N. Harvey Union Clothing Stores

1910 Eighth Anniversary 1918

Sale of Clothing Hats and Furnishings

This will be your chance to save some money on your winter outfit.

WATCH THE THURSDAY EVENING AND SUNDAY MORNING PAPERS FOR LIST OF PRICES.

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TWO UNION STORES FOR MEN IN B. C.

125-127 Hastings St. W.
Also 614-616 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

The American Clothes Shop

SALE

All Men's Overcoats

In this offering you will find the Ideal Light Weight Coats—the semi-shape fitting back Coats—the popular, roomy style coat with Raglan shoulders and patch pockets—this season's popular single-breasted, full-belted style, with slash pockets and pinch back—the swagger Half-Belted—and the always popular Full Box Back, with close-fitting, self collar, set-in sleeves and slash pockets.

All wool materials in every color. Regular value $35.00, special at

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EVERY OVERCOAT IN THE STORE ON SALE AT A REDUCTION OF $10

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53 HASTINGS WEST

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If you are considering the purchase or sale of Government or Municipal bonds communicate with

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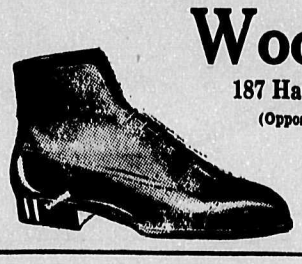
The Practical Shoe Men



Wood & Son

187 Hastings Street East

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Reliable Union Shoes for the whole family, at workers' prices.

Ten per cent. off to Returned Soldiers.

PROPERTY AND CREDITS TO BE CARED FOR

Preparing Lists of Claims Arising Out of War Against Enemy Countries

OTTAWA—The government has directed the preparation of further lists of claims arising out of the war:

1. Property, credits, securities or claims in Canada of enemy governments or enemy subjects, showing their nature and how they are now held and whether vested in the custodian or not.

2. Property, credits, securities or claims of Canadians held in the enemy country, with a statement, if possible, whether any disposition of the property or securities has been made by the enemy government, or whether the property has been dealt with in any way.

3. Property, credits, securities or claims of Canadians in the Russian empire, (including Finland) as it stood on the 1st of August, 1914, or claims against the Russian government, revolutionary or otherwise, and also claims against any person, firm or company, or against any local authority in Russian territory. Particulars and instructions for the filing of claims may be obtained with respect to the first two clauses, from James R. Forsyth, accountant, department of finance, and with respect to the third from Thomas Mulvey, under secretary of state.

The filing of any claim does not imply an undertaking on the part of the Canadian government to put it forward, or any assurance that, if put forward, it will be satisfied. Nevertheless, claims should be sent in as speedily as possible, so that the government may be furnished with such information as will enable it to take action on behalf of Canadians having claims in enemy or Russian territory.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY MINORITY SOCIALISTS

(Continued from Page One.)

the world yourselves! Now that they have lost all hope of conquests they are willing to make peace with the rest of the world so that they can subdue you once more. Turn the defeat of our armies under our masters to a decisive victory for the German workingmen. Think quickly and act at once; there is no time to lose. Do not permit the world to recognize your masters as your true representatives.

Have you not suffered enough? Have you not dared death and torture? Why fear anything? If you shed for your own liberty one-thousandth part of the blood you so freely shed on the battlefield for your masters, you will win the immortal victory, not only for yourselves and your fellowmen, but even for the whole world.

More than 5,000,000 Germans fell on the bloody battlefield for our Pangerman imperialists. The sacrifice of no more than 1000 Germans can now win lasting freedom for our land. Then comrades, rise and strike the last blow for freedom and civilization!

And in order that our revolution shall not degenerate to that of the Russian blood-pool, we, the committee of the revolutionary Socialists of Germany, make these suggestions to all the true Socialists throughout Germany.

Learn True Comrades

Ascertain at once how many true Socialists there are in your company or regiment. Attack the quarters of your officers; disarm them at once. Make sure that your officers are in sympathy with you. If so, permit yourselves to be led by them. Shoot them at once in case they betray you after having professed to be partisans of your cause.

Do not kill your fellow soldiers who only disagree with you if they do not take the side of the government; they may be actuated through fear. After thoroughly disarming them and making sure that they are no longer dangerous to the cause of the revolution ,organize yourelves at once and report your numbers immediately to the central committee and await instructions, meantime seize all food and munition depots in your neighborhood.

Do not destroy or set fire to depots containing food or other wearing materials. It is permissible to set fire to barracks and other munition depots if they are so situated that the fires starting from these places could not spread to other localities, resulting in damage to materials other than arms and munitions. It should be kept in mind that the setting fire to barracks and munition depots should be resorted to after attempts to capture them for the revolution fails.

The temporary seizures of such buildings does not, however, mean that they will remain in our hands. In case such seizures are made the government partizans or officers must be detained in these buildings and guarded as hostages. An attack later by the loyal government troops should occasion a firm threat to set fire to such buildings held.

Seize Your Ships

Sailors and mariners! Fraternize! Seize your ships. First overcome your officers. Communicate at once with your comrades on shore and in co-operation with them subdue ports, and harbor authorities, and if necessary, open fire on loyal groups. In extreme cases it is advantageous to open fire on cities where are stationed numerous government troops. However, such firing must be stopped at once when the object is attained. The immediate and general laying waste of all unmistakable military buildings, like forts and submarine harbors, is not only permissible, but even essential. Sabotage on fighting ships—if their seizure is not possible—is also essential. When mutiny on board a fighting ship is found a failure, the ship's water compartments and valves may be opened.

Workingmen in munition factories! You are the sole masters of the situation! Stop work at once. From this moment you are only making bullets to be used against yourselves and against your own kind. The bullets you are now making will never reach the firing front. They are being made by your own hands to be aimed at you. Stop making bayonets that will be thrust into your own bowels by the servants of the government. Rise, organize, and seize the arms and direct them against those who are planning to end the war and in return to enslave you. End the war yourselves and turn the weapons against them yourselves.

Never again will you bow your neck to these rulers.

Down with the Kaiser, and down with those from whom he derives his power to rule you.

Down with the capitalist Pangerman imperialists.

Down with the government as it is today.

Down with the cowardly Reichstag that has betrayed you these last four years.

Down with the cowardly Kaiser-Socialists and lying politicians.

THE MASTER CLASS DECEIVED ITSELF

Workers Are Better Prepared for Future Events

The Kerensky outfit in Germany is on top. The Minority Socialist faction is moving under its feet. The ground is felt to be unsafe even for the Majority Socialists, and chaos is feared.

However one may disagree with the Majority Socialists, or Bolsheviki, as they are termed. It has to be admitted that they are conscious of their aim. They have an object, an end, towards which they move with all the force they can command. The other parties are in a fog, they are confused. The Revolutionary Socialists, whether in Siberia, European, Russian Finland or elsewhere, lack neither resolution nor courage. The man who has never studied sociology must be in a bewildered state of mind owing to the fact that he has no knowledge of the fundamental cause of these great changes that have come upon us, and we can understand why many people fly to religion for consolation, thinking as they do that an angry and outraged Deity is wreaking vengeance on a wicked world. What is happening is the result of the economic collapse of the system under which we live, together with the teaching of the Radicals and Socialists during the past fifty years. The man in the street who has listened to soap-box orators and attended Socialist lectures, is not surprised at what is taking place—he expected it long ago. The so-called educated section of society is the most puzzled of all. It is incapable of comprehending the nature of the forces at work because its education has not been education but dope.

There are hundreds of working men in B. C. who have given every hour of their spare time to the study of social problems. The knowledge they possess makes it absolutely impossible for them to be deceived by the master class. The censorship during the war has never interfered in the least with their lines of communication, because they were fully aware all the time the war was on of what other working men in the various countries who had been trained along the same lines as themselves were thinking, and attempting to accomplish.

The master class deceived itself far more than it deceived its exploiting material, because it fell a victim to the teachings of those it hired to discredit the works of the teachers of the working class.

The co-operative commonwealth was a dream incapable of realization. Socialism would bring this, that or the other calamity. The result is that now the master class is more ignorant than the working class, and its efforts to explain the situation are about as fantastic as the attempts of a daughter of the Empire to look after a longshoreman's family when the latter's wife is down with the 'flu.

The master class does not know anything that is of any real value to society, and its hirelings in the political world are on their last legs owing to the fact that the slave is more in tune with the real situation and has a better grasp of conditions than is the case with the political prostitute.

Lloyd George is ready to take the stump and try and satisfy the demands of the working class of Britain with wind. A hired press and a huge campaign fund obtained by selling titles to those who have been successful in making fortunes out of the war, are part and parcel of his stock-in-trade, he may be returned, but conditions will make him dance to labor's tune, and his reign will be very, very short.

There is one thing the master class must do to retain power, and that is to make it possible for the working class to continue to exist. Under capitalism it cannot do this. Conditions are bound to get steadily worse. The world revolution is not coming—it is here. Suppression will only make things worse. Every country on the planet is moving in the same direction. The march of the proletariat is not a dream but a reality. Today it is Germany, tomorrow Holland, and shortly everywhere.

What does it all mean? say the bewildered politicians. It means the death of the old social order and the birth of the new. It is impossible to retard or impede its advance, and woe betide that country that is controlled by a government that would prevent the social forces from working themselves out.

Let us consciously strive to establish the new social order. It is much easier to do than to retain the old. Every working man should realize his sacred duty to his class and vote accordingly. The emancipation of the laborer means far more than many of us at present realize. It means the birth of manhood. The birth of womanhood—it means the lifting of the human family clean out of the animal kingdom—it means the birth of humanity, the creation of man.

ASK FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Pacific Coast Metal Trades Ask for Freedom of the Workers

At the meeting of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council held last week in Seattle a resolution was passed urging the release of all political prisoners who have been imprisoned during the war. The District Council represents some 150,000 shipyard and kindred trades workers. The resolution was proposed by J. A. Taylor, president of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, and passed by the resolutions committee, and finally adopted by the meeting without dissent. The resolution is framed for the purpose of asking for the release of all those that have been imprisoned for their activities in the interests of the workers, and it not intended to apply to interned alien enemies who have conspired to obstruct the nation's war activities.

A TRULY GREAT PLAY

During the war, the Empress management refrained from presenting any play that had any bearing on the war, but now that it is over they have selected a phenomenal play entitled, "The Man They Left Behind," which has created a real sensation throughout America. Not a shot is fired in this dramatic masterpiece, and although it contains a remarkable expose on German secret service methods, its interesting story is so out of the ordinary that the audience is kept on the quivive from beginning to end. Ray Collins will be featured in, "The Man They Left Behind," and will be seen in one of the greatest characters that has been written into a modern play. The entire company will be seen in its big cast.

THE DOOM OF EMPIRES

The traveller standing amid the ruins of ancient cities and empires, seeing on every side the fallen cellar and prostrate wall, asks, Why did these cities fall? Why did these empires crumble? And the ghost of the past, the wisdom of ages, answers: These temples, these palaces, these cities, the ruins of which you stand upon, were built by tyranny and injustice. The hands that bore the burdens also bore the marks of the lash. They were built by slaves to satisfy the vanity and ambition of thieves and robbers. For these reasons they are dust.

Their civilization was a lie. Their laws merely regulated robbery and established theft. They bought and sold the bodies and souls of men, and the mournful wind of desolation, sighing amid their crumbling ruins, is a voice of prophetic warning to those who would repeat the infamous experiment, uttering the great truth: that no nation founded upon slavery either of body or mind can stand.

When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failure, the poverty, the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation and the shame, I am almost forced to say that cannibalism after all is the most merciful form of which man ever lived upon his fellow men. It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy even what he knows to be his own, knowing that millions of his fellow men are in misery and want. When we think of the famished we feel that it is almost heartless to eat; almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm. One feels as though his heart was as cold as their bodies.

In a country filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, where one man can raise the food for hundreds, millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of the truth? Is there to be no change? Is the law of supply, invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation, always to be the enemies of those who toil?

Will the workers always be ignorant and stupid enough to give their earnings for the useless? . . . Will they always build temples for ghosts and phantoms, and live in huts and dens for themselves? Will the lips unstained by lies, forever kiss the robed impostor's hand? Will they finally say that the man who has had equal privileges with all others, has no right to complain, or will they follow the example of their oppressors? Will they learn that force to succeed must have thought behind it, and that thought must rest upon the cornerstone of justice?—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Bolsheviki Overthrown in Ukraine

Reports have reached Washington, D. C., that the overthrow of the Bolshevik regime in the Ukraine and the capture of Kiev by Cossack troops friendly to the All-Russian government, as reported from Copenhagen, opens the way, in the opinion of officers, for important developments in Russia. Recent reports from London have been taken by some observers here to indicate that Great Britain may propose the sending of additional troops into Russia to place the country on a stable footing and eliminate the Bolsheviki. It was said, however, that no definite word as to this has been received in Washington.

J. F. BURNS

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Ladies' Hand Bags a Specialty

All Kinds of High Grade Travelling Goods

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What's in a Name?

To vaudeville the word "Orpheum" means the best in the world—to Vancouver the

Orpheum Cafe

means the best eating place in town; music and dancing in the evening. Drop in any time. Biggest union house in Vancouver.

762 GRANVILLE Opp. Orpheum

License No. 10-1756

'TIS said Hair and Brains don't mix!

The brainy men must predominate.

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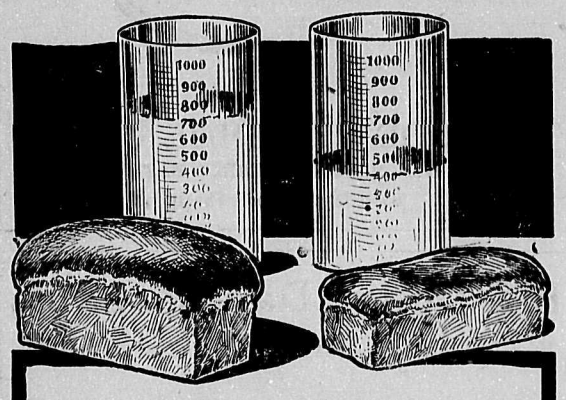

Look at the Measure—Then at the Bread

YOU'LL see one graduated measure with almost twice as much of a "sponge" as the other. In the foreground—two loaves with a corresponding difference in size. This, for the reason that though the same quality of flour was used in the test, one flour contained more gluten than the other.

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SINGLE TAX WILL NEVER SOLVE THE PROBLEM

Taxation of Any Kind Is Not a Solution of the Trouble

Working Class Problem Is Rooted in Wage Slavery

The problems that will of necessity arise from the result of the cessation of the manufacture of munitions are causing a good deal of concern to many people these days. There are all kinds of people in the world who mean good, but don't know that they are wandering in the wilderness of ignorance of the system of society under which we are living. There are many who think that friction between capital and labor can be eliminated, and there are others who think that all that is necessary to be done is to tax the landlord out of existence and all will be well. Reedy's Mirror, dealing with wages and prices after the war, says:

"Clearly the thing to do is to reduce the cost of production. How can that be done? We have tried to do it by invention, by improvement in the methods of production. John Stuart Mill said it was doubtful if all the inventions in mechanism had lightened the burden of any human being. Henry George proved that as wealth is increased by invention, wages are relatively decreased. And this is so, as 'Land Values' makes plain, 'because the owners of one factor of production—land—are able to blackmail the owners of the other factor—labor; and therefore the added technique of the worker mainly benefits the parasitic interests which control the natural resources which labor must utilize. Indeed, not only do the landed interests fatten on the earnings of the present, they forestall the earnings of the future; and, the price of land advancing in proportion to what it is anticipated may one day be made from it, it is held idle until that day arrives. The workers, consequently restricted to a narrower area, struggle with one another for the opportunity to engage in working such natural resources as are available; and, like the penned-up herd of cattle in Tolstoy's parable, force one another deeper and deeper into the mire.' The problem then is to increase production and at the same time reduce the cost of production. This can only be done by making available to labor all the available natural resources now held out of use on speculation. Those resources can only be made available by taxing the land so as to compel its use by those who hold it so that it will yield its utomst produce. There is no other way of increasing production and at the same time increasing the number of jobs. It would make for more jobs than men seeking them. This would make for good wages. And cheapened production, with the landlord's toll done away with, would prevent increase of prices to eat up good wages. This is the only way of keeping up wages and the cost of living down. No other proposal of economics comes anywhere near touching the problem. The farmer and the proletarian may vote down the proposal to increase wages and decrease the cost of living by taxing the landlord out of his hold-up place between the worker and the land, but some day those misguided folk will find out that there's a difference between land and land value, and that most of the land value is held untaxed by people who are not land users. Unless this method of dealing with the problem of social and economic reconstruction is adopted in all countries there will be hell to pay and no pitch hot, in no long time after the war. For in the matter of wages and cost of living is the germ of Revolution, which we can only avoid by taxing the landlord out of existence."

The fallacies in the above must be apparent to all students of economics, but there are still a large number of people who are of the opinion that the troubles of the working class can be solved by the single-tax route. Some years ago the writer was at a meeting at which Mr. Fels, of single-tax and soap fame, held forth, and listened to his exposition of the single-tax programme. And the futility of the whole *thing was so aparent that a question* was asked of Mr. Fels. It was as follows: "Mr. Fels, do you not think that in view of the fact that the machinery of production is as necessary as the land, that the machinery necessary to the production of wealth should, as well as the land, be controlled and owned by the producing class?" Mr. Fels replied: "I am not talking about machinery." That is true, and he knew, if he knew anything, that his profits were not coming from the land, but from the slaves that were producing soap in his factory by the use of that machinery.

Now there are many who think that the lot of the workers would be better off if single-tax was put into effect, but there are many other thinks that need some little attention before the path of the worker will be strewn with roses.

Single-tax does not, neither can it ever, remove the evils that the workers suffer from. The evils of present day society are due to the fact that the worker is robbed at the point of production, no matter whether it be on the land or in the factory; and in so far as land is a part of the means of production, it must come under the control of those who toil before that robbery can be stopped.

And for anyone to think that there can ever be peace between capital and labor is sheer nonsense. Peace between the robbed and the robber! It is not natural. Two directly opposing interests must of necessity cause friction and strife, and as the system developes, with an ever lessening market for the disposition of the wealth swiped from the wealth producers, the friction and the trouble will become more and more acute, until either the system breaks down of its own top-heaviness, or the workers themselves take the matter in their own hands and free themselves.

The passage in the above article *which reads: "The problem then is to* increase production and decrease the cost of production," is one of the most senseless things that was ever penned in connection with working class problems. The workers are all the time unemployed, unless there is a war to waste a large proportion of the wealth produced—because of the fact *that they have produced too much.* In other words, they have produced more than can be disposed of in the markets of the world.

The cost of production of commodities matters not to the workers. If it costs ten dollars per day to live, then the worker must have that much when he is working in order to reproduce his labor power. Cost of necessities is nothing to the workers—the only thing that matters to them is the ownership of the means of wealth production, whether they be land or machinery. Once that is solved the question of greater or lesser production will be one that is easily solved.

One thing is sure, taxation of land values, or any other kind of taxation, will not solve the working class problem, that can be solved only when wage slavery, and all the ills that people are trying to eliminate that arise from that system, are swept aside by the new form of society that is now being given birth to, and which will be based on the common ownership of the means of life, and the establishment of an industrial democracy.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CORNER

THE FIGHT WITH THE MACHINE

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

One of the old poets used to picture the golden age that was about to dawn when water would do the work that then took so much of man's time and effort. The water fairies would turn the wheels while men slept. I wonder what this poet would have thought could he have known that one day men would invent wonderful machinery that would do almost any kind of human work, and that they could harness water or steam or electricity to this machinery and have these strong and untiring servants to do the work. Why surely men could have a picnic all day long, and every body would be very happy.

Yet as a matter of fact, perhaps, never before in England did the working people have a harder time than after machinery came into use. It seemed as if it was just like the old fable in which a very wise man was able to make a great and wonderful monster which ungratefully turned around and grabbed up the man who had made him.

The machine could work day and night, and work very fast, so it could produce more goods than the man who worked with his hands. These factory goods could be sold cheaper than handmade goods. That meant that all over England little home workshops were shut up, and men had to leave home and go to look for a job. Where could they find one? Only in the factories where men were needed to run the machines.

So people crowded into the cities—crowded into unsanitary houses where many of them took sick and died. In the country there was plenty of room and fresh air and sunlight and good food, and people can't live without these things any more than a plant can live in a box of sand in a dark cellar.

Then they had to work very long *hours. Even machines need a rest to* cool down, and be cleaned and aired. But the machines can work longer than men can. The employers didn't think or care about this so long as they could get men. So they kept men working almost day and night.

The employers didn't pay big wages, either, because thousands of men came flocking to the factories from all over the country, and were glad to get a job at a few cents a day.

But that was not the worst. In the hand workshops it took a man with skill and good muscles to do work. In the factories much of the work was light and unskilled. It was simply doing some little thing about a machine. Women could do the work as well as men. So when the father could not earn enough to keep the family, the mother went to the factory too. But don't you see that where many women did that, there was still less work for the men.

Then what? Even the children went to work and of course this only made things worse as they were throwing their fathers out of work.

Richard Calstan—a man who tried hard to help the people, has described the conditions which existed:

"I will tell you what I have seen. Take a little female captive, six or seven years old; she shall rise from her bed at four in the morning of a cold winter day, but before she rises, she wakens perhaps half a dozen times, and says, 'Father, is it time? Father, is it time?' and at last when she gets up, and puts her little bits of rags upon her weary limbs, weary yet with the last day's work, she leaves her parents in their bed, for their labor (if they have any) is not required so early. She trudges alone through rain and snow and mire and darkness to the mill, and there for thirteen, fourteen, sixteen or even eighteen hours is she obliged to work, with only thirty minutes interval for meals, when she was able, but many a time she hid herself in the wool of the mill, as she had not strength to go. And if she were one moment behind the appointed time, if the bell had ceased to ring when she arrived with trembling, shivering, weary limbs at the factory door, there stood a monster in human form, and as she passed he lashed her. This," he continued, holding up an overworker's strap, "is no fiction. It was hard at work in this town last week. The girl I am speaking of died; but she dragged out that dreadful existence for several years."—(Gibbins English Social Reformer.)

What did the men do? When they became desperate, they smashed the machines. They thought of the happy days in the home workships in the country villages and they thought that if they could only get rid of this dreadful competitor—this iron slave that worked day and night and ate nothing—they could go back to the quiet life again. So they attacked the machines.

We see now that this was only foolish. The workers got themselves locked up in jail. The employers put in new machinery and the work went on. After all the machines were really doing good work. They were helping to make the clothes and other things that people needed. Who then was to blame? And where was the trouble? And what should the men have done? And what are we doing today? I'm going to leave these questions for you to think about.

Further, I'll suggest a few more questions for you to ask your fathers and mothers about. In our day, men have discovered how to build up big business machines. Instead of each shopkeeper running his own little store, they are establishing great departmental stores, and the little storekeepers are being forced to shut up their shops. As instead of each meat seller buying cows or sheep or pigs from the farmer and killing them and then selling them to us, there has been built up a great meat packing trust that has already "frozen" most little butchers out of business. How should we fight these big machines?

Or again, we are building up an international trade organization. Foreign labor and foreign goods are taking our jobs and driving us out of business. Should we fight the Chinaman or is there someone else to blame? Should we build up a Chinese tariff wall or is there another way out of our difficulties.

But to return to the fight with the iron machine. Partly through the workers joining together and forcing the employers to do something; partly because the employers began to see that after all cheap labor didn't really pay; and partly through the efforts of kind-hearted justice-loving men who pointed out to the people that such conditions were a disgrace to any country, parliament made laws that did away with some of the worst evils. Factories and living places were made more healthful. hours were shortened and little children were not allowed to go to work, but instead sent to school.

But the fight is still on. Although all sorts of wonderful machines are at work, many men are out of jobs; many have not enough to eat or to wear; many work long hours; many work in dangerous and unhealthy places; more women are at work outside their homes than ever before. And right here in British Columbia little children are allowed to work in factories. What are we going to do about it?

MOONEY IN CELL CROWLEY IS FREE

Former Employee of District Attorney Fickert Gets His Freedom

A former employee of District Attorney Fickert and the German government has just been let out of prison. His name is C. C. Crowley. He completed a two-year term in the federal penitentiary for his complicity in a German programme of arson, dynamiting and murder arranged by the German consulate at San Francisco. Crowley was in the employ of Fickert and the German government at the same time.

Fickert is the man who by the use of Oxman and others of his kind sent *Tom Mooney to his death cell.*

While Crowley was destroying ally supplies and ammunition throughout the United States and Canada, he pretended he was investigating the illicit drug traffic for Fickert. Fickert addressed a letter "to the officers and officials of the United States and Canada," saying that Crowley was employed by him to investigate the drug traffic. Crowley carried this letter with him, ready to show to any officer who caught him at his work for the German government.

Crowley is now in San Francisco working to have himself restored to citizenship. In this he is said to have the backing of the men who put Tom Mooney in a death cell for a crime which many believe was planned and carried out by the same German officials who hired C. C. Crowley to go through the United States and Canada, bombing trains, ships and warehouses holding supplies for the Allies.

The crime for which Tom Mooney is in a death cell was an anti-preparedness crime.

The crime for which C. C. Crowley served a term in a federal prison along with the German consul of San Francisco were also anti-preparedness crimes.

As the bomb was exploded on Preparedness Day in San Francisco to prevent us from getting into shape to oppose the kaiser's dream of world domination, so the bombing done by C. C. Crowley was for the purpose of preventing the Allies from preparing to meet the new drives of the kaiser's armies in Europe.

The San Francisco bomb and the other bombs benefited nobody but the German government and its agents, C. C. Crowley, Franz Bopp, Lieutenant von Brinken and the rest.

Tom Mooney is still in prison. His enemies are boasting that organized labor is forgetting about him, that the government will wash its hands of his *case with the close of the war, and* that William D. Stephens, the reactionary governor of California, will order Mooney hanged by the neck until dead as soon as the existing reprieve is at an end.—Chicago Labor News.

Motorman Was "Green"

New York.—At the investigation of the cause of the disaster on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lines, which killed and injured nearly 200 passengers, a company official testified that the motorman who handled the train received only two and one-half hours' instruction. The train was in charge of the "green" motorman, following a strike because the company refused to accept an award of the national war labor board reinstating 29 unionists.

Organize Union Pacific

Salt Lake City.—Railroad shop men employed by the Union Pacific Railroad will convene in this city December 9 for the purpose of organizing a system federation affiliated with the railway employees' department A. F. of L.

Can't Eject Ship Workers

Seattle.—Judge Hall of the superior court has ruled that no ship yard worker can be ejected from the house he lives in until he has had an opportunity to present his case to the government fair rents commission.

Compensation Award

Harrisburg, Pa.—A miner who hurts himself in an effort to shut off the current from a mining machine, when a cable slips, in order to prevent an accident or replace a part of the appliance, is held to be entitled to compensation by the state compensation board. The board rules that this is "an untoward event which is not to be expected."

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$7.75—"Pride of the West" Coat; medium weight; pure wool; a very satisfactory garment.

$5.50—Pure wool coat; medium weight; exceptionally good value.

$6.75—"Pride of the West" Coat, light weight; pure wool; close knit for hard wear. This is last year's coat at last year's price.

$3.95—Well finished Coat in clean, tight worsted yarn; cardigan knit; will give splendid wear.

The above Coats have roll collar and are here in colors men require. Less expensive Coats at $2.95 and $3.50.

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URGE FEDERAL LAW ON CHILD LABOR

Proposed to Place Tax on Products of Children

To abolish the child labor evil the A. F. of L. and other organizations and individuals are urging the passing of a federal law that will place a tax on the products of child labor. The attorney-general, secretary of the treasury and the secretary of Labor shall constitute a board to make rules and regulations for the valuing of such articles and commodities for the purpose of the tax and for carrying out the provisions of the proposed law.

In order to prevent fraud upon the revenue by evading the tax the secretary of Labor or any person authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time any mine, quarry, mill, factory or other manufacturing establishment.

Friends of this proposed legislation believe it will remove objections raised by the United States supreme court when it invalidated the federal child labor law. In that case the court held that congress can not prohibit the interstate commerce transportation of a thing not intrinsically evil, as lottery tickets, etc., and that the commerce power of congress is one of regulation and that exclusion of a thing harmless per se goes beyond regulation.

Opponents of child labor are acting on the assumption that while the United States supreme coure has denied congress the right to prohibit the interstate transportation of child labor products, the right to regulate such products has been conceded. The plan now is to impose a tax on these products and mack them decidedly unprofitable.

It has been suggested that the proposed act be attached as a "rider" to the big war revenue bill, which has passed the House, and is now pending in the senate.

UNFIT MANHOOD

Only One in Three Grade 1.

Following Mr. Lloyd George's statement at Manchester that "you cannot maintain an A1 Empire with a C 3 population," the British Medical Journal publishes figures showing that out of 2,080,709 men examined by medical boards between January and August lats, only one in three was Grade 1.

"The men examined," says the journal, "constituted a fair sample of the male population between the ages of 18 and 43 and a smaller proportion of the more fit between 43 and 51.

"Too little food, too long hours of work, too little fresh air, too little play, too little comfort in the home, are evidently the chief factors concerned in producing, this mass of physical inefficiency and direct loss to the country."

Abolish Sunday Work

Washington.—At a conference attended by the secretary of the navy, secretary of war and the chairman of the shipping board, it was decided, in view of the armistice, to issue immediate directions to cut out all Sunday work and overtime in government construction and in government-owned or controlled plants and plants producing war supplies.

Stove Mounters Gain

Philadelphia.—The Stove Mounters' Union No. 6 has raised wages 40 per cent. in basic prices, with the day rate advanced to $5 a day. Working conditions are also improved.

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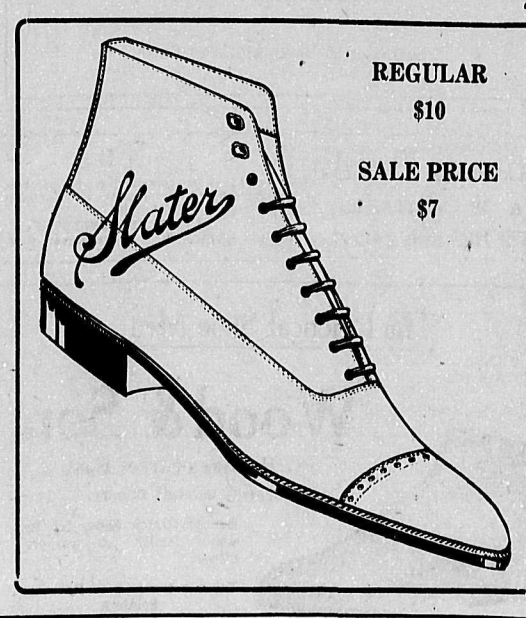

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THE DANGERS OF PEACE NOW SEEN

The Only Class That Can Solve Difficulties Is the Workers

[By Walter Head]

The dangers of peace are becoming more apparent day by day. A few short days ago, hostilities were in full swing and cries were heard everywhere about the shortage of labor, but these cries momentarily subsided since the cessation of hostilities.

Whether the shortage of labor was as acute as advertised, is a very debatable question, that said shortage does not exist at the present moment is so apparent that it is placed beyond the realms of debate. During the war, the duties of the individual to the state were forcibly impressed upon all and sundry, and orders-in-council galore were passed having for their obpect the marshalling of the forces of Labor for service to the state.

The days of orders-in-council apparently have passed, presumably because it is up to the state to perform its duty to the individual, a duty that said state is manifestly incapable of performing. The returned soldiers are being given vocational training, in order to get them to take their places in industry, but the question arises, where are they going to be placed when trained. In other words, the man is being fitted for the job, but the job is not being provided for the man, who is being trained to take it. So now, Mr. State, what are you going to do about it? It is true that the banking interests are busying themselves upon the matter of establishing branches of their banks in Siberia, etc. Boards of Trade, Manufacturers Associations and similar ruling class institutions are devising ways and means of establishing industries that can be run at a "profit." Of course these industries must be run at a profit. In other words, somebody has got to get something for nothing, and yet we are told that the system of production for profit must go.

The system of production will never be resoluted out of existence, and the class who are benefitting by the beautiful system will never legislate it out of existence. They are not crazy enough for that. They may try to patch it up in order to secure their cushioned seat upon the backs of the workers. The only class that can speed the system of production for profit upon its downward path, is the class that is suffering under the system.

That is the historic mission of the working class, and whether the working class of Canada and the United States are in possession of an organization capable of carrying out their part in the revolution that is taking place in the world today is a vital question. If the working class organizations on this continent are not strong enough, and the sectional nature of the labor movement on this continent would lead one to form that conclusion, why cannot a more efficient form of organization be evolved? All that is necessary is that craft lines be abolished, and with the abolition of craft lines will come the realization of our identity of interests as workers, and the elimination of all petty jurisdictional disputes.

The workers of other countries have already started to take progressive steps, and of course, are being accused of being Bolsheviki Anarchists and several other things, but whatever else the Bolsheviki have done, judging by the way they have been imitated, they certainly must have taken the right step in forming workmen's and soldiers councils. So far, Canada has not progressed far along these lines, although the business interests have tried hard to form capitalist and soldiers councils with very little success, for the returned soldier realizes that he has nothing in common with the ruling class and according to present indications, is only waiting for an opportunity to line himself up with the rest of the workers in order to bring about a solution of their common problems.

That there are problems to be faced is made apparent by the widely divergent opinions that are expressed in the press from time to time. The editorial brain-stormers seem to be up a tree.

In one issue of the Vancouver World of recent date, there appeared two articles one predicting prosperity and the other hard times. One article, in speaking of the home coming of the soldiers, said, "Are we going to bring them home to shift for themselves, or are we going to bring them home to a prosperous country, humming with enterprise and industry—a country with work and opportunity for all." Now we have an opportunity to reward them by bringing them home to a land of prosperity and opportunity. In another article headed, "Must Prepare for Hard Times," it is suggested that the present Dominion police be greatly enlarged in order to deal with the menace that threatens the very basis of Canada's social and political existence.

This article concludes with the following words of wisdom:

"It is felt that in the coming year or two when employment is likely to become scarce, and a field created for agitation and revolutionary propaganda, the need will be great for firm measures to guard the public safety. Government measures along the lines indicated may be expected shortly."

How does this look compared with the first article? "Are we going to bring them home to a land of prosperity and opportunity?" You bet we are if we can give the majority of them a job in the proposed police force. No, Mr. Vancouver World, you've got another guess coming, and well may you head your editorials "The Menace of Revolution," "Bolshevism Spreads Over Europe," etc.

The brightest star in the firmament today is the star of discontent, for it has been well said that "discontent is the mother of progress," and out of the rising tide of discontent, progress will surely take place, hence the squeals about increasing the Dominion police, to be used to assist the jobless workers. The apologists for the capitalist system no doubt realize that the workers only begin to think when their meal ticket is endangered, and that happy climax is right here now. There is no need to wait a year or two. Men are already seeking jobs and failing to find them.

There is no shortage of labor around the city of Vancouver any way, and still some industries are working their employees 12 and 13 hours a day, notably among them being the Graham Evaporator at Eburne, and various isolated plants that are operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with two men relieving one another, the day men working 11 hours and the night man 13.

The provincial government has promised an eight-hour day at the termination of the war, a measure of this nature will no doubt provide work for a few extra men ,and inasmuch as government by order-in-council is the order of the day, there is nothing whatever against the provincial government passing an order-in-council inaugurating an eight-hour day forthwith, and if this doesn't fill the bill, make the day shorter still. This suggestion is given free gratis, and possibly may, if carried out, be the means of postponing the evil day. However, the producers of Canada may, ere long, have something to say along the lines of reconstructing society and they may not be content to leave this matter in the hands of the banking interests, Boards of Trade, etc., and the sooner they take this step, the better it will be for all concerned, and suffering will be avoided. The ruling class are beginning to talk about using the club and if the workers prepare the way, the policeman's lcub will not have to be used.

In connection with this matter, it is refreshing to learn that the threat of force, as usual comes from the side of the ruling class, and said ruling class would do well to bear in mind that when the common people have used force, it has only been used against another opposing force that has been used against them.

EVIDENTLY ALL IS NOT AS PICTURED

Business Being Carried on As Usual Says Manager of Insurance Company

Don't believe all the blood-curdling stories that you read about Russia. Carl F. Sturhan, manager of the Russia Insurance Company, in New York City, has received a letter from an assistant manager in Petrograd, dated at Copenhagen. He says that the officials have remained the same and the investments of the company have been undisturbed. He said that relations with the Central Soviet in Petrograd were agreeable and enclosed a summary of the new insurance laws, which, Mr. Sturban said, were quite just. He said that rentals were coming in with regularity. Mr. Sturban said that the reported anarchy and insurrection throughout Russia is largely exaggerated. Large sums such as $25,000 at a time have been received by the London office from the Petrograd headquarters without difficulty. Mr. Sturban said tnat he believed the Russian government was on a far more stable basis than a year ago. Mr. Sturban remarked that the disturbances in Russia had been more or less confined to certain sections. "For instance," he said, "the Moscow branch of our company is almost as large as that in Petrograd, and financially it is practically separate. Moreover, there has been very little disturbance in Moscow and in some parts of Russia the changes of the past 18 months have passed by practically unnoticed."—Cleveland Citizen.

COMPENSATION ACT AND THE MINERS

Nanaimo Convention Pass Resolutions Asking for Changes

At the miners' convention held last week in the city of Nanaimo, the following resolutions were adopted and submitted to the Workmen's Compensation Act Board, and to the B. C. Federation of Labor:

Resolution No. 1

Whereas, owing to the increased cost of living and the fact that benefits paid those injured in the regular course of their employment—by the Compensation Board—remaining static, we, the representatives of the employees working in the various mines operated on Vancouver Island, in convention assembled, are of the opinion that the present rate paid those who from injuries received are unable to follow their employment, is insufficient to purchase the absolute necessities of life for themselves and their dependents; therefore, be it resolved, that we, the representativs of the employees in convention assembled at Nanaimo, B. C., November 12, 1918, request that the Compensation Board set an increase average rate of $6.50 to be paid those who through injury received while employed in or around the mines are unable to follow their regular course of employment. This not to apply to Asiatics.

Resolution No. 2

Whereas, the authority of the Compensation Board as at present constituted, is all powerful, their decisions unassailable and final, and whereas, this deprives applicants for compensation who have been refused the financial assistance prescribed in the Workmen's Compensation Act for injuries received while going to or from their regular place of employment from further apeal; therefore, be it resolved, that the miners of Vancouver Island, in convention assembled, protest against the autocratic power vested in three individuals which deprives employees who have been injured and who have been refused the benefits prescribed for them in the above act, from appealing the decision rendered by them to a higher tribunal for consideration.

Resolution No. 3

With regard to the great dissatisfaction and unjustness in the case of dependents whereby parents have raised a son to the age of manhood and unfortunately through following his employment he meets with a fatal accident the parents are entitled to no compensation.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the representatives of the miners on Vancouver Island, in convention assembled, request that all fatal accidents be fully compensated.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS IN BUTTE

The Usual Tactics of Union Busters Are Again Used Here

Another chapter of plutocratic infamy has just been written in Butte, Mont., a vassal city of the Copper Trust, where workers are herded like cattle and brutalized in a barbarous manner in order that the Junker owners of the combine, who live in New York and Boston for the most part, may revel in still more millions of loot. Having driven out by splitting and inciting into unauthorized strikes the Western Federation of Miners (now the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International Union) some six years ago, the Copper Trust, operating through a corps of slimy spies and alleged detectives, has absolutely controlled the labor situation in Butte and other Montana copper centres. The most unbearable conditions have been imposed upon the copper workers, whose conditions is likened to that of the serfs of the Middle Ages, and every effort to secure some combined action to obtain a redress of grievances is squelched at the outset. Thus legitimate attempts have been made lately to form a bona fide organization to deal with industrial matters in a businesslike manner. One Kelly, a trust henchman, had gone to Washington and piously acclaimed that he would appreciate a legitimate organization of miners, and the workers imagined he was sincere in posing as a man who still possessed some humane instincts. But in the meanwhile the Copper Trust's spies, in order to forestall a legitimate union and to create public prejudice and to cause the workers to quarrel and fight among themselves, formed an I. W. W. local, composed of a number of honest and sincere miners along with a bunch of crooks, two of whom, B. Y. Thorp and H. L. Shirley, were in the employ of the Thiel and Pinkerton detective agencies, one acting as secretary and the other frequently as chairman of the "union." At the proper time these worthies framed up a strike, issued a circular to all miners to walk out and incited some of their dupes to commit acts of lawlessness, with the result that a company guard shot a man. Then a reign of terror was inaugurated by the trust-owned daily papers and political papsuckers, scores of men being thrown into prison where they were suspected of having union sympathies, and a general uproar among the gangsters that the strikers were pro-Germans, attempting to interfere with war production, etc., was continued for several days until the resistance of the miners was again broken and they returned to their shambles discouraged and pessimistic toward any and all forms of organization. The Copper Trust managers endeavored to compel Federal District Attorney Wheeler to begin wholesale proceedings against miners who quit work, but that official knew the gang of highbinders and refused to comply with the demand, for which he is being bitterly assailed in the prostitute press. The Daily Bulletin, owned by Butte workers, exposed the whole dirty mess, every member connected with the paper having been thrown into jail during the roundup that was ordered by the trust politicians and police, and the fight is really only beginning. The Bulletin is laying down a barrage against the trust trenches that is making the copper kaiserites squirm. It shows, for instance, that Shirley, one of the trust's chief sneaks, travelled under the alias of Gessles and during a recent strike of electricians endeavored to get some of the men to dynamite transformers and other machinery, and other exposures are to follow.

A REITERATION OF POLICIES ASKED FOR

Government Does Not Live Up to Its Own Provision for Women Workers

Washington.—A reiteration by Secretary Baker of the war department's policies as to the right of workers to organize, equal pay for equal work by women, and night work by women, was asked for the other day by a committee representing the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Federation of Federal Employees, and the International Association of Machinists. These organizations, the committee stated, represent probably the largest organized groups of workers employed by the war department. They ask for a reiteration of policies because of reported intimidation of workers, especially in arsenals and munition plants, by army officers hostile to labor organizations, and the failure of such officers to maintain the government labor standards on the other two points also.

The committee was received by Major F. W. Tully, of the secretary's office, Secreary Baker himself being too much engaged with military affairs to receive them in person. The statement of the committee, which Major Tully advised them would be laid before the secretary, is as follows:

"We realize that the government has announced policies covering these points. We ask for a statement from the Secretary of War at this time, however, because we have reason to believe that the government's standards are not maintained in the government's own establishments, especially the arsenals and munition plants. Our organizers are constantly reporting interference with organization and intimidation of the workers by officers in charge of the plants whose management is hostile to organized labor. We are informed that the principle of equal pay for equal work is constantly evaded or juggled so that the women workers receive less than the men who now do or who formerly did the same or corresponding work; and we understand that at the Rock Island arsenal plans are now under way for the establishment of ten-hour night shifts to employ some 2,000 women."

"We believe that a reiteration of the department's policies at this time will serve to prevent further violation of the vital principles we are interested in."

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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, 1346 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, 310 Moodie Street, New Westminster; vice-president, D. Hodges; secretary-treasurer and business agent, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

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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-tresaurer, E. Winch; business agent, G. W. Webster.

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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.

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Electrical Workers—E. H. Morrison, Room 207, Phone Sey. 3510.
I. L. A. Auxiliary—E. Winch, 152 Cordova East. Phone Sey. 6389.
Longshoremen's Association—A. Reid, 804 Pender Street West; phone Sey. 6359.
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. E. Robertson, 587 Homer street.

VIEWS ARE AS WIDE APART AS THE POLES

Every Nation Has Its Share of Junker Philosophy in in Politics

He who thinks that with peace now not far off the main questions involved in the world struggle will be settled is due for a rude awakening. The ending of the one struggle will be the beginning of another one, that will seethe in every one of the belligerent nations. Within each country there are views as wide as the poles regarding internal and international questions. Every nation possesses its junker philosophy in politics, journalism and industry, and these are identified with a minority of financial and business men who frankly intend to reap the fruits of the settlement for their own interests. They have paid homage at the shrine of "democracy"—their democracy—which has no more likeness to the genuine article than virtue has to vice. They fear the common mass of mankind within their own borders, and dread their rise to power more than they ever feared the foreign junkerdom that is sinking to oblivion.

Confronting them with more or less consciousness of the stakes involved is this great mass of useful workers. They have gone through the trial of four years of hardship and sacrifice and have had an opportunity to see the profiteering order in all of its nakedness. The workers of no country have escaped this experience, and its very uniformity has tended to uniformity of viewpoint as well. They have seen the capitalist system is a rotten structure incapable of serving mankind in the period of its greatest need. The governments have had to take the reeling thing in charge, like the police have had to take charge of the drunken harlot in her cups. The thing could not stand alone, and without control it was a menace to the health and lives of millions of human beings. Like the hag deprived of her hourly dope, the profiteer has whined for the return of his business, in order that he may indulge in another carousal of ill-gotten gains. If the creature of the gutter becomes a shameless thing, the profiteer and his ways have become hideous in millions of working class households.—Industrial Banner.

More Democracy

New York.—To prevent occurrence in New York of "the horrors and outrages of unrestrained mobs" which are now causing anxiety in neutral countries abroad, "in this critical time," Mayor Hylan today directed Police Commissioner Enright to disperse all unauthorized assemblages and prevent the public display of the red flag in the city."

PEOPLE GETTING OUT OF HAND

So Militarism Is Put Forward As a Cure for All Complaints

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

In his recent book, "Democracy After the War," Hobson points out that military force even before the war had become necessary to defend the existing system and that the propertied classes are not likely after the war to let such a valuable instrument as the army slip from their grasp.

"Militarism thus means, in the first place, that the propertied classes who furnish the command possess and are aware of possessing in the army a final and sure bulwark of defence against any really dangerous attack upon their political and economic power, "the interestocracy," either in the way of mob violence, a witholding of their labor power, or constitutional reforms."

In Great Britain, even before war loomed on the horizon, there was a steady, widespread and vigorous campaign afoot throughout the country for compulsory military service in which all the Conservative interests were actively enlisted. Readers of the Conservative press know that militarism is intended to stay. Colonel Sir Augustus Fitz-George said in 1915, "Compulsory service was necessary at this time when the people were getting out of hand," and Lieut.-Col. W. H. Maxwell wrote in the Outlook of September, 1915, "Trade unionism—that shelter for slinking shirkers—is imperilling our existence, and by its action a rot of our national soul has set in. One remedy, and one alone, can eradicate this state of rot—martial law will cure it."

"Our national soul"—and who are "we" that we set ourselves over against "the people"? Surely it would seem in these days that "we" are afraid of "the people"! Who are "we"? The politicians and boards of trade and manufacturers' associations are very fond of talking as if they represented the interests of the nation at large, and yet in the next breath they deplore the attitude of labor and take precautions lest "the people" should become infected by radical ideas.

"The people getting out of hand"—Yet we live in a professedly democratic country—a country in which the people rule. That used to be the meaning of democracy before the interestocracy began talking about "our nation."

The newspapers contain interesting reading these days. In a recent number of the World the leading editorial is devoted to "The Menace of Revolution." Europe today is in a ferment of revolution. . . Germany has a Socialist government. . . German Austria is Socialistic. . . In Russia Socialism is growing daily. . . The same is true of Finland. . . In Switzerland a general strike of a revolutionary character is in force today. . . In Holland. . . In Sweden. . . France and Italy. . . Surely the people are getting out of hand!

But the World would reassure us by stating that in Britain there is little or no taint of Bolshevism. Well, Bolshevism is simply revolutionary Socialism. Is there "little or no taint" of that in Great Britain? Let me quote a few paragraphs from "The Aims of Labor" by Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P.

"The outstanding fact of world politics at the present time—and when peace comes this fact will be made still 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."

"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 producers have been robbed of the major part of the fruits of their industry under the individualist system of capitalist production."

"A real people's International . . . must be founded on an unshakable faith of the nations in the spirit of democracy."

Not much reassurance for the propertied classes or narrow nationalists in such statements from one of the conservative of the English Labor leaders!

Even before this appears in print, the people in Great Britain may also show signs of getting out of hand!

Whether the revolution will be bloodless depends so much on the stupid "we, us and company." Let me again quote Henderson:

"Failure to appreciate the fact that the minds of the people have been deeply influenced by equalitarian ideals, to under-estimate the popular resentment of class privileges, whether based on the accident of birth or upon the possession of wealth, which the war has strengthened rather than mitigated, will be fatal in the future to governments and political parties alike."

"By peaceable methods, or by direct assault, society is going to be brought under democratic control."

"If barricades are indeed erected in our streets they will be manned by men who have learned how to fight and not by ill-disciplined mobs unversed in the use of modern weapons, likely to be easily overcome by trained troops. Revolution, if revolution is indeed to be forced upon democracy, will be veritable civil war."

Of this rising tide of revolution our self-constituted "leaders" in Canada seem to be quite unaware. They think, or profess to think, that "the taint" is confined to a few foreigners. So under cover of unearthing a gang of desperadoes, Canada is to be saddled apparently with a system of military police. In the same issue of the World is the fololwing dispatch from Ottawa:

"To deal with the menace which the authorities believe threatens the very basis of Canada's social and political existence it has been suggested that the present Dominion police be greatly enlarged. . .

"It is felt that in the coming year or two, when unemployment is likely to be scarce, and a field created for agitation and revolutionary propaganda, the need will be great for firm measures to guard the public safety. Government action along the lines indicated may be expected shortly."

"Is that not choice? The transition is easily made from the foreign conspirators to the unemployed workers. The people are in danger of getting out of hand. Bring in military force. Great is democracy! If the people are unemployed and hence starving, why not a revolution?

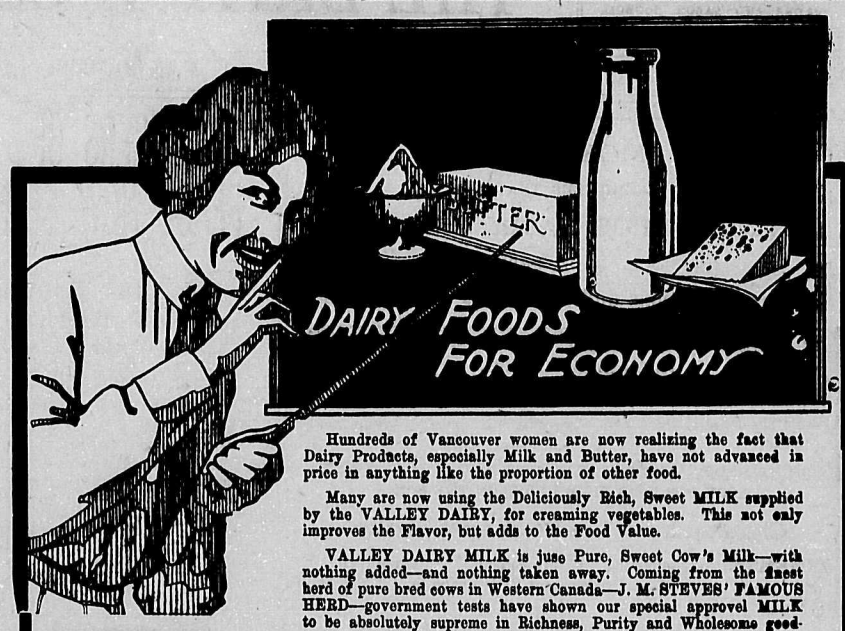
The Province, in an article of the same date, explains "The thing Americans as a mass do not and cannot understand is that to the German and Russian Socialists the American form of democracy seems more hideous than their own expiring autocracies." Possibly more of the people see it than the blind, "interestocratic" newspapers imagine!

Yes, my comrades, I call them "blind." They're not clear-headed enough to be hypocritical!

BOURGEOISE IDEAL OF "FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY"

Demos—The bourgeoise freedom, the freedom to exploit labor to the limitless limit. Freedom from strikes and labor trouble, freedom to decide the price of labor power, freedom to decide working conditions, freedom to make labor laws, freedom from competition in the markets.

Freedom for Labor—Freedom from labor organizations, freedom from a Labor press, freedom from intellectual logical reasoning power, freedom from arrogant confidence in their own strength.



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PROOFS NEEDED FOR PRESS STATEMENTS

Are the Stories Told About Bolsheviki Atrocities Truthful?

Bolshevism is now set forth as the dreaded creed of the worker. Why does not the modern press try to tell us something about why this name is to be dreaded. It does not tell us the truth about the principles professed and attempted to be carried out by these people who acknowledge such a faith, because to do so would be an utter repudiation of the responsibility of certain acts charged up to these people. The workers of this and all other countries who understand what is going on will not for one moment be tempted to credit such condemning efforts of the modern press of the Russian Bolsheviks: democracy attempted in any country receives at the hands of the capitalistic mouthpiece similar misrepresentation and condemnation. Let them bring forth proofs that Bolshevism is what they would have labor believe it is and labor will judge accordingly.

A pure attempt at democratic administration is the logical inference, and yet we are advised otherwise. The Germans saw how helpless the Russian people were for a further continuance of hostilities, so they immediately imposed on the Bolsheviki people a treaty of peace which involved indemnities that paralyzed any attempt upon the part of the people of Russia to resist. With no help from the Allies the Bolsheviks had no alternative but to accept for the time being these unreasonable conditions. From this time on the Bolsheviki administration appears to have fallen under the ban of the Allied Powers, and immediately afterwards new developments of Allied invasion of Russian takes place. Have the Bolsheviks denied the chosen principles upon which they at first set out to rule their people, and are they the horrible monsters the modern press would have us believe they are.

It is all too clear there exists a nigger in the woodpile, and it behoves the people to pause ere they proceed to condemn Bolshevism of the Russian people, which it appears is not being correctly represented.

Insinuations that labor in all countries because of its demands for democratic administration are like the Bolsheviki of Russia is the straw that shows which way the wind blows. Labor should pay no attention to this dust-throwing by the modern servile press for the purpose of confusing the truth and making it more difficult to be understood.

So far as we know the people of Russia desire peace today as they did when they refused to be further governed by the Czar. No reason has been given by the press for condemning so loudly the labor cause of the Russian people any more than for attempting to condemn labor similarly in all countries in its earnest attempt to rid itself of the enemy of labor—capitalism and its autocratic rule.

Things of the highest import to the understanding of the people are at this critical hour of world change shrouded in a mist of confusion that at once becomes a positive hindrance to a clear vision of who is who or what is what. The modern press, as usual, is ever ready as a paid agency in the work of flimflamming the people and making it ever difficult to understand the pivotal points on which rest the important reasons of world happenings. It may soon be necessary for these mouthpieces of capitalistic propaganda to check up a little on the ridiculous stories told about the Russian Bolsheviki, and the still more stupid attempt to class the labor cause in general as an abettor of Bolshevism in its alleged frightfulness. Complete confusion appears to be the aim of these reactionary agencies in their references to the present rulers of Russia. The press is apparently determined to establish in the mind of the reading public an utter distaste of Bolshevism and Labor.

In order to accomplish this the Bolsheviki of Russia are given a setting in the modern press of the most degrading type. Dark pictures of cruelty and criminal offence are repeatedly charged against them. For some undivulged reason it appears they have lost all the good graces of the Allied cause.

It is a most surprising state of affairs when modern paperdom imagines that the populace can so easily be fooled, and that the lurid pictures of outstanding contradiction of principles professed by Bolshevism are and will be readily accepted as true. Surely the workers have not already forgot the public declaration of the Russian Bolsheviki to its people in Russian affairs. They then pledged themselves to rule Russia upon a basis of collective ownership of the means of wealth production. They took over the instruments of production—the land, the factories, the railroads and all other things desirable to the accomplishment of such an end.

As a further move to deal with some of the problems that will follow the war, another sub-division has been established in the U. S. Department of Labor. Establishment of uniform working conditions in all industries is the purpose of the new sub-division, which will be composed of three branches: Industrial hygiene and medicine, which will direct the formation of sanitary health codes and will be supervised by the United States Public Health service; the division of labor administration to deal with questions between employers and employees and the division of safety engineering to deal with mechanical safety.—Cleveland Citizen.

Printers Raise Wages

San Francisco.—Wage differences between the Typographical Union and newspapers have been compromised and rates are advanced 50 cents a day. The new agreement calls for $34 a week for evening newspapers and $37 for morning newspapers.

San Diego, Cal.—Wage increases of 25 cents a day have been secured by newspaper printers in this city.

Headquarters

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Made by the Famous Wedgwood & Co.—
This set has been designed to meet the demand for a rich handsome dinner set, highly glazed English semi-porcelain in neat conventional design that will make a pleasing appearance on any table.
Special, set $32.50
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A Smart Little 43-Piece Set, Made by the Famous English Potters, J. & G. Meakins—
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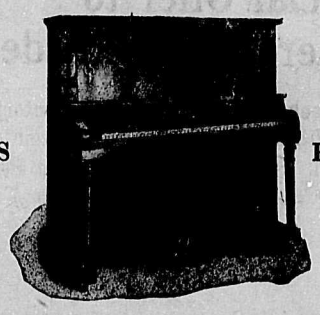
MONTELIUS  PIANO

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LABOR MUST SECURE INCREASE OF WAGES

Wages Have Advanced During the Period of War

But Not in Proportion to Increased Cost of Living

[By Frank J. Hayes]

There was nothing in the war situation last spring or mid-summer to cause the most optimistic to base hopes for a victorious peace for the Allied armies this year, but the gigantic fighting machine of the Germans has been defeated—peace is at hand.

A year in advance of our most sanguine predictions the world faces a readjustment from a war to a peace basis. Industrial problems, to which we had originally planned to give a year's thought and study, must be immediately solved. Cancellation of war orders, a reduced shipbuilding programme, will form a basis for the shifting of labor that bids fair to disturb our industrial situation to a degree never before witnessed in American history.

Wages have gone up during the war, but they have not advanced proportionately to the increased cost of living. All authorities agree that there is no likelihood of prices declining for at least a year. But despite this prophesy, councils of employers are now devising programmes to batter wages down. It is this scheming that organized labor must combat. We can not parley, linger, wait. Our forces must be up and doing, not only to thwart attempted reduction, but to win additional gains to meet living costs which present-day wages are so inadequate to cope with.

We have talked billions during the war, and as a result commercial leaders pho used to think in millions are now planning billion-dollar enterprises. Corners for domestic trade, corners for foreign trade ,are the dreams of leaders of proposed gigantic combines to realize their ambitions. And, of course, these leaders point with assurance to their ability to decrease wages to price their production beyond competition.

Labor must accept no reductions. Having patriotically mined the coal, manufactured the munitions, built the ships and offered their sons, that made possible the defeat of autocracy, labor will not accept as its reward a reduction in wages.

Labor can not direct its attention solely to wages, however. There is more important work.

At the close of the Spanish-American war there was a lordly spirit of conquest and expansion in our government. The lust for conquest manifested itself in business by combinations, the forming of big corporations, and by the leaders in finance attempting to reach out and take for themselves the control of everything in sight. Their work was so dashing that the country held its breath in admiration.

Mr. Harriman put the Union and Southern Pacific together, restocked and rebonded them, made a great deal of money out the transaction, and everybody accepted what he was doing as a matter of course. This same wizard exploited the Chicago & Alton and other roads.

Ready employment was given thousands of ordinary laborers. Nobody cared. The future was never thought of.

Mr. Harriman absolutely dominated his boards of directors. Like Standard Oil and the remainder of the organizations of big business, the public and stockholders of the Harriman system were never consulted.

In this period our big men of business were like so many seventeenth century corsairs or eleventh century vikings. As their forebears ,who sacked cities, held up ships and demanded hostages from weak nations, they crushed through banks, through manufacturing plants, picked up what they wished, combined, resold, loaded and unloaded, and took toll of every transaction. Some were eager for money. They wanted the intoxication of commercial power and prosperity. They put on big deals because these deals appealed to their dramatic instinct.

In those days when bankers turned thieves and robbed a bank they dusted the cash box.

If a man of big business was prone to gamble he was not content to gamble unless his bets were in the millions.

Bad men were vicious as they are today in a big way.

The people who had been feeling the burden, but knew not whence it came, began to look into the thing and see why that even in an age of boundless prosperity the game of living decently became exceedingly hard. This was followed by the arousing of a public conscience and public attention. Big business was thrown on its haunches, then on the defensive and then a campaign of reprisal began. This resulted in a number of investigations, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix rates, the corporation tax, the income tax and putting the Sherman law into effect.

To some it may appear that it would be difficult to organize and loot the people again as the big grafters did following the Spanish-American war because it was brought plainly home to the heart of the man with big money and the man in the street that the American people are all powerful. But such a thing is not impossible. If the common people are not awake to reconstruction legislation, if the people are not made to understand and if they fail to direct their attention to public affairs, repetitions of nation-wide loot will again blight our country.

It must be brought forcibly home to Congress and leaders of business that the public will never willingly submit to a recurrence of legislation and commercial combinations that will drive wages downward, lower the standard of living and wreck our inudstries who refuse to be gobbled up in the combines.

The workers must beware of the overtures that are sure to be made with the dawn of part-time employment. Take the coal industry as an example. Already the markets as far east as Pittsburg are swamped with coal. Price-slashing, so prevalent in the old days of cut-throat competition, is being resorted to in a small way. What is taking place in the coal industry is bound to take place in other industries.

If Labor is to conserve its present stanidards and is to make future gains, then it is plainly evident that the workers' forces must be marshalled under a programme that stands for gain and will concede no loss.

INCREASE OF CHILD LABOR DURING WAR

Setting Aside of the Federal Law—Removal of Restrictions

Investigations conducted by the children's bureau of the department of Labor, Washington, show a great increase in the employment of children since the federal child labor law was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. This law prohibited the transportation in interstate commerce of commodities made by children under 14 years in factories and under 16 years in mines and quarries. It also provided that children between 14 and 16 years should not be employed more than eight hours a day, six days a week and not before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m.

The children's bureau states that since the federal law has been set aside the long work day for children has been established. In North Carolina and Georgia an eleven-hour day and the 60-hour week are now general. In the former state children from 5 to 14 years were found employed moer than eight hours a day.

"The limitation of the hours of work is more generally objected to than the age limit," the children's bureau reports. "Careful studies made here and in England indicate that the long day which is no longer considered economical for the adult worker, is peculiarly dangerous for children. The chief medical officer of the board of education in London finds that 'of all the undesirable (working) conditions (for children) the most radical and persistent is that of long hours. It is a remarkable and significant fact that all through the history of child labor the dominant evil is not accidents, or poisoning, or deformities, or specific diseases—but the stress and fatigue of the immature body due to long or unsuitable hours of occupation.'"

Still They Go

Toronto.—The closing down to the night operations at the Leaside munitions plant has thrown the largest number of munition workers out of employment here since the signing of the armistice. The night staff, consisting of nearly 1,000 employees, with the exception of a few who returned last night to finish up some remaining jobs, were dismissed on Saturday night. The day staff will continue to work for a few days.

THE CRY OF RULERS THE SAME AS IN CHARLES' TIME

The Heads of State Only Receive Treatment in Kind

Repression Always Breeds Intolerance and Violence

The Russians have thrown off the Romanoff dynasty, The Germans have apparently got rid of the Hohenzollern rulers, and have defeated the militaristic regime that has so long ruled the Central Empires. And we find a somewhat similar condition of mind on the part of those in authority, as prevailed at the time of the civil war in the time of Charles the First in England. There the respectable element, or in other words, the rulers, and their adherents, were loud in their denunciation of any act of violence, and of the methods that were necessary at the time to do away with the then reigning head of the country. At this time we find that the bourgeoise element in all lands is raising a protest against what they call anarchy in Russia, and at the same time expresses fears as to the outbreak of anarchy in other lands. It has repeatedly been stated in The Federationist, that repressive and autocratic methods of government inevitably result in violence when the people first obtain their release from autocracy. This is particularly applicable to Russia, which was governed by the most despotic government on the face of the earth prior to the revolution. The following extracts from an essy by "Macaulay," published in the Edinburgh Review, August, 1825, are particularly applicable at the present time:

"If it were possible that a people, brought up under an intolerant and arbitrary system could subvert that system without acts of cruelty and folly, half the objections to despotic power would be removed. We should in that case, be compelled to acknowledge that it at least produces no pernicious effects on the intellectual and moral character of a nation. But the more violent the outrages, the more assured we feel that a revolution was necessary. The violence of those outrages will be proportioned to the oppresion and degradation under which they have been accustomed to live. Thus it was in our civil war. The heads of the church and state reaped only that which they had sown. The government had prohibited free discussion; it had done its best to keep the people unacquainted with their duties and their rights. The retribution was just and natural. If our rulers suffered from popular ignorance, it was because they had themselves taken away the key of knowledge. If they were assailed with blind fury, it was because they had exacted an equally blind submission.

"It is the character of such revolutions that we always see the worst of them at first. Till men have been some time free they know not how to use their freedom. The natives of wine countries are generally sober. In climates where wine is a rarity, intemperance abounds. A newly liberated people may be compared to a northern army camped on the Rhine or the Xeres. It is said that when soldiers in such a situation first find themselves able to indulge without restriction in such a rare and expensive luxury, nothing is to be seen but intoxication. Soon, however, plenty teaches discretion, and, after wine has been for a few months their daily fare, they become more temperate than they had ever been in their own country. In the same manner, the final and permanent fruits of liberty are wisdom, moderation and mercy. Its immediate effects are often atrocious crimes, conflicting errors, scepticism on points the most clear, dogmatism on points the most mysterious. It is just at this crisis that its enemies love to exhibit it. They pull down the scaffolding from the half-finished edifice; they point to the flying dust, the falling bricks, the comfortless, the frightful irregularity of the whole appearance; and then ask in scorn where the promised splendor and comfort is to be found. If such miserable sophisms were to prevail there would never be a good house or a good government in the world.

"Aristotle tells a pretty story of a fairy who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were forever excluded from participation in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pities and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her; accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war. Such a spirit is liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! And happy are those who having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory!

"There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces; and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors, or recognize faces. But the remedy is, not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinions subsides. Hostile theories correct each other. The scattered elements of truth cease to contend, and begin to coalesce. And at length a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos.

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

Health and Wage Conditions Subject of Conference With the U. S. Navy Department

Washington.—Health and wage conditions as affecting women employed in the navy yards and navy clothing factories throughout the country were the subject of a conference at the navy department between Secretary Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, and a committee representing the National Women's Trade Union League and the National Federation of Federal Employees. The committee protested to the secretary against the rating of women seamstresses and flagmakers in the navy yards at the pay of common labor, against the home-work or sweat-shop system in the navy clothing factories, and against night work by women at the navy yards.

Sewing, the committee contends, is a skilled trade, and none of the ratings for skilled trades occupied my men are as low as the rating for the seamstresses and flagmakers. Inspectresses, the committee further pointed out, are rated on the new navy wage scale as general helprs, among whom are unskilled workers, whereas inspectresses should be rated as specialists. The men who do inspection work, it is stated, are classed as highly skilled.

"These inequalities are due, we assume," the committee told the secretary, "to the fact that in the navy department the women's ratings are determined by men."

Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt stated that the questions presented by the committee would be taken up immediately. "I have always been a firm believer in equality and a square deal for women," said the secretary.

THE BOLSHEVIKI DOCUMENTS AGAIN

The Evening Post and the Report of Committee

The New York Evening Post, which has had so much to say on the Bolsheviki documents, and which stated that it questioned the veracity of these documents, has been able to secure an investigation by the committee of Public Information in the States. The report of that committee has just been published, and the Evening Post has the following to say on the report of the committee:

"The Committee on Public Information has issued in pamphlet form the Sisson documents, first given to the public last September, together with the photographic reproduction of a number of them and an opinion as to the authenticity of the collection by a special committee appointed by the special committee of the National Board for Historical Service, consisting of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, and Dr. Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian language and institutions in the University of Chicago. A request for a facsimile reproduction of the documents was made by the Evening Post after the publication of the second instalment, on the ground of a large number of difficulties which the newspaper version suggested, and this has been justified by the following statement in the report by Professors Jameson and Harper:

"'Concerning the translations, though in strictness our function is limited to examination of originals, we will take the liberty to say that the versions put forth for publication in the newspapers are marked by grave imperfections. . . .We are obliged to allude to them because they have laid the documents open at certain points to suspicions which the originals of those passages nowise warrant.'

"It is not at all points, however, that the investigators find suspicions unconfirmed by the originals. The report divides the documents into three groups. Concerning the first group, comprising Documents 1-53, it says, 'We see no reason to doubt the genuineness of these fifty-three documents.' The second group consists of the two circulars purporting to have been issued by the German General Staff and Naval Staff in June and November, 1914, calling for industrial mobilization within Germany and for the mobilization of 'destructive agencies' abroad. Concerning these the report says:

The errors of typography, of spelling, and even of grammar, in these German circulars make it impossible to accept them as original prints of the General Staffs names. . . . We do not think these two printed documents to be simply forgeries. We do not think them to be, in their present shape, documents on whose entire text historians or publicists can safely rely as genuine.

"The third group comprises the documents published as Appendixes. Of these the report says:

"'We can make no confident declaration. Thrown back on internal evidence alone, we can only say that we see in these texts nothing that positively excludes the notion of their being genuine, little in any of them that makes it doubtful, though guarantees of their having been accurately copied and accurately translated into Russian are obviously lacking.'

Not only, therefore, was the published version of all documents faulty, but of the originals some are classed as doubtful, some as calling for a suspension of judgment.

"A step further carries us into the fifty-three documents which the report accepts as authentic. Now, part of Document 1 is the famous Reichsbank circular of March 2, 1917, establishing Swedish bank credits for the principal Bolsheviki leaders. Concerning this circular the report says:

"'As to the Reichsbank order of March 2, 1917, printed by him (Mr. Sisson) as an annex to Document No. 1, the text there presented does not purport to represent more than its general substance. The reader is not asked to rely on its accuracy or completeness, and we should not wish to do so.' It is unfortunate that the accuracy or completeness of this important document cannot be asserted. For this circular, together with Paragraph 2 of Document 1, dealing with the "Nia" Bank, seems to us to go to the heart of the question whether the Bolsheviki trafficked with the Germans as pernicious fanatics stooping at no means to attain their end, or as creatures bought or paid for.

"The sepcific difficulties raised in the Evening Post in connection with the use of the Russian calendar dates by the German agents are dismissed by the investigators. They state that the German agents used Berlin letterheads for their communications with the Soviet, but that the letters were written in Petrograd by German agents perfectly conversant with Russian, who therefore would use the chronology most familiar to their Soviet accomplices. The circumstance that some of these letters, even according to the first dates, were written according to the Bolsheviki coup is explained by the investigators as due to the fact that the Bolshevik uprising had been foreseen for some time, and that this is only another instance of German preparedness. It is a reasonable explanation, though it leaves a margin of doubt. For example, why is it that in Documents No. 2 and No. 12, letters written in Russian by the chief of the German Intelligence Bureau at Petrograd are signed by the chief, 'R. Bauer,' in German script, but that, just below, his adjutant, 'Bukholm,' signs in Russian script, as the facsimiles show? In Documents 14 and 26, 'R. Rausch' in German script is followed by Adjutant 'Henrich' in Russian script. However, the committee may have taken these points into consideration and dismissed them as of no weight.

"To sum up, the queries raised by the Evening Post have elicited the fact that the documents as given to the newspapers were faulty. Mr. Sisson has now seen fit to revise and correct much of his introductory comment. In the introduction to Instalment VII as given to the newspapers Mr. Sisson wrote:

"'I am able to prove that two of the documents—the circular of industrial mobilization of June 9, 1914, and the agents' destruction circular of November 28, 1914—are authentic.'

"These documents Messrs. Jameson and Harper now dismiss as open to grave suspicion. The matter is for the moment only of academic interest; but we submit that the report shows that the questions and doubts suggested in our columns, and still more pointedly by the English press, were fully warranted."

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

Women and Peace

Editor B. C. Federationist: The women of Calgary are initiating a campaign in favor of representation of the womanhood of Canada by one, or more, women at the peace conference.

The women feel that in a matter of such stupendous importance, as a conference for an international peace settlement, the best thought of both men and women should be contributed.

As women experience differs from men, they might bring a viewpoint that would be of value. Women too have paid the price of the war in loss and agony, and it is only fair that they should be called into the peace council.

Indeed a peace settlement cannot be arranged on twentieth century democratic principles without women representation. The Calgary women are calling on provincial and national organizations to support the campaign.

The following resolution has been forwarded to the premier: "Whereas, representatives of many interests in Canadian life have been selected to assist and advise the prime minister in the discussion respecting the terms of peace, and

"Whereas, the prime minister called in conference representative women of Canada to assist and advise in carrying on the war;

"Therefore, we consider it desirable from every point of view, that the womanhood of Canada be represented by one of more at the peace conference."

Yours sincerely,
MARION CARSON,
Convener Campaign Committee.
526 Fourth Ave. West,
Calgary, Alberta,
November 15, 1918.

Relationship

A common ownership runs the race. And there is nothing so comforting as to realize that what belongs to each of us quite as much belongs to everybody.

The house you think you own, your lands, your business, in reality, they are only yours on loan. You can't take them with you when you quit this earth. Somebody will take them up where you left them, and after them, somebody else, and so on.

Even you belong to somebody else. Your efforts toward success and happiness cannot turn solely to you. No man loves isolation. It would finally break the hardest heart.

Relationship makes humanity possible. No one is so happy as when he is doing something to make someone else happy. If you doubt this statement, put it to the test and learn for yourself. If you are greatly gifted, share those gifts and you will presently realize that your gifts have enlarged. For it is only by giving away that a man gets.

The next time you feel like getting the best of the other fellow, bear in mind that that chap is related to you. That fact will make a difference worth considering.

Firemen Raise Wages

Wheeling, W. Va.—Stationary Firemen's Union No. 21 has raised wages 3 cents an hour for its members employed by the city, the electric light company and street car companies.

Bakers Raise Wages

New York.—Hundreds of employing bakers are accepting the new wage scale of their employees. The contract calls for a weekly advance of $6, and recognition of the union.

State Unions to Meet

Bloomington, Ill.—The annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, which was postponed on account of the "flu" epidemic, will be held in this city December 2.

Shipyard Laborers

The Shipyard Laborers will hold their regular meeting tonight. Any member wishing to pay dues, will assist the secretary by doing so between the hours of 7:30 and 9 p.m. in the office. This applies to next week's meeting ,as well as this.

Hedley Miners

The Hedley miners have suffered from the "flu" epidemic, and two members of that organization have succumbed to the disease. They are John Predrok and Axle Olund. Bro. W. Smith, secretary of the union, is just recovering from an attack of "flu."

"THERE'S THE TELEPHONE"

Promptness in answering the telephone is a mark of courtesy shown the caller. It is also a help to the operator for it enables her to complete the call and to give her attention to others.

Telephone calls should be answered promptly, for sometimes the calling person does not wait and "hangs up." If this happens the subscriber who has been called should not blame the operator when she asks him to "excuse it, please."

B. C. Telephone Company, Ltd.

Paper Workers Gain

Appleton, Wis.—Employees of the Kimberly Clark Paper Company are organizing and the company announces a "voluntary" wage increase.

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No. 3—The B. C. Weather Brand "Army Tan" Blucher—Double oak soles—bellows tongue. A wonder to wear. Guaranteed. Other stores' price for boots not as good as these $7.00. Johnston's guaranteed price $6.00

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LABOR COUNCIL AND CENSORSHIP OF LITERATURE

(Continued From Page 1.)

evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development, we, the members of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, place ourselves on record as being against intervention in Siberia or interfering in Russia's internal affairs, and that we submit the same to all trades councils in the Dominion for endorsation. The motion was adopted without dissent.

A communication was received from the Silverton Miners' Union expressing disapproval of the action of their delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention, and approving of the action of Delegates Midgley and Kavanagh. Another communication was received from a member of the Railway Trainmen, repudiating the stand taken by Vice-President Murdoch of that organization on the question of the no-strike qorder-in-council.

Dealing with the question of proposed Western Labor conference, the council instructed the delegates of the various unions to actively place the matter before their memberships.

A resolution introduced from the Metal Trades Council, asking the council to appoint members of the council to confer with the Metal Trades Council and the returned soldiers' organizations with the object of getting the six-hour day and the five-day week as a means of alleviating the expected labor market congestion, was adopted and the executive instructed to appoint the delegates.

President Winch, in reporting as to his attending the funerals of two late delegates to the council, stated that the Labor movement had been hard hit by the influenza epidemic, and referred particularly to the late Bro. Morrill of the Plumbers and to the late Bro. Kelly, who had been president of the council. He also urged the necessity of consideration of the reconstruction period and its problems, and stated that it was Labor's mission to deal with causes and not with effects, and stated that their activities must be directed to the ending of the present system. Business Agent Midgley reported on his work since he recovered from the "flu," and stated that the coopers of the city were now organizing.

Del. Youhill reported that the Typographical Union had secured an increase in wages of 15 per cent. and that the same was to date back to July.

The cigar makers reported that they had refused to use towels that were supplied to the factory by the B. C. Towel Supply Company.

The council adjourned as stated to go into executive session on the laundry workers' situation.

A NEW FEDERATION OF LABOR FORMED

Pan-American Conference Decides on Formation of New Organization

At Laredo, Texas, last week a new Federation of Labor was formed. This came about as a result of the Pan-American conference at which the representatives of all the South American republics' labor organizations were represented.

The conference adjourned after a Pan-American Federation of Labor had been formed and Samuel Gompers elected its chairman.

The new organization is to be composed of delegates from the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and delegates from the labor organizations of other Pan-American republics.

The objects of the new labor federation are the establishment of better conditions for working people who emigrate from one American country to another; the establishment of better understanding among the working people of all the Americas and the utilization of every means for the promotion and welfare of the peoples of these countries. Each country will be entitled to at least two delegates. The federation will maintain permanent headquarters in Washington. The federation will meet annually on the first Tuesday in July.

NOTES OF INTEREST

That "material interest" is the mainspring of human thought and action is still stoutly combatted; nevertheless it is amusing to see how it makes its presence felt again and again. For instance, the London papers all display in their editorials "a note of deep anxiety lest the situation in Germany degenerate into Bolshevism;" and "President Wilson's timely counsel is hailed with approval, and his warning that hunger leads to madness is quoted as touching a vital chord."

The newspapers agree that "Germany must be fed, if only as a business proposition, inasmuch as, if she starved to death, she could not pay what she owes." The Times says that "common humanity and common sense alike compel the feeding of Germany," while the Daily News approves of Wilson's "sane humanity," and says that "the deliberate starving of Germany would be nothing but a stupid crime, and stamp the brand of hypocrisy on all the Allied professions." And the Daily Express chips in with "a starving nation would be a Bolsheviki nation—and Bolsheviki Germany would be as grave a menace as a Hohenzollern Germany."

From which it appears that even high-minded Christian peoples act from "mixed motives" at the best, although they are slow to acknowledge it. And individuals act likewise; they like to feel they are moved by lofty motives, even when the material interest is really the thing in view. A young officer—quite a modest, decent sort of chap—was being innocently interrogated by a news collector in the Hotel Vancouver the other evening. The officer was attached to the military expedition to be sent over to Siberia; and in answer to questions he stated that he thought the fighting would be over in about a year and a half or two years, though the contracts were for five years.

Comparing the situation in Siberia with that which was similarly threatening in Austria, he explained that the amount of Allied capital invested in the Russian territory was much greater than that invested in the Mid-European monarchy. "And so there wouldn't be the same incentive to intervene in Austria?" suggested the newspaper man. "Well, you couldn't stand by and see them kill one another," was the slow reply.

Of course, it may not be evident why it would be so much better to step in and kill people off, instead of letting them kill themselves or one another; the point is that the young officer, being a decent Britisher, did not like to admit that he was being sent out to destroy life, simply in defence of capital.

The funny man at the Royal this week, exactly illustrates the situation when he says, "Wouldn't it be wicked of me to destroy my little master's young life—and lose three months' wages?" Of course the audience laughs, being there for that purpose; but aren't the statesmen and editors, and war-mongers just as funny?

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THE RED FLAG

There are flags and flags. The Union Jack has its history, and much of its meaning is expressed in its name. The Australian flag is British, with the addition of the stars of the Southern Cross constellation, symbolizing our southern land. And there is both history and symbolism in every national flag.

All these flags are national. They relate to special peoples and to special countries—geographical entities. They indicate certain divisions of the human race. They refer to special histories, governments, laws and destinies.

The Red Flag has this distainctiveness—it is international in character. It knows no race, no creed, no geographical divisions. It is the flag of humanity in general. Under the flutter of its crimson folds all men may gather, for it stands for the idea of universal freedom.

The Red Flag symbolizes the red blood that flows in the veins of all men, the same blood that indicates the brotherhood of the race. It is an emblem that typifies the release of all men from political and economic bondage. Just because it is the symbol of Liberty, it is a flag flung out in defiance to the forces that would enslave and destroy.

And in these days, as capitalism is the great enslaver, so the Red Flag particularly marks the revolt of Socialism against the curse of exploitation. Thus the Red Flag is the emblem of Socialism and the Socialists—a world flag, international, cosmopolitan, human. It points not to the destiny of one nation only, but to the emancipation and destiny of the whole human race.

The Red Flag flies not for "concessions" or "spheres of influence," nor annexations or indemnities; there is nothing in it that signifies mastership over others or profit-seeking; it does not even mean a big or little trade, nor big or little exports and imports. But it does float in the breeze as a symbol of brotherhood and freedom.—The Worker.

RETURNED SOLDIER AND PENSION BOARD

Veteran Refuses Pension Sooner Than Be Subject of Humbug by Officials

WINDSOR, Ont.—Returned soldiers here as elsewhere throughout Ontario are bitter against their treatment by pension boards appointed by the Borden government.

This discontent is openly shown by members of the Great War Veterans' Association, who are disgusted with the actions of men who profess to honor the men who fought in France and Flanders.

Robert Harrison, president of the local branch of the Great War Veterans' Association, has addressed the following letter, published in the Border Cities' Era, Windsor organ of the Veterans, to the pension board at London:

"In reply to your letter sent to Mr. W. C. Kennedy, M.P., and myself, I beg to say that I absolutely refused to be examined again or horsed about by your pension board.

"I was called to London on August 22nd, 1918, and understood that this was a pension board, and am again called to report on the 7th of this month. I claim the right as a free citizen of this country to say 'Yes' or 'No,' because I voluntarily went to France to fight for my country ,and was discharged as medically unfit and given a pension. It seems now that I cannot b eleft in peace.

"I am not well and never will be through service for my country, but rather than be persecuted every few weeks by running to London for medical boards, to be mawled around by the medical staff for what is duly mine, I say 'No.' I would much rather you would give my pension to the wife of one of my dead comrades, who, perhaps, may need it more than I do. I can stand my sufferings in silence, feeling that I have 'played the game' for my country and trust that this will be final, for the present, as far as I am concerned."

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Black Wool Mixed Hose, special value **60¢** pair.

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Fine Black Pure Wool Cashmere Hose, English make, seamless. Special value—**$1.25** pair.

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REV. DR. C. J. BATES ON THE ASIATICS

Japan Now Able to Compete With All Other Nations

A serious, not to say startling, view of the trend of world events, especially in connection with the Asiatic peoples, was presented at a meeting in Wesley church hall on Wednesday evening, the speaker being Rev. Dr. C. J. Bates, who has for a considerable period been at the head of a large educational institution in Japan. His talk had for its topic "Japan and the War," but in a preliminary survey he took in the Asiatic peoples as a whole, insisting on the necessity of considering things from their point of view, since, after a sleep of centuries, they were being awakened to a new life.

The speaker pointed out that in Asia 950 millions of people were restricted to a terirtory only one-fifth the size of that occupied by 600 millions of whites, and that they were waking up to a realization of that fact. The attitude adopted toward them by Canada, the United States and Australia, had in effect closed to them three great territories, each as large as Europe; and they were consequently feeling a sense of great injustice. He was not suggesting that we ought to change our immigration policy; but it was necessary to see the problem from the other end, in order to understand "the demand that was going to be made by these people in the coming years."

Speaking first of India, he stated that probably not more than 7 per cent. of the men could read and write, not more than one woman in 144; yet it might be "necessary" to extend to them the privileges they desired. In place of ignorance and superstition, they needed education; and instead of being "bled," they wanted a revised economic system which would not place them at such a disadvantage with the rest of the world. Great Britain has not done all she might; and if new relations did not take place, it would mean "the smash-up of the British Empire."

Of China it had been asserted that, when she was moved, she would move the world. In spite of prophecies to the contrary, China had moved. She had discarded her old educational system, as well as her "picturesque pig-tails," and was being trained in the ways of modern industry.

Japan, 25 years ago, was at zero; now at the end of the war, she was one of the five great powers of the world. As the destinies of Europe were today largely in the hands of Great Britain, and those of America in the hands of the United States, so the destinies of Asia were in the hands of Japan. She was the only nation in Asia with a settled self-government; China was unsettled, and India had not "a government that has come up out of the will, heart and intelligence of the people themselves." Japan's educational system was one of the best in the world, and 98 per cent. of the children were enrolled. She was the only one of the Asiatic nations "industrially and commercially prepared to deal with modern life and conditions."

The speaker referred to a statement that 15,000 young officials in China had been educated in Japan; also that nine-tenths of the Japanese students in the government colleges professed no religious belief whatever. "The great peoples of Asia will be educated along scientific lines, with God left out—unless we supply the spiritual element," he declared; and he did not appear to think that the prospect of this "spiritual element" being forthcoming were any too rosy. Yet only by the application of Christian principles could the world's problems be settled. The war had been fought "to show that resorting to war, to settle the world's problems will not pay."

The best way to assist the Federationist, is to inform your storekeeper that you appreciate his patronage of your paper. He will understand your viewpoint and the Federationist will benefit by it.

STEAM ENGINEERS AND LABOR MARKET

Executive Favors Proposed Western Labor Conference

The executive committee of local 620 met on Monday, Nov. 18, at 8 p.m., in order to pass the necessary orders-in-council.

Several matters of extreme importance were taken up, some of them being dealt with and others being left over for the regular meeting, which it is expected will be held on Monday, Nov. 23. The results of the efforts of certain interests in the Prairie Provinces to flood the Labor market on the coast, were discussed at length, and it was decided to insert a notice in the Winnipeg Free Press acquainting labor in general and engineers in particular, that the labor shortage on the coast exists only in the imagination of the individuals who are responsible for the circulation of the stories of said shortage. It was, in the opinion of the executive, a duty taht Local 620 owed to the engineers of the provinces in question, to acquaint them of the conditions as they really exist on the coast, and so prevent the workers from the East from going to the expense of moving to the coast, spending their hard-earned savings and finally finding their last condition worse than their first.

During the past few weeks, many men have found themselves in this position, and have been forced to take any thing that offered. The question of holding a western conference and the referendum submitted by the B. C. Federation of Labor executive upon same, was discussed, in order to make the executive familiar with the idea, the pros and cons were gone into, and the question of the expense that would be incurred in taking all the delegates of the bodies affiliated with the B. C. F. of L. was commented on, but the idea of holding a conference of that nature was heartily endorsed, and no doubt definite action will be taken at the next regular meeting of Local 620.

A combined meeting of the executive and stationary engineers committee will be held in the near future, at which a set of revised bylaws will be drawn up, and a circular letter be drafted, both to be submitted, to every member of the organization. The members of the local who have been down with the "Flu" are getting around again. To date, four members have died, among them being Bro. A. J. Dowling, of Port Alberni, whose relatives, so far, have not been located.

The widow of the late Bro. J. E. Porter has been in a very serious condition, and is now well on the road to recovery. The family of the deceased brother has received substantial assistance from the North Vancouver city council, and the council are being asked to assist this family to get to relatives in Portland, Oregon. So far, the attempt to collect the deceased brother's wages from the bankrupt Taylor Brothers Engineering Co. have met with little success, but it is hoped that when the law has worked its majestic course, this money will be forthcoming, and will help a little towards alleviating the suffering of this distressed family.

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