BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — Official Organ Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (International) — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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UNEMPLOYMENT IS CONSIDERED TO BE PERMANENT

Unemployed Conference To Seek the Aid of Unions

Resolutions Are to Be Sent to All Trade Union Organizations

The unemployed conference, held in the City Hall on February 1, was well attended, there being twenty-four organizations represented, by 54 delegates, and the first half-hour of the meeting was given up to the earnest discussion of the local situation.

During this discussion, the need for co-operation between the organized and unorganized workers to prevent the employers using the misery of the unemployed workers to further reduce the standard of living, was emphasized. The lack of general knowledge of the situation was also dealt with, and the necessity of the Trades and Labor Council and the trade unions being more active was pressed, as the committee of twenty-five had not been as successful as some had thought it would be when organized.

Scores Government

The Provincial government for not assisting the unemployed, was scored by Tom Richardson, while a delegate from the Painters Union stated that the City Council was exploiting the unemployed by booking men at the relief office at 40 cents per hour.

Dealing with unemployment as a permanent state of affairs was also urged, and the necessity of the greatest effort on the part of the workers as a class to prevent the further lowering of the standard of living of the workers was forcibly expressed.

The following resolutions were then passed:

"That all trade unions and the Trades and Labor Council be requested to place the government work at the University site on the unfair list, and to protest against the thirty-five cents per hour now being paid, and to advise their members of these facts.

Want Minimum Wage

"That the minimum wage on all government work be increased to fifty cents per hour for all unskilled workers.

"That the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council be asked to undertake

(Continued on page 2)

LONGSHOREMAN LAID TO REST

Members of Union Act as Pallbearears; President Also Attends

The funeral of Arthur Wardale, member of the Longshoremen's Association, whose death was announced in last week's Federationist, was held last Monday at Mountain View cemetery.

The following acted as pall-bearers: E. J. Baines, F. J. Walker, J. Shimen, R. McRoberts and J. Thompson of the Longshoremen's Union, and A. S. Wells.

The president of the Longshoremen's Union, W. A. Pritchard, was also present, as well as many other members of the organization, and a large number of friends. The floral tributes were many, and the respect with which the deceased was regarded in the ranks of organized Labor was shown by the number of trades unionists who attended.

Building Permits

Feb. 1—2967 Charles St., H. Stanley, dwelling, $1500; 1571 Pender E., Herondale Furniture Ltd., warehouse, $1500; 2156—14th Ave West, Mill Cut Homes Co., dwelling, $2000; 2156—8th Ave. West, E. W. Fall, store and suites, $2500; 568 Cambie, Lalande & Clough, laundry, $1200.

Feb. 2—914 Kingsway, F. P. Rogers, machine shop, $2000.

Feb. 3—2331 Parker, Campbell & Hodgson, dwelling, $2500.

Feb. 5—8 Water Street, Geo. Robinson, meat cooler, $1700; 3145—8th Ave. West, A. Canghlin, dwelling, $2000; 405—8th Ave. West, Fraser Valley Dairies, alterations, $2500; 36$5—5th Ave. West, L. B. Fraser, dwelling, $3750; 2320 Alma Road, L. B. Fraser, dwelling, $3000.

Feb. 6—1226—11th Ave. West, E. Sleeman, apartment, $8000; 3250—7th Ave. West, G. K. Brown, dwelling, $3000; 2515 Cornwall St., W. F. Goading, dwelling, $8000; 1171-73 Granville, Baynes & Howie, store, $4000; 740—12th Ave. East, T. A. Morris, dwelling, $2000.

Piledrivers Moving

The Piledrivers and Wooden Bridgemen have decided to change their headquarters. After February 9, this organization will be located over the Beaver poolroom, at 112 Hastings Street West. In addition to office accommodation, a reading room is being provided for the membership.

Union Label Committee

The Union Label committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council meets every second Thursday in each month. All members of this committee are requested to note this.

AMALGAMATION THE NEED OF LABOR MOVEMENT

Tim Buck of Toronto Addresses Local Railroadmen

Scores Idea of Secession From Present Unions

Tim Buck of Toronto, secretary of the Canadian branch of the Trade Union Educational Leagen, addressed a large meeting in the W. P. Hall on Sunday last, his theme was, "Amalgamation or Annihilation."

In opening, the speaker pointed out that this was not only a question for the railroad workers, but for all members of organized labor, but that the amalgamation of the railroad trades would make it one of the strongest units of the Labor movement.

The speaker made special reference to the interlocking directorates of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the Bank of Montreal, and showed how big business was in control of the industries of the country.

Craft Unions

Referring to craft unions, the speaker showed how that these organizations functioned when industry was in its toddling clothes. Hs also instanced how in Great Britain many organizations have amalgamated, and stated that in everything but the letter, the workers are amalgamated in the building trades.

The secessionists were next dealt with, the folly of such movements being pointed out, and the I. W. W. was used as an illustration, but the speaker pointed out that the lack of amalgamation made the secessionists that much more a danger, and that as amalgamation was the natural course of events, the dual unionists were not following the logical course of events.

The amalgamation of the Metal Trades in Germany was cited as an example, where 1,600,000 men and women were in the one organization, which covered everything from the making of watches to locomotives.

Work Necessary

Referring to the difficulties of bringing about amalgamation, the speaker pointed out that barriers had been erected around the craft organizations, and that solidarity could only be secrued by painstaking work. In this connection, the speaker referred to the effect of the move for amalgamation in the Maintenance-of-Way Employees convention, but at the same time demonstrated that the millions of dollars spent on the American continent in labor conventions was a crime as the spending of this money would not place any more clothes on the backs of the workers' children, and give them more bread and butter.

Frank McKenna and R. Hewitt, International representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, were present, and each took the floor to express their views, the former admitting the necessity of amalgamation, but at the same time pointing out the difficulties in the way. R. Hewitt took the stand that amalgamation was not merely a step in the right direction, but a vital necessity at the present time.

An illuminating point was brought out by Frank McKenna, when he pointed out that while there was a certain apathy on the prairies, the railroad workers of the East were rapidly moving to the left.

Union Label Dance

The Union Label committee will hold a whist drive and dance in the Alexandra Pavilion on Feb. 16, theatrical trades participating. Good prizes and lots of refreshments will be provided. Keep this date open. Tickets can be secured at the Labor Temple, or from any of the committee.

Timms Signs Up

After a strike which has lasted since May of 1921, A. H. Timms, printer, of 14th Ave., has signed the agreement with the Typographical union.

F. L. P. WILL HAVE TWO SPEAKERS

Social Will Be Held on Saturday and Propaganda on Sunday

The Federated Labor Party will hold a propaganda meeting on Sunday evening at headquarters, 148 Cordova Street West. The speakers will be Miss Lowe and A. McInnis. F. Dolk will act as chairman. All party members and friends are invited to attend this meeting.

The last social evening held by the party was a most enjoyable affair, an excellent concert being provided, and the party wishes to express its thanks to those who contributed to the entertainment by rendering vocal or instrumental numbers, as well as recitations. The thanks of the party are also extended to those who took charge and served the refreshments.

The next social evening will be held on Saturday evening, and no efforts are being spared to make it quite as enjoyable an affair as the previous one. All friends and members of the party are invited.

Trades and Labor Council Will Join with Unemployed Body to Deal with Local Situation

Eye-witness Recounts How Worker Was Killed at Point Grey—Unemployed Delegation Urges Trade Union Activity—Three Organizations Apply for Affiliation —Central Labor Body Holds Busy and Interesting Session

THE death of a worker, and injuries to others engaged in the clearing of the University of British Columbia site at Point Grey, and the unemployment situation, was brought very forcibly to the attention of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening, by a large delegation which asked permission to address the council.

Three members of the delegation addressed the council, one an eye witness to the accident which caused the death of Archie Campbell, and injured several other men who were struck by flying fragments while eating their lunches in what was supposed to be the safety zones. Not a member of the council was unmoved when A. G. Pope recounted the story of this tragic ending of a British war veteran, who had only three weeks before been rejoined by his wife from the Old Land.

The recounting of the conditions under which the unemployed were suffering also caused the council considerable concern, when the fact was pointed out that the unemployed who are now being hired by the government at thirty-five cents per hour, were a menace to the standard of wages of the organized workers of the city.

Previous to the delegation addressing the council, a communication from the unemployed conference committee, calling on the council for aid, had been read, but as soon as the delegation was announced, it was admitted, and the speakers heard.

J. Woods, a member of the unemployed workers' executive, was the first speaker. In opening, this speaker pointed out that the unemployed situation was one which spoke for itself, and all the eloquence he could use could not be more effective than the actual conditions. Continuing, he stated that he hoped the council would attend the next meeting of the conference committee as requested, and then action could be taken much quicker than it had in the past. Dealing with the men unemployed, he stated that their conditions was as much the concern of the organized, as it was of the unorganized, and as the unorganized needed the aid of the trade unions, so the organized workers need the help of the unorganized in maintaining the standard of living of the workers. He also stated that it was the desire of the organization he represented to stage demonstrations and parades.

J. H. Greenwood, another speaker, referred to the conditions of the job at Point Grey; how men had to get up in the morning while still dark, and return home after sunset, and that the men were trained to do the work in a most primitive manner in the most efficient way, and in order to do this, it was necessary to endanger the lives of the men on the job, who were working for the sum of $2.80 per day.

Point Grey Tragedy

A. G. Pope, the next speaker, stated that he was an electrician by trade and that the explosion which had killed one man and injured others, was not a premature explosion, but a shot fired when the men were supposed to be at the furthest point of the danger zone; that the charge was fired by a fuse, and that if the explosion had been a premature one, then the man who fired the shot would have been the one to meet his death, whereas it was a man who was eating his lunch in what he considered was a place of safety, who was sent to his doom.

Continuing, the speaker, in graphic language showed how Campbell met his death. He stated that as the deceased, who had been through the war, was short-sighted, and had said: "Tell me when anything is coming, as I am sure to get it." All the men were grouped together when the shot went off, and the part of the stump struck him and split his skull.

Not Relief Work

Delegate Dobson, another speaker, stated that he had been told that the work at the Point Grey site was not relief work, but government work, and that it took a man twelve hours to get in eight hours' work. He also stated that it had been said that the unemployed were not wanting work, but they had demonstrated that they were willing to work in order to provide the necessities of life for their children.

It was then moved that the council appoint a committee to attend the inquest and report to the next meeting of the council. The motion carried, and Delegates Galway, Bengough and Midgley were appointed.

Secretary Bengough at this point, raised the question as to whether the work at Point Grey was relief work or not, as the men were hired at the Government Employment offices to do government work, and suggested that a letter from Attorney General Manson, previously read at the meeting, intimating that this work was purely relief work, should be again dealt with, as it had been filed. The suggestion was acted upon, and a motion to the following effect was adopted: "That this council again reiterates its objection to the low wages paid on the Point Grey U. B. C. site, and that the attorney general be so notified.

Three Affiliations

While not as important as the unemployed question, one incident of the council meeting was the application of three unions for affiliation to the council. They were Electrical Workers 213 and 310, and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers. All three applications were received, and the locals admitted, but exception was raised against one of the Lathers' delegates, V. R. Midgley, but after a short discussion, he was admitted by a vote of 22 to 11.

A communication was received from the Painters Union, asking the council to support a bylaw calling for the stripping of all walls in houses or buildings before being re-papered; and also the washing off of all kalsomine before new coats were applied.

Delegate Pettipiece, in supporting the proposal, stated that if this were done, he was afraid that some of the buildings would fall down. The proposal was endorsed, and a letter ordered sent to the City Council to that effect.

Congress Committee Appointed

A communication from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, announcing that the next convention would be held in Vancouver on the 10th of September, 1923, instead of August, as in the past two or three years, was read and referred to the special committee appointed to deal with the convention. This committee was increased by the addition of the following delegates: R. P. Pettipiece, A. Graham, J. Hale, C. Herrett, Mrs. Mahon, Mrs. Dolk, J. Hay and W. Dunn.

A letter was received from the C. P. R. Medical Association, informing the council that it was impossible for the secretary of the organization to attend the meeting, but that he would be present at the next one to reply to the doctors.

The resolutions passed by the unemployed conference committee, and referred to the council were then dealt with, and in view of the council deciding to attend the next meeting of the conference committee meeting the first one was tabled, and the others adopted. The resolutions submitted to the council were as follows:

"That we ask all trade unions and the Trades and Labor Council to place the government work at the University site on the unfair list and to pro-

(Continued on page 4)

U.S. SENATOR GIVES BANKERS A SHOCK

Says They Are Ignorant of Widespread Discontent

Cannot Educate Men Who Are Hungry Financiers Are Told

[By Harry Godfrey]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

New York—Rising from a glittering banquet table and standing amid scores of bankers and financiers who had just applauded the statement that Wall Street doesn't control the public utilities and great corporations of America, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States senator-elect from New York, brought the assemblage of bankers stiffly to the edges of their chairs by hinting that they themselves were ignorant of the extent of discontent in the country, and of its causes.

As Dr. Copeland proceeded, the faces which a moment before had beamed approvingly upon the statement that the great masses of people were misled by economic quacks, darkened and scowled. This is what they heard:

"You don't realize the amount of discontent there is in this country. It needs only leadership. I myself could go out and raise an army which would smash the community. So long as this discontent is based on criminal tendencies of course I am against it—but in so far as it is based on the unreasonable attempts of those in authority to get labor at whatever they want to pay it, I am heartily in sympathy with it.

"You may talk about 'educating' the people, but you cannot educate men who are hungry. Take the present coal situation. What is the cause? The reason is that the coal carrying railroads have not made peace with their striking shopmen. The men in high places do not inform themselves.

"Before I said a word about this matter I sent out my health inspectors. They went to the outlying coal regions, and they reported that the present coal shortage was due to the cars standing on the tracks, broken down and idle. Then I wrote to the President of the United States, and the answer came back that the President had known for a long time that the cause of the coal shortage was that the carriers had not kept their obligations!

"This is not the time to fight out an economic principle, but the only way the workingmen have of getting a square deal is by collective bargaining. I am not in favor of a living wage; I am in favor of a wage which will give the woringman a few luxuries and a chance to have his children do better."

Unemployed Meeting

The platform at the unemployed meeting to be held on Sunday evening will be taken by a number of women, who have realized just what this phase of human society means. The meeting will commence at 7:30 p. m. in the National theatre.

BUSINESS WANTS TAXES REDUCED

Would Increase Sales Tax and Reduce Income Tax

[By John Robur]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Ottawa—The Canadian sales tax, which is a sort of internal tariff and is payable on sales of goods with certain exceptions, is being urged for extension by the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. When this tax was new, they were strongly opposed to it. This year they ask parliament for its continuance and an increase in it, if more revenue is needed.

The Labor representatives, on the other hand, asked for its repeal. The manufacturers and dealers have discovered that they do not pay the tax, and so they like it. The workingmen are learning that they must pay it, and they are critical of it.

Another change in taxation advocated by business is the decrease in the income tax on corporations. They also want the tax on cheques to go back to the flat rate of 2 cents, the same on the big cheque of $10,000 as on the little cheque of $10. The new tax on receipts given for sums over $10, which came into effect Jan. 1, was also condemned by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

The Labor deputation, headed by Tom Moore, president Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, laid stress on immigration. They welcomed immigrants who would go on the land, but did not want those who would crowd into the cities. They suggested that all Labor imported from outside should be prohibited unless brought in through the government employment agencies. They favored Oriental exclusion. The Labor deputation asked for an amendment to the criminal code to make clear the right of peaceful picketing.

Among the proposals of wider scope were proportional representation, old age pensions and abolition of the Canadian Senate, which is appointed by the Dominion government to represent the provinces.

Patronize Federationist advertisers.

MAYOR ASSISTS MOB IN VIOLENCE

A. F. of L. Investigator Makes Report on the Arkansas Trouble

Washington — Reporting to President Gompers on the mobbing of Labor men in Arkansas, L. W. Lowry, representative of the A. F. of L., at the hearings in Little Rock, says:

"Evidence before the legislative committee is positive that the mob was brought to Harrison on a special train provided by the Missouri & North Arkansas Railway, and the mob or part of them was carried on a special train to Heber Springs. Mayor Vincent of Heber Springs gave active assistance to the mob, in fact was one of them. Strikers and their friends were arrested by armed men, without process of law, and if they refused to sign an agreeemnt to give up their union and become 100 per cent. American and M. & N. A. Ry.' they were ordered to leave . . . then they were given a 'clearance' signed by the citizens' committee.

"A Mr. Casey, 64 years old, and long time a merchant, had a Farmers' Union card in his window. Some members of the mob arested him, beat him up and took him to the citizens' committee, who immediately released him, instructing their guards not to molest Farmers Union men for fear that the farmers would resent it.

"White county grand jury adjourned and out of 65 indictments for felonies only three were against strikers accused of bridge burning."

A copy of the pledge which strikers at Heber Springs were forced to sign reads: "I hereby decline to renounce my strike benefits but agree to leave Heber Springs and any other country through which the M. & N. A. Railroad passes." Those who signed were given a white ribbon to wear as protection against the mob.

W. P. Dance

The Workers Party will hold a dance in the Clinton Hall on Saturday night, Feb. 10. Admission, ladies 25 cents, gents 50 cents. All party members and friends are invited.

NEW SOVIET UNION FORMED BY RUSSIA

National Boundary Lines Are Crossed by Communists

All Free Republics Unite to Present Front to Capitalism

[By Anise]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

Moscow—On the first day of the new year, 1923, the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic went out of existence, and a new federation, known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, took its place.

The word Russian is omitted from the title of this great country; it no longer applies to the Ukraine or the Caucasus or to the territory known as White Russia. The name Russia is no longer to be officially given to the vast land which reaches from the pole to the Black Sea.

"Our New Year's present to the proletariat of the world," is what the newspaper Isvestia calls it. And the declaration made by over 3000 assembled delegates makes it quite clear what kind of a New Year's gift it is.

"For each republic is guaranteed the right of free exit from the union, and entrance is also open to all Socialist Soviet republics, to those existing and to those that shall arise in the future."

There were present 1727 delegates from Russia, 1226 from the Ukraine, 91 from the Caucasus republics, and 33 from White Russia. The effective votes were divided on a basis of population, irrespective of the delegates present, Russia (including Siberia), had 1217; Ukraine, 354; the Caucasus, 373, and White Russia, 23.

The declaration which precedes the constitution begins with the statement that the capitalist world has proved through decades incapable of solving the question of nationality "by combining free developments of nations with the system of exploitation of man by man," that it has merely led to more complicated conflicts. But "in the Soviet camp it has proved possible to uproot national oppression and lay the basis for brotherly co-operation of peoples." Finally, the class character of the Soviet republic "puts us on the road to unity with the one Socialist family."

With this preliminary the declaration for union is made, on the basis of free and equal republics, uniting to form a firm front against world capitalism.

The powers reserved to the central congress of the union are similar to those which the R. S. F. S. R. previously exercised, but more definitely confirmed and guaranteed. They include foreign relations, war and peace, finance, railways and post and telegraphs, trade and industrial regulations, the general regulations affecting agriculture and public domain, the general basic laws on education, health and labor.

The congress meets regularly once a year, but can be called in extraordinary session by the central executive committee, or by the demand of two republics. One of the most novel features is that the congress, instead of being located in one city, as in the United States, may meet in any of the capitals of the various republics, the order of rotation being determined by the central executive committee.

One feature of the new constitution that will interest foreign business men lies in the provision that all concessions come under the jurisdiction of the central government. Those who have been dickering with the Caucasian governments will have to take notice.

Open Forum

The usual forum will be held on Sunday, Feb. 11, at the W. P. Hall, 303½ Pender West, from 3 to 5 p.m., when "Child Welfare" will be the subject taken up by Miss M. A. Mackenzie, R. N., of the University of B. C.

Pass The Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

ENGINEERS STILL GAINING MEMBERS

Will Hold Another Open Meeting on Feb. the 22nd

Local 844 of the Steam and Operating Engineers, has been compelled, owing to the increase in membership, to move to larger rooms in the Labor Temple. This move was found necessary when the meetings became so well attended that the members were uncomfortable because of the confined space.

The policy of holding open meetings on the last Thursday of eahc month will be continued as the last one held was a decided success from every standpoint. New members made application, and the results are still coming in, as several new applications have been secured as a result of that meeting. The next open meeting will be held on the 22nd of February, at 319 Pender Street West.

One dollar and fifty cents is the cost for a six months' subscription to The Federationist.

IMMIGRANTS ARE WITHOUT WORK

Italians Who Landed in Australia Are Destitute

Trades Unions Protest Against Flood of Jobless

[By W. Francis Ahern]
(Federated Press Corerspondent)

Sydney, N. S. W.—Hundreds of Italian immigrants have landed in Queensland, Australia. The majority are without funds and have no work to go to.

They came from Italy expecting work as artisans and farm laborers, paying their own passages and exhausting their funds. They say that the outlook in their own country is bad, that they heard glowing accounts of Australia, and thought they would be alright once they landed.

Thousands more are on the way, and large numbers of Greeks and Maltese are also coming to Australia. Those already in Australia are being looked after by the governments of the States, but steps are being taken to prevent any more arriving.

Trade unions are protesting against the entry of jobless ex-service and other immigrants from Great Britain. They assert that these men break down the wage level and standard of living in Australia.

Some of the unions assert there is an understanding between the anti-Labor governments and the employers to allow immigrants for farm work to be classed as unskilled workers until such time as they become "efficient." Naturally the employers will see that they do not become efficient too readily, since once they become efficient they would have to be paid the ruling wage.

The trades union movement of Australia, through the several State Labor Councils, is sending official statements to the unions and Labor newspapers throughout Great Britain on the position in Australia, as shown in the unemployment figures issued by the government.

They complain that while the immigration authorities in England are giving glowing accounts of prosperity in Australia, the arbitration courts in the latter country are working overtime to increase hours and reduce wages, while the army of unemployed is growing.

GUNMAN MAKES A CONFESSION

Confession May Show How Labor Organizations Are Terrorized

New York—William Lipschitz, on trial here for the murder of Benjamin Levinsky, broke down in court and admitted the killing. Judge Nott permitted him to enter a plea of second degree murder, by which he will escape the electric chair, but must go to prison for from 20 years to life. Then he was sent back to the Tombs to await sentence. First, however, Judge Nott admonished him:

"It is evident that you killed Levinsky for someone else. I know that someone got you to do it. Think it over, and if there is any information you can give to the district attorney, it will be to your advantage."

If Lipschitz gives the district attorney the information he is believed to have as to why Levinsky was killed, there may be an expose of a plot which will show how "force and violence" is introduced into Labor strikes to poison public opinion against the unions.

Levinsky was a clothing cutter who carried a union card. For weeks prior to his murder there had been coming to the offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America demands from gangsters and gunmen that the union hire them to terrorize employers (there was a strike in progress at the time). The union ignored the offers and the veiled threats that accompanied them. Then came the murder of Levinsky. It was done, Amalgamated officials believe, partly to demonstrate what the gangsters could do, but mainly to terrorize the union into hiring them.

It was a move to install the gunmen in the New York Labor movement, and Levinsky is believed to have been selected for the "demonstration" because, although he had "gone straight" for five years, he had a criminal record prior to that. The gangsters thought the authorities would lay the murder to a personal quarrel, while striking terror to the hearts of the unionists. Lipschitz seems to have been selected to do the job because of his youth. He is 19 and looks much younger.

Union Label Dance

The Union Label committee will hold a whist drive and dance in the Alexandra Pavilion on Feb. 16, theatrical trades participating. Good prizes and lots of refreshments will be provided. Keep this date open. Tickets can be secured at the Labor Temple, or from any of the committee.

Hand your neighbor this copy of The Federationist, and then call around next day for a subscription.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....February 9, 1923

The Opportunities of the Workers in B. C.

THE HON. JOHN OLIVER, premier of the Province of British Columbia, has been credited with stating during the last few days, that there are as good opportunities in this part of the country as there were fifty-two years ago. We do not know just what the honorable gentleman meant by that statement, but a review of the opportunities at present existing might be of value to those who are seeking them at this time.

* * *

At the moment, we have in mind the opportunities which the men, who in spite of their reluctance to accept low wages, have been working at the University site at Point Grey. Judging from the recent fatal accident, they have a very good opportunity to meet death in two ways, one sudden, and the other a prolonged period of starvation, which must result in early demise. We do not know which is the most preferable.

* * *

In those days when Honest John was not a premier, but seeking his fortune, the conditions were somewhat dissimilar to what they are today. The capitalist system had not reached that point of development where the farmer could not sell his produce, and the industrial worker could get a job. But those days are gone for ever.

* * *

Today, the worker, is constantly faced with unemployment. It has become a part of his life, and the farmer is not wit better off, for his products are left to rot on the ground after he has produced them in the expectation of a market which does not exist, and will never be again found.

* * *

Therefore, the conditions which made the opportunities for Honest John, are not now existent, in spite of the words uttered by any so-called statesman or politician. But the opportunities for death for the workers have increased. Modern industry, which has neither soul or feeling, demands its pound of flesh. It kills and maims hundreds of thousands every year in the grinding process which industry must adopt in order to live in the days of highly-developed industry and capitalism.

* * *

But industrial accidents are not the only terrors the workers face. They face a condition where they are forced, through the stagnation of industry—which is in turn caused by the development of the system—by starvation, although working. One example of this is to be found at the Point Grey job. Eight hours' work, for thirty-five cents per hour, which brings the worker the gross income of $2.80 per day, without any consideration of car fares, may look big to a man drawing thousands of dollars per year, because at one time he drew the sum of twelve cents per hour, but possibly the recipient of the thousands per year never realized that conditions have changed in the last fifty years; that a dollar then would purchase more than it will today, and if he fails to grasp this point, he should at least hide his ignorance behind a wall of silence.

* * *

But the workers of this Province who have for months faced unemployment, and at last have had to face both a slow and lingering death by starvation owing to the wages paid by a "Liberal" government, are also forced to face death from the manner in which the work in which they are engaged in is carried on. They face death in two ways; in fact they face it three ways. They can either starve to death and refuse to work at the wages offered, or they can eke out their misery a little longer by accepting the wages offered, and at the same time face a sudden ending to their misery by the explosion of dynamite or some other explosive used in the work of preparing for the education of more men who will uphold the present system. We would ask our friend, the premier, which he would chose? In the meantime, the death of a poor worker who accepted the meagre wage offered so that he could feed and house his wife who had recently arrived from the Old Land, for which he had fought and bled, has passed to the great beyond, and his wife mourns his loss, and the future does not appear to offer any opportunities for her, in spite of the blatherings of much-advertised, but ignorant men.

Has Ontario Slipped It Over British Columbia?

WHENEVER the worker, the business man, or the farmer is pressed, he naturally, having been taught that there are good and bad governments, has a desire to take a whack at the particular government which is ruling then. In fact, they become so imbued with this idea, that they are willing to accept the nostrums of any political organization, thinking that if they could only assist in changing the nature or the personnel of the powers which rule them, that all would be well with the world, and prosperity would return to their respective occupations.

* * *

The slogan in Canada today is, "More immigrants" In fact the press informed the people of this country that the government of Ontario had made a coup; in other words had slipped it all over the other provinces. And how was this done. Let the press tell its own story. It is as follows:

The Ontario immigration department has again shown enterprise and originality and has made a brilliant coup in its campaign for emigrants of quality. 800 young men and women of sturdiest Scottish stock are being brought from the Hebrides for work in Ontario; the men for farm work and the women for housework. Their ages are from nineteen to thirty. A representative of the Ontario government is now in the Hebrides visiting all the islands, and is delighted with the reception accorded him. He met prospective emigrants who had been brought up in rural life and are accustomed to all farm activities. Living on bleak Atlantic-swept islands, they are inured against every hardship and are of magnificent physique. Even in the most remote settlements of Ontario the isolation is not greater than on the Hebrides. "These people won't be lonely wherever they may find themselves in Ontario," said Agent-General Noxon. When the party is completed a ship will call at Stornaway and other Hebrides ports to embark these emigrants, which will constitute an event in Scottish history unparalleled since the days of clearances of the early nineteenth century, which brought so many Highland settlers to Canada.

* * *

We hate to think that Ontario has slipped it over "us"; to imagine that "our government" has been remiss in its duties and has let an Eastern province get all that brawn and muscle for a section of the country which has in the past bred men who had the same type of men and women, and which could not find a home for them, but eventually peopled the Western provinces, and particularly the province of British Columbia; but the thought which is most uppermost in our mind at this time is, how on earth they will retain that stamina and vitality, which they now possess, when they are faced with conditions of which they know nothing and which will eventually bring them to the point where they are compelled to work for nothing, provide their own board, and at the same time produce luxuries for a ruling class which neither spins nor toils. All we can wish for, is that they maintain their strength so that they can play their part in the proletarian movement, and eventually realize that governments are made to govern, even farmer governments.

The Need for Unity in the Building Trades

ANY central labor body has sufficient business to transact at the regular business meetings to make it difficult to deal in detail with all the questions which are raised, some of whch, in spite of their importance, are not brought up until the closing minutes of the meetings.

* * *

One of these questions was brought up at the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening; it was the question of unity in the building trades.

* * *

The situation in Vancouver, so far as the building trades is concerned, is none too good. The various crafts are not combined enough in their efforts. They are divided, not by the rules of their organization, but by the fact that the members are apathetic and indifferent.

* * *

This situation must be remedied. The spring is close on us, and that is the season of the year when the buildinfg trades workers, either seek to renew their agreements, or make new ones.

* * *

But before there can be unity between the different building trade craft organizations, the question of dual unions must be tackled. There can be no unity between the men in the same craft as long as they will persist in having in some cases four, and other cases three locals, which are at loggerheads.

* * *

The Labor movement in every country is seeking a way out. Looking for something which will act in the interests of the workers; seeking amalgamation so that the workers' interests may be conserved and a united front put up against the employing class drive on the standard of living.

* * *

But the workers cannot secure amalgamation of their forces nationally and later internationally, if they will persist in being split up locally, and therefore the necessity of the movement in Vancouver, is to see that the dual organizations are done away with, and the men working in the one craft all belonging to the one organization.

* * *

The next step will be the joining of the organizations in each industry so that local conditions may be dealt with, and the success of the efforts of the workers on these lines will all tend to the amalgamation of the craft organizations into industrial units. But the local situation must be the first consideration, and as the building trades unions are at this time not only divided into craft organizations, but into several craft unions, the first step they must take is to eliminate the divisions in their ranks and put up a united front, in each craft, the rest will follow.

While children are starving in the midst of plenty, mothers are bringing children into the world, and realize that they will never be able to give them the attention which will fit them for the struggle of life and the opponents of birth control in their sanctimonious hypocrisy rave and storm, the front pages of the daily press on Thursday was filled with "news" to the effect that Princess Mary had given birth to a boy.

Naturally Princess Mary, reared in luxury, surrounded by all that human kind could produce for her comfort at the time of her life when she became a mother, will be filled with the joy that only a mother knows when she first sees her offspring. But what of the millions of children who are born to misery, their lives blasted from the the day they see the light, and doomed to a living death because of a system which sends millions of children to their graves before they have even realized that they have been denied an existence because of the civilization which makes one man a slave and another a king. We have nothing to say with respect to Princess Mary, she is no doubt just what society has made her, just as the rickety children of the poor are produced by it. But we do suggest, that the capitalist press in common decency should not rub it into the mothers who are in the British dominions and the British Isles, who are denied the right to give their children the necessities of life.

LONDON LETTER

[By Evelyn Sharp]
(Federated Press Correspondent)

LONDON—The observer reading between the lines of the news that filters out from the invaded Ruhr Province, can discern signs of anxiety on the part of Premier Poincare, even signs of nervousness, while it is evident that, as far as reparations go, the new policy will prove about as successful as the old one in getting water out of a stone.

France may not get reparations. The refusal of the German government to allow any more reparation coal to go into France and Belgium, in view of what they not unreasonably call this breach of the treaty of Versailles, may deprive her conquerors even of their deliveries in kind. But France can still get what she seems to want most of all, her revenge.

She can retaliate, as she is in fact doing, by forbidding the Ruhr to send coal to other parts of Germany, thus beginning a policy of attrition that may end in making German big business disobey its own government and resume deliveries of coal to the Allies. She can act upon the hint given already in the Paris Matin and regard the Ruhr and the Rhineland as a permanent stake in the place of reparations—a policy that will secure her revenge on her ancient enemy and place the French steel kings in a position to dominate Europe.

On all sides come protests from organized labor. The courageous demonstrations of the French Communists against the militarist policy of their government is encouraging as showing that Poincare has not the whole of the French people behind him, though he has acted at once by arresting the Communist leaders.

The (Amsterdam) International Federation of Trade Unions, the general council of organized Labor in Great Britain, as well as the Independent Labor Party and organizations such as the miners, have been prompt in recording their disapproval and putting forward constructive suggestions for an alternative policy. Labor in Australia, for instance, has equally disassociated itself from this policy of violence.

The suggested withdrawal of the British troops from Cologne has, however, two sides to it. While, as a gesture, it would have been as effective as the withdrawal of American troops has been, the German Socialist leaders, approached by H. N. Brailsford, editor of the Labor weekly, the New Leader, seems to be unanimously of the opinion that if the British troops were withdrawn at this crisis Germany would be left completely at the mercy of the French.

The industrial situation here has been sharpened by the rumor, apparently well founded, of a general attack by employers upon hours of labor. When the attack upon wages was first foreshadowed by the Daily Herald here, capitalists and capitalist newspapers everywhere indignantly denied its truth. But it came true enough in the course of the next few months, and wages everywhere have gone down as a consequence of the helplessness of the workers, faced by unemployment.

Now a similar attack upon hours is being initiated by employers in the building trades and in the mines, the former threatening an increase in the 44-hour week and the latter insisting that the increased demand for export coal, owing to the Ruhr situation, must entail the giving up of the seven-hour shift. These attacks will be resisted, probably with success in the mines were, as Frank Hodges astutely points out, French policy in the Ruhr will in the end damage rather than improve the exportation of British coal, since France will either succeed in getting German coal by force or, failing this, will have so sent down the value of the franc that she will not be able to buy our coal at an economic price. Besides, a six-hour day is promised to our miners as soon as their output reaches a certain figure, which it can do, according to Hodges, so soon as all the unemployed are again absorbed; it is not therefore likely that an eight-hour day would be adopted under any circumstances.

The builders are not in so strong a position with their large numbers of unemployed, though, with the present shortage of houses, the payment of unemployment benefit to building operatives is both an anomaly and a scandal. But they are resisting even the suggestion of losing their hard-won 44-hour week, and as long as these two key industries can hold out it is not so probable that the attempt will be made elsewhere.

The prime minister continues adamant with regard to the demand from Labor that parliament shall re-assemble before the end of the two months. A deputation was received by him from the general council of the Trades Union Congress, who urged him in the interests of the unemployed to call parliament together before the date fixed, Feb. 13, so that it might deal with the problem. His reply was a complete refusal, on the ground that nothing would be gained by it, since all the ministers concerned were now hard at work on schemes for the unemployed, from which they would be diverted if parliament assembled.

He was quite unmoved, apparently, by accounts of the destitution of men and women and children, by assurances such as that given him by Robert Smillie, that if a serious epidemic were to break out now, "the children of the working class would die like flies because their systems have been undermined by lack of food."

Union Label Dance

Do you want a good time? If so, attend the label trades dance in the Alexandra Pavilion on Feb. 16. Whist 8:15 p. m. Dancing 9 p. m. to 2 a. m.

Unemployment Is Considered Permanent

(Continued from Page 1)

the organizing of the women workers of the city, and to inaugurate a campaign for this purpose at once."

It was also decided that the conference should reconvene to consider ways and means of establishing the minimum rate of pay on government works, and matters concerning the unemployed workers of Vancouver, and that the Trades and Labor Council be invited to attend in a body and work in conjunction with the unemployed conference committee.

A resolution calling on the student body of the U. B. C. to endorse the stand taken by the unemployed in their endeavors to secure the standard rate of pay on the university site, was passed and a delegation appointed to place the views of the meeting before the students.

Other matters dealt with were: the demand for single men to have relief work without discrimination; that unemployed workers should join the Lumber Workers Union, and that a bulletin should be issued and distributed notifying the workers in all crafts and branches of industry of the decisions of the meeting. The next meeting to which the Trades and Labor Council was invited will be held in the Labor Temple, 319 Pender Street West, on the 15th of the month.

Union Label Dance

The Union Label committee will hold a whist drive and dance in the Alexandra Pavilion on Feb. 16, theatrical trades participating. Good prizes and lots of refreshments will be provided. Keep this date open. Tickets can be secured at the Labor Temple, or from any of the committee.

Hand The Federationist to your shopmate when you are through with it.

At the Orpheum

At the Orpheum theatre next week, the much talked-of playlet, "Batty," will be found among the several features listed for this popua palce of amusement. Jessie Busley will be seen in the role of a servant girl, and that information alone should be enough to convince each patron as to its merits.

"Batty," as most people may guess, has something to do with a great stage success, being described as "a terrible result of a mystery play." It is an uproarious travesty on a mystery play, itself mysteriously constructed, and is just one laugh after another.

To those familiar with the now famous stage play, this burlesque, or travesty, will prove doubly amusing, while to those who have not seen the stage success will find plenty of merriment in the cleverly written situation so ably brought out by the clever Jessie Busley.

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LETTERS TO THE FED.

[The opinions and ideas expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by The Federationist, and no responsibility for the views expressed is accepted by the management.]

Unfair Dances

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: Referring to an article published in the B. C. Federationist last Friday, under the caption "Unfair Dances," I would like to correct the gentleman who labels himself "Scotty." I don't know anything about the Scottish dances being held in the O'Brien Hall or elsewhere, but I do know this, there are no unfair dances being held in the I. O. O. F. Hall at Sixth and Main Street. Such reputable musicians as Dan Morgan, Jack Hyslop and Fred Parsons will vouch for this. There has only been one in three years held here that was unfair to union labor, and he eventually lined up. So union men do not be misled by "Scotty." I will thank you to give this the publicity it deserves.

I am, respectfully yours,
R. FOXCROFT, Sec.
3404 Sophia Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

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VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office: 308, 319 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

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

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month, 319 Pender St. W. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 2849 Burns St.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNAtional Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B.C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 313, 319 Pender Street West. President, C. E. Herrett, 71 Hastings St. E. Secretary, A. R. Jani, 320 Cambie St. Shop phone, Sey. 2702. Residence phone, Doug. 2171R.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local 194—Meetings first and third Mondays in each month. President, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Office: Room 303—319 Pender St. W. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS—If you need bricklayers or masons for boiler works, etc., or marble setters, phone Bricklayers' Union, Labor Temple.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters and Joiners, Local 452—President, Wm. Dunn; recording secretary, Geo. Snell; business agent, Geo. H. Hardy. Office: Room 504, 319 Pender St. W. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m., Room 5, 319 Pender St. W.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES' UNION—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, at 148 Cordova St. W. President, J. White, 3405 Pender St. E.; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1385 Woodland Drive.

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, 148 CORdova St. W.—Educational meetings every Sunday evening, 8 o'clock. Business meetings every Wednesday evening. R. P. Pettipiece, chairman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; J. Bennett, corresponding secretary.

CITY FIREFIGHTERS UNION No. 18—President, Neil MacDonald, No. 1 Firehall; Secretary, C. A. Watson, No. 3 Firehall.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 8.30 p.m. Executive board meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. President W. Colmar. Business agent, A. Graham. Phone Sey. 1681.

LUMBER WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast district and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. J. M. Clarke, general secretary-treasurer, legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

MACHINISTS LOCAL 692—President, Ed. Dawson; secretary, R. Hirst; business agent, P. R. Bengough. Office: 309, 319 Pender St. W. Meets in Room 3, 319 Pender St. W., on second and fourth Tuesday in month.

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PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, WHARF and Dock Builders, Local No. 2404—Meets in Labor Hall, 319 Pender St. W., every 2nd and 4th Friday at 8 p.m. Jas. Thompson, Financial Secretary.

SAILORS' UNION OF THE PACIFIC, 135 Cordova St. W., P. O. Box 571. Phone Sey. 8703. Meetings every Monday at 7:30 p.m. P. Hockaday, Business Agent.

FEDERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF B.C.—Meeting nights, first Tuesday and third Friday of each month at headquarters, 318 Cordova St. W. President, D. Gillespie; vice-president, John Johnson; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Donaldson, address 318 Cordova St. West. Branch agent's address: Wm. Francis, 1424 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL UNION STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local 844, meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 307 Labor Temple. Secretary-Treasurer, N. Green, 955 Hornby St. Phone Sey. 7043R. Recording Secretary, J. R. Campbell, 308 First Street, North Vancouver.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, 6th and Kingsway, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Dr.; recording-secretary, A. V. Lofting; treasurer, A. F. Andrew; financial-secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 166—17th Ave. W.; office, corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair. 4504Y.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, Mrs. Delk; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, P. McNeish, P. O. Box 503.

SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO Soviet Russia, Vancouver branch, meets first and third Sundays each month, 2 p.m., at 61 Cordova St. W. For information write to branch secretary, S.T.A.S.R., 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—President, Wm. Skinner; vice-president, A. Tucker; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m.

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Startling Capitalistic Report as to Conditions in Coal Mines in Pennsylvania

[Ed. note.—For years the miners of the United States have fought against all the powers of the ruling class to secure some relief from the conditions under which they have been compelled to work. They have been abused and butchered by the hired thugs and gunmen of the companies they have worked for, but when the City of New York became affected by the strike, it was decided to investigate into the shortage, with the result that conditions were revealed which even made the supporters of the present system recoil in horror. The following is the report made by the committee appointed by Mayor Hylan, of New York City.]

(Continued from last week)

It was testified that when miners were receiving $1.28 a ton for mining coal and 60 cents a square yard for "dead work," they earned in the Berwind-White mines from $30 to $45 each two weeks' period, when working. Out of this wage each miner had to purchase his drills, picks, shovels and other tools, pay the company from $9 to $12 rent per month, besides the annual school tax, and one dollar per month for the maintenance of the company hospital. He also had to purchase carbon for his light in the mine, powder for blasting, and had to pay the blacksmith for sharpening his tools, all of which entailed upon him an *additional expense averaging from* $2 to $3 per month.

The conditions which the miner happens to meet in the mines affect his earning to a great extent. The *seam of coal in which a miner works* is generally 20 feet wide and from 2 to 4 feet high. If he is fortunate enough to be working in a four-foot high coal seam, he makes considerably more money than does the man who is compelled to work in a two-foot vein. It was stated that to secure the better places, it was invariably necessary from time to time to tip the mine foreman $5 to $10.

The president of the United States has said recently, that to live and maintain self-respect, a miner should have 280 days' work per year and earn not less than $1600 a year. According to the labor report of 1921, in District No. 2, which includes the Berwind-White Coal Company's mines in Som*erset County, Penn., under the policy* of that company, its miners were employed only during part of the year, and their individual earnings were on an average only $700 per year. Out of this sum, after deducting his expenses enumerated in the preceding paragraph, the miner had to support himself and his usually large family 365 days in the year.

Other Grievances of the Mine Employees

There are other grievances which the Berwind-White Coal Company's former employees urged against that company. They complained that they did not receive credit for all the coal they mined, and that they were com*pelled to purchase all their food,* clothing, furniture, tools, etc., in the stores owned or controlled by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, and commonly known as "Pluck Me" stores.

How the Miners Receive Credit for Less Coal Than They Mine

At the union mines, the miners are allowed to have their own check weighman present when the coal they mined is being weighed. At the Berwind-White and other non-union mines, the miners are not allowed this privilege.

It appears that at the Berwind-White coal mines, when the coal is brought out of the mine in the small cars to the tipple, the car is placed upon a platform scale the beam of which is enclosed and into which enclosure the miner is not admitted. The miner is thus denied the right to see for himself how much the coal he had mined weighs, and is obliged to accept the word of the company's weigher. It is common talk among the miners, *that out of every five train loads of* coal leaving the Berwind-White Coal Company's mines, every fifth train carries away coal for which the miners received no pay.

The exposure of this condition by your committee had its immediate effect, for within a few days thereafter State Senator W. J. Steinemann announced that he would introduce a bill at the next session of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, compelling the placing of check weighers representing the miners at every bituminous coal mine tipple in Pennsylvania.

Company "Pluck Me" Stores

Up to a few years ago, all the larger coal mining companies in the State of Pennsylvania owned and operated company stores and compelled their employees to trade there. The abuse of this system became so intolerable, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law prohibiting coal mining companies from owning or operating stores.

It is claimed that while most of the coal mining companies in the State of Pennsylvania are complying with that law, the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company is evading it, by operating its stores under the corporate name "Eureka Stores."

According to the evidence before the committee, anyone employed by, or seeking employment with the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company is required to sign a contract which authorizes that company to deduct from his wages whatever bills he may contract at the "Eureka Stores" and if he does not sign such contract, he is not given employment. Further, that whenever a miner employed by the Berwind-White Company is caught trading elsewhere than at the "Eureka Stores," he is rebuked for it by his superior and is given to understand that a repetition of such offense will bring about his dismissal from his employment.

The miners claim that they are com*pelled to pay from 20 to 100 per cent.* more for food, furniture, clothing, shoes, tools, dry goods, hats, needles, shoe strings and other merchandise at the company's stores than they could have purchased similar commodities elsewhere, and that they had often been charged and were obliged to pay for merchandise they had never received.

Mrs. Harry Beal testified that on numerous occasions she had compared the prices of merchandise in the company's Eureka (Pluck Me) stores with the prices in other stores in Windber, and had found quite a difference. For instance, when the company stores charged 65 cents a pound for butter and 80 cents for a dozen eggs, elsewhere butter sold at 50 cents a pound and eggs at 60 cents a dozen; that she also had found that the price of shoes at the "Pluck Me" store was just double that in other stores, and that ordinary outing cloth which could be purchased anywhere for 18 or 20 cents a yard cost 50 cents a yard in the company's stores.

The Berwind-White Company's Employees Seldom Receive Cash

The miners and other employees of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company seldom, if ever, receive any cash *for their work.*

Former employees of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company testified that, as a rule, whatever money they had earned, from time to time, was more than counterbalanced by the charges the company claimed against them, and that on, so-called pay days they seldom received more than one dollar in actual money. This dollar was characterized by the chairman as a "trick dollar."

Every Berwind-White mine employee on each pay day received from the company a statement showing his earnings during the previous two weeks, his indebtedness to the company and to the "Eureka Stores" and the balance remaining due the company, or to the "Eureka Stores," as the case may be. However, in order to get possession of that statement, and not permit the employee to take it with him and, perhaps, study it *closely, the company allowed him to* draw one dollar. To get that dollar the employee had to sign the statement and turn it in to the cashier. Thus the miner's evidence of his unfair treatment by the company was taken away from him and the trick was done.

It is sad, but seems true, nevertheless, that once a miner is brought to work in one of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company's mines, he is unable ever to leave again. A proper motto at the entrance to the various hollows where these mining camps are located, would be "Abandon Hope, all ye who enter here."

To emphasize that the foregoing portrays truly the conditions existing *at these mines, the following proofs* are cited:

A Mrs. Sadvari, the wife of a miner employed prior to the strike in Berwind-White coal mine No. 38, testified that owing to the fact that her husband hardly ever received any cash for his work, she was unable to visit her parents at Johnstown oftener than once in two years, as the railroad fare to Johnstown and back was 70 cents.

Mrs. Harry Beal, a mother of six children, whose husband was employed as night watchman on the tipple at *one of the* Berwind-White mines, testified that she had availed herself of the services of physician whenever she delivered a child, and that because of lack of cash she was obliged to pay her physician's bill in *instalments of a* dollar every pay day. That, usually, she had paid the doctor's bill for the one child before the next child was born but that, because of increase in the cost of living, when her last baby was born she still owed the physician a balance for the baby before. Mrs. Beal further testified that most of the mothers in these mining camps, particularly those who come from the peasantry of Hungary, Poland, Russia and Czecho-Slovakia, do not permit themselves the luxury of a phy*sician when giving* birth to a child, but depend upon assistance of some of the older women in the camp.

Louis Chaney testified, that before the strike he had earned from $18 to *$20 every two weeks and that in spite* of his good fortune in not having children to support, he was unable to buy himself any clothing, and that if the union had not given him trousers and a pair of shoes, he could not have attended the hearing.

Bert Thompson, who at one time was assistant foreman in Berwind-White coal mine No. 36, testified that in the thirty-three years he had worked in the mines, he knew of only thirty miners out of the four thousand in the Windber section, who *owned their homes,* and that these thirty were enabled to acquire their homes only because of some insurance benefit they received on the death of a member of their family "or because of some windfall."

Miners Slaves of Coal Corporations

According to the tales of horror recited before the committee, the living and working conditions of the miners employed in the Berwind-White Coal mining company's mines are worse tha conditions of the slaves prior to *the Civil War.* This circumstance caused the chairman to remark at one of the hearings, that Uncle Tom, as portrayed by Harriet Beecher Stowe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was far better off than were these *miners, for while* Uncle Tom conceded his body belonged to his master, he claimed his soul for God. The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company seems to own its miner body and soul. One of the miners present supplemented the chairman's statement by claiming that Uncle Tom was far better off than were the Berwind-White Company's coal miners, because the slave owners housed, fed and clothed their slaves, while at Windber, if the miner does not do as he is bid by the coal company, he and *his family are kicked out of their* home and are left to starve and freeze to death like dogs.

Miners and Their Families Ejected from Their Homes

The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, like many other coal mining companies in that region, owns a large number of small buildings, known as "Company Houses." These houses the company leases to the miners for their dwellings and each lease contains a clause "that if for any rea*son the company desires to reclaim its* property, it can do so upon a ten days' notice."

It appears that last April, shortly after the miners in the Berwind-White Co.'s mines went on strike, they were thrown out of their homes by the company's guards, and that in many instances the ten days' notice was omitted.

Mrs. Mary Dill testified before your committee, that at the time when the miners left their work she was about to become a mother. That her condition, however, did not save her from the fate of the other tenants who refused to do the bidding of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company. As a result thereof, Mrs. Dill's baby was *born in a tent and whenever it rained* an umbrella had to be held over mother and baby to keep them dry.

Edward E. Venelle, a Spanish war veteran, testified that the coal and iron police came into his house, put out fire in the stove on which his wife was cooking supper and expelled him and his family from the premises. That two or three coal and iron policemen with guns in their hands walked alongside the truck upon which he moved his belongings to the tent colony, which reminded him of the Spanish-American war, when they guarded the paymaster's wagon in a similar manner.

Stanley Harlan, a miner in the Berwind-White mines, who because he was over six feet tall, was obliged to lie down in the mine when digging *coal, testified that shortly before the* strike, he encountered water in the mine and was obliged to lie for days in that water while working. As a consequence thereof, he became ill, and was *obliged to take to his bed.* That when the company's men came to put him out he begged to be permitted to remain in the house until he got well, and although his illness was contracted while working, poor Stanley, his wife and four children were ejected from their home and were obliged to take to a tent, which sympathetic friends had provided for him.

The Company Owns Windber

The centre of the Berwind-White coal mining activities is the Borough of Windber. "Windber" *is the largest* community in Somerset County, Pa., and derives its name from reversing the two syllables of the name "Berwind."

Mr. E. J. Berwind, said to be the largest individual stockholder in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, is chairman of that *company's board of directors, and, as* such chairman, controls the purchasing of coal from by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The same Mr. E. J. Berwind is the principal owner of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, and as such coal mine owner sells his coal to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Mr. E. J. Berwind is also a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks run to the several Berwind-White coal mines in Pennsylvania, and the coal mined in the Berwind-White mines is loaded from the tipple at the mine into the Pennsylvania railroad's cars for direct shipment to New York.

The Berwind-White Coal Mining Co. controls absolutely the Borough of Windber and the other towns wherein its mines are located. It owns the banks, the theatre, a number of public halls, the town newspaper and all the public service plants in Windber. *All public officials in Windber, including* the burgess, squires, councilmen and the police, are either employees of, or in some way connected with the Berwind-White Co. That coal corporation also seeks to control, and most of the time does control, the election of county judges and of other county officers, as does the Interborough Co. attempt to establish control over the mayor and other officials in the city of New York, and in former years often succeeded in doing so.

The following extract from the testi*mony of Bert Thompson, a former em*ployee of the Berwind-White Coal Co., is illustrative of the political activities of that coal mining company and its methods:

Q. What is the political relation between the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co. and the officials of the town of Windber?

A. It is a well-known fact that the company controls every office in the Borough of Windber.

Q. Did the men have to vote as they were told?

A. There was *pressure brought to* bear on every man. On election day we always had the men come out and sent them down to the polling place, and in lots of cases brought *them back to finish the day's work.* And we always presented them with a marked ballot.

Joseph Foster, a former employee

(Continued on Page 4)

LUMBER WORKERS' NEWS AND VIEWS

LUMBER BARONS WOULD LIKE TO FEED THE WORKERS WITH OLEOMARGARINE

THE MONTREAL STAR reports that the lumber barons from all over Canada have convened in Montreal, and are considering as one of the most vital questions before them the feeding of their slaves with oleomargarine.

The lumber kings, holding their convention in the bright "Mount Royal Hotel," passed a resolution demanding that this grease be accepted as legal substitute for butter. Oleomargarine has been allowed to sell in Canada with a temporary permit only, but the lumber barons claim that it is absolutely necessary that the workers be fed with this grease instead of butter, because butter might be too tasty, and too expensive for this purpose.—Vapaus, Sudbury.

Thus talks the well-organized lumber kings of Canada. What about creating a united front of all lumber workers by lining up in the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada, and taking similar measures against the parasitical profit grabbers who live by exploiting us? Do your part, fellow militant.

"Hammer and Sickle."

During the arly part of this week, the lumber barons of Vancouver have been entertaining their fellow profit-grabbers from the prairie provinces—the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association. They came here on a combined pleasure and business trip, and evidently the business part of it was to see what could be done to lower the price of lumber in order that the bankrupt farmers on the prairie could be able to secure enough to build *barns.*

Many and varied are the words of wisdom which this tribe has handed out for publication in the press to be consumed by members of the working class, and all advices are of the kind that will tend to pacify those workers who are in rebellion against their present condition of misery and semi-starvation.

W. P. Dutton, president of this association, is credited with uttering the following gems of thought: "As for sober thinking—there is a heap of crazy thinking going on somewhere. Let us have a little less whining about our rights, and a little more realization about our obligations, a little less wishing for more, and a little more contentment with less."

We agree with the statement about "crazy thinking." Looking over Dutton's statement, little can be seen but the products of crazy thinking. This may be due to the fact that the thinking was not "sober." We can also agree with him when he tells us that it is useless to "whine about our rights." We know that it will avail us workers nothing to "whine" for "rights" to a master class whose sympathetic tendencies, if they ever had any, were crushed out long ago in their mad race for profits. The con*scious part of the working class know* that Dooley was right when he said: "Don't ask for rights, take them. The right is handed to you for nothing is liable to be a wrong turned inside out." However, to take rights implies the possession of machinery to do the taking, and also the possession of a force to operate that machinery. In other words, it means the possession of the machinery of organization, and the burning, impelling force of desire to operate the machinery and keep it in motion until the goal is reached. The building of this machinery, and the inplanting of this burning desire in the minds of our fellow workers who are not yet conscious, is the task of the fighting minority of the working class, who are aware of their needs and are determined to secure them. Desire can be created by agitation and the hammering home of the fact that something better ex*ists and that we, the workers, create* that something better, and therefore, we should receive it.

"Contentment with less" is a meaningless term to the toilers on the Pacific Slope. One cannot possibly imagine the camp workers, who produce the profits on which this loafer lives, being content with less than they are now receiving. Month after month, year after year of continual unremitting toil, for which they receive a bare subsistence, producing millions of feet of lumber which can be converted *into comfortable, healthy houses, yet* being herded together in small shacks built like a barn, and blacklisted if they dare to raise their voice in protest, under conditions like that, and even worse how can one expect the camp worker to be "content with less." They have now reached the bottom of their degradation; further pressure could only end in their extermination.

Of course, one can easily understand why this social fungus, which lives on society's army of production, should desire the working class to accept less, because the less the worker gets, the more is left for he and his kind to gobble up. But Mr. Dutton, there is a class far on, and we of the working class, will not accept, nor be content *with less. We are out for more, and* more we will get whether you try to halt the forward march of progress by emitting oceans of sophistical slime, or do you marshal your forces of reaction against us.

Come and Look at this

IMPERIAL RANGE for $59

It's made expressly for and sold exclusively by the H. B. C. It's a range value that has no equal in Canada. It's a range of excellent appearance, good weight and fine finish, fitted with six cooking holes, polished steel panelled top, duplex grates for wood or coal, white enamelled oven door with thermometer, and 19x16x12½-inch oven. The range is fully trimmed, has high warming closet, and stands on a heavy nickel base. It's a splendid baker and heats the water quickly. In the regular selling way it would cost at least $25.00 more than we are asking for it, and it's only by quantity buying and close selling, that we can offer them at this matchless price—

$59

—CASH OR TERMS—

Hudson's Bay Company

The secret of good beer lies in purity—

That's why Cascade Beer has for 35 years been British Columbia's favorite health beverage. No expense has been spared to ensure purity. It has cost a million dollars to build a plant to accomplish this. But after testing Cascade Beer, you agree that it has been worth it.

Insist Upon Cascade

These Specials Deserve Your Prompt Action

Flannel Shirts

Made with turn-down collar, and pockets. Pure wool flannel in khaki or grey. A snap; in all sizes, at only..... $1.95

Pullover Sweaters

A medium weight pullover woolen sweater, with roll neck, in Oxford grey. Regular $4, now $1.95

Wolsey Rib Sox

Pure wool, an imported sock of high quality and exceptional wearing qualities. All sizes. Regular $1 pair, now selling at..... 55c

Dick's Red Label Underwear

Pure wool, made in Nova Scotia; the popular heavyweight underwear for the outdoor man. Regular $2 per garment. Selling tomorrow at only..... $1.25

WILLIAM DICK LIMITED

45-49 Hastings St., East

COMPLETE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN

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The First Men and Where They Came From

DURING the last few weeks, the studies carried on in the W. P. hall have been merging into the consideration of primitive man, and the hall has been filled with an interested audience for many evenings past. The last subject dealt with, "The First Men, and Where They Came from," was illustrated with numerous pictures, and it seems from the evidence presented by Dr. Curry, that out of a number of branches of anthropoids, which started on the long road upward toward humanity, some stopped, and pursued other directions, while others perished by the wayside. The speaker showed that, although all scientific men agreed as to the general principles of man's ascent from the brute creation yet owing to the vastness of the problem, and the few years since evolution was recognized, and its evidence searched for, there is considerable diversity of opinion regarding the details of man's appearance, but the speaker was satisfied that except for men of the "Billy Sunday" type, and a few theological fossils, every man or woman today who has really studied the problem, rejects the Jewish account of creation, and accepts evolution. Accuracy is not possible as yet, for human remains except in the rare cases, were they to turn to stone, could not endure the vast lapses of time, and only here and there have portions of the earth's surface been touched by investigaators, while it is known that ancient continents are now beneath the waves, and many authorities believe that the cradle-land of our race, now lies miles under the waters of the Indian Ocean. "Yet," said the speaker, "the last generation has shed much light on this great subject, we are considering this evening, and one may expect much more.

The Earliest Trace of Man

According to many authorities, stones shaped and used by primitive man, are found in the stratas, as far back as the middle of the Tertiary period, which would give man an age of over two million years. Others, again, claim that these "Oeliths" or Dawn-man tools were never used by man, but are shaped through friction, heat or frost.

What is known as the Paleolithic or old stone-age began about half a million years ago, and these are roughly shaped into tools, or weapons, pictures of which were shown on the screen. The earliest fossil remains of man is believed to have been found on the Island of Java by Dr. De Bois, in 1891, when a thigh bone, part of a skull, and a jaw was discovered, while the formation tended to show that this ape-man lived about half a million years ago.

The speaker showed that this Java-man was by Hackel, and earlier biologists, believed to be in our direct line of evolution, and was the "missing link," but more modern scientists consider that the Pithcanthropus, like the gorilla, is a side-line, and that the Neanderthal man was another side line, or sub-man, and that these together with the Anthropoid ape, struggled up for ages, only to fail in their inwarde urge toward mankind. They went down in the struggle for existence or ceased to advance. "Nature is red, in tooth and claw," even in human society today. It was even more universal a million years ago, when our pre-human ancestors lived. Among the authorities cited, were "Well's Outline of History," "McCalve's Outlines of Evolution" and "Prehistoric Man." Considerable interest was displayed also in the propositions of Professor Hill-Tout's, F. R. S. C., etc., and from his book entitled "The Phylogeny of Man from a New Angle," some paragraphs were read, and some striking illustrations presented.

This gentleman has followed up the ideas held by Wells and his authorities, viz., that the ape-man, the Neanderthal man, and other primitive races were not in our direct line of descent, but that these together with the gorilla and the other Anthropoid apes, branched off from a common ancestor, perhaps two or three million years ago. The rocks of that age show that men, like apes, were common in the old world at that time. To prove this claim, some photographs of young gorillas and other apes were shown, and these seemed to demonstrate the idea that the ancestors of the Anthropoids were much more human-like, than the adult apes are today. Professor Hill-Tout cites the law of "Biogenesis" as proving this hypothesis regarding the degeneration, rather than evolution of these sub-men, and of the Anthropoid apes. The Biogentic law is that "Every organism in its individual development, repeats the history of the race to which it belongs. A striking resemblance of the Anthropoid embryo and infants to the human, especially in their cranial development, shows that while the truly human type evolved steadily upward, the sub-men, and the gorilla and other Anthropoid apes diverged toward their brutal or grotesque forms."

The Arrival of Our Race

For about two hundred thousand years, the Neanderthal man, who resembled the Java man, was, as far as we now know, the sole human occupant of Europe. He was the maker, and user of those rough flint implements, and was the man of the "old stone age," but he also perished in the struggle for life. He went down before a brainier rival, who needed his caves and his means of life."

About 40,000 years ago, or not long after the last glacial period, a different human type appeared on the scene. **This was the Cro-magnan man** who probably migrated from Africa or Asia, or perhaps he came from that fertile valley of the past, now occupied by the Mediterrenean Sea.

These were the men of the "New Stone Age," and their coming meant the disappearance of the Neanderthal race. These latter people were our ancestors, and their fossil remains and handiwork show they were a strong and brainy race.

The sub-men had perished, the new race was destined to represent mankind, the factors of environment made failure inevitable, with the other Anthropoids, and favorable conditions made success certain with the Cro-magnan race.

Today man has spread over the whole earth; he has conquered the world, and the forces of nature. Empires may crumble, civiliations may perish, classes may dissolve, but for millions of years unless catastrophe happens to the earth, man will continue to evolve until not only nature outside himself is his servant, but until he is able to master himself, and subdue the brute instincts and passions which have followed him from the jungles of the past.

On Thursday, the 15th, the subject will be: "Causes of Evolution and Dissolution."

Trades and Labor Council Will Join Conference

(Continued from page 1)

test against the rate of 35 cents now being paid.

"That the minimum wage on this work be increased to 50 cents per hour for unskilled workers, and on all government works;

"That we ask the Trades and Labor Council to take up the question of organizing the women workers of the city, and to inaugurate a campaign for this purpose at once."

The last resolution was one calling on the council to attend the next meeting of the conference committee in a body.

Label Dance

The Label committee announced that the next dance would be held in the Alexandra Dancing Pavilion on the 16th, and that the dance would continue to 2 a.m. in view of the theatrical unions participating in order that the members of these unions could attend. The committee announced that there would be ample provision for all.

Delegate Ross, reporting for the Labor Representation committee delegates, stated: That all the recommendations of the subcommittee had been adopted, and that he was of the opinion that it was a real effort to unite the workers together in the civic and political elections, and by so doing, fighting a common enemy; and that it appeared to be an honest effort, and if supported by the unions, would succeed.

To Support Fed.

The Musicians Union reported that a letter which had appeared in The Federationist, signed "Sotty," had been very effective. This letter referred to non-union musicians playing at dances in the city. He stated that the letter had brought results, and that the efforts of the writer had been successful in getting better results than even anticipated. It was also announced that the musicians would support The Federationist, and subscribe to the paper.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees reported many members out of work. The Steam Engineers reported good success from organizing meetings, while the Painters stated that they had still many members out of work.

Two delegates were appointed to wait on the Workmen's Compensation Board, with a view of having the payment of compensation speeded up.

A notice of motion to amend the constitution so that the salary of the secretary could be raised, was introduced; another notice of motion was presented calling for an amendment to the constitution limiting the payment of per capita tax to $25 per month, and also limiting the number of delegates an organization taking advantage of this amendment could have. These will be dealt with at the next meeting.

Mrs. Mahon, of the Garment Workers Union, and an active member of the council, was unanimously endorsed for the position of Factory Inspectress, for which the government is calling for applications. It was also stated that the Tailors had already endorsed Mrs. Mahon.

Considerable discussion was indulged in with respect to the use of the union label by members of organized Labor, and its use as a means of strengthening the Labor movement pointed out.

Greater co-operation between the building trades was also urged by several speakers, who pointed out that there was not that ready co-operation between the different crafts in the building trades. The delegates to the building trades were urged to bring this matter before their local unions. A letter of appreciation of the good wishes of the council on the success of the British Labor Party in the recent elections was received from the Labor Party executive committee. After a strenuous but interesting and useful meeting, the council adjourned at 10.55 p. m.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
AT MODEST PRICES

MEN'S SOLID LEATHER SHOES.—For convenience in selling, we have grouped 18 lines of new Spring Shoes to sell at three prices: $5.50, $6.50 and $7.50. These represent $8, $9 and $10 values in most stores. No better wearing shoes are sold, and the smart appearance will please you. A good looking $8 value in No. 1 grade black and brown side leather, made in two shapes—a high round toe and a broad fitting recede toe— at, per pair $5.50

The next priced lines are genuine calfskin, and are exceptional values. They are all solid leather, and come in three shapes, at, per pair $6.50

No matter what style of boot you wear, you will find it in this lot. High toes and low toes in any shape. These lines are actually worth $10. Our new price is, per pair $7.50

Clearing Prices on Hundreds of LADIES' OXFORDS and STRAP SHOES.—Three hundred pairs of brown calf Oxfords in good shades of brown calfskin. These shoes are made with welted soles and Cuban heels.

Another lot of one-strap patent leather shoes, with low heels and McKay soles. The original prices were from $6.50 to $9.00. On sale at, per pair $3.95

Fine quality brown kid Oxfords, with welted soles and Cuban heels. Soft pliable shoes that will appeal to you. At, per pair Same as above in black kid. $5.00

BOYS' SHOES AT $3.50 A PAIR.—All solid leather, black box calf school shoes. Two full soles. Sizes 1-5, at, per pair..... $3.50

MISSES' BROWN AND BLACK HIGH TOP BOOTS. Class ic and Paris make. Sizes 11-2. On sale at, per pair..... $3.50

GROWING GIRLS' SOLID LEATHER HIGH TOP BOOTS.—With low heels. Brown and black. All sizes at, per pair $4.35

PIERRE PARIS 51 HASTINGS STREET WEST

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS

San Francisco—Mrs. Julia A. Brink, mother of Rena Mooney and mother-in-law of Tom Mooney, San Francisco frameup victim, is dead here at the age of 71.

Seattle—Seattleskaia Kommuna, on the borders of Russia, is prospering, according to letters and pictures received here by friends of those who left the Pacific northwest a year ago to help the Soviets rehabilitate industry.

Moscow—Among the famine relief which has reached Russia from Mongolia, were three poods (about 108 lbs.) of opium, valued at 3000 bank silver rubles. Also 1045 head of horned cattle, valued at 41,800 bank silver rubles.

Tacoma—When Alvin C. Owsley, national commander of the American Legion, flayed President Harding for pardoning Eugene V. Debs in a speech here recently, P. C. Diamond, president of the Central Labor Council, left his chair on the platform and departed from the hall.

Popular Bluff, Mo.—Rev. O. L. Spurgeon, pastor First Baptist Church here, claims to have received a threatening letter, warning him to leave town immediately. He says he believes the letter was a result of his recent sermon in which he eulogized and defended the Ku Klux Klan.

Seattle—Matti Reco, Finnish member of the I. W. W. slated for deportation, has been allowed to stay in this country, following decision by immigration authorities in Washington, D. C. Deportation was threatened following his acquittal at a trial of 121 I. W. W. in Montesano, Washington, last year.

Detroit—Deportation of Leonard Marcellino, an Italian worker who has become dependent after 17 years of labor in this country, is protested by Detroit workers, who call upon the federal department of Labor to cancel the order. If carried out, the order will separate Marcellino from his wife and four minor children, who were born in this country. The Polish section of the Workers Party is especially active in aiding him.

San Francisco—Workers here are laughing at the naval recruiting station's new posters, announcing that "cold, biting, shivery winter" is upon us, and asking where the local young men are going to spend that bitter season. As the signs apepared Jan. 20, when the winter is nearly over here, and the California winter is always balmy compared to the eastern one, the young men concerned are mostly deciding to spend the season right at home, instead of signing up to see the world through a porthole.

Washington—Despite his record of cold-blooded deportations of Russians in recent years, Uncle Sam has proved himself a kindly and hospitable gentleman. He has graciously received a whole fleet of ships brimful of Russians—only these happened to be Whites, refugees from Vladivostok, instead of Reds or near-Reds. The White refugees, denied entrance by other Pacific powers, were received at the Philippine Islands and acommodated at the government's expense.

Jackson, Cal.—The conscience of the owners of the Argonaut gold mine, whose greed killed 47 men last August, has been appeased by the dismissal of Supt. V. S. Garbarini. Garbarini is accused of having failed to enforce safety provisions, no means to enforce which had been given him by the mine owners. Garbarini, a man of 50, had worked his way up from a mucker, and had been in the mines from childhood. He worked heroically during the three weeks the rescue crews were trying to save the buried miners. He is succeeded by a consulting engineer, who was an officer during the war.

Seattle—Another score of lives have been sacrificed to the cupidity of the timber trust, local labor men claim, after investigating the Kelso bridge disaster. An undetermined number were drowned in the collapse of the suspension bridge in the Washington town. The bridge connected Kelso with the big plant of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., which has a vicious reputation in the southern pine belt and is now building a little city near Kelso. Although the bridge was known to be weak the company, which owns the administration of Cowlitz County, refused to provide ferry service or hasten the completion of a half-built steel bridge 100 yards from the death structure.

Do you want a good time? If so, attend the label trades dance in the Alexandra Pavilion on Feb. 16. Whist 8:15 p. m. Dancing 9 p. m. to 2 a. m.

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When the Lulu Island farmer calls at your door with potatoes from his farm, you welcome the chance of getting a sack or so direct—instead of through the medium of the commission merchant—the retail grocer.

When the Burnaby rancher comes around next summer with berries—you get your crate or crates from him—thoroughly satisfied you are doing what is to your advantage.

When the Fraser Valley farmer comes around next fall selling apples from his own ranch—you look them over. If they're satisfactory, you take a box—and congratulate yourself.

You buy to your advantage from the producer—he is the only man that can offer you a "Direct Deal" price.

The Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association is composed of the 1800 farmers who furnish Vancouver and vicinity with milk.

They produce this milk on their farms—They handle it in a central handling plant in Vancouver, one of the most complete on the continent—They deliver it daily to your door by a thoroughly organized delivery system.

These Farmers offer you milk, delivered at your door, at a

"Direct Deal" Price of 12 quarts for $1

In dealing with the Fraser Valley Dairies for your milk supply, you are dealing just as directly with the farmer—AND TO THE SAME ADVANTAGE—as when you buy potatoes from the Lulu Island farmer, berries from the Burnaby rancher or apples from the Fraser Valley fruit grower.

Think it over—Call Fair. 1000 and secure your milk direct from the producer.

Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association

Startling Capitalistic Report As to Conditions in Coal Mines in Pennsylvania

(Continued from page 3)

of the Berwind-White Co. and a former resident of Windber, testified that he was "chased" out of Windber three times, because he had once advocated the election of a man for county judge who had been opposed by the Berwind-White Company. That as a consequence of his said political activity, he not only lost his job with the Berwind-White Co. but no other coal company in the county would employ him, and he was compelled to leave the borough and secure employment elsewhere.

Miners Not Allowed to Meet

On April 6, 1922, the miners employed in the Berwind-White Company's mines, because of the wage cut and the conditions under which the operators wanted them to work, left their jobs to organize a strike. Not being able to secure a hall wherein to hold their meeting, these miners met on some vacant land belonging to the company, and when the company learned of the meeting, it immediately sent its coal and iron police to drive the strikers from the company's land, and they were compelled to meet in the roadway.

Not having had experience in conducting a strike, the miners sent to union leaders at Nantigo and South Fork to come to Windber and organize them. The Berwind-White Company attempted to prevent the organization of their miners and to that end brought its entire political power into play. Injunctions were procured against the union officials and body attachments against the organizers. The union representatives invited by the strikers were arrested without cause or reason upon reaching Windber and thereafter bodily expelled from the town, and the United Mine Workers and their members were restrained from holding meetings, from spreading propaganda and from doing anything to induce the Berwind-White Company's miners to join the United Mine Workers. These injunctions are still in force but the attachments later were dismissed by Judge Berkey of Somerset County. Judge Berkey is said to be the first county judge elected in years in opposition to the candidates supported by the Berwind-White Company.

The political and financial influence of the Berwind-White Company extends beyond Windber and Somerset County. Your committee was informed that when the United Mine Workers were engaged last spring in a certain litigation with the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company in the city of Johnstown, Cambria County, they were unable to secure an attorney in that county to appear against the Berwind-White Company.

(To be continued next week)

In the highest financial and industrial circles vigorous recovery is not desired until wages have been brought down in all industries.—B. C. Forbes, a leading capitalist "economist" in the United States.

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SEND FINANCES TO RUSSIAN CONCERN

American Workers to Raise Million to Aid Soviet Undertaking

(By the Federated Press)

New York—Through the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, the Russian-American Industrial Corp. has transmitted to Moscow its first $25,000 to be used through the R. A. I. C. factories in Russia, for the industrial rehabilitation of that country. Three-quarters of a million dollars are to follow, making the total investment by American workers $1,000,000. The money is to be used immediately by the Russian Clothing Syndicate, with which the R. A. I. C. has contracts, to buy machinery and other necessary equipment in Germany.

In commenting on the above, officers of the R. A. I. C. called attention to the recent news dispatches telling of the ratification by the Russian government of the contract of the Sinclair Oil Corporation with the Far Eastern Republic, providing for the development of petroleum resources in Russian Sakhalin.

"Food for thought," they declared, "for those who doubt the value of a contract with the Russian government. The Sinclair corporation is purely a business institution, a practical profit-making organization which is interested in no idealism. It had sufficient vision to recognize the stability for contract purposes not only of the Russian Soviet government, but of the government of the Far Eastern Republic. That the Sinclair corporation made no error in judgment is shown by the fact that when the Far Eastern Republic joined Soviet Russia, the government of the latter country ratified the agreement made with the other government.

"This should be an effective answer to those who entertain any doubts about a contract with Russia."

Union Label Dance

The Union Label committee will hold a whist drive and dance in the Alexandra Pavilion on Feb. 16, theatrical trades participating. Good prizes and lots of refreshments will be provided. Keep this date open. Tickets can be secured at the Labor Temple, or from any of the committee.

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The greatest assistance that the readers of The Federationist can render us at this time, is by securing a new subscriber. By doing so you spread the news of the working class movement and assist us.