

Roth and Dourasoff Are Sent Up for Trial

Sudden Termination of Perjury Case Before Magistrate Shaw Wednesday—Police Magistrate Says Case Too Important for Police Court Trial

The prosecution of Alexander Dourasoff and Barney Roth in the local police court, on a charge of committing perjury as secret agents for the mounted police, came abruptly to an end on Wednesday afternoon, when Magistrate Shaw terminated the decision that the accused should be committed for trial in the higher court.

\$20,000 RAISED IN THIS PROVINCE

Defense Committee Will Decide Future Action Tonight

The defense committee reporting in connection with the Liberty Bond campaign, states that the quota set by the B. C. committee for this province of \$20,000 has been realized, and that when all returns are in from outlying points more than this sum will be found to have been raised.

ANOTHER OVER THE TOP FOR O. B. U.

Prospects of New Organization Are Very Bright in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 14.—The O. B. U. is steadily making progress in this city; the Steam Shovel and Dredgers here last Tuesday night went over the top for the O. B. U. This is an indication of the general trend of events in this city.

SHOWLER AND HOGG SPEAK AT THE ROYAL THEATRE

F. L. P. Debating Club Meet Again Saturday Evening

On Sunday evening next, Claude J. W. Hogg will be the speaker at the Federated Labor Party meeting in the Royal Theatre. He will take as his subject "The Political Outlook."

Writs Served Wednesday Evening—Suits Will Be Defended

On Wednesday evening writs were served on A. S. Wells, manager of the B. C. Federationist, and the B. C. Federationist, Ltd., suit being entered by Birt Showler and John Sully for libel.

BLACKLIST OF KIMBERLY MINERS

The strike of the Kimberly miners is still in full swing. The company is making strenuous efforts to settle the strike, because the few ranchers that they have working for them, will soon be going back to their stumps, and this will leave the company in a bad way.

LABOR JURY URGED BY SEATTLE UNIONISTS

Resolution from Organized Labor Calls for Labor Jury at I. W. W. Trial

The Seattle Central Labor Council has unanimously passed a resolution, previously passed by the Metal Trades Council and the Longshores, calling for an extra jury of twelve men from labor organizations to sit at the trials of the eleven victims of the lumber trust at Montezano, accused of murder in connection with the Centralla shooting fracas.

Company Will Soon Have to Settle With Its Late Employees

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PROTEST MEETING AT THE AVENUE

As the result of a resolution presented by the Holmermakers at the last meeting of the Metal Trades Council, a mass meeting of protest R. B. Russell of Winnipeg will be held in the Avenue Theatre on Sunday afternoon.

LAUNDRY UNIT ELECTS OFFICERS

Laundry Workers Unit No. 1, O. B. U., met for the first time this year, Wednesday night, in the Labor Temple. A splendid feature of the evening was the spontaneous welcome given to Bro. Geoffrey on his return from "doing his bit" in the cause of the strike.

STEWART MINERS ARE STANDING FIRM

The miners of Stewart, B. C., who are on strike against the Premier Gold Mining Co. are standing together solidly. The company has only been able to get three scabs out to the job so far, although many workers have been going to work, but all of them have been persuaded to stay off the job.

W. CAMFIELD AT THE EMPRESS

Arrangements have been made to hold a whistle drive and dance at the Labor Temple on Friday, February 13, and any member of the working class desiring to attend should do so, as they can be assured that the members of the auxiliary will do their best to make them spend a pleasant evening.

TRADES COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

Secretary Will Appear Before Social Service Commission

Last night's meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, while not as large as the last one, when the hall was packed to the limit with interested people to hear Mr. J. E. Bird, was nevertheless well attended.

AMALGAMATION WITH LUMBER WORKERS IS BIG SUCCESS

Final Meeting Will Be Held to Close Old Unit

Considerable enthusiasm is now being displayed by Mill Workers since arrangements have been made to have them become a part of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union, and by the way new members are joining up, it looks as though they will be in a position within a very short time, to establish the minimum wage of \$5 per day of 8 hours, that was endorsed at the recent convention of Lumber Workers.

POST OFFICE WORKERS UNITE

The process of workers' unions being merged into larger and stronger combinations is making rapid progress in British Columbia. The latest instance is the amalgamation of the three principal organizations of postal employees.

Metal Trades Council Will Hold Public Meeting Sunday

As the result of a resolution presented by the Holmermakers at the last meeting of the Metal Trades Council, a mass meeting of protest R. B. Russell of Winnipeg will be held in the Avenue Theatre on Sunday afternoon.

Spontaneous Welcome Is Given to Geoffrey, Victim of 1918 Strike

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COMPLETE THE AMALGAMATION

O. B. U. Units Join Forces and Elect Officers—To Subscribe to Fed

The only regrettable feature about the meeting held on Monday night, for the purpose of amalgamating the O. B. U. units in the city, was the smallness of the hall, which was much too small for the number that attended.

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The usual propaganda meeting of the Socialist Party of Canada will be held in the Empress Theatre next Sunday night, when W. Camfield will occupy the platform, and an address of more than ordinary interest can be expected.

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MILL HANDS SEEK FIVE DOLLARS PER DAY

Amalgamation With Lumber Workers Is Big Success

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STANDING TOGETHER

The policy of discrimination against active union men is still being followed, and would in several cases, result in the employment of strikers had not the employer reconsidered his action when he saw the intention of the men to stand together.

Now for That 50,000

Some members may be inclined to pat themselves, or each other, on the back and think that because of the splendid progress made by the organization last year that they

Something Rotten

On Saturday last the S. S. Venture got stuck on a mud bank near Bella Coola. A commercial traveler wishing to make a call at this place, instead of the captain to agree to take him and his baggage to the "lifeboat" did not function.

Oppose Speed-up System

The general convention went on record as opposed to the contract, piecework or bonus system, but left the question up to each district for action. The coast district convention on Saturday said definitely that as far as that district was concerned it was absolutely opposed to any such "speed-up" system.

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Bank Clerks Want Organizer

J. R. Knight, organizer of the general executive board of the O. B. U., has recently made a very successful trip through the Cobalt district in Northern Ontario, speaking at a number of meetings of the miners on the question of the One Big Union.

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Lumbermen Get Chance to Negotiate

Loggers' Convention Decides to Give Employers a Chance to Play Square—Coast District Opposes the "Speed-up System" for Workers

The convention went on record as favoring giving the employer an opportunity to negotiate with the members of this organization as a body. Past experiences do not indicate any great probability of success. The employers in their ignorance think that by refusing to recognize the union that consequently it does not exist, instead of which all it does is to compel the men to adopt other methods to obtain the desired end.

Standing Together

The policy of discrimination against active union men is still being followed, and would in several cases, result in the employment of strikers had not the employer reconsidered his action when he saw the intention of the men to stand together.

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

50,000 in 1920

Convention Proceedings

(Continued from last week) Wednesday Afternoon Session

Meeting called to order at 2 p. m. by Chairman Cowan.

Resolutions committee report continued. (Note: All clauses carried unless otherwise specified.)

3. That we recommend that each district of the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union establish an employment office in its own, and that it be administered by an experienced logger.

4. That before a camp goes on strike, the matter shall be fully discussed by the members in camp, and the demands of the workers be submitted to the management in writing.

5. That no union hall of this organization shall be used as a place for storing baggage or any personal property.

6. That any manufactured article bearing the O. B. U. label may be advertised in the official publication.

7. That a monthly report be made between district secretaries and members from other districts paying dues to them.

8. That the delegates to the O. B. U. convention recommend the establishment of schools and labor colleges for the workers.

9. That the official receipts issued by this organization be a universal O. B. U. receipt.

10. That although similar attempts in the past have not been successful, it is suggested that the incoming executive committee approach the Employers Association to see if they are willing to negotiate the improved conditions, and so prevent, if possible, the unnecessary job action which it would otherwise be necessary for the members to take.

11. That in future troubles, the members are recommended to rely upon action on the job, or when necessary, the intermittent strike, as this imposes less penalty upon the workers.

12. That in view of the present conditions of the lumber industry, it is necessary to take the most energetic action forthwith to spread the organization as widely and strongly as possible, therefore every dollar available should be devoted to this purpose.

13. That the constitution be printed in French, Finnish, Russian, English or any other language found necessary.

Report of Past Management Committee Presented by Fellow Worker Baxter.

The following report has been submitted to the past management committee by the executive committee:

The executive committee are of the opinion that the present form of organization is not the most effective in view of the tremendous growth in the membership, and the extension of the activities throughout the Dominion.

The membership, as nearly as can be estimated, is 15,852, but as it is a frequent experience to have members in camps or at headquarters pay months of back dues, it is safe to say that the live membership is much greater than shown.

The amount owing by districts to headquarters for organization, expenses, supplies and per capita is \$235.82; cash in bank and on hand at headquarters and districts, \$765.99.

In connection with Port Arthur district, an investigation into the affairs of the district is necessary, owing to the liability of the secretary to get any payment for supplies and per capita.

The delegate system has been the basis upon which the success of the union was built, and it should be impressed upon all members the absolute necessity for having a delegate in every camp—never mind how small—and any delegate who does not actively attend to his duties, should be recalled, but the election of a camp committee will greatly assist the delegate in attending to the interests of the members.

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Headquarters should be formed separate from the local affairs of any district, as the combination of headquarters and district activities is not in the best interests of the organization.

Any new district organized and formed by the general organization should remain in the control of headquarters as far as the office activities are concerned, until the district is self supporting, and has repaid to the general fund the cost of its organization, or made some arrangements concerning same satisfactory to that body.

This will mean that the secretary-treasurer will be appointed at headquarters.

Each district should have its own executive committee. In districts where the membership is scattered around and in easy reach of their headquarters, it may be possible for the business meetings to have the power of "executive action." But in those districts where the headquarters is only a nominal centre, such as exists in the majority of cases, then the business meetings at those district headquarters should not have any more executive control than has a mere meeting.

The basic principle upon which the O. B. U. must be built, must be absolute control of the organization by its members. Nevertheless the executive must emphatically insist that effective organization and administration necessitate

centralized authority for administration purposes, whether that authority be in an executive or salaried officials, they must have the power placed in their hands to conduct the affairs in accordance with their instructions and policy of the general membership, and with this authority must also go the responsibility, but experience has shown that in some centralized point must be placed the power to act, if necessary, at a minute's notice.

During the past term, many questions have been submitted to the executive, all of which it was possible to deal with by correspondence, without incurring the expense of getting together.

In connection with the Worker, and the committee's action in not conforming to the letter of the constitution, the executive consider that in view of the local circumstances of the case, their action will receive the endorsement of the membership. The July convention instructed that the paper be issued weekly, the funds at the time were exceedingly low, and after paying the expenses of the convention, there was only \$260 left in the bank, and in addition to which the editor stated that he would, for the weekly issue require the services of a stenographer, which would call for a further increase of \$20 a week. At this time, there were many strikes taking place, all of which were potential causes of increased expenditure. The executive, therefore, decided to live up to what they believed to be the spirit of the constitution, and the wishes of the membership, and so instructed that the paper be continued as a twice a month issue, the same as it had been previous to the July convention. Later, owing to calls for organizers from territories unorganized, the advisory committee sent organizers east, which was a necessary step, and was being taken in various circumstances, in connection with the Worker, the Union Finances and the B. C. Federationist, etc., the secretary submitted to the executive certain information in relation to these matters, and asked if the executive were in favor of the various questions being submitted to a referendum of the membership.

The executive, by vote of 9 to 1, authorized the issuing of this referendum, which resulted as follows:

Question 1—Yes, 438; no, 1946; question 2—Yes, 1836; no, 500; question 3—Yes, 1785; no, 616.

In the meantime the business meeting on November 9th, 1919, instructed that the Worker should come out weekly, independent of financial consequences. The secretary wrote the executive asking for their specific instructions on this matter, and by a unanimous vote, decided to stand by their previous decision, and to refuse to recognize the right of the business meeting to override their decisions.

The responsibility of having ordered the paper to be issued twice a month, instead of weekly, of the submission of the referendum, is entirely that of the executive committee.

It is recommended that part of the duties of the general secretary shall be to attend to the union page of the Federationist.

Although similar attempts in the past have not been successful, it is suggested that the convention should instruct its incoming executive to again approach the Employers Association to see if they are willing to negotiate the improved conditions, and so prevent, if possible, the unnecessary job action, which it would otherwise be necessary for the members to take.

In future troubles, the members are recommended to reply more upon action on the job, or when necessary, the intermittent strike, as this imposes less penalty upon the workers.

That the constitution be printed in French, Finnish, Russian and English.

Report of the Past Management Committee

1. We, the past management committee, on going over the work of the executive committee, find that under the circumstances, and owing to the incomplete form of the constitution in providing central authority, by forcing the executive committee to be either working in the woods, or out organizing in compliance with Article 10, Sec. 10, and that they during their term of service, were obliged to conduct their business by drawing cards in other workers' Labor organization, will be admitted without payment of entrance fee, providing he surrenders his card.

7. Ex-service men applying for membership, shall be admitted without payment of entrance fee upon production of their service papers.

8. Joining members paying entrance fee only, are not entitled to attend meetings, or to take any part in the business of the organization for a longer period than 30 days, from date of joining until they have also paid dues.

9. Members producing proof of sickness, or accident lasting over one month, are exempt from paying dues during the period of their disability.

10. Members owing more than three months dues are in "bad standing," and are not eligible to attend meetings, to take any part in the business of the organization; or to claim any of the privileges of membership until all back dues have been paid.

11. Any member objecting to another's membership, or opposing an applicant being received into the union, must state the objection in writing, so that it can

be properly investigated by either the central or district executive board. If they find that the charge is not well founded, he shall be subject to such a penalty as the central executive board may impose.

4. Whereas, it has been stated to this committee by Fellow Workers LaBell and Keane, in the presence of Fellow Worker Hatherly, that they were approached by Fellow Worker Hatherly with a request to join the I. W. W. Further statements by Fellow Worker McKinnon and Fellow Worker Hatherly to the effect that the I. W. W. was intending permeating the ranks of the L. W. I. U. O. B. U. with their literature, with the intention of swinging this union over to the I. W. W. We also wish to draw your attention to the case of ex-member Weinstein, who was sent out by the advisory committee to organize the Prince George district for the L. W. I. U. O. B. U., and who upon evidence and advice from Prince George district office of the I. W. W. was intended to propagate and working in the interests of Local I. W. W. Therefore, in the interests of this L. W. I. U. O. B. U., we hereby resolve that no member carrying a card of the I. W. W. be allowed to hold office or function in any official capacity in the L. W. I. U. O. B. U.

5. Various recommendations embodied in the report of the executive committee have been referred to the future policy committee for consideration.

Paragraph 1, as later drafted by the special committee:

Whereas, it has been stated to this committee by Fellow Workers LaBell and Keane, in the presence of Fellow Worker Hatherly, that they were approached by him with a request to join the I. W. W., and from statements made by F. W. Hatherly and McKinnon, before the committee, the committee came to the conclusion that a concerted move was being made by these two members, and others, to spread I. W. W. propaganda and literature, with the intention of swinging the L. W. I. U. O. B. U. over to the I. W. W. We also wish to draw your attention to the case of ex-member Weinstein, who was sent out by the advisory committee to organize the Prince George district for the L. W. I. U. O. B. U., and who upon evidence and advice from Prince George district office of the I. W. W. was intended to propagate and working in the interests of Local I. W. W. Therefore, in the interests of this L. W. I. U. O. B. U., we hereby resolve that no member carrying a card of the I. W. W. be allowed to hold office or function in any official capacity in the L. W. I. U. O. B. U.

Moved that the report be adopted.

Amendment: That the portion relating to Fellow Worker McKinnon be investigated by special committee formed for that purpose. Amendment carried.

Nominations for special committee were: Fellow Workers Lamont, McKnight, Fay, Higgins, Hastings and Grace.

Future Policy Committee Report By Fellow Worker McKnight:

Owing to the fact that the organization has extended its activities to the Eastern Provinces, also to the extensive growth, the future policy committee find the constitution, under which the L. W. I. U. O. B. U. was administered during the last six months to be inadequate for the future needs of the organization.

The future policy committee, therefore, recommends to this convention, that the present constitution be amended, insofar as affected by the following recommendations:

Article 1

1. This organization shall be known as the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union, of the One Big Union.

2. It shall have no affiliation or connection with the Industrial Workers of the World.

3. It shall be industrial in its scope, and any wage worker in the lumber industry or construction camps, shall be eligible for membership. The purpose of the organization shall be to advance and maintain the social and economic interests of its members.

4. None but actual wage workers shall be eligible for membership.

5. Entrance fee shall be one dollar. Monthly dues, one dollar.

6. Any applicant for membership carrying a paid-up or withdrawal card in any other workers' Labor organization, will be admitted without payment of entrance fee, providing he surrenders his card.

7. Ex-service men applying for membership, shall be admitted without payment of entrance fee upon production of their service papers.

8. Joining members paying entrance fee only, are not entitled to attend meetings, or to take any part in the business of the organization for a longer period than 30 days, from date of joining until they have also paid dues.

9. Members producing proof of sickness, or accident lasting over one month, are exempt from paying dues during the period of their disability.

10. Members owing more than three months dues are in "bad standing," and are not eligible to attend meetings, to take any part in the business of the organization; or to claim any of the privileges of membership until all back dues have been paid.

11. Any member objecting to another's membership, or opposing an applicant being received into the union, must state the objection in writing, so that it can

be properly investigated by either the central or district executive board. If they find that the charge is not well founded, he shall be subject to such a penalty as the central executive board may impose.

12. All members with paid-up dues are entitled to legal advice and assistance, which does not entail court action, or out of pocket expenses, beyond the retaining fee paid by the organization.

Article 2

13. A central headquarters shall be established, which shall be separate and apart from all districts.

14. A central executive board shall be elected, consisting of a secretary-treasurer and at least four other members.

15. The central executive board and general secretary-treasurer shall be elected for a period of six months. They shall be nominated by delegates attending conventions.

(a) The three nominees for secretary-treasurer receiving the largest number of votes at the convention shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership, and the member receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected; (b) The twelve nominees for central executive board receiving the largest number of votes at the convention shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership, and the four members receiving the largest number of votes

by referendum shall be declared elected.

Amended: The period to be one year.

16. No member who has carried a card in any other workers' Labor organization since July 1st, 1919, shall be eligible for nomination or election for general secretary-treasurer or member of the central executive board.

17. The duties of the general secretary-treasurer shall be to secure the equipment for the efficient carrying on of the business of the organization, and to check up district accounts and publish the same each month in the official publication and supervise the administrative affairs of the organization, except where specific provision for same is otherwise provided for. He shall attend to the insertion of news and views of members and items of general interest in the official publications. He shall keep a complete and accurate record of all financial transactions, giving and receiving a receipt in every instance, have such record always available when called for by the C. E. B., or anybody officially authorized to call for this information.

18. The books shall be checked up every month by a firm of chartered accountants, who shall every three months prepare a statement which shall be published in the official organ or publication.

19. The general secretary-treasurer shall be bonded in a responsible surety company for the sum

of \$5000. The bond shall be approved and paid for by the central executive board.

20. The wages of the general secretary-treasurer shall be \$45 per week.

Amended: To \$50.

21. The duties of the central executive board shall be to act as general organizers, also to provide for and supervise the extension of the organization into districts not yet organized, or that are not in a condition to maintain themselves financially.

22. To secure all necessities and supplies used by the organization, and supply them at cost to district offices. The appointment, payment and control of organizers and secretaries, in new territory, or in districts which are not financially self supporting, shall be in the hands of the C. E. B., who shall provide for and control its operations subject to the rights of the individual members and locals, as provided for in the constitution.

The C. E. B. shall have power to take charge of the affairs of any district or local which does not fulfill its obligations to the central organization, and take whatever action they deem necessary to safeguard the interests of the organization.

23. The central executive board to meet every three months or at such times as may be necessary.

24. The wages of the members of the central executive board, other than the secretary-treasurer, shall be \$5 per day and all legitimate expenses.

25. Should the office of general secretary-treasurer or any other member of the central executive board, become vacant through any cause whatever, the remaining members of the central executive board shall have power to appoint another member or members to fill the vacancy, until the next general convention.

26. Districts must have the sanction of at least one other district before it can initiate the recall of the general executive board or any member thereof.

27. Before the central executive board can institute a referendum vote or recall, it must be submitted to districts and have the sanction of two district executives.

28. On a referendum or general convention, a general strike be called or constitution changed. A majority vote in all cases, unless otherwise provided for in the constitution, shall decide all questions. No official or officials, unless so authorized by a majority of the members effected.

29. No general appeal for funds shall be sent out except upon the authority of the central executive board, but any district may issue an appeal for their own purposes, but must distinctly state in such appeal that it is issued by the district, and not by the general organization.

Article 3

30. This organization shall meet in convention in January and July of each year. The convention call to be issued by the central executive board not less than one month before the date of holding same.

31. Each convention shall fix the locality for the succeeding convention.

32. The central executive board shall have authority to call a special convention whenever they deem it vitally necessary to do so.

33. General conventions shall consist of central executive members and delegates from all members of the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union on the following basis of representation: One delegate for the first 200 members, and one delegate for each succeeding 200 members, or major fraction thereof.

34. Any district in arrears with its per capita tax for two months or more shall not be entitled to representation at general conventions, or have either voice or vote in the administration of the affairs of the union; except they have not sufficient members to be self-supporting, or have been engaged in such strikes or for causes satisfactory to the C. E. B. such as may render it impossible for them to pay their per capita tax.

35. All conventions of the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union shall pool transportation to mean railway and steamship fare only; same to be paid by the districts in the proportion to the number of delegates sent by them.

Article 4

36. All district offices shall pay a per capita tax of 50 cents per month per member to general headquarters.

37. This per capita tax shall be used for paying O. B. U. per capita tax, supplying members of the union with working class literature, extending organization, and for carrying on the general administration of the business of the union.

38. All district offices shall repay to general headquarters the initial expenses of organizing that district.

39. General headquarters shall supply all district offices with all official supplies at cost.

Article 5

40. All districts shall hold a convention every six months, at which a district secretary-treasurer, and district executive shall be elected.

41. No districts' official elected at a district convention, shall have any authority outside of the district that elected him.

42. District conventions shall have authority to pass bylaws affecting their own district, provided the said bylaws do not conflict with the constitution of the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union of the One Big Union.

43. All district offices must furnish the central executive board

of \$5000. The bond shall be approved and paid for by the central executive board.

20. The wages of the general secretary-treasurer shall be \$45 per week.

Amended: To \$50.

21. The duties of the central executive board shall be to act as general organizers, also to provide for and supervise the extension of the organization into districts not yet organized, or that are not in a condition to maintain themselves financially.

22. To secure all necessities and supplies used by the organization, and supply them at cost to district offices. The appointment, payment and control of organizers and secretaries, in new territory, or in districts which are not financially self supporting, shall be in the hands of the C. E. B., who shall provide for and control its operations subject to the rights of the individual members and locals, as provided for in the constitution.

The C. E. B. shall have power to take charge of the affairs of any district or local which does not fulfill its obligations to the central organization, and take whatever action they deem necessary to safeguard the interests of the organization.

23. The central executive board to meet every three months or at such times as may be necessary.

24. The wages of the members of the central executive board, other than the secretary-treasurer, shall be \$5 per day and all legitimate expenses.

25. Should the office of general secretary-treasurer or any other member of the central executive board, become vacant through any cause whatever, the remaining members of the central executive board shall have power to appoint another member or members to fill the vacancy, until the next general convention.

26. Districts must have the sanction of at least one other district before it can initiate the recall of the general executive board or any member thereof.

27. Before the central executive board can institute a referendum vote or recall, it must be submitted to districts and have the sanction of two district executives.

28. On a referendum or general convention, a general strike be called or constitution changed. A majority vote in all cases, unless otherwise provided for in the constitution, shall decide all questions. No official or officials, unless so authorized by a majority of the members effected.

29. No general appeal for funds shall be sent out except upon the authority of the central executive board, but any district may issue an appeal for their own purposes, but must distinctly state in such appeal that it is issued by the district, and not by the general organization.

Article 3

30. This organization shall meet in convention in January and July of each year. The convention call to be issued by the central executive board not less than one month before the date of holding same.

31. Each convention shall fix the locality for the succeeding convention.

32. The central executive board shall have authority to call a special convention whenever they deem it vitally necessary to do so.

33. General conventions shall consist of central executive members and delegates from all members of the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union on the following basis of representation: One delegate for the first 200 members, and one delegate for each succeeding 200 members, or major fraction thereof.

34. Any district in arrears with its per capita tax for two months or more shall not be entitled to representation at general conventions, or have either voice or vote in the administration of the affairs of the union; except they have not sufficient members to be self-supporting, or have been engaged in such strikes or for causes satisfactory to the C. E. B. such as may render it impossible for them to pay their per capita tax.

35. All conventions of the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union shall pool transportation to mean railway and steamship fare only; same to be paid by the districts in the proportion to the number of delegates sent by them.

Article 4

36. All district offices shall pay a per capita tax of 50 cents per month per member to general headquarters.

37. This per capita tax shall be used for paying O. B. U. per capita tax, supplying members of the union with working class literature, extending organization, and for carrying on the general administration of the business of the union.

38. All district offices shall repay to general headquarters the initial expenses of organizing that district.

39. General headquarters shall supply all district offices with all official supplies at cost.

Article 5

40. All districts shall hold a convention every six months, at which a district secretary-treasurer, and district executive shall be elected.

41. No districts' official elected at a district convention, shall have any authority outside of the district that elected him.

42. District conventions shall have authority to pass bylaws affecting their own district, provided the said bylaws do not conflict with the constitution of the Lumber and Camp Workers Industrial Union of the One Big Union.

43. All district offices must furnish the central executive board

Minutes of Business Meeting

Minutes of regular business meeting held on Sunday, January 11, at 2 p. m., in the Dominion Hall, Pender street, Vancouver, B. C. Fellow Workman Cowan in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The executive committee reported an amalgamation between the Engineers and Mill Workers Unit, C. I. as the dividing line north, and the Cascades east, and those camps in the locality of the dividing lines shall choose their own district. Carried.

Moved that we nominate and elect an executive committee and secretary-treasurer for the Coast District. Carried.

Moved that the executive committee consist of five members and the secretary-treasurer. Carried.

Nomination for secretary-treasurer: J. M. Clarke, the only nominee accepting, was declared elected.

Nominations for executive: J. Grace (16), M. George (13), H. Huland (10), W. A. Alexander (18), Watson (15), Thompson (14). The five receiving the highest votes were declared elected.

Moved that the wages of the secretary-treasurer be \$40 per week. Carried.

Moved that the meetings on 2nd and 4th Sundays of the month be for educational and propaganda purposes only, and that the district secretary attend and give such information as the meetings call for. The minutes of the meetings to continue to be inserted in The Federationist. Carried.

Moved that this district continue to have its books audited by chartered accountants. Carried.

Moved that all contract and piece work and bonus system shall cease immediately. Carried.

Moved that all men hire through the Union hall, and that an experienced logger supervise the employment branch, with the right of selection. Carried.

Motion to adopt report was carried.

On motion, Secretary Midgley of the O. B. U. was given the floor, and gave an outline of the activities of the movement since it had come into existence.

Motion to adjourn adopted at 4 p. m.

Coast District Convention Present, O'Donnell, Watson

with a financial statement, twice a month, upon the official forms provided for that purpose by general headquarters.

44. All district offices must obtain their official supplies from general headquarters.

45. No district office shall publish or cause to be published, circulate or have in their possession, any literature or printed matter of any description, without the sanction of the general executive board.

46. District secretary-treasurers shall be bonded for the sum of not less than \$1000.

47. Upon their own initiative, or upon the complaint of the members, the district executive board shall investigate into the activities of any district office who may be suspected of exceeding his authority, or falling to fulfill his duties. If, upon investigation, they deem the charge of sufficient importance they shall immediately suspend the official, and submit the matter of recall to a referendum vote of the entire membership of the district.

48. All new district offices shall be opened up and supervised by the central executive board until such time as they are sufficiently organized to conduct their own business.

49. That the advisory committee be discontinued.

50. That districts make their own regulations concerning the holding of business meetings in their district.

51. That leaflets be printed in various languages.

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY, January 16, 1920

THERE has never been so much hypocritical matter in the press as appears in these days. Pleas for unity, pleas for "sanity" of the capitalistic kind, and pleas for everything but that which will benefit the common people, have appeared in the editorial columns of the daily press from one end of the country to the other. The ever-increasing volume of the voice of an enlightened working class has been the signal for a flood of verbosity that is both platitudinous and hypocritical, in every newspaper in the country. The so-called liberties of the Canadian people have been flaunted by every hack writer in the country, and pharisee like, they have asked the people to be thankful that we are not as other nations. A little examination of one of the examples of this type of humbug, which appeared in the Montreal Daily Star of December 27, will not be amiss in this time of cant and hypocrisy. The Star, referring to the New Year, says: "Canada will enter the New Year with gratitude for all that has been accomplished in the half century of Confederation, and with high confidence in the future."

After making a plea for unity, and the casting aside of prejudices, and a reference to the many people who have come to this country with a disposition to impose their inherited grievances upon us, the Star goes on as follows: "It is sheer nonsense to preach Bolshevism in Canada because a corrupt autocracy produced Bolshevism in Russia. The causes which bred Socialism in Germany or Austria have not operated in Canada. In this country the workers have had complete political freedom and an equal franchise. We have free schools, a free press, an honest judiciary and responsible government. A good deal of the outcry over 'class government' is sheer nonsense. Nor is it true that employers generally have been inconsiderate or Capital heartless and arrogant. No doubt there are greedy employers and predatory capitalists, but there are also shiftless workers and irresponsible demagogues."

The naive admission that autocracy produced Bolshevism in Russia is one that should be called to the attention of the Dominion Government, as it has developed an alarming tendency towards the autocratic methods once prevalent in the land of the Soviet government under the regime of the late Czar. It is particularly interesting to learn that the causes which bred Socialism in Germany or Austria do not exist here in this Canada of "ours," and to know that the workers have had political freedom and been blessed with a "free" press, an honest judiciary and a responsible government. We have been under the impression that the present government was not responsible for its actions, and that the financial interests were the dominating influence, not only of the government, but of the prostitute press.

If the press is free, we would like to know how it is that it does not publish the truth as to Soviet Russia, nay, how it is that the facts as to many happenings in this country are not truthfully recorded. No sane individual wishes to see in this, or any other land, violent upheavals or bloodshed. No sane person would wish to see Canada or any other country go through the same experience as has Russia, but as we have so many times pointed out, like begets like, and only under similar conditions can similar events take place. The extension of the repressive measures adopted by the Canadian Government, with the suppression of free speech, the limitation of the political freedom of the people, the crushing of labor organizations and their activities by judicial findings, and the arrest of labor's spokesmen, will not, however, tend to make the people of this country passive. The people who have come to this country, with their inherited grievances, are mostly men who have come from the old lands, and particularly from Great Britain. They are not the type to be suppressed with force, and, as they have shown throughout the history of the British people, have ever been ready to sacrifice all in their struggle for a fuller and greater freedom.

It is sheer idiocy to think that the people of this country can shut themselves off from the rest of the world. It is nonsense to say that the conditions that make men see the futility of the present system do not prevail in this land. It is true that many came to Canada thinking that they would get away from industrial slavery of the old lands, but in most cases their dreams are shattered, and only in very isolated cases will it be found that men of the working class have risen above that class, even in this country—which has been pictured to the prospective immigrant as a land flowing with milk and honey—and their inherited grievances have become grievances that are not those of other

lands, but real ones caused by the same conditions which the wage slave the world over has to face.

Many of the active workers in the labor movement of this country were never in any labor organization in the land from which they came. They have learned all they know about capitalism and the exploitation of the workers that takes place under the present system, right here in this country. Only under a capitalistic environment could they see the Socialist philosophy. They could not become Socialists except the exploitation of labor was carried on, and it surely is carried on in this country, just as it is in Germany, Austria, Great Britain and the United States. Like begets like. Capitalism in any land will produce Socialists. As the capitalistic method of production has spread to Japan and China, so has Socialism, and as the system develops in those countries, so will the Socialist movement. Anarchy is always the outcome of the government of a people by force. It is the result of repressive measures, but the Socialist, with a knowledge of the present system, and the function of government, is not an advocate of force, but is the advocate of change. Change, he would bring about by the most peaceful methods possible; he knows, however, that the change in society will and must take place. How, he cannot say; time and conditions will alone determine how those changes will be made, and he has no fool notions about Canada being any wit different to other capitalistic countries, except it be in the degree of the intensiveness of the exploitation of the workers. May we point out to our piffle writers, that Canada is just as much entangled in the present system as is Germany, and can no more stand aside from the inevitable results of capitalism than can any other country. As the proletariat of the world advances so will the Canadian workers come within reach of the goal of the working class, which is industrial freedom and democracy based on a system of production for use instead of profit, and in that day will there be unity and not until.

LAST WEEK we had something to say as to the ruling class and constitutional methods when that class should be faced with extinction. Reference was also made of the result of the Spen Valley election, and the stir that it had made in the minds of ruling class politicians. It is quite evident, judging from press reports, that the consternation in ruling class ranks is greater than anticipated, and that there is to be a new alignment in the political parties in the old land. Great Britain, however, is not the only land that is suffering from a political scare. It is true that Canada has not yet reached that stage where Socialists or radical men have been elected to Parliament, but the Farmers have captured Ontario, and have made gains in other places. This has caused considerable fluttering in the political circles of this country. Every politician is giving his views, both in and out of season, as to the danger of group government. What the state of mind of the ruling class will be, when labor or, better still, Socialists of the left wing are elected, passes comprehension. And if ever the Farmers of this country line up with the industrial workers on a socialistic ticket, our old-time ruling-class politicians' plight will be pitiable. They will drop dead with sheer fright, for they will be able to see the day when they will be compelled to work or have starvation facing them, and they would rather do anything than that. Work is all right for working people, but very degrading for our rulers.

The United States is another country that has elected some men to the legislative halls that do not belong to the ruling class political school. Determined, however, to keep that great country safe for democracy, the democracy of the Gays and the Rockefeller's, the elected representatives of the people are refused a seat in the legislative halls by the old-time politicians for fear they will pervert that great and free country. Not being well versed on constitutionalism, because the ruling class has the final word in determining just what is constitutional, we do not know whether the refusal of a seat to Victor Berger, twice-elected member of the fifth district of Wisconsin, for the House of Representatives, and five members of the New York State legislative assembly, is constitutional or not. Freedom is always defined by a ruling class, so it is possible that the land to the south of us has departed from the old constitutional methods, and is securing freedom—freedom from working-class interference—by methods which Abraham Lincoln never dreamed of.

Stripped of all camouflage, to rule is to subject. To rule is to hold a ruld class in subjection. That is all it ever meant, and ever will, and from the day the first slave was shackled, the only reason for one class to rule another was so that the ruling class could exploit the class that was ruled. And the ruling class of the United States is performing its function to perfection. It is the last word in the art of subjecting a people to the rule of the minority in the community. Major-General Leonard Wood recently stated that "America would never stand for autocracy." More recently he has said, "My motto for the Reds is 'Shoot or Ship.' I believe that we should place them all on ships of stone, with sails of lead, and that their first stopping place should be hell." Now that is a nice statement for a man who stands for democracy, and who is likely, if press reports be true, to be in the running for the presidency of the great Republic to the south of us. Mr. Hays would stand the I. W. W. members up

against a wall and shoot them. Now it is a peculiar thing that the Democratic Party, which is in power, is doing what it can to deport all Reds. General Woods and Mr. Hays, who are Republicans, are vying with the democrats in their denunciations of those that are opposed to the present system, and so the Red hunt in the States takes a political aspect. Strange as it may appear, the real criminals of the States are allowed more freedom than in any other country in the world. There are more murders, lynchings and other democratic methods to impress the people of the U. S. A. of the greatness of 100 per cent. Americanism than any other country in the world would stand for. These criminals, however, are not molested, or only in a perfunctory way. But the crime of the Reds is the greatest crime in the eyes of a ruling class than can be committed. Their crime is the crime of undermining the rule of king capital.

With these examples of ruling class constitutional methods in the "greatest democracy" in the world before us, can it be wondered if the working class views with doubt the utterances of the ruling class as to the adoption of constitutional methods for bringing about a change in the system of society. Is there any wonder that with Gene Debs in gaol in the U. S. A., and R. B. Russell in Canada, that the workers of the two countries discount all the phrasemongering as to unity of purpose within the nation, and the coming together of capital and labor. Can the workers be blamed for thinking the extension of American ruling-class methods to this country are an evil portent, and that they may not be able to bring about the changes in society that are long overdue, by constitutional means. Can they be blamed if they come to the opinion that the ruling class will oppose constitutional changes by unconstitutional methods? It is high time the people of this country had their eyes opened as to what is being done in the way of government. Arthur Henderson, while a member of the British Cabinet, found that he did not know just what the real powers of the British Empire were doing. The people of this country do not know what the government of this country is doing, and the members of the House of Commons either do not know, or they are in with the ring that is running this land on lines that would never be tolerated by the people of the old land. While the censorship is supposed to have been removed, there is a strong suspicion that in reality it exists. Criticism of the government, striking in sympathy with other workers, and the spreading of Socialist propaganda, are crimes in this country, if the Winnipeg trial of Russell is the standard of the law. What share world politics have had in recent events—and particularly American—in Canada, we are not in a position to say. But we are sure that British law and British politics have been outweighed by some influence that controls the government of this country. We are also sure that the function of a ruling class is to rule, and those that oppose that rule will be dealt with according to ruling class laws, and definitions of constitutionalism, and liberty of the "subject." In the meantime it is a pleasure to watch the constitutionalists play with words, and act in direct contradiction to their utterances. They are, however, giving an example to the people that will not be forgotten in the future. The greatest teacher is experience, and the experience the working class of the world is gaining now will not be lost in the days to come. But the workers are the greatest living example of conformity with constitutional methods. They not only conform to constitutional methods of rule, but even allow their rulers to say what is constitutional, and what is not. They are indeed a subject class, but they do not know it. Some day, however, they will. The effect of ruling class constitutionalism will then be seen.

After fifteen months of suspension, the Western Clarion is to again appear. Banned by the censor, what for no one ever knew, its reappearance in the list of working-class publications will be welcomed by all old readers, and many new ones, who never heard of it until it was suppressed. The Clarion fills a niche that the Federationist has never attempted to do. As a medium for the exposition of scientific Socialism, the Clarion in the old days held the premier position in this country. Under the guidance of Ewan McLeod, who has been appointed editor, there is every reason to believe that it will, on its reappearance, at least reach its former high standard, and we hope expect, if that is possible. For a student who is seeking the truth, and an understanding of scientific Socialism, the Clarion will be invaluable.

Mayor Gale's re-election was not due to his popularity, but due to the unpopularity of his opponent, Ex-Alderman Kirk was defeated by reason of his attitude towards his employees, and which caused the laundry workers' strike in 1918. At that time we said that if Alderman Kirk wished to know what the people thought, he would find out if he ever ran for public office in the city. Any other level-headed business man in the city, with any experience in public affairs, would have defeated Mayor Gale. But even business men would not support a man for mayor who displayed the attitude taken by ex-Alderman Kirk. They realized that prejudice is not a very good qualification, and especially of the type displayed by Mayor Gale's opponent. Members of the employing class, who aspire to public office, should note the fate of Alderman Kirk. It denotes the fact that the workers are remembering things much longer than they have done in the past. It might also be pointed out to members of the working class who truckle to the employing class, that their deeds will also be remembered in the days to come.

Gang politicians of Michigan admit that \$178,000 was spent to elect Newberry to the United States Senate. The grand jury which indicted 134 of these men, including Senator Newberry, charge that \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 was spent. These men have been let out on \$1000 bail each. At the same time the leaders of the coal miners union were arrested, although they had called off the coal miners' strike in obedience to Judge Anderson's injunction. Their offense had been that the miners had refused to obey them. For this alleged offense their bail has been fixed at \$10,000, or 10 times as much as the bail fixed to hold politicians who tried to corrupt the ballot, destroy the franchise of the people, and overthrow popular government.

VICTORIA O. B. U. IN SOCIETY COLUMN

Makes Social Function One of Successes of the Season

Dead Organization Social Function Best Ever in Capital

If there be anything in the old proverb that "Nothing succeeds like success," then the future of the social end of the O. B. U. is assured, as far as Victoria Unit is concerned, after their January concert, dance, whist drive, supper—It indeed they do not suffer from an excess of respectability as a result of their entry into the "society column."

Too had the Fed. is published too early for our report; but as a matter of fact the local dailies woke up and interviewed and phoned for particulars. They were, of course, courteously answered by the blushing committee, who took occasion to point out that it is wise sometimes to know something about a movement that never has been dead before writing it off as "defunct."

But apologizing for a corpse that won't behave as such is becoming rather stale—let's to our social.

It was all a labor of love. With scarcely an exception, every contributor to the preparation and perpetration of the social, was a member of the One Big Union or connected with families that were; and thus it was that envious experts were compelled to admit it as the "best ever"—and that the committee is encouraged by a balance of 450 or so on the right side.

After a compact and enjoyable little volunteer programme of songs, recitations, violin and piano solos had been gone through, willing hands cleared the floor, and the M. C. succeeded the chairman. Everybody was automatically introduced to everybody else, and partnerships were in order for the next dance—and the next! (In passing, it should be noted that encores of the concert numbers were demanded by the audience, but were politely though firmly denied by a hard-hearted chairman, inflexibly bent on retrieving the radical name from the deserved reproach of being constitutionally unable to work—or play—to a time-table.)

An especially large room was devoted to refreshments and cards, and the former lavish provision was so hugely appreciated that the overworked ladies' committee was cheered by results, and it is to be hoped feels amply rewarded for its labors.

All kinds of card games were going early among the non-dancers, semi-dancers, or conscientious objectors; but after supper the regular whist drive was commenced and carried through to the bitter and—lady's prize, gent's prize, booby prize and all.

Meanwhile the ballroom filled to the perfect team-work of the amateur orchestra, and over one hundred couples at times enjoyed the floor, the music, and themselves; and even then there were "wall flowers"—both roses and thorns—on the comfy lounges around the sides—but that wasn't the M. C.'s fault!

Among those present were: (Deleted by censor). It was quite a long way into tomorrow morning before the revels showed any signs of slowing down—and if everybody had been "out of work" perhaps they wouldn't have quit then!

The "whizzer" of the evening was—"Say! when is the next one coming off?"

The answer is: "First Monday in February if possible; watch for further details."

And the education committee wishes to thank very heartily everybody concerned for the splendid success of this one.

Meanwhile business is carried on as usual as the new stand, the Crystal Theatre, O. B. U. Unit every Friday evening; Open Forum Sunday, when suitable speakers are available; and a free-for-all reading room with a baby library, on Government Street, open all the time.

AMERICAN OIL TRUST IS HIT

Profiteering in Australia in Oil Receives Rude Check

During the war, the American Oil Trust, by securing advances in the selling price of oils, secured a great profit in Australia. During November they tried to notch the price of oil up to \$4 per case of 8 gallons, and so glaring was the evidence that came out that they failed.

It was elucidated during the course of evidence that the Vacuum Oil Company—the name it goes by in Australia—was a branch of the Vacuum Oil Company of New York or Rochester. The capital in the Australian company was \$1,000,000 in 450 shares. All shares except one were held by the company in America—the one in Australia being in the name of the Australian manager. It also leaked out that the real capital of the company was only \$4,000,000, and that the rest was capital on paper only, but that out of this capital of \$4,000,000 no less than nearly \$12,000,000 had been made in profits during the five years.

It was also discovered, mainly on reliable evidence, that the company was able to increase the selling price of kerosene from \$1.99 to \$2.78, and the selling price of petrol from \$3.30 to \$4.72 per case of 8 gallons between February, 1915, and July 1918.

The courts in refusing the application to further increase the price of this company's oils, delivered a stinging rebuke on the misrepresentation adopted by the company to conceal its profits in order to get higher rates, and produced American trading lists to show that the company was selling the same oils in America at prices a couple of hundred per cent. below what they were asking in Australia.

Washington.—That the world is practically bankrupt, is the interpretation put by economists upon the move of Secretary of the Treasury Carter H. Glass in urging that the short-time credits be extended to the allied countries to long-term notes.

Week-End Specials To Celebrate New Stores Opening

- Friday and Saturday
- Standard Household Remedies
- 1.00 Nuxated Iron 37
 - 50 Fruitives 32
 - 25 Tis 14
 - 50 Gln Pills 31
 - 25 Tablets 16
 - 50 Thermogens 33
 - 1.00 Reid's Syrup of Hypo- 37
 - 25 Mecca Ointment 15
 - 50 Reid's Kidney Pills 39
 - 1.50 Nujol 1.09
 - 25 Rura's Tablets 16
 - 85 Jad Salt 63
 - 50 Reid's Syrup of Figs 39
 - 25 Bessham's 16
 - 50 Reid's Embrocation 38
 - 25 Carter's Pills 15
 - 1.00 Reid's Iron and Nux Vomica 37
 - 25 Mecholatum 16
 - 50 Peps 33
 - 1.00 Reid's Liver Tonic 35
 - 25 Nature's Balm 16
 - 50 Easton's Syrup 33
 - 50 Pariah's Chemical Food 39
 - 50 Syrup of White Pine and Tar 35
 - 25 Bess's Pills 16
 - 25 Glycerine 17
 - 25 Aspirin Tablets, 1 doz. 10c; 25
 - 10 Packages, Epsom Salt, Boracic Acid, Camphorated Chalk, Sulphur, Borax 50

- Soaps
- 85 Caticura Soap 23
 - 15 Sava's Soap 05
 - 40 Witch Hazel Soap 05
 - 15 Mother's Favorite Soap 08
 - 20 Empire Bath Soap 10
 - 10 Lavender Bath Soap 05

- Toilet Preparations
- 50 Orchard White 33
 - 85 Calax Tooth Powder 21
 - 1.00 Dorina Face Powder 63
 - 85 Creme Elysia 28
 - 50 Reid's Dry Shampoo 25
 - 50 Pompeian Massage Cream 15
 - 25 Menens' Talcum 15
 - 50 Face Ointment 25
 - 50 Sempre Glowin' 43
 - 50 Palm Olive Cold Cream 37
 - 1.00 Reid's Hair Tonic 35
 - 50 Bay Rum 37
 - 50 Hind's Honey and Almond Cream 43
 - 50 Reid's Brilliance 35

Rubber Goods

- 1.75 Hot Water Bottle 97
- 1.50 Wellbll Hot Water Bottle 87
- 1.50 Victor Atomiser 89
- 50 Household Gloves 37
- 3.50 Female Springs 1.29
- 85 Infant Springs 23
- 35 Ear Springs 23

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- THE ORIGINAL OUT RATE DRUGGISTS OF VANCOUVER
- Seven Stores—
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 - 505 Hastings W. Soy. 3521
 - 168 Hastings E. Soy. 2023
 - 782 Granville St. Soy. 7013
 - 1700 Commercial Drive High. 339
 - Granville and Broadway Bay. 3214
 - Broadway, and Main Fair. 4082

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PANTAGES

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EVERY INCH A WATCH!

This fine model, with 15-jewel movement, screw back case, Breguet hair-spring and compensating balance, is fit for any man to carry. It is a thin, handsome watch, with gold-filled case, and bears our fullest guarantee **\$25**

If you reside out of town, let us send you particulars of any watch you would like. Personal service even through the mails.

Geo. E. Torrey Managing Dir. *Birks* Granville and Georgia Sts.

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Contains No Alum

Our large and increasing sale of this product has been built up to a great extent to the recommendation of its users—a better advertisement than we can write.

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GRANVILLE STREET Corner of Robson Street Over Owl Drug Store Phone Seymour 5338

QUESTIONS TO THE CALLER

When you answer the telephone, you are courteous in your answer. If you are answering a business telephone, however, it would be more courteous if instead of saying "Hello," you announced the name of the firm or department. One greets another on the street with "Hello," but then one sees the other and there is no need to announce the person speaking. On the telephone it is different. You anticipate what a person wants to know when you reply to a call. "This is Hoe & Company, Mr. Blank speaking."

B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1855

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TRYING TO CHEAT WORKERS OF PAY

New South Wales Government Acts in Interest of Ruling Class

Some time ago, the anti-labor government of New South Wales offered a cure-all for industrial unrest, to create a board of trade to fix a "living wage" for the workers every year—this "living wage" to be the minimum wage paid for adult labor.

In due course the board of trade was constituted and fixed the living wage for a worker, his wife, and two of a family at 15 per week. Though the cost of living in Australia is considerably lower than in America, this "living wage" figure was absurdly low. Even when it was fixed, the majority of the workers were getting much more than this wage per week.

It should be said that right from the start the idea of fixing a "living wage" has been resented by Australian workers. They claim that no court has the right to say what they shall eat and drink and how much it shall cost. They claim, too, that once they allow the precedent to be established that the court fixes such a wage, increasing as the cost of living increases, so to be logical, they must agree to its being reduced as the cost of living falls. They also object, too, to the court fixing a family of two children and making no provision for larger families. Be that as it may, the "living wage" was announced, and became the standard from which all arbitration awards were fixed—afternoon being paid for each "skil" up to 70 per cent. above the bare "living wage" figure.

Possibly because it was so absurdly low, the bosses and the anti-labor government hailed the new scheme of a "living wage" as the very best antidote for all industrial trouble. Now under the constitution of this Board of Trade, it has to meet every year and fix this living wage. It recently met to fix the living wage for the current year, September to September, its year runs—and fixed it at \$4.08 above the figure for last year, making it \$19.08 for the current year. This increase staggered the bosses, and they commenced to roar in a mighty loud voice. And despite the fact that the anti-labor government had created the Board of Trade itself, it commenced to look around to find means to defeat the board's judgment.

It set up the argument that the "living wage" of \$19.08 was for a family of four—therefore a single man should get very much less than a married man with a family. It decided that it would have the Board of Trade fix a "basic" wage for adult labor somewhere around \$15 per week, and then pay sustenance for children on a basis of about \$2 for each child up to two, but no sustenance for any above that. So as to make it look as plausible as possible, it said that all employers of labor would have to pay into a fund for every worker they employed, roughly about \$2 per week for each worker. It claimed that out of this fund it would be able to pay the mothers the sustenance allowance, leaving the employers to pay the bare "basic" wage to employees.

At first sight it looked a mighty good proposition to the bosses. But the workers of New South Wales were too thick in the heads as to quickly recognize that they were being robbed somewhere. They took quick and swift action, and before the government could force its "children's maintenance bill" through Parliament, no less than 70 trades unions had forced their employers to pay the higher wage of \$19.08 without discrimination.

The position at the time of writing is this. The government is trying to force its measure through Parliament in the interests of the bosses, but the latter folk are demanding that the government shall not do so. The reason is plain. The workers have made it plain that they will not stand for the wages being reduced to the "basic" wage—if the employers attempt to do so, there will be the biggest strike the country has ever seen.

The bosses know that they can't force the men back on to lower wages now, while the workers have also discovered that if the "Children's Maintenance Bill" passes Parliament, they can also demand the sustenance allowance over and above what they have already got. The bosses are caught in a cleft-stick as it were and don't know where the devil to get off.

How the matter will work out remains to be seen. Certain it is that the men will not give way—the employers admit that they have no chance of pushing the men back to the lower wage. They are imploring the government to drop the bill, but the government has to save its face in the matter somehow. It has declared that a sustenance allowance is necessary, and can't very well go back on that statement. Between the two it seems that the workers of New South Wales have scored better than they anticipated.

Eighty members of the Los Angeles exchange of the Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors' Association adopted resolutions in favor of making war upon the radicals among their employees.

The Social-Democrats were successful in all camps in the recent municipal elections in Moravia, Bohemia and Silesia. There were no elections in the purely German cities. Of the 2,788,280 votes cast in the elections, 87.34 per cent. fell to the Czechs, 32.18 per cent. to the Germans, and less than 1 per cent. to the Jews.

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Counter-Revolution

The Danger in Hungary—Democracy of All Europe Threatened

(By JULIUS BRAUNTHAL, Vienna, in the Labor Leader.)

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian Counter-revolution, Admiral Horthy, took possession of Budapest in mid-November, and called on the people of Hungary to acknowledge the holy crown of St. Stephen and the Double-Cross. The entrance of Horthy into Budapest marked the triumph of the Hungarian Counter-revolution; the champions of the Revolution have been put to death or imprisoned; the organization of the working classes has been broken up; the country has been put under martial law, and a bloodthirsty soldiery holds unrestricted sway under the symbol of the cross and crown.

A monarchy has already been decided upon as the future form of the State, and there only remains the question as to who is to wear the crown. Hungary will be in future the domain of a feudal regiment headed by a king, whose power will be absolute, as long as he follows the dictates of this regiment.

Yet the King's selection is full of difficulties and perils. The miserable little throne which the Hungarian aristocracy has to offer is not likely to entice a descendant of any reigning house of Europe. To proclaim one of the Hapsburgs as king would be a most dangerous threat to the liberty and peace of Central Europe, and might give rise to serious and disastrous disturbances.

The historic borders of Hungary were destroyed by the revolution of October, 1918. The Jugo-Slavs, hitherto ruled by the Hungarian Oligarchy, have united themselves in the Jugo-Slavonic empire; the Rumanians of Transylvania were incorporated into the Great Rumanian realm; the Slovaks of Hungary fell a prey to the Czechoslovakian Republic, and the German population of West Hungary was given by the Peace Treaty to the Republic of Austria.

The new Hapsburgian Kingdom will, of course, attempt to reunite these peoples within the old historical boundaries, and will thereby sow the seeds of new wars in Central Europe.

The night and splendor of the Hapsburgs rested on the compulsory WHY AUSTRALIA TOOK POSSESSION

Secret About German-Owned Pacific Possessions Comes to Light

Most well-believing people are under the idea that the highest motives actuated the Australian anti-Labor government to seize the German-owned Pacific possessions in the early days of the war. True it was that there were many who had a shrewd suspicion that there was something more than "patriotism" in the business, but during the war it was not possible to air one's views with the same freedom as formerly.

But now it appears that, having gained possession of the rich islands of the Pacific—at least having got a mandate to administer them, which perhaps is the same thing only put in a better sounding manner—the political folk in Australia who stand for vested interests, have no objection to letting the workers of that country know exactly what did actuate them in seizing the former German possessions.

So it was that in the Australian parliament on September 24 last, a member of the anti-Labor government—who was minister of the Navy at the outbreak of the war—made the following sensational announcement:

"It was in Sydney when the war broke out, and immediately afterwards. People of all kinds came to me, and amongst the first to interview me were two gentlemen who understood the islands well, and who explained to me the enormous prospective value of Nauru Island. As a result, I immediately telephoned to the government, and asked that the Australian flag be hoisted at once at Nauru, because it was essential that we should make our claim early. The government acted with promptitude, and a ship was immediately sent, with the result that the Australian flag was hoisted there."

It should be mentioned that the island of Nauru is easily the richest of the many held by the Germans in the Pacific. It lies just beneath the equator in the Marshall and Caroline group, and because of its extraordinarily rich deposits of phosphate rock, is reputed to be worth no less than \$2,000,000,000. Probably the other German islands in the Pacific, though not so rich as Nauru, were annexed for the same reason—because of the same prospective value.

It should be stated here that, notwithstanding all that has been said about self-determination, and all the other high-sounding phrases of the war period, the natives of the island who were the real possessors—and from whom the Germans confiscated the island in the first place—were never consulted at all in the matter. In other words, it was not to free the natives of Nauru that the Australian government took possession of that island, but rather that the rich phosphate deposits there might fall into the hands of the Australian capitalists.

Somewhat or other the natives of that Pacific island do not understand our civilized methods of instituting "democracy" with the result that at the time of writing, the native chiefs are instituting proceedings in our courts, aiming at the compelling of the Australian government to recognize their rights and pay them compensation. Whether they will succeed is, of course, an entirely different matter. Past precedent does not hold out much hope for them.

WOULD SMASH MINERS' UNION

Industrial Captains Spoiling for Fight in New Zealand

(By W. Francis Ahern)

Signs are not wanting that the big interests of capitalism in New Zealand, aided by a time-serving government, are out to smash the Coal Miners Federation in that country. How far they can succeed depends, of course, on the strength of the unions to withstand them.

Signs are not wanting that the industrial bosses of New Zealand are spoiling for a big industrial upheaval. They want it before the forthcoming elections, if possible, in order to defeat the rising tide of Labor. But failing to beat Labor at the ballot box, they still hope to beat the workers by smashing their unions. How far they will go to defeat the miners is shown by the price and freights of foreign coal imported into New Zealand. A large shipment of American coal recently landed, cost \$27.50 per ton wholesale, and \$36.25 retail. The coal is inferior to New Zealand coal, yet it was landed at a first cost of nearly \$15 per ton dearer than it would cost to produce in New Zealand. That might be good business for the American coal barons, but the coal was used by the New Zealand government, so the extra cost comes out of the pockets of the workers. And this, too, while there is plenty of labor in New Zealand to produce all the coal necessary for local requirements.

Bad Conditions at Mines. The only reason why New Zealand cannot just now get enough coal for local use is because of the bad conditions existing at the mines. Hundreds of men have left the country and are still leaving the mines because of bad conditions and low wages. These owners refuse to grant, and perhaps, it is part of the policy to defeat the miners that they do not, having in mind that once the miners are defeated, the way for the cheap labor coolie is easy.

This, of course, is not a new business. It was tried in Western Canada some years ago, I believe, also in the United States, though while that class of labor suited the profiteer, it was not in the best interests of anybody else save the profiteer himself.

Government Won't Act. The miners have tried to get their grievances rectified, and have approached the New Zealand government to do so, but the only answer from the government is to refer them to the Arbitration Court, knowing full well that the men have no faith in that institution, and will have nothing to do with it. Meanwhile the Australian mainland miners have refused to mine coal for New Zealand, while the longshoremen in New Zealand have now refused to discharge foreign coal, whether from Australia or America. If they can maintain this attitude all might be well, and it may be that the New Zealand government will be forced to compel the coal barons of that country to give the New Zealand miners decent wages and conditions and so bring about a resumption at all the mines in that country.

Plenty of Coal. There is plenty of coal waiting to be mined in New Zealand. It can be mined cheaper, and, of course, sold cheaper than foreign coal. If all the demands of the men were granted it would not mean more than 10 cents per ton in the increased price of coal. Yet rather than pay this, the government will allow the big interests of New Zealand to import coal at around \$15 per ton dearer than it is in New Zealand. If the full demands of the New Zealand miners were granted, New Zealand coal could be sold 50 per cent.

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cheaper than American coal in that country, and 25 per cent. cheaper than imported Australian coal. But until the men in New Zealand are paid decent wages and given decent conditions of work, they will refuse to mine the coal, and the government of that country must take the consequences.

MINERS' STRIKE LOOMS UP IN FRANCE
Pensions for Widows of Miners Demanded by Big Conference

Paris—Every mine in France will be closed by a strike on February 16, unless the operators agree to the demands of the miners.

This decision was made at the convention here, when under the leadership of Secretary Barthelemy of the Federation of Underground Workers, the delegates adopted resolutions demanding adequate pensions and proportional retirement. The minimum demand is for a pension of 1,500 francs and 750 francs for the widows of miners.

The question was put squarely up to the chamber of deputies and the other governmental powers, with notice that accession to the miners' demands must materialize before February 16.

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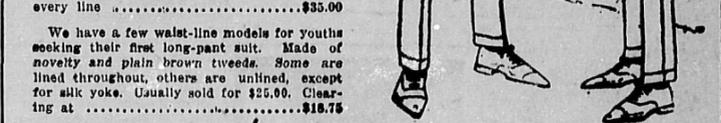
A great suit for service is this medium grey home-spun, built in 3-button sack style and very smart. A suit that is an excellent example of real value-giving at a low figure. Price \$35.

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The Hope in Russia

Many will remember a big meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, when Maxim Litvinoff defended the Bolshevik cause and explained the Soviet system. I suppose it was eighteen months ago or more, but it would not be hard to date it, for towards the close of the meeting the assembly was perturbed by a violent air raid which swept over that part of London and dropped bombs as though indifferent whether it destroyed the House of Commons, the Abbey or ourselves. That meeting showed us Litvinoff as a man of decisive personality, such as wars and revolutions suddenly bring into the light. Heavily built, of strong vitality, with the large head, massive face, and wide mouth of the orator, but clear and definite in his words and order of thought; singularly free from rhetoric and somehow saved from the spongy and formless marsh of ideas in which so many notable Russians lose their way or themselves. He spoke with a sharp simplicity of conviction; harshly rather than with persuasive grace; and many of the audience, accustomed to the slyness of compromise and the amenity of the halfway house, were indignant at his indifference to compromise and his explosion of halfway houses as with bombs. Since that time, when Litvinoff represented the Central Russian government as plenipotentiary in London, he has become one of the leading members of that government itself. He might be called its foreign minister in relation to the west of Europe, and, though inclining to the "Moderates" as distinguished from the Extremist Reds, he is certainly one of the guiding spirits in the Bolshevik system.

Make Peace Possible
So it is important to discover what his objects and methods are, if we would find out what the Soviet government really means. Last week in Copenhagen he explained some of the main points to me in long and frank conversations. I consider his statements as a whole make the hope of peace more possible than it has seemed to the politicians, financiers and professional people who, from one motive or another, content themselves with adding up atrocities and rejecting Bolshevism's "murderous hand." On the plea—in some cases the sincere plea—of the "murderous hand" our forefathers made war upon the French revolution, with very dubious results for the peace and freedom of Europe. And if it comes to adding up atrocities, who shall ever estimate the hideous cruelties, the unrecorded slaughters, which, as I have myself seen in the last 25 years, invariably accompany every internal or national outbreak in the Near and Middle East? Before the war, when a single murder in our home of ancient peace would occupy the attention of the whole population, we could hardly imagine such horrors as formed a natural and recognized part in Balkan wars, for instance, or in the suppression of rebellions against the Czar. Our government and financiers then allowed the Balkans to stew in their blood, and heartily grasped the Czar's "murderous hand." I do not know whether the war and the blood-stained chaos of the present year have taught the British people how thin is the crust that skins over the cruelty of nearly all mankind. But certainly the lessons have been numerous and striking.

Internal Affairs
With regard to internal affairs, Litvinoff did not tell me much that would be new to such personal observers as Professor Goods and Mr. Arthur Ransome. What he dwelt upon with the greatest emphasis was the enthusiasm of the Russian people for the Revolution, and for the present government as the Revolution's surest defence. He described how, in moments of crisis when the reactionaries appeared to be gaining ground, the peasants and the town workmen came flocking in, offering their utmost services to resist the public enemy. During harvest, he admitted, many of the enrolled peasants deserted to their land, but directly danger threatened the Soviet State, they swarmed back again, entreating to be re-admitted into the ranks. As I have said in an account of one of our conversations published in the Daily Herald, Litvinoff described to me the extraordinary enthusiasm for the government aroused by the apparent danger of the time when Denikin had taken Orel, and was advancing upon Tula, which is only about a hundred miles from Moscow, while Yudenitch stood close before the gates of Petrograd. A "Party Week" was proclaimed throughout Central Russia for the enlistment of Communists. In Moscow 15,000 new members joined the party; in Petrograd about the same number; in most country towns the membership was doubled or tripled. Speaking of this event, Litvinoff added:

How Communists Are Treated
"To understand the full significance of it all, you must remember that the ordinary Communist enjoys no privileges, but undertakes great responsibilities and is subject to strict party discipline. He can refuse no work appointed him by the Central Soviet, and in most cases he is sent to the most dangerous front. If he abuses his position, he may be executed for an offence for which a non-Communist would get off with a light penalty. If a Communist is captured by the Whites he is invariably first submitted to the most atrocious tortures and then killed."

Their Enthusiasm
"Against such enthusiasm (so similar to the enthusiasm of revolutionary France—'risen against enemies') it is no wonder that the forces of foreign intervention—forces far from enthusiastic themselves—could make little headway. The presence of those foreign forces in the country only united all supporters of the revolution, whether they approved of the Soviet government or not. If Russian troops landed and established themselves in Calcutta to show

(By H. W. Nevelson in London Nation)
us how we ought to behave, I could imagine for once a genuine coalition in this country. And so in Russia, all who did not wish to see the Czarism restored by Denikin and Yudenitch (Litvinoff did not appear to regard Kolchak as being any longer a serious danger)—all other parties were combined, Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries alike, in appealing to the British and other enemies at all events to cease from intervention. In confirmation, one remembers Peter Kropotkin's appeal, and Kropotkin, being an Anarchist in principle, is certainly as far removed from Bolshevism as from the tyranny of the Czars.

Public Meetings
Except in the army, Litvinoff assured me, public meetings and public criticisms of the government are freely allowed. But, according to his account, there is no question that even Social Revolutionary and Social Democratic critics and other convinced opponents are willing to support the Soviet as the only possible form of government for Russia at the present time, unless the work of the Revolution is to be entirely undone and the old despotism restored. A good many of them may have been elected by the local Soviets as delegates to the great Soviet Congress which was to meet recently in which met recently in Moscow. About a thousand delegates were expected in all, and though limited to supporters of the Revolution, they will form something in the nature of a Constituent Assembly, even though a Soviet constitution is assumed as the basis. We find, therefore, the hope of a central union in Russia—a nucleus round which other states or provinces may gather. There will be no compulsion. Litvinoff said, against any action of former Russia that chooses to hold aloof. Provinces and small nationalities may retain absolute independence if they wish; and they may retain that sort of system. Even the parts of Russia remaining under the power of the reactionary generals may stand outside, if they do not care to support the reaction. But the hope of the Soviet leaders is that a general Russian Federation

The Newspaper

Sir Henry Dryton speaking upon the success of the Victory Loan campaign, stated that it's success was due first to the support given by the newspapers of Canada. The fact that the loan was oversubscribed proves that advertising and press publicity can accomplish almost anything.

The strength of any movement lies in the manner in which it can gain the support of public opinion. To do this a strong press is necessary. The Labor movement in Canada will never accomplish the maxim of usefulness until it is backed up by a sound press system in every city in Canada. The fact that it possesses no daily paper shows a deplorable lack of interest on the part of the workers in the country.

The more attendance at union meetings will not achieve results unless the resolutions passed and suggested for the amelioration of existing abuses are given the widest publicity. Once a week publicity is not enough to combat daily injustices. A daily paper in every city of one hundred thousand inhabitants must be the slogan of the workers for 1920.

Every worker knows the value of the press, yet he neglects this most powerful weapon and contents himself with a lot of petty "kicking" on the job which only causes annoyance and does not produce results. The evils under which the workers live could not exist in the blinding light of publicity. We read about the kept press, the capitalist press and other things for the benefit of the wealthy class, and every evening the workers allow their children to sell the papers of the enemy on the streets. Any worker who allows his son to sell any paper other than a Labor paper is undermining the Labor movement.

Concentrate on publicity. You will get results. The silence of the Labor movement is its most vulnerable point. The point which shows the weakness of the A. F. of L. policy most clearly is the fact that it has not developed a daily press throughout the U. S. A. in spite of the fact that it has had the money to do this. It proves that the leaders of the organization are asleep and lack intelligent action. A weekly press is a weak press in these days of up-to-the-minute policies. Demand publicity for your grievances. Demand advertisement of your rights and wrongs. The results of a daily paper in your town would be felt within a month. Publicity begets quick action.

The only thing which the politician respects is the press. He grovels to it, when he does not own it. He fears it and hates it, because it is the only thing which can control him. Let every union select a publicity committee and let them get busy and re-raise the money to start your daily paper. Once started it will go. Support it yourself. Teach your children to sell it, and above all things, encourage them. Cease to be dumb.

will grow, the outlying nationalities and provinces being attracted to it, if not by envy of the Soviet way of life, then almost certainly by the necessities of economic intercourse and proximity.

No Dreams of Conquest

Externally, Litvinoff declared definitely, the Russian government has absolutely abandoned all territorial ambitions and those almost religious dreams of conquest in Constantinople and the rest of Turkey which one found, to one's surprise, still haunting the minds of old-fashioned Liberals like Professor Millukoff, and even of Revolutionaries like Kropotkin, at the beginning of the war. All the relation that the Central Soviet desires with other nations is economic intercourse. To be sure, the Communists hope that all other peoples will gradually realize the advantages of a communistic system over a capitalist. One has known Englishmen who would like to see our system of constitutional monarchy and parliament prevail throughout the world. But all that the Soviet government demands is commercial freedom. It is willing and anxious to trade with every nation that can supply the goods which Russia requires. It is an entire mistake, said Litvinoff, to suppose, as certain English papers constantly repeat, that Russia purpose throwing herself into the arms of the Central Powers out of spite against the Allies. The Soviet government knows very well that there are no Central Powers existing now. France and the other Allies have killed them. Neither Germany nor Austria can possibly supply the want created in Russia by the waste and decay of the last five years. It is a matter of entire indifference from what capitalist state Russia buys, but naturally she prefers to buy from powerful states like America and England which have something to sell.

Wants Machinery

Locomotives and rails for the worn-out railways; machines and parts of machines for the worn-out and idle factories; agricultural implements and plows (especially, I should think, communal steam-plows to take the place of the thousands of horses lost in the war); those are the things that Russia chiefly desires to buy. Some raw materials for the factories are wanted too, and some kinds of provisions such as rice and coffee besides, though Russian agriculturists seem to have shown themselves almost as clever as the German in inventing substitutes. But Russia has no produce to export and little gold or valuable left. How, then, is she to pay for these necessities she so urgently needs? She has nothing but concessions to pay with—real old-fashioned capitalist concessions, the sort of things that have brought the curse of the white man's burden upon India, Africa, China and so many other places in the world. Lenin appears to see no way out of it.

Will Grant Concessions

"He is prepared," said Litvinoff, to grant concessions to foreign states and firms. We do it because we are realistic, and we know what it is that foreigners really want by their intervention. It is more advantageous to Russia to purchase peace at this price than to squander more wealth and lives in a war which arrests all economic development. . . . At present we are compelled to take a temporary and transitory middle course between capitalism and communism. Full Communism is only possible if other countries accept the same economic basis. They will either follow our example, or, if Russia is before her time, she will have to revert to capitalism."

Remove Blockade

There are signs of a conciliatory spirit in it and much else that he said. If only we English removed the curse of the blockade, and allowed free intercourse with Russia to be resumed, while trade took her usual way of binding peoples together with necessary supplies, it seems possible that a peaceful order might arise out of the present chaos in Middle and Eastern Europe. Certainly, no country desires a peaceful arrangement more than little Denmark, where I have been living. The Danes recognize, as all good Europeans recognize (unless we may include French extremists and our House of Commons among good Europeans), that upon the restoration of intercourse with Russia the future of the Continent depends. It depends upon that, perhaps, even more than upon the restoration of Germany's economic and agricultural life. If our nobility and gentry, our politicians and financiers do not think the Soviet government quite the proper sort of thing, they might reflect that it appears to be fairly established, and that all their efforts to overthrow it have hitherto only exposed it more firmly on its seat. They might also reflect that they themselves have not made such a striking success of Europe, and that if we look around for a moment to their wisdom, it is no very beautiful monument that we see. But for the rest of us, no matter how strange or startling a new order of life may appear, let us welcome with joy the faintest sign of restored peace and good fellowship among the peoples of the world. For otherwise it would be better to leave this party little earth for a different species of animal than man to inhabit.

Washington, D. C.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has instructed Samuel Gompers to appoint a committee to sound the unions in New York City on the plan to consolidate the central labor bodies of Greater New York into one organization, and "thoroughly to investigate the new York situation. It is reported that the appointment of the committee is in line with the movement to dissolve the central labor union of New York City and to have the members of the printing pressmen and press feeders

LENINE SENDS WARNING OUT

Workers Must Avoid Being Led Into Premature Insurrection

Milan—A warning against a premature insurrection provoked by the capitalists has been sent by Nicolai Lenin to Serrati, editor of Avanti and leader of the Italian Communists. Commending the Communist stand by the Italian Socialists in the congress of Bologna, Lenin declares that they are right in using political means to gain their platform, especially since the reaction in western Europe is only too anxious to stir up an insurrection, which would burn out the whole movement. "Choose the moment for your action that is favorable from the international point of view," he said. "Then it will be permanent. The progress of Communism all over the world is surety for your victory."

Antwerp—All employees of the administration of bridges and roads in Antwerp Province, went on strike Monday. Following similar action on Saturday of 25,000 state employees. The boatmen also have declared a general strike. It is feared that the movement will paralyze navigation to the interior of the country.

Washington.—The house unanimously passed the Johnson deportation bill excluding from entry and aliens who are members of an anarchistic organization.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Some Camps

Editor B. C. Federationist: On Saturday, December 19, 1919, I was hired as a bridge carpenter with the Northern Construction Company, Ltd., to go to work on the P. G. E. at Whiskey Creek Camp. I was told the fare was about \$1.50, and that made me believe it was a near job. It was Sunday, December 20, before I reached the camp and started to work. During the journey I had to pay 75 cents per meal because a worker is not entitled to the weekly rate except in camps where he is working and during the time of his employment. On the way we had to do 29 hours without a meal because the train could not get through between one boarding house and another. I understood from some of the office men at Headquarters that if men knew more about the journey they would not go there.

I saw many men short of blankets and warm clothes. They went there not knowing anything about the conditions, and when they arrived they had spent all they had on food for their journey, but they were obliged to stay as they could not afford to take the journey back. The camps are composed of tents, and there are no fires at night unless there are some men without blankets, in which case it is necessary to have a fire in order to keep themselves warm. The climate is very cold; 40 degrees below zero is common. The board is of a poor quality and there is always a shortage of grub. Yet board is \$10 per week and 75c per meal. The cook says the shortage continues for three or four weeks in succession. It must be an intended shortage or it could not happen so long and so frequently. From headquarters to work camps men have to ride on work trains. It suits a conductor to force them to ride on an open flat car as he has the privilege to do so. In going up all the men in our party were forced to ride on a flat car between Williams Lake and Whiskey Creek, while there was a heated car on the train. The day was very cold and the cold ride lasted about three hours. I enquired the reason why we couldn't go into a heated car, and the answer was that some time ago a passenger stole fifty dollars while riding on a caboose, and that gave the train crew the privilege of making passengers ride where they pleased.

Coming down was the worst part of the journey. The train will not stop at the marked spots so men can load their belongings. A man has to carry his stuff to the cars wherever they stand, and maybe by the time he gets to where his car is, the engine moves somewhere else. A man with a heavy tool box will have a very hard experience carrying his heavy baggage, running over slippery land and dashing into ditches, etc.

A carpenter thought he would be honest and called at the company's office, saying he was a carpenter and not a brigdeman. He was told to go there and he would get along fine, and if he stayed to the end of the job he would be paid at the rate of 85 cents per hour. When he went up he got fired. He was told by the time-keeper that his contract in Vancouver was not made with Mr. Kelly, the superintendent of construction, therefore a man hired in Vancouver has no contract at all. The rate of pay is 75 cents per hour and 85 cents if the men stay to the end of the job. If a foreman fires a man the man gets only 75 cents per hour, and the general rule is that men are always fired.

The consideration given to excessive men does not amount to very much. Many of them got fired because they did not handle tools with the grace of professors, although they were good workers in every other way, and with a little assistance from the foreman would have helped them to do the work as well as any other man. The writer saw seven ex-service men leave the camp in three days for the above reason, and their average earnings were not enough to pay their expenses one way.

I could not reduce my prices without reducing the quality of my work, which, of course, is impossible. "Grady-grade" dentistry represents the conscientious work of a skilled dentist at the chair, careful work in the laboratory under my own supervision, the finest materials that money can buy. It is guaranteed for 10 years. My prices and the standard of work remain the same always.

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HASTINGS STREET, CORNER OF SEYMOUR

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BUY YOUR SHOES NOW AT PRICES BELOW TODAY'S FACTORY COST.

Men's Dress and Work Boots \$6.00 per pair and up

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PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

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To reduce our fall stocks we are offering stupendous bargains—regardless of cost, everything must be cleared.

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342 HASTINGS ST. W. Near Homer St.

BUY ON CREDIT—AT A SAVING

LADIES' SUITS
All shades—in Velour, Tricot, Serge and Tweeds—well and fashionably made for fine wear. Regular \$49.50 to \$79.50
Now \$39.50 to \$65.00
As low as \$10 down and \$2.50 a week.

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The best materials in latest styles—Velour, Silvertone and Sait's Plush. Regular \$29.50 to \$69.50.
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Ladies' dresses—dainty and well made—as low as \$2 down and \$2 a week. Reductions on furs in Black, Red Fox and Cross Fox.

Full lines of Ladies' and Men's fine clothing—Everything sold the credit way.

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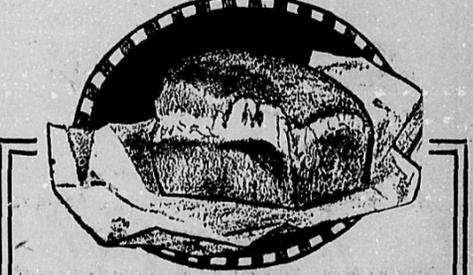
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For Week Commencing Friday, January 16th

- Finest Sockeye Cypress Salmon, 1/2 lb. tin20c
- Quaker Beans, tin13 1/2c
- Keller's Marmalade, per 4 lb. tin87c
- Windsor Table Salt, 3 1/2 lb. size11c
- Toilet Paper, round5c
- Christie's Arrowroot Biscuits, pkt.20c
- Christie's Social Tea Biscuits, pkt.20c
- Quaker String Beans, per tin15 1/2c
- H. P. Sauce, per bottle30c
- Chase and Stanbourn Coffee, tin60c
- Maybloom Tea, per lb.58c
- Del Monte Tomato Ketchup, bottle29c
- Wild Rose Pastry Flour, 10 lb. sack74c
- Lux, per package12c
- Toilet Soap, assorted colors, 6 cakes25c
- Johnson's Fluid Beef, 16 oz. bottle89c
- Old Dutch Cleanser, per tin 9c
- Dominion Matches, 300s8c
- Maple Leaf Milk, 20 oz. tin12 1/2c
- Rickett's Packet Blue5c
- Bon Ami, Brick11c
- Bon Ami, Powdered11c
- Snap, tins18c
- Household Molasses, 2 lb. tins28c
- Lifebuoy Soap, per bar 8c
- Goblin Soap7c
- Lilac Rose Soap, per bar11c
- Witch Soot Destroyer, pkt. 9c
- Malikin's Jelly Powders 12 1/2c
- White Swan Washing powder large pkt.26c
- Purity Flour, 7 lb. sack53c
- Eagle Milk21 1/2c
- Reindeer Milk20 1/2c
- Fine Red Salmon 1/4 lb. tin8c
- Coffee and Milk, large28c
- "Woodward's" Bar Soap, 4 lb.34c
- Dr. Price's Baking Powder40c
- Pilot Brand Sardines, per tin8c
- Royal Baking Powder40c

Specials from the Fruit Department

- FRUITS**
- Finest Spitzenberg Eating Apples, No. 1 Grade, 3 lbs. for21c
- Finest Juicy Oranges, per doz.33c
- Juicy Lemons, per doz.25c
- VEGETABLES**
- Onions, All Sound No. 1, Grade, 4 lbs. for25c
- Carrots, per lb.2c
- Cabbage, 4 lbs. for28c

GET IT AT WOODWARD'S

Roth and Dourasoff Are Sent Up for Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

dark place at the back of a kitchen—but it was not a kitchen—sent there apparently at the instigation of Barney Roth.

Magistrate: "It may be very disreputable on the part of somebody; but what bearing has it on the perjury case? All these things happened long ago. It might be a gambling place at one time, and not at another."

Mr. Rubinowitz (to witness): "Were you ever arrested for gambling or selling liquor?"

Witness: "No."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Now, I want you to bring that document."

Witness agreed, and Mr. Reid demurred and witness then left the stand.

not feel it advisable to prolong the proceedings unnecessarily. If the magistrate was taking this as a summary trial, and was not yet sufficiently impressed with the evidence given, further witnesses could not add to its weight. If, on the other hand, his worship was going to convert the summary trial into a preliminary hearing, such further witnesses could be called by the crown as required, due notice being given to the defence at the proper time, and in the proper way. Under these circumstances, the present case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Reid appeared taken rather by surprise, and somewhat lamely suggested that the case be dismissed, holding that it was, in fact, an appeal from the findings of the Board of Inquiry.

Magistrate's Position
The magistrate agreed that the first view he took of the case was along those lines; and, if the evidence had been simply the same as presented to the Immigration Board, that would be to a very large extent an appeal, and it would perhaps be impertinent to turn round and reverse their deci-

sion. But there had been considerable evidence given that was not given before the Board of Inquiry at all, and that of DeKeroff. His worship did not think there was any question that "somebody" had committed perjury. It might be that the Board of Inquiry had been misled; or it might be that perjury had been committed on the other side. He did not think, however, that it was ever intended that a case of such importance should be tried in a police court; it was a case for the higher court. I think there is sufficient evidence evidence that the case should be tried on indictment; I feel, therefore, I should commit for trial."

There was no objection to remanding the case for a day or two, to arrange for bail, etc.; and so the formal committal was deferred till Monday morning.

Mr. Reid asked if the depositions had been transcribed, and the court stenographer said they had not. The magistrate said Judge Cayley would be willing to fix the bail. Mr. Rubinowitz declining to take any responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Reid was anxious that it should be made clear to the press that the order of committal was not made after hearing any evidence for the defence; the magistrate accordingly explained that, had he proceeded to take any evidence for the defence, then he could not have committed for trial.

His worship also said: "In committing for trial, I am making no suggestion whatsoever either for or against the accused. I simply say that there are circumstances which lead me to believe that the case should be fully tried in the higher courts."

The case thus being still "sub judice," any "ex parte" comment on its merits would be out of order. It may be stated, however, that the magistrate's decision was received with evident satisfaction by those in court, the prosecution being looked on rather as a defence of the men condemned by the Immigration Board.

How the Case Started

The information against Dourasoff and Roth was laid three months ago by a returned soldier, who knew the men concerned and took the responsibility of accusing the two agents of wilful and malicious perjury with intent to mislead the Board of Inquiry. The first hearing in the police court was taken up by a strenuous fight between counsel as to the admission of evidence, the attitude of the court being, as just stated by his worship at the final hearing. Since the first hearing, the case has been called on about half-a-dozen of different occasions, on six of which evidence has been submitted, the number of witnesses examined being at least twenty. The four members of the Deakoff family have consistently refuted the allegations of the accused as to revolutionary activities in their house on Hastings street; other witnesses have as consistently denied the charges as to similar activities at Irving Hotel; and still others have disproved the alleged connection of Chekoff and Zukoff with a supposed gambling house on Hastings street. Dr. McAlpine and others have been called to show that Chekoff and Zukoff were both sick with the "flu" last winter, and it has further been testified that their ignorance of the Russian language made it out of their power to do the things alleged against them by Dourasoff and Roth. Other evidence of a sensational nature has also come out from time to time. What defence it is to be put up against this mass of evidence remains to be seen.

It may be further explained that, at the outset of the case, the defence elected for summary trial in the police court, the prosecution having no right of appeal. The magistrate, however, at the period at which he finally intervened, had still the power to change this, and send the case to the higher court, as he has decided.

The accused have hitherto been at liberty on their own recognizances; but in view of the now recognized seriousness of the case, it is presumed that greater security will be required.

MORE SECRET DIPLOMACY

The Militarist International at Work in Europe

(By Josiah C. Wedgwood, M. P., in Glasgow Forward)

While starvation and the horrors of the Allies peace stalk abroad in Central Europe, the militarist sport continues zealously. The attempts of the international militarists to crush Bolshevism in Russia seem to have failed. The Huns refused to co-operate in the death cord on so neatly prepared by the supreme council. The Soviet government, successful on three fronts, even has the impudence to be anxious for peace. The militarists are now turning their attention more particularly to Germany. There is always some consolation in bullying the man who is down. Poch and Clemenceau are considering an ultimatum to Germany; heavy guns are said to have been moved up. What does it all mean? Nominally, of course, the trouble is about the terms of the Armistice, the signing of the protocol, and the carrying out of the obligations of peace. Germany has got too large an army; she has sunk her feet at Scapa Flow; so the tale runs. In reality, I think, it is all part of the pre-conceived programme of the French militarists. The programme runs somewhat as follows. With a little more provocation of the monarchists and militarists in Germany may get back into power; at any rate, this is the scare which the reactionary press wishes to spread. The Morgenpost said that Clemenceau got his victory at the French elections largely by the help of the pan-German militarists, whom Clemenceau employed to frighten the French citizen into a proper militarist state of mind. By way of reciprocating, French militarism is now trying to instal the old militarist gang again in Germany by the threats of ultimatums and heavy guns. When the German militarists are in power, it is then expected that they will play up to the game of their brother militarists in France, and will do something really indiscreet in the way of breaking the peace. Righteous Frenchmen will then advance, and incidentally seize the left bank of the Rhine as a permanent heritage. The League of Nations will haunt them for it.

Righteous Britain will, of course, co-operate with righteous France in the game—or such is the programme. As a confirmation of this, the following Reuter message appeared in Saturday's papers: "With reference to the despatch that negotiations have taken place between the French and British governments on the Franco-British-American Treaty of Alliance, the British government has already come to a decision on the subject, and will give decisive aid to France in all circumstances." How is that for secret diplomacy? The original treaty, which was made public, stated that Britain would only "guarantee" France, provided that America co-operated in this. America has refused her co-operation; and in a year after the Armistice we have a flagrant case of iniquitous secret diplomacy again.

If the report be true—and there is no reason to doubt it, in spite of official denials—that respectable organization, the League of Nations, which has long ago divested itself of any "dream of idealism" which it may have had at its birth, is finally relegated to the scrap heap. May it rest in peace. Meanwhile it is up to International Labor to spoil the sport of international militarism. British, French and German Labor should refuse to be taken in by any ultimatum or howlings of righteous indignation against Germany on the part of the reactionary press. And this time British Labor should not be behind their French comrades in defending the International.

The Paris diplomats are still haggling with Germany and with one another. Meanwhile they have left Central Europe in ruins. Swift enough at delivering ultimatums and heavy guns, they have neglected to provide credits and raw materials. Death cordons, blockades, white terrors, and starvation are the fruits of the work of the capitalist "democracies." The fruits of Labor democracies will be much the same, unless organized Labor determines always to defend Internationalism with as much spirit as it has defended trade unionism.

The Railroad Workers' Unit at Port Arthur took in 15 new members at their last meeting. Every member of this unit is busily engaged in securing applications for membership.

The Shipbuilders' Unit in the same city is also making satisfactory progress.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Armenian Pictures

Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 5, 1920.

Editor B. C. Federationist, Vancouver, B. C.: Dear Sir—Will you please allow me space in your valuable paper to announce the miserable fact that American capital is reaping a rich harvest from the misery of Armenians. The case is very simple; a supposed kidnapped Armenian girl (and this is only one case out of a thousand) reached American soil. A novelist or a syndicate writer got hold of her, and built a gigantic romance, and claims that the story is built upon facts, like reports of Sir James Bryce and those of Ambassador Morgenthau. To say the least of these reports of Bryce, they are mere exaggerated reports of Armenian papers from various countries, and reports of missionaries in Turkey.

Taking the first into consideration—according to these reports, there were twice as many Armenians killed as there were in the world, and according to these kinds of paper reports, the accounts will prove that there were three times as many Armenians found who needed relief as there were killed.

With full respect to Sir James' personality and many thanks for his armenophilism, I simply wanted to compare notes about the alleged solid facts of H. L. Gates, the syndicate novelist who built this gigantic myth.

As for Henry Morgenthau, the case is plain. No sooner were the American interest in Turkey clashed, than the Turk was the worst man. Imagine a Jewish guardian of the Christian faith; we need say no more.

Coming to the point, the syndicate writer promised the Armenian girl one hundred dollars a page for the book he would write if she would tell the story. The innocent Oriental believed a Christian promise, especially when his wife announced herself guardian to her.

The book was copyrighted several times over, and sold to different publishers for such prices that even a dream of Midea or Crescos would fade away as a shadow.

This, however, is not the end, the American Cynama Syndicate put the story into life, and hired the girl for a meal ticket, and is now reaping the harvest in the name of Armenian relief. We must not forget to mention that the promise to the girl was forgotten, and she did not get a copper cent.

We must admit and confess that some scanty sums from the first performance were allowed to run into the coffers of Armenian Relief Association in New York. A few of the least honorable members of which are Cleveland Dodge, Charles Hughes, Charles Elliott, emeritus president of Harvard.

It must not be forgotten that this association opened a contribution campaign in U. S. A. for thirty million dollars for Armenians and Syrians, a substantial lump of which was spent in Bulgaria and among the Turks, the enemies of the Allies, and for those who butchered your brothers and cousins in Gallipoli Peninsula. These are the facts proved after American military authorities forced an investigation.

On this kind of a frame the story is built and put on the screen in California. What a blasphemy to compare Armenian fair skies and landscapes with cactus deserts of California. Any fool from the Orient will compare the clumsiness of the characters with the original, and see what a poor substitute they are, except Mr. Morgenthau who deserves a place. There is no foundation or coherence in the full run of the show.

The funniest part is that the victim of the show never knew a word of English and the able author never heard an Armenian word in his life, he simply watched her lips and wrote by inspiration. If this is alright why do Christians repudiate Joseph Smith the founder of the Mormon faith.

I will conclude my unintended long letter as follows: That there have been many who patronized this show in U. S. A., and we are told they reaped a rich harvest from the Armenian miseries. It is now going to travel through the Dominion. Your people may or may not be credulous to swallow the facts and fables, but we beg them to remember that the Armenians have no benefit from this case (as they are striving to show it silently that the girl is only hired for a mere meal ticket as a choice between deportation and working elsewhere) and we are quite convinced that she is under a hypnotic spell that she is working for her country.

When capital hides behind a religious veil and when that veil is Christianity, there is nothing easier than getting the money from the credulous public.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed),
EDWARD ARDROUNY.

RUSSELL WILL BE S.P.C. CANDIDATE

Appeal Case Expected to Be Finished This Week

The appeal against the sentence passed on R. B. Russell, on stated points of law is still continuing, and it is expected that the case will reach a conclusion this week, but no decision will be rendered by the appeal court for at least another week. It is the intention of the Defense Committee to appeal to the supreme court of Canada in the event of the decision being unfavorable.

The Winnipeg local of the Socialist Party of Canada, has unanimously elected Bob Russell as their candidate for the next provincial election, no other name being placed in nomination. Judging from the press dispatches, the comments of Justice Proulx are not at all favorable to Russell, but little can be depended on in the press these days, and only authentic information received direct from Winnipeg will be published in the Federationist in connection with the trials.

"Hello" Girls Have Big Jollification
Songs, Music, Supper and Dance Held by Girls in Union Hall

A big jollification was held in the Union Hall by the Vancouver Telephone Operators on Wednesday evening in which everybody appeared to be having a good time. There was a splendid musical programme, buffet supper and dance which was kept up till early morning. Following is the musical programme:

Pianoforte solo, Miss Aronson; song, Miss Maters; recitation, Mrs. Hayes; song, Miss Inman; banjo solo, Miss Shinglerland; song, Miss Hill; recitation, Mrs. Buchanan; song, Miss Pomphrey; violin solo, Miss Imry; song, Miss N. Smith; recitation, Miss Bray; piano, Miss McConnell.

Paris.—"How can you vituperate Germany for having taken away Alsace and Lorraine without the consent of its people, when you are guilty of disposing Egypt without a word to her?" was the question asked Clemenceau by the Egyptian delegation when delegates to the "lost provinces" returned to the French chamber.

"The Egyptian people cannot accept the clause in the treaty of Versailles which refers to them," continues the statement, which is signed by Saad Zagloul, head of the delegation. "As the people of Alsace-Lorraine protested against the treaty of Frankfurt in 1871, we will continue to demand that the right of self-determination be granted us."

OH, CANADA (New Version)
Oh, Canada! the dupe, the butt, the dump,
Thine the lemon dry with no sugar-imp!
From off thy coast, Lord Alverstone,
And every bold jazz band,
Hath sold our birthright; flayed us clean;
Dea! us the losing hand.
We dare not sing, soxe tax 't would bring;
Save from the cruel trusts the State empowers
To rob our fathers' graves—and then rob ours!

—S. G. M.

CREDIT GLADLY

Dress Well on Easy Terms at New York Outfitting Co.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY EVENT OF THE SEASON

The New York's Extension Sale of Clothing

FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

Starts Tomorrow at 9 a. m. Sharp

Everything in the store greatly reduced and must be cleared to make room for our NEW BOYS' and GIRLS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT WHICH WILL BE ADDED TO THE PRESENT BUSINESS.

HERE'S THE PRICES — THEY'LL TELL YOU THE STORY QUICKER THAN WORDS:

LADIES' COATS	clearing at	\$5.00 and \$10.00
LADIES' SKIRTS		\$5.95
PLUSH COATS		\$49.50
MEN'S SUITS		\$19.50

Men's Overcoats \$10.50

A small deposit secures any garment. Pay the balance a little each pay day.

DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS AT THE

New York Outfitting Co.

143 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Opposite Province Office Sey. 1361

PAY THE EASY WAY

Brussels.—Fifty thousand coal miners are out in the coal fields of Belgium demanding an eight-hour day, an increase in wages ranging from 25 to 45 per cent., and a pension of two francs a day.

The Oil Refinery Workers at Loco have commenced to organize an O. B. U. Woman's Auxiliary.

HIGH GRADE
Mechanics' Tools
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
J. A. Flett, Limited
339 HASTINGS STREET WEST
We buy and sell second-hand GUNS

Clearance Sale of
Raincoats—1-4 off

\$20.00 RAINCOATS for	\$15.00
\$25.00 RAINCOATS for	\$16.75
\$27.50 RAINCOATS for	\$20.60
\$30.00 RAINCOATS for	\$22.50

—SHOP OF—
"Fashion-Craft"
Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd.
514 GRANVILLE STREET
Next to Merchants Bank

CO-OP. CONVENTION IN VICTORIA NEXT MONTH
Producer and Consumer Organizations May Co-ordinate Movements Here

The Farmers Institute of B. C. is arranging for a meeting of delegates from the 50 odd co-operative producing and retailing organizations of British Columbia, to be held in Victoria, February 27. The object of the meeting is primarily for the purpose of co-ordinating the co-operative movement, hence there is every prospect for a real live aggressive movement in the very near future.

The convention will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Farmers Co-operative Association of Victoria, in the Board of Trade Building.

The first month's business of the Vancouver Co-operative Society has netted a good profit. The board of directors and the membership are elated over this, and are putting forth their efforts for the extending of the business, which is now on a firm financial basis. The membership is now 1080, an increase of over 800 since the opening day.

The metal miners in the Cobalt district have recently been voting on the question of severing their relations with the International organization, and the camps that have so far reported give an overwhelming vote in favor of seceding. Cobalt had only five votes for retaining the International charter, and Kirkland Lake just three votes for the international. The dissatisfaction with the International has disorganized the whole district, especially is this noticeable in Cobalt, where at the time of the recent strike they had a membership of 2,700 and now have only 300 members.

The newly organized General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. at Seattle is making good progress.

Ask your grocer if his clerks are in the union.

4,000,000
families in Great Britain are members of the Co-operative movement. That alone is sufficient proof that it is of some value to the consumer. Goods to the value of SIX MILLION DOLLARS are sold WEEKLY to the Co-operative Retail Societies. The wholesale owns the largest flour mills, cotton mills, woolen mill and boot and shoe factory in the United Kingdom. Besides that it owns a total of 58 factories for producing all kinds of commodities, coal mines, tea plantations, raisin plantations, wheat fields, fruit lands and farm and dairy lands.

The local society is obtaining some of its goods from these sources. You are invited to participate in the benefits of collective ownership. Join today.

VANCOUVER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
41 Pender Street West
Phone Sey. 493

"THE LARGEST STORE IN THE WEST FOR MEN"

Here's the chance of the year for every man to buy a new suit and overcoat at a saving of from \$5.00 to \$10.00—every high class line has been reduced for quick clearance. You know the kind Dick sells—style and quality combined for satisfaction—Dick's name on the label means you are getting the best at lower prices. The largest and best store for men in Canada stands behind every suit and overcoat—"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back." Every garment offered here was a bargain at regular prices. Our January Clearance quotations are unbeatable.

Men's Suits
In woads, serges, tweeds and chevils—a stock second to none in Canada for style, quality, fit and durability. Exceptional values, every one—this sale offers every man in Vancouver a rare opportunity to stock his wardrobe.

Regular \$20.00, for	\$15.75
Regular \$25.00, for	\$19.75
Regular \$30.00, for	\$23.75
Regular \$35.00, for	\$27.75
Regular \$40.00, for	\$31.75
Regular \$45.00, for	\$35.75
Regular \$50.00, for	\$39.75

Men's Overcoats
In meltons, tweeds and tweed mixtures—with convertible collars—velvet collars—military effects—waistline models—every style for young men and older men. Serge, silk and satin lined coats that set a standard for style, service and quality. All bearing the Dick label:

Regular \$18.00, for	\$13.75
Regular \$20.00, for	\$15.75
Regular \$25.00, for	\$19.75
Regular \$30.00, for	\$23.75
Regular \$35.00, for	\$27.75
Regular \$40.00, for	\$31.75
Regular \$45.00, for	\$35.75
Regular \$50.00, for	\$39.75

WM. DICK, LTD.
33-45-47-49 Hastings St. E.

Our advertisers support the Federationist. It is up to you to support them.

Seattle.—The Union Record has won its case in the federal court. In a decision handed down late Tuesday afternoon, United States Judge Jeremiah Neterer sustained demurrers to indictments against the newspaper and its editors and directors, E. B. Ault, F. A. Rust, George P. Listman and Anna Louise Strong. The seizure of the Union Record plant had previously been ruled illegal.

Madrid.—Forced by the Socialist deputy Sabarit to make a definite statement as to Spain's attitude toward Soviet Russia, the minister of foreign affairs stated that Spain had been asked to join the allied blockade against Russia, but that the government refused to take a friendly attitude toward that country.

The Railroad Workers Unit at Port Mann have elected Frederick Mugford to attend the O. B. U. convention at Winnipeg on the 28th instant.

Clothing Opportunities

Here's the chance of the year for every man to buy a new suit and overcoat at a saving of from \$5.00 to \$10.00—every high class line has been reduced for quick clearance. You know the kind Dick sells—style and quality combined for satisfaction—Dick's name on the label means you are getting the best at lower prices. The largest and best store for men in Canada stands behind every suit and overcoat—"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back." Every garment offered here was a bargain at regular prices. Our January Clearance quotations are unbeatable.

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