THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 9 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1920. $2.00 PER YEAR

Press Admits Publishing Garbled Report of Western Conference Proceedings

Winnipeg Tribune Got Out Special Correct Report Later---Sergt. Coppins, V.C. States That He Was Not Pulled From His Horse, and That He Would Be Ashamed to Belong to Citizens' Committee ---Mounted Police Witness Admits Firing Into Crowd Without Warning

(Special to The Federationist by Gordon Cascaden)

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 26.—"Are you a member of the Citizens Committee?" Judge Metcalfe asked F. G. Coppins, wearer of the Victoria Cross, at the conclusion of his evidence Wednesday afternoon, in the trial of the seven Labor men charged with seditious conspiracy in last year's big general strike.

"No," was the returned soldier's quick answer.

"Would you be ashamed of it if you were?" was the judge's second question.

"From what I know now, I think I would," the ex-soldier shot back, as crown counsel and the citizens committee members who attend court day by day, looked with astonishment, while the defendants, defence counsel and most of the spectators smiled.

Coppins was a star witness for the prosecution in the trial of Russell, and during the strike itself, the citizens committee and its newspaper guttersnipe friends sent reports all over the world that the Victoria Cross recipient was pulled off his horse by a gang of "foreigners," and beaten into insensibility during one of the alleged riots last summer.

"You received the Victoria Cross," was the first question A. J. Andrews, K.C., chief crown prosecutor and lawyer for the so-called Citizens' Committee during the strike asked Coppins after he had taken the witness oath.

"Did you see red headlines about you being drawn off your horse, which appeared in the Winnipeg Telegram, Tribune and Free Press at the time of the strike?" R. A. Bonnar, chief counsel for the defense, asked Coppin.

"The statement that I was pulled off my horse was false and the statement that I was beaten and pounded by foreigners when pulled off the horse was false," the ex-service man answered.

When crown counsel had completed direct examination of witness and the defense had also cross examined him, the crown counsel has the right to clear up anything it so desires by further examination.

During the last few days of last week as well as this week Judge Metcalfe has frequently asked witness various questions which tended, in the opinion of the defense, to help clear up the crown side of the evidence. Of course it cannot be said that the judge asked these questions for this purpose, however.

Sergt. Wm. Benning of the Royal North West Mounted Police described a search of the home of J. Kavanagh in Vancouver at 7 o'clock in the morning. Sergt. Langford, mounted police, also told of searching the home of A. Beeney, Winnipeg, and tendered Beeney's card of membership in the Socialist Party of Canada as evidence. Sregt. James, mounted police, in describing a search of the home of Fred E. Moore, secretary of the Fort William Trades and Labor Council, admitted that he did not take away certain banned literature found in Moore's home, although others in that place were prosecuted for having it. Literature taken from Moore consisted of leaflets published by the Socialist Party of Canada.

"The men who went on strike came to me and offered to sort mail for the returned soldiers," P. C. McIntyre, Winnipeg postmaster, declared under cross examination Tuesday. Just at that time many returned mens' cheques and separation allowances were due and the strikers wanted the war veterans to get them. McIntyre said he refused to accept the strikers' offer, however. "No damage was done to postoffice property," he admitted. Adamson, business manager of the Winnipeg Tribune, declared his paper "printed a garbled report furnished by the Canadian Press, of the Western Labor Conference in Calgary, and for this reason it got out 35,000 or 40,000 copies of a supplement with a complete report of the convention, the copy of the report published by the Western Labor News, put in as an exhibit, by the crown, being an exact copy of the Tribune supplement, aside from the name. The tribune also printed 25,000 copies of this supplement for the Western Labor News at the request of the Trades and Labor Council," receiving $207 in return. The Tribune circulates as far as Vancouver and Halifax and to intermediate points, he said, and despite the Tribune's actions in publishing this report of that convention none of its proprietors, or members of its staff were arrested.

Publication Suspended

Crown counsel called the stenographer who reported the convention, as well as Zaneth, mounted police spy and self-confessed liar, and other witnesses to prove that the conference itself was part of a conspiracy. It also read numerous parts of resolutions introduced there while many of the hundreds of exhibits have to do with the Calgary Conference.

"Publication of the Tribune was suspended for eight days as a result of the strike," Adamson said under further cross examination Wednesday morning.

Alex. Cathcart, city employee, admitted that "a lot of papers and documents were burned in the incinerator in Elmwood."

"Were the mounted police out at the incinerator burning books and pamphlets?" R. A. Bonnar, chief counsel for the defense, asked Douglas Little, one of Winnipeg's sanitary inspectors, and the next witness.

It appears that many documents seized in homes have not been put in as evidence and the defense endeavored to find out what was burned.

"The objects of the civic federation (Union of Civic Employees) were to better the workers' conditions," Little declared. "I found it to my advantage to join it. I knew that Mr. Douglas, medical health officer, advised citizens to burn their garbage during the months of May and June and that he said a better sanitary condition would exist if it were burned daily rather than to leave it to be collected by garbage men weekly."

Didn't Know

"I don't know," was his answer to Bonnar's question about the city's records showing that there was less disease during the months of May and June of last year (the strike period) than in any similar period of Winnipeg's history for 20 years.

"A block is the easiest plan in which to burn garbage because there are furnaces and hot water to disinfect garbage." Little agreed after E. J. Andrews, chief crown prosecutor, tried to make it appear that the calling of the strike worked undue hardship on those living in apartments.

Take Them All

"Sure," was the reply William John Price, assistant foreman in the plumbers and sewers department of Winnipeg, made to E. J. McMurray, defense counsel, when he was asked "If unions increase wages you'll take them?"

"You'll take all the advantages you can get, provided you don't have to pay dues?" McMurray then asked. "Yes," was the quick response.

Price said he told his boss he was afraid to come to work during the strike. He stayed home several weeks and got his job back. "It paid a man to be frightened when he went back to work," McMurray commented.

J. W. Ogden, returned soldier, member of the special police, said they received $6 a day. He is now a member of the Citizens' League.

"Were you there when the league was formed?" defense asked, but Mr. Andrews, active spirit in the league during the strike and chief prosecutor in this case, made his stereotyped declaration, "The Citizens' Committee is not under investigation here now."

No Broken Windows

"I didn't see any broken windows at Portage and Main Streets the morning after the trouble on June 21st," admitted Ogden. "I was armed with a baton. The authorities knew that besides these batons many carried revolvers although no regulation revolvers were issued to them. I didn't know that on June 21 numerous private detectives were moving through the crowd.

"I didn't know of a single striker being arrested with a weapon.

"I didn't know if a large number of the men acting as special police did their own work and then got $6 a day. We of the mounted division were in the lead when the men marched down Main Street, and all was quiet."

Ogden was plainly endeavoring to give answers favorable to the citizens' Committee and not satisfactory to the defense.

Caught Napping

Defense counsel caught him up at one point, however, when he tried to make a lengthy explanation, declaring "as I told our learned counsel for the prosecution," meaning Andrews.

"Our learned counsel? You mean the learned counsel," defendant's lawyer neatly said.

"There was no attempt to break up property on the part of the crowds but just a row between men," witness admitted.

"Weren't 1,500 neckyokes cut in two got down at Ackerman's?" Bonnar asked, but witness didn't know. "People were shooting craps and playing other games in the middle of Main Street when we were going along," Ogden said in describing conditions on the day of the alleged riots.

"Before the twenty-first of June and after that time all seemed peaceful."

When P. A. Coderre, agent for the St. Paul Fire and Mutual Insurance Company, special fireman during the strike, was called the crown introduced into the long list of exhibits two pamphlets, John McLean's "condemned, from the

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CHARGES MADE ARE WITHOUT ANY FOUNDATION

Investigating Committee Issues Statement As to Findings

Charges Against Defense Committee Are False

The following is a statement issued by the committed appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Winnipeg defense committee and in answer to charges made by P. M. Draper and others as to the administration of the money collected for the defense of the men now being tried in Winnipeg or in jail for their activities in the general strike.

For some time past certain rumors have been in circulation respecting the composition, and work of the defense committee. The soure of the rumors has been difficult to find, because they were vague and indefinite, and no notice was taken of them, but within the past week long reports have appeared in the daily press bearing the names of men prominent within the Labor movement, who if reported correctly, have made serious, but unfounded charges against the defense committee. At the last meeting of the committee, the reports were read and a subcommittee was elected to probe the alleged charges, thus brought to their notice, with the object to once and for all put a stop to rumors having no foundation in fact and charges made without evidence.

The reported statements of P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ross and Smitten, of Calgary and E. Robinson, of Winnipeg, amounts to the following charges:

First, Robinson, by report, officers of the defense committee are all O. B. U. members.

The Charges

In the first place, there are but two officers of the defense committee, president and secretary, both of whom are elected by the committee as a whole. The secretary is the only paid officer.

Composition of Committee

Secondly—The defense committee is composed of delegates from every possible faction in the Labor movement, being representative of the Labor Church, Dominion Labor Party, Women's Labor League, Building Trades Council, Socialist Party of Canada, ex-Soldiers and Sailors Labor Party, Street Railwaymen's Union, the Central Labor Council of the O. B. U., and the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, and other organizations not affiliated with any of the above.

The business of the defence committee is controlled by the delegates as a whole, and not by a sectional clique.

Policy

The policy of the committee is guided by the advice of the delegates at each weekly meeting. It is impossible for the O. B. U. delegates to control, or outvote the others, as they are outnumbered in representation.

The committee accepts as delegates any one duly elected by any organization who wishes to assist in the work, and does not discriminate.

2nd—Attributed to P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Free Press and Tribune, Winnipeg, Feb. 21st.

(a) Respecting the collection and distribution of funds ,inferring that the defense committee issued no financial statements.

(b) That collectors or people travelling around collected and preached O. B. U. propaganda, or "that collectors for the funds are engaged at the same time in spreading O. B. U. propaganda."

Answer:

(a) A financial statement is issued monthly to delegates, who can report same to the organizations they represent, and same can be obtained by Bro. P. M. Draper and company.

(b) What does Bro. Draper mean by these statements? Does

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J. SMITH AT THE EMPRESS

Socialist Party Bases Propaganda on Means of Production

The Socialist Party of Canada will hold its usual propaganda meeting at the Empress next Sunday night, and the speakers will be James Smith and T. O'Connor.

The materialist conception of history starts from the proposition that the production of the means to support human life, and next to production, the exchange of the things produced, is the basis of all social structure; that in every society that has appeared in history, the manner in which wealth is distributed and society divided into classes or orders, is dependent upon what is produced, how it is produced, and how the products are exchanged. From this point of view the final causes of all social changes and political revolutions are to be sought, not in men's brains, not in man's better insight into eternal truth and justice, but in changes in modes of production and exchange. They are to be sought, not in the philosophy, but in the economics of each particular epoch.

To thoroughly grasp the import and significance of the materialistic conception, a considerable amount of study and mental effort is required. A visit to the Empress next Sunday night, will give any one who would become a force for progress and enlightenment, much valuable help and encouragement. Doors open at 7:30. Meeting at 8 p.m. Questions and an open platform for discussion.

CENTRALIA CASE DRAWS TROOPS

Prosecution Fails to Place Blame on I. W. W. for Killings

Montesano, Wash.—Without having made a single telling point in the case against the eleven men charged with shooting Warren Grimm at Centralia, Wash., during the Armistice Day parade, the State suddenly closed its case on Wednesday of last week. Defense Attorney George Vanderveer's motion for a directed verdict of "not guilty" against all of the defendants was denied, but the judge held that no case whatsoever had been made against Bert Faulkner.

"And so," sarcastically said Vanderveer, "because somebody back in 1883, before Bert was born, printed something in a book, Bert is not guilty."

Special motions for the release of Attorney Elmer Smith, who is held as accessory because he advised the workers that they had a right to defend their property, and for those of the defendants whom the State did not contend were armed, were denied by the court.

As the trial has progressed there has been a thinning out of men in uniform. Many are said to have left Montesano in disgust when they saw that they were being used as cats-paws for agents of the lumber interests. Others listened only long enough to ascertain that the case for the defense as brought from the lips of the prosecution's witnesses was very favorable to the men on trial. Even the prosecution witnesses saw that the play of patriotism was being made too strongly to carry conviction of sincerity and ex-service men who appeared on the stand in the closing days did not wear their uniforms.

Threats to withdraw from the defense of ten alleged I. W. W. on trial here for the murder of Warren O. Grimm, Centralia, Armistice Day parade victim, unless the detachment of regular soldiers which reached here Wednesday was withdrawn, was made in open court Wednesday by George F. Vanderveer, counsel for the defendants.

Vanderveer said that if the case was to be conducted as a "drumhead court-martial" and not as a law case, he would immediately withdraw.

The members of the Defense Committee are urged to attend a meeting of that body tonight (Friday) at 8 p.m. in the Federationist office. Important business will be brought before the committee, and all members should attend.

DECLARE GOV'T SHIPS UNFAIR

Returned Men Being Taken Advantage of By Government

At the Trades and Labor Council meeting last night, the Marine Firemen and Oilers reported that the latest government ship to sail out of Vancouver, the "Canadian Importer," sailed from Vancouver with a crew which is not receiving the union scale of wages, which is the same as that prevailing on the American side, $90.00 per month for firemen. The "Canadian Raider" sailed a few days previously for Australia, and is also unfair.

The Canadian government, taking advantage of the plight of many returned soldiers who are so unfortunate as to be unemployed, are hiring men as firemen for $15 per month less than the union scale, which has prevailed since August, 1919.

The Sailors' Union, and Marine Firemen's Union, and the various returned soldiers' organizations have protested, and have all sent delegations to Capt. Wingate, superintendent in Vancouver of the Canadian government merchant marine, urging the payment of the union scale of wages. So far this has been of no avail, and they have declared the government ships unfair.

They also reported that the S. C. R. and the Navy League and the Y. M. C. A. had been instrumental in the hiring of these crews, and that in one case due to the lack of training the firemen burnt out the fire grates before land was left behind.

The Gas Workers applied for affiliation with the Council, same being granted, and the delegates seated. The Mill Workers reported that they were making progress, and that in some instances wages had been raised. A communication from the Defence Committee appealing for funds was referred to the affiliated organizations.

The committee appointed to secure reading rooms for the O. B. U. members reported that they had not yet been successful, the manager having stated that it was not the policy to rent rooms for this purpose in the Labor Temple. The committee, however, pointed out that some rooms were at any rate being used as lounge rooms.

A report was rendered by the Defence Committee, in which it was pointed out that the charges made against the committee in Winnipeg were unfounded, as the local committee were in possession of financial statements, and that over thirty-two thousand dollars had been paid in legal expenses, and the families of the men arrested were being cared for. The local committee caring for the Vancouver men as well as having paid for the legal defense of others arrested outside of Winnipeg, including the Russians arrested here.

MILLWORKERS SEEK INCREASE

All Nationalities Are Joining This Branch of the O. B. U.

The Mill Workers have decided to seek an increase in wages as, owing to the continued increase in the cost of living, or to be more scientific, the decrease in the purchasing power of the paper dollars, that are used by the money lords to pay what is termed the wages of the workers, and what in reality is merely an I. O. U. for a meal ticket during the time they are employed. It is only by denying themselves some of the necessities of life while working, that the average worker can manage to have anything left over when he quits a job, or gets fired, and the meal ticket for the Mill Workers has never been a good one, but has now become so slim, owing to the depreciation in the purchasing power of the paper dollar, that the majority of them cannot even purchase the mere necessities of life with the present amount they are receiving in wages, hence the attempt that is now being made to adjust this matter by getting more paper dollars to allow them to at least have a decent meal ticket, while the lumber business is booming.

George Cannot Do It

Mill Workers who are now joining the L. W. I. U. ask upon joining "when are you going to get us an increase in wages?" They are told as soon as the Mill Workers get organized. It appears that the majority of the men are beginning to realize the fact that the L. W. I. U. is merely a name, and could not function without members. And those who have been laying back waiting for George to do it for them, find the George cannot function without their help, they are therefore now joining up to give George the necessary assistance.

Into One Big Union

Not only are the white men coming in, but Hindus, Japs, Chinese, Swedes, Greeks and Scotchmen are getting into the organization; engineers, lawyers, machinists, blacksmiths, boommen, tallymen, re-sawmen, laborers and office men all realizing that their interests are identical. It is interesting to attend a joint meeting of Mill Workers lately, as usually there are present at the meeting members who represent every class of work performed in a mill, as well as a representative of each nationality. A person soon discovers during the discussion that all the different races, craftsmen and laborers, have an aim in common, and that is to get the highest remuneration for the labor power which they have

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LABOR PARTY CONVENTION

Committee Issues Call for Provincial Gathering in Vancouver

The Federated Labor Party will hold a provincial meeting in the O'Brien Hall, commencing at 8 p.m. on Saturday, March 6. Sessions will also be held on Sunday, March 7, at 10 and 2 p.m.

As the B. C. Federation of Labor meets in Victoria on the Monday following, this arrangement allows delegates of the F. L. P. who may be holding credentials to the Victoria convention, to attend the Labor Party meetings without additional loss of time or expense.

Delegates from the interior and up-country points will find this arrangement convenient, as they can leave on the midnight boat for Victoria on the Sunday after the Labor Party sessions.

Questions of party policy are important enough to warrant attendance, and approaching provincial and federal elections call for discussion and decision.

Admission to these sessions will be by current membership card to the Federated Labor Party.

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, who is returning to Winnipeg for trial on the 16th March for "seditious utterance," will address the Royal theatre meeting on March 7th, and will also be present at the Procincial conference on the 6th and 7th.

T. A. BARNARD TO SPEAK AT ROYAL

Junior Labor League Will Convene Their Mock Parliament

Comrade T. A. Barnard, candidate of the Victoria Labor Party at the recent byelections to the Federal House, will be the speaker at the Federated Labor Party propaganda meeting in the Royal theatre next Sunday evening. Questions will be allowed after the address, and the platform opened for five-minute speeches. The meeting begins at 8 p.m. Doors open at 7:30.

Attend This School

Additional proof of the statement that Vancouver workers are "asleep" as compared with Winnipeg, is found in the fact that the Labor Sunday school here is not nearly so well attended as the Labor schools in the Prairie City, where between 600 and 700 children turn out every Sunday. The local Labor school meets every Sunday afternoon in O'Brien Hall, at 2:30 o'clock. The subject they will discuss in the classes next Sunday is "Various methods of payment for work."

Mock Parliament

A general invitation has been extended to young people over the age of 14 to attend both the business meeting of the Junior Labor League tonight (Friday), and the "mock parliament," which will convene next Friday, March 5. It is important that all young people wishing to take part in the proceedings be present at the meeting tonight. The business meeting and the "parliament" will both meet in the Labor Party rooms at 510 Dominion building, at 7:45 p.m.

Ward 5 Meeting

F. L. P. members resident in Ward 5 are invited to attend a meeting on Monday, March 1, at 8 p.m. at 520 Broadway East.

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

Defense Notes.

The members of the O. B. U. in Princeton district have decided to assess themselves $1.50 for the Defense Fund. The Prince Rupert Central Labor Council has requested the G. E. B. of the O. B. U. to levy the members of that organization for the support of the Defense Fund.

The local committee prides itself on the fact that it has not cost 3 per cent of the money raised for administration, this in spite of stories as to the money being dissipated.

Pass the Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

MUST RAISE THE STANDARD NOW

Lumber Industry Will Not Always Be in Present Condition

Lumber Workers Will Insist on Proper Sanitary Conditions

The standard of camp and mill conditions that will be brought in to existance this year will be the standard under which the industry will operate for some time to come. Even the most optimistic does not look for a continuance of the present remarkable boom, for it is obvious that when the forests of Europe and Asia are again available for the world's markets then the Canadian output must enter into competition with that from sources thousands of miles nearer the consumer. Consequently, now is the time the standard of job conditions can and must be fixed. In the past the legal requirements have not been complied with. The employer, having the ear of the government, and dealing with unorganized employees, put off the expense of putting in healthy and safe conditions. At the present time the most powerful force in the lumber industry is the organized workers, and they must right at this time enforce their standardof working and living conditions, for immediately there is the slightest indication of a drop in the price of or demand for lumber the employer will put up his usual squeal and strive to force down conditions. At the present time his enormous profits permit him to comply with the requirements with very little effect to his net returns.

What are the workers doing about it? When they act it must be in such a manner that it will cause as little expense and inconvenience to themselves as necessary.

Sledgehammer Blows

With those employers who will meet the workers as men, entitled to work and live as such, a different basis of relationship can be maintained; but with those who rely upon black-listing, intimidation and bull-dozing, and who will only concede the barest improvement and that only under compulsion and with the intention of being withdrawn as soon as circumstances permit, only sledgehammer fight-to-the-last-ditch tactics can be employed.

Certain outfits still favor the long working day at low rate of wage without overtime at straight time rates. The Whalen Pulp and Paper Company is one of the worst in this respect and it is time that they were brought to conform to the union standard.

Orientals Lining Up

Practirally all the lumber mills work a 9-hour day—some longer—this is unnecessary, the men have it in their own hands to remedy this condition. Five dollars for 8 hours is the minimum condition under which any industry should operate and the mill workers are realizing this and organizing in good shape. The Orientals being in no way backward in this respect. It is rumored that at an early date an ultimatum will be issued to all employers in the industry to at least conform to the minimum of $5 for 8 hours.

Bosses New Friend

The men on strike at Fox & Hunter's camp of the Campbell River Lumber company, Stag Bay, demand that blankets and sheets be furnished; the camp be brought up to the legal sanitary requirements. That the minimum wage be $5.50 and that the four-legged pigs, which are at present allowed to run loose, be penned up. This outfit is still on the unfair list. Fox is making desperate efforts to enlist scabs and, as usual, is being assisted as much as possible by the International Union of Engineers. On Monday they sent two men, an engineer and fireman, to take the boat to camp, but the pickets per-

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NEW WESTMINSTER TO HAVE CO.OP. BRANCH

Over One Hundred Members Obtained in Short Time By Live Committee

New Westminster is to have a co-operative store. The meeting held last Friday has resulted in 121 members, and on Wednesday night the board of directors of the Vancouver Co-operative Society decided to go ahead with the opening of a branch. In the meantime the committee, composed of Mr. Higgins, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. W. Yates, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. T. A. Barnard will attend to the fitting up of the store and the rustling of new members. For further information, get in touch with Mrs. R. L. Patterson, 1025 Hamilton street. Phone 1367X.

Want to Enforce Minimum Wage

The local Tailor's Union is endeavoring to have the minimum wage enforced in the clothing trades. The minimum in the manufacturing industries for women is $14 per week, some of the firms are not complying with this law. A meeting is to be held in the Labor Temple, room 404, tonight (Friday), to deal with this question. All workers in the clothing trades are invited.

Don't forget OUR advertisers.

Are You Doing Your Bit?

Many responses have been made during the past week to the call for funds to aid in the defense of the men now being tried in Winnipeg, and to carry the appeal in the Russell case to the Privy Council in England. Much more, however, is needed, and there is no one to give to this cause but the workers. No member of the local committee is being paid for the work they are doing; everything is being done voluntarily, and stories circulated by certain individuals should be discredited. The books of the committee are open to inspection at all times by duly representative Labor men. The fight must be continued until the last court of appeal has been reached. Every dollar counts. Fifteen men sent in $117. How much can you spare towards the defense of the men who stood for Labor, and as a result are now being tried, or in prison?

-A Debate-

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION

Versus

THE ONE BIG UNION

AVENUE THEATRE

Sunday Afternoon, February 29, at 3 p.m.

Speakers: Geo. Hardy, Int.; J. G. Smith, O.B.U.

DISCUSSION—QUESTIONS

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE O. B. U.

SOUTH HILL WANTS CO-OPERATIVE STORE

Soldier Organizations Get Behind Movement for a Branch in That District

At the request of the Army and Navy Veterans of South Hill, the Vancouver Co-operative Society, Ltd., held a meeting in the Municipal Hall last Tuesday for the purpose of obtaining enough members for a branch store in that district. The meeting appointed a committee of five to obtain the required number of members and to arrange for further meetings. Officials of the Great War Veterans Association and the Army and Navy Veterans are on the committee, besides civilians. The committee is composed of Mrs. Edith Symonds, 5284 Windsor street, Fraser 80L2; J. G. Campbell, 6363 Windsor street, Fraser 140R; H. E. Baker, 223 Forty-ninth Ave. East, Fraser 182L; Alfred E. Tate, 355 Fifty-eighth Ave East, and persons wishing information can obtain same from this committee. The district has 76 and another 70 is required.

The firm of Cornett Bros. is removing to 33 Hastings street east, and will in future be known by the name of Cornett Bros. & Clark. This firm will only carry union made shoes as far as possible.

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YOUR dollar with stretch unusually far and bring you unusual returns here Saturday.

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Pork and Beans, 3 for 25c
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Clark's Potted Meat, 3 for 25c
Finest Marmalade, 1-lb. tins only 25c

LISTEN
We are asking you again to buy salt, it is scarce. Special Friday and Saturday, finest table or cooking salt, 9 lbs. for.....25c

Finest Large Prunes, lb. 25c
Finest Large Peaches, lb. 35c
Quaker Corn, tin 20c

LOOK!
This is your last chance to buy Slater's Special Blend Tea at this price, it will be 55c Monday. Special for Friday and Saturday, 3 lbs. for $1.50

Nabob Tea, lb. 65c
Malkin Tea, lb. 73c
Slater's Coffee, lb 50c
Oatmeal Toilet Soap, 5 for 25c

We have Granulated Sugar and Brown Sugar and Icing Sugar.

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

Finest Steer Pot Roast from lb. 12½c
Finest Steer Oven Roast from, lb...18c
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PORK SPECIAL
600 government inspected pork shoulders weighing from 4 to 6 lbs. regular 35c lb. Friday and Saturday, special, lb. 28½c
Come early and get your pick.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL
On Saturday morning from 8 to 11 we will sell Slater's Special Streaky Bacon, sliced, at lb. ..45c
Limit 2 lbs.

Slater's Sugar Cured Streaky Bacon, lb. 50c
Slater's Sliced Sugar Cured Bacon, lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, lb. ..45c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Roll, lb. ..55c

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Look here, Slater's Special Alberta Fresh Churned Creamery Butter, reg. 3 lbs. for $2.35. Saturday only, 3 lbs. for $2.20

Finest Peanut Butter, lb. 25c
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Holbrook's Custard, pkge. 15c
Bird's Custard, 2 for 35c

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Slater's Finest Boneless Sugar-Cured Rolls, weighing from 4 to 6 lbs., reg. 52½c Special for Saturday, per lb. 46½c

Local B. C. Fresh Eggs, doz. 75c
Alberta Storage Eggs, doz. 60c
Alberta Cooking Eggs, doz. 55c
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DONE MUCH TO SOLIDIFY WORKERS

J. S. Woodsworth Says Winnipeg Strike Has Been of Use

The Royal on Sunday was unusually crowded, and a warm reception was given to Comrade J. S. Woodsworth, with latest news from the Winnipeg front. He pointed out that the trials now in progress there were to determine whether they should have in this country the same measure of liberty and security as the workers in England, or whether the methods of the United States should prevail in Canada.

The Winnipeg strike, he thought, had done more to solidify the ranks of Labor than anything else that had ever happened in Canada. Even the farmers were now accused of wanting to set up a Soviet. In the western portion of the country, especially, great encouragement was to be found; Port Arthur and Fort William were essentially western in their outlook, and as much interested in the contest as the people in Vancouver and Winnipeg.

Further east is was not so encouraging, where the international organization was the only one in evidence and people were afraid and suuspicious of any one who came from the west. While some saw through the thing, others said "Russell was an O. B. U. man. If he were out, he would be knocking the international; so he had better stay where he is." (Shame.) No other province had so loyally supported the defense as British Columbia. "We're going to have to depend on the workers of the country to continue their support a while longer. We can't afford to let the other side win at this particular time.

In a few places there had been difficulty in getting a hearing. In the Cobalt district, "Winnipeg" was used as a scare-word; at Ottawa they could not get a hall for fear they might criticize the government. "I think that's what sedition is—criticism of the government:" or as the speaker's young son put it, he was arrested because he "speaked a little on the government." In places like Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Hamilton and Montreal, it was more encouraging; the Jewish textile workers in Montreal were perhaps the most radical of all.

The speaker questioned the reality of the so-called "freedom of speech," when they were denied an opportunity of exercising it; "freedom of the press," when that press was owned by the great corporations; "freedom of the association" when it was made illegal to hold a convention or call a strike. In the fine new parliament buildings at Ottawa he had noticed that the capitals were ornamented with the heads of the leading Ottawa politicians; instead of the grotesque heads usually found in the old Gothic architecture. He had also found that the buildings were really steel and concrete structures, the fine art work being merely a false facing. He suggested that the "democracy" now prevalent was similarly a matter of superficial forms, with the reinforced concrete forming the real structure underneath. "The people who sit at Ottawa don't represent the people of Canada. (No.) The big interests dominate the country." They had the forms of a democratic government, but were governed by an oligarchy.

At one place, however, by special appeal to the Drury Farmer-Labor government, they were actually allowed to hold their Labor meeting in the public court room. Instead of the dock, the speaker took his place for once on the judge's bench. He asked why the people could not get control of such places in general. There was no reason why they could not have those court buildings for the use of the people. And to the government spies who were following him around, the speaker remarked: "If you say what I say, I've no objection." When he spoke before, he was charged with seditive utterance, and he was now trying hard to observe the law."

As to the Russel trial by a jury of farmers, the speaker pointed out that they did not understand the industrial problem of the cities. They had lost on their butter and eggs ,and the newspapers told them the strikers were responsible. Ivens had got into trouble for saying something about the judge being poisoned, and the jury being poisoned, and so on. "I'm not going to say that," the speaker declared, amid much laughter; nevertheles the papers had poisoned the people's minds all over the country. He gave the judge credit for trying to be perfectly fair from his point of view, "but they must try us by different ideals." It was not so much a matter of conscious hypocrisy as that the whole situation was wrong. The two real charges were that the O. B. U. was an illegal organization, and that the sympathetic strike was illegal; accordingly Russell went down.

As to future happenings, the speaker said: "The biggest thing being decided in Winnipeg is this: Whether the workers are going to get justice through the courts, or have to use some other means—industrial means—to bring about what they believe to be their rights. They're going to try out to the last what can be done through the law." They were going to carry the Russell case to the Privy Council, having a distinguished jurist's opinion that Judge Metcalfe's charge to the jury was not in accordance with British law. The speaker added: "I'm not a lawyer—and I can't tell you what good law is."

The comrade went on to deal briefly with some of the more recent happenings at "the front," including the challenging of Judge Metcalfe's right to sit, after his conduct of the Russell case. The audience were amused to hear how the accused used their opportunity to "tell the judge to his face what they thought of him." As to the reported "tearful apology" of Ivens, he said, "I don't think Ivens is of the kind to get so terribly frightened." Ivens had shown a different spirit in talking up to the judge for mumbling with his chin in his hand, and the other comrades had had to impress on him that he had to behave himself. In consequence, the speaker suggested, "Perhaps he's behaving too well, but I don't think he's the man to give way."

At the close of the address, Chairman Trotter oblingly informed the "stool pigeons" that it had been fully reported "behind the scenes," and so they "needn't try to pull anything off."

Peace With Russia

(By Wm. T. Goode, M. A., in the Labor Leader.)

The following article by Wm. T. Goode, was published in the Labor Leader in reply to a speech made by Winston Churchill at Sunderland. Like all others who have told the truth as to Soviet Russia, Mr. Goode has been reviled by the capitalistic press. He, however, has acted as special correspondent for the Manchester Guardian, and has filled many important and useful position, and is a highly educated man, speaking many languages and has also travelled in many lands. His reply to the Gallipoli bungler will be particularly interesting to our readers, now that peace is being sought by the Allies with Soviet Russia.

WHY not? Not merely Russia, but the world at large longs for it.

We have had a solemn ratification of what is really No Peace, but no number of ratifications will alter the fact that so long as this question of peace with Russia is unsettled the world peace remains an empty illusion.

The position of Russia as one of the world's granaries, as one of the world's sources of raw materials, calls for a sane settlement—the conclusion of the present state of war.

The Greatest Political Experiment in the History of the World.

The fact that Russia is at this moment the laboratory in which the greatest political experiment in the history of the world is being tried, calls for the same settlement with equal urgency.

Even from the point of view of those who are afraid of what may come out of the crucible the cessation of the war is most urgent, for the eyes of all the world, the excited interest of all the discontented and unrestful, are turned incessantly towards this experiment, and a state of mind is being produced which is likely to have far more drastic results for the war makers than any outcome of an experiment in which the conditions shall be undisturbed, in which all conditions shall have free play.

The Lives of Millions at Stake.

Why not?—when the lives of millions of humans, young and old, are subjected to dangers, disease and disaster, not through any fault of their own, but through the secret political desires of the authors of the Great Disillusionment, the greed of international financiers, the self-seeking of individual persons.

But one need hardly ask that question. The doings of the last years have effectually destroyed any lingering belief in the sacredness of human life when any of these interests are concerned.

The question, all the same, returns, urgent, insistent: Why not peace with Russia?

Winston Churchill's Sunderland Speech.

In his now notorious speech at Sunderland Mr. Churchill gave an indictment of the present Government in Russia, which may be taken to represent the ostensible reasons of the British Government against making peace.

In reading this onslaught one is forced between the horns of a dilemma—either the speaker knew the facts and was sinning against knowledge ;or, he did not know the facts, and yet —— the reader can supply the conclusion.

There is hardly a statement in the speech which can not be directly traversed, but there are two which really contain all the rest, they are so comprehensive and violent. They are that "the present Russian Government is the avowed enemy of the existing civilization of the world," and, that Russia "one of the great granaries of the world, was reduced to famine, and had come upon a condition of barbarism worse than that of the Stone Age."

Is Soviet Russia a Civilized Country?

The differences in condition existing between civilized and uncivilized man, between, for example, Mr. Churchill himself and a native of Central Africa, can be expressed in terms of their daily life, in their housing, sanitation, policing, in the security of their towns, the functioning of their industries, the cultivation of their fields, and so on.

Every one has a pretty clear imaginative picture of a civilized community in contradistinction to an uncivilized one.

Let there be no mistake. Russians still live in houses and sleep in beds. They still cook their food and cultivate their fields. They still dress in the usual garb of civilization and do not wear a loincloth and feathers.

Order is maintained in their streets, which are still swept and tended, as are also their gardens, both public and private.

The amusements with which we are familiar in London obtain also in Russia. Books are still printed, newspapers also, and both are read.

In fact all the evidences of what we call civilized living are as present in Russia as in England.

When Winston Churchill made his statement a Voice called out, "It is a lie!" I agree with the Voice.

Then "the granery of the world" is in a state of famine, we are told.

How does that square with the last pronouncement of a lifting of the blockade in order that Russia may feed Western Europe? Some one has blundered here. Who is it?

The Blockade, Not the Bolsheviki, Responsible for the Famine.

There is famine in parts of Russia. It is not caused by the Bolsheviki, but by the Allies.

The problem of food in Russia is not one of the production or presence of food, but one of transport. And so long as the Allies force the Russian Government to use their already broken-down transport system for military purpose, so long will the moving of food about the country take a second place, and so long will those parts which even in normal times can not raise their own food, suffer.

There is something almost comic in this "famine" accusation, coming as it does from the man who is, perhaps, more than any other one man, responsible for the evil condition he ascribes to the Bolsheviki.

It is the Bolsheviki who have really fed Russia. It is the Allies and their proteges who have starved her.

What Has This "Barbarism" Done?

And what of the "Barbarism worse than that of the Stone Age?"

This "Barbarism" has, to my certain knowledge, done what was never done in Russia before.

It has tackled the question of the illiteracy and ignorance of the masses with a certain measure of success in the present and the promise of more in the future.

It has preserved and extended the art galleries and brought them to the comprehension and enjoyment of the workers.

It maintains theatres, opera, ballet in full work as before.

It provides concerts in the open air and in halls; it caters for the tastes of children on the boulevards and in special theatres.

It has provided, for the first time in Russia, universal tolerance for religions.

It has endowed motherhood and provided for the guarding of infant life.

It brings medical assistance to every one.

It has put the worker on a decent economic footing, man or woman.

So far as it has been possible, already it has improved his housing, and will continue the work when the Allies permit.

It has kept 3,000 factories working and supplied in what measure it can the needs of the people.

It has improved a transport system broken down by barbarous use in war time and made it answer the desperate needs of locomotion, food and military service.

It has kept the great towns free from epidemics.

In short, if this is worse than the Stone Age, then either the Stone Age must have been a paradise, or Mr. Churchill has been misinformed about that period.

The Ostensible Reasons for War Not the Real Ones.

I have said that these statements may represent the ostensible reasons of the Allies for making war on Russia. But the real reason must be sought elsewhere.

Apart from the political spheres of influence, the financial and the personal reasons which are operative all the time, there is another —fear of Bolshevism. And yet it is easy to see that the action of the Allies is just the one thing which makes Bolshevism stronger; it thus feeds its own fear.

The influences which would modify the political creed dominant in Russia are cut off by the intervention and the blockade. The spirit of the Russians, Bolshevik and anti-Bolshvik, is up against the arrogant foreign action, and the continuance of a state of war is likely to produce something that may reasonably cause fear to the promoters of the present action against Russia.

An indication is given by the sudden de facto recognition, given to the Caucasian Republics, a concession extorted by the military successes of the Russian Government.

From whatever point of view the question be regarded—humanitarian, political, military—the reply must always be in favor of Peace with Russia. And in continuing the present futile hostilities it may be

". . . That we but teach
"Bloody instructions, which being taught,
"Return to plague the inventor."

WORKERS WON'T LOAD MUNITIONS

French Dockers Gain Support in Refusing to Aid Old Imperialism

(By the Federated Press)

Paris—From the officials of the C. G. T. to the peasants in the country, French Labor is backing the strike of the 2000 dock workers at Bordeaux, who have refused to ship munitions to be used against Soviet Russia.

The resolution adopted at the outset of the fight was a militant call to organized labor to line up agains tthe counter-revolution.

The chamber of commerce played no small role in precipitating the strike. Upon this body rested the responsibility of getting under way the shipments of munitions and supplies to Denikine and the other counter-revolutionists. They cynically published in their regular report the following statement:

"The chamber has received from the customs house officials a report of the measures agreed upon by the Allied governments to hinder trade with Bolshevist Russia."

This open declaration of alliance with the counter-revolution stirred the workers to call the strike. The chamber tried to treat the manifestation as an attempt by Labor to force action on certain pending adjustments of wages and hours. But this attempt met wiht no response.

Some time ago the Canadian Board of Commerce issued questionnaires to the textile manufactruers for the purpose of getting at the high cost of clothing. It seems these questionnaires have been ignored by the textile manufacturers, up to January 31 no firms having complied with the terms of the questionnarie.

MILITARISM IN AUSTRALIA

Government Has Scheme For Huge Increase in Army Strength

(By W. Francis Ahern)

With the return of the Hughes anti-Labor government to power in the Australian Parliament, it is almost certain that an effort will be made to introduce the scheme for enlarging the Australian army —which scheme has been pigeonholed for several months pending the elections.

The scheme, which was drawn up by a committee of military experts appointed by the Australian Government some months ago for the purpose, is to scrap the present defense army system and substitute a form of conscription providing for three months continuous training per annum, under conditions approximating those of war. Not only this, but instead of the present defense force of somewhere around 90,000 trainees, there is to be a standing army of 150,000 men equipped on a war footing, with an extra reserve force of 200,000 men. In other words it is proposed that Australia in times of peace shall have an armed force of 350,000 bayonets as against 90,000 in pre-war days.

Some light is thrown on the reason for this four-fold increase of the army by the following passage from the report of the "experts": "With the world in its present condition of unrest there is no real guarantee of war, and certain obligations remain with those who remain with those nations which earnestly desire a continuance of peace." The term of "certain obligations" is certainly something new, and Australian people are asking when were they told that their statesmen had pledged them militarily to other nations. Certainly they were never consulted on the matter. Now it dawns on them that at Versailles an international plot was arranged whereby some of the Allied nations pledged themselves to increase their armies fourfold—indeed this much was admitted by General March (U. S. A. military adviser) before the U. S.— Senate Military Commission last June. Therefore it is something more than a coincidence, that Australia's army of 90,000 is to be increased to 350,000 bayonets.

This army of 350,000 men is to consist of six divisions of infantry 20,000 each, and two divisions of light horse 15,000 each, with 200,000 as a standing army for reserves. It is more than a coincidence that this was the war-time composition of the Australian army. There are to be 5,256 vehicles of various kinds (which for some reason are not enumerated) as well as 456 heavy guns and howitzers, 384 machine guns, 2,682 bicycles, motorcycles, and motorcars, 1,000 carts and wagons, and other equipment. There is nothing said about poison gas, but if the army is to be on a war footing doubtless this adjunct of civilized warfare will be included.

And though the Australian people have never been given a chance to express thir opinion on the matter, they were told that "arrangements were made with the British Government last year to dispatch from England sufficient guns, vehicles, and other material to equip the whole of the future Australian army."

Thus it can be taken for granted that the military junkers in Australia intend to put the infamous system of conscription into operation in that country at an early date.

Elaborate staffs are even now being created, competent highly skilled permanent and militia officers getting positions in this direction. There are to be created large buildings for the future storing of war equipment, while a reserve stock of shells and other ammunition is to be kept always on hand, and steps taken to manufacture all essential munitions in Australia. Also an air service is to be instituted at once, the British Government undertaking, in the meantime, to donate a considerable number of aeroplanes. In short, Australia is to have a peace-time army on a war footing.

Many folk are asking why? It is said that the Allies did not lose the war. Then why this large army when, under the League of Nations plan, Australians, in common with the people in other parts of the world, were told that peace was assured on earth. The people of Australia do not understand why it is now necessary to take the manhood of the country and drill them on the Prussian plan, or why it becomes necessary to establish permanently the principle and practice of conscription.

There is altogether something very sinister about the whole business. Of course it will be said by some that Australia is a white country ringed by hordes of colored races. Granted. But Australia was also ringed by colored races long before 1914 when it wasn't apparently necessary to make the preparations that are being made now. The people of Australia look deeper for a reason. They see in their country more strikes than ever, they see a bourgeoise soldiery that would stop at nothing—even to the shooting down of workers on strike. They have the experience that recently, following some trouble in the northern part of Australia between the Unionists and their bosses, a "patrol" was called for and men were taken who had "machine gun experience." They know that the Australian capitalist talks quite frankly of the new methods of dealing with strikers, and that it may even be necessary to deal with strikers in Australia as the continental countries are dealing with them at the present time. Can they be blamed if they think, deep down in their minds, that future industrial trouble has something to do with the large army now being raised as a permanent thing in Autsralia?

In the Fort William Municipal elections the labor candidate for mayor was elected by a large majority. In Port Arthur two labor candidates were elected.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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TWELFTH YEAR. No. 9 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1920. $2.00 PER YEAR

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

50,000 in 1920

Minutes of Business Meeting

Regular business meeting held on Sunday, Feb. 22, 1920, Fellow Worker Grieder in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Correspondence from shop steward's movement in Great Britain, filed.

Other correspondence referred to new business.

Hospital and literature report received and filed.

Report of special committee to investigate rumor "that A. G. Walton was a member of a private detective agency." Committee report that A. G. Walton, (W275) is not the member referred to, he having only one arm, red moustache and heavy set built, and consequently differing in every respect from the A. Walton covered by the charge. On motion report adopted.

Report on proceedings investigating committee. Committee report that as the result of investigation, they had come to the conclusion, that there were evidences of a tendency to depart from a strict adherence to democratic control, but considered that no good purpose could be served by enlarging on the matter, and in submitting their report, tendered their resignation. Motion to accept the report was lost.

Motion—"That the matter be tabled" was carried.

Delegates from Jackson Bay, Stag Bay and Orford Bay reported as to conditions in their camps.

Financial report given in detail shows receipts from last meeting, $6695.00, expenditures, $5855.44, leaving a balance of $3564.00.

Secretary-treasurer reported — That evidences had recently been secured in two cases in which papers sent to camp had been destroyed by unauthorized persons, and warrants had been issued for their arrest. Report accepted.

Notice from the B. C. Federation of Labor of the convention to be held at Victoria on March 8, 1920.

Moved—"That we send the full number of twelve delegates, to which we are entitled." Carried.

Nominations — Stewart, Moore, Holliday, Alexander, Grieder, Hayes, Clarke and Winch.

Moved—"That the Mill Workers Local elect two other delegates." Carried.

Moved—"That the Victoria district elect two delegates." Carried.

Moved—"That we close nominations." Carried.

Communication from O. B. U. executive, drawing attention to the recent amendments to the constitution, and asking for the membership to express their wishes thereon ,and to make any further suggestions for the amendment of the constitution, if desired.

Moved—"that the amendments be dealt with clause by clause." Carried.

Clause 2—As written: Membership in the O. B. U. shall be open to all wage-workers.

As amended—Membership in the O. B. U. shall be open to all wage-workers. No member shall be eligible for any office in the O. B. U. who is carrying a membership card in any International union, and no delegate to represent a unit who carries any other form of union card.

Moved—"That the words 'International Union' be struck out, and words "A. F. of L.' inserted." Motion adopted.

Proposed amendment as amended was lost, leaving the original clause unaltered.

Clause 7—An amendment to make the expenses of organizers away from home $5 per day and the wages of any member of the executive board, not receiving money for expenses, to be $50 per week.

Moved—"That the sum of $5 be struck out, and the words 'necessary travelling expenses' inserted. Carried.

Amendment as amended adopted.

Clause 8—To be amended, leaving it within the discretion of the unit which the executive member represents to say whether he shall or shall not act as organizer for the O. B. U., and requiring all organizers to send in written duplicate financial reports twice a month, one copy to be sent to headquarters of the district or unit in which he is working, and the other to general executive board. Carried.

Clause 13—As written: The general executive board shall fill vacancies occurring on said board by choosing a representative from the same industrial division.

Amended—In the event of a vacancy occurring on the executive board, it shall be filled by the membership of Central Labor Council or district board, from which the previous member was elected.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of the chairman or secretary of the board, the remaining members of the board shall immediately fill the position. Amendment carried.

Clause 16—Amendment making the convention annually instead of half-yearly. Carried.

Clause 17—To amend ,giving isolated units where district board or Central Labor Council are impracticable the right of representation at conventions. Carried.

Clause 18—To amend, making the basis of representation to convention one thousand or major fraction thereof, instead of two thousand. Carried.

To insert a new clause, No. 19—A roll call vote may be demanded by any delegate, and should a roll call be demanded, the vote shall be compiled on the basis of representation of each accredited delegate. No delegate to record more than the full number of votes upon which individual representation is based, namely, 1000. Carried.

To insert as addition to clause 23—All Central Labor Councils and district boards shall issue a quarterly financial statement, one copy of which shall be sent to the general executive board; the same to be certified by chartered accountants or other qualified auditors approved of by the general executive board by each local unit.

Upon the failure of any unit, council or board to send in regular financial reports, or where there is reason to believe such unit is not fulfilling its financial obligations to the general movement, then the next higher authority shall have the right to audit the accounts of the delinquent organization. Carried.

To insert new clause 25—All supplies to be paid for by the local unit in advance, except with the consent of the general executive board, and any arrears owing for supplies must be paid for in advance of per capita tax. Carried.

To amend clause 36 of the old constitution, (No. 37 in the new), making it necessary for the majority of the membership affiliated with the Central Labor Council or disrict board to favor a strike before the general executive board shall be empowered to call a strike of all affiliated bodies. Carried.

Moved— "To recommend to the O. B. U. that there be a standard monthly dues of $1.00." Carried.

Moved—"That the universal transfer card be instituted." Carried.

Moved—"That the committee's report re A. G. Walton be re-read for the benefit of a member who was not present at the time when it was first read." Carried.

Report was read and a discussion ensued, until a motion that the discussion cease, was adopted.

Moved—"That Fellow Worker Walton receive $10 for his work in connetcion with the auditing committee." Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

Note—The election by the business meeting of the delegates to the B. C. Federation of Labor convention was not an attempt by the business meeting to usurp the rights of the general membership, or to abolish the principle of electing representatives by referendum vote, but was a necessary action if the unit was to be represented as the time available did not permit submitting the selection to referendum.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Frequently complaints are made that full compensation is stopped before a workman is able to get to work owing to the effects of the accident preventing him from doing a job requiring full physical efficiency and consequently he has to wait, sometimes for a considerable period before he can get a job which he is able to do. In getting this work he has to meet the competition of men who were injured overseas and who are, in many cases, given a preference for such jobs over men injured in productive industry. This matter has been frequently discussed with the Compensation Board, who were recently asked to give their views in writing so that the workers may get a better understanding of the question.

The following letter expresses the board's views:

Replying to you re Claim No. 353229, and in which you take exception to our paying on a part time basis before the workman had suitable work. We would point out that the above man met with a serious injury, necessitating twelve months full time payment and leaving results that would cause it to be some considerable time later before he would be back to his future normal condition.

The reports of the workman's own medical attendant, and examination by our medical adviser indicated that the man could take on light work some time prior to December 4, but he was continued on a full time basis to that date, and then placed on a half time basis. Whether this was fair or not, can be judged from the circumstance that when he started work on January 2, he showed a loss of $1.00 per day in earnings instead of $2.75, as we had calculated was possible.

The point which you raise is that owing to the difficulty of securing anything in the way of light work the workman should be continued on a full time basis until work is secured. We very well appreciate the difficulty in this connection, and therefore particularly where there is a family dependent we usually do all that we can to assist the man to get suitable work. But while we are very willing to do all that we can in this direction, we can not overlook the pointed requirement of the Act, that when a workman is fit for partial work, we must pay him 55 per cent. of the difference between what he was earning before the injury, and what he is now earning, "or able to earn in some suitable employment or business."

Both illness having no relation to the injury, and inability to secure suitable employment occasionally fit on to the end of a period of disability arising from accidents. In both these cases the workman usually endeavors to secure continuance of compensation payments, and while the board does not apply the microscope to determine when compensation should cease in such cases, the fact remains that a period is sometimes reached where further payments must be justified on a basis of health, or unemployment insurance rather than accident compensation.

While we are glad to notice that a better realization of the necssity for legislation along these lines is rapidly being had, we may as well face the fact that to no noticeable extent can Health or Unemployment Insurance be read into the Compensation Act.

I am aware that the contrary would be a more popular position, but it's popularity would arise from the fact that it expressed the need of the individual rather than that it is a fair interpretation of the language or purpose of the Act which we are required to administer.

Holding the view which we do of this matter, to meet your view to any extent in the present case would be merely giving an advantage to the man who happens to be represented by an energetic secretary. I believe that it would be more in the general interest to stay rigidly with what we believe is right, and thereby bring home to the Secretary of the Loggers' Union the necessity of working for definite legislation along these lines.

Sincerely yours,
PARKER WILLIAMS.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR BIT?

The way a fellow does his bit means a lot to himself and those who are on the job with him. If he holds up his end to the full extent of his ability he derives the utmost benefit and is in a position to demand of his fellow-workers that they come through in the same way.

At Winnipeg there are some of our fellow-workers holding up their end—a couple of them in jail, others on trial. What are you doing? If you were in their place what would you expect of the class conscious workers who were still free to go and come at will? Would you not expect them to realize that this was not a fight of individuals, but of classes, and that every worker must do all he can to help labor to win in the legal fight. You, working on the job in camp or mill, are not asked to change places with the men in jail or on trial, but if you do not get behind them to the limit right now it will not be long before yo uwill be in the same position as they are at this time.

Why were Mooney, Haywood and Debs jailed? Why were the union men at Centralia attacked and are now on trial? Why are the delegates and active union men in camp discriminated against? For the same reason that these men are on trial at Winnipeg; because they are trying to do all they can to improve the social and economic conditions of the workers.

That is the reason you formed your union, isn't it?

The defence committee have issued an urgent appeal for more funds; they say they need $50,000 to carry this fight on until victory is won. It will be necessary to go to the privy council in England. It may be necessary to appeal to the class-conscious workers of the old country, and of other countries.

Let the committee be in a position to say our own fellow-workers backed us to the limit.

In the meantime, don't let the families of these men want for the necessaries of life because your spokesmen are doing their bit. Send in your contributions at once to headquarters.

Mail Uncalled for Feb. 26, 1920.

Anderson, Ivan G.

Brown, G. W.; Black, James; Burges, Wm.; Bell, Tim; Bucklow, George; Bennett, W.; Boyd, Roy; Burgess, Murray.

Carlson, Gustaf A.; Commic, Joe; Carlson, Ivar.

Deacon, Mrs. John; Dewing, Charles; Digmas, J.

Egge, Peter; Evanson, Sam.

Grenfield, Frank.

Harney, Milton; Hinksman, Bob; Herbert, H.; Hanson, Matt; Henderson, Pete; Henderson, K.; Hensen, Chris; Holmberg, R.

Jokus, M.; Jones, A. C.; Jervis, Fred.

Kross, W.

Lacosse, George; Lindsay, Jas.; Labrash, Jack; Lindberg, E.; Losky.

Moshier, John; Marks, Walter R.; Miles, David.

McWilliams, P. A.; McCurdy, John; McKenzie, Alex; McConnachie, James; McWinnon, Angus.

Ouillette, J. D.; O'Donovan, P. J.

Petrowitz, L.; Pelto, Matt; Pritchard; Petterson, P.; Porritt, Roy; Paterson, H. G.; Paradise, Frank; Parkes, W.; Person, Jno. V.

Rattigan, W. D.; Relton, John; Robinson, E. J.; Ross, W.; Robinson, George; Roberts, C. J.

Saunders, Ernest; Skelton, Matt; Seney, Wilbur A.; Springer, Thos.; Simpson, J.; Stossel, I. W.; Shourer, Charles.

Tunus; Taylor, A.; Taulbutt, R. Urwin, C. J.

Weir, W. J.; Wilson, W. J.; Wiktowar, Joe; Wilkinson, Dan; Wentz, George; Wadsworth, W.

Zoney, J. E.

Papers, Etc.

Timothy, Tom (registered); Korlan, Alfred; McKenzie, A.; Yoeman, Henry; Crichton, A.; Marrett, D. W.

Owing to mail laying in the office for many months unclaimed and finally having to be returned to the postoffice, it is proposed that in future mail will not be held longer than three months unless instructions are given to the contrary.

Contributions to Port Alberni Strike

The boys at Fraser's camp have donated $109.50 to the men on strike at Port Alberni.

NOTICE

Wanted, the addresses of Wm. Nurmio and Mac Pelpo. Anyone knowing same please inform Vancouver headquarters.

CAMP REPORTS

ROCK BAY.
Camp H.

The worst conditions existing in this camp that I have experienced during all my fifteen years in the industry. Food of the poorest quality, badly prepared, no canned or fresh fruit, only low grade dried provided. Bunk house small, about 18x12, each containing 12 men. Double decker bunks full of bugs. No accommodation for bathing; there was, but it is now out of commission. Camp is being closed down shortly, and about time too. New one being erected, in which double-decker bunkes are being installed. No delegate in camp, mostly home guards, which accounts for the rotten conditions.

BOWSER.
Burrard Mill Camp.

Camp under construction; promises made they will be thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. Grub fairly good, good cook, boys are satisfied with the general conditions and the outlook for the future.

STILLWATER.
Camp 1.

At meeting held recently it was decided that any worker coming to this camp and not carrying a card will be given one week in which to join up or get out. Members in other camps are requested to take note that J. Siddons refuses to join up and is quitting the camp. If he comes your way act accordingly.

CADERO CHANNEL.
Hanson Log.

New camp, will be strictly union camp as the men not yet carrying cards have expressed their willingness to do so. Present conditions satisfactory and outlook for the future good.

JACKSON BAY.
Kinman's Camp.

At the last meeting, committee reported that the enamelware dishes had been replaced with earthenware. That the boss had promised to have the bunk house scrubbed out once a week and put in new flooring. In future meetings will be held regularly twice a month. A book will be kept, in which the minutes of the meeting will be recorded. It was decided to take up a collection for the Defence Fund. Motion was adopted that members should remain until the conclusion of the meeting unless a satisfactory reason could be given for not doing so. Fellow-worker was instructed to send a letter to the Fed with reference to amusement movement for the men in the city on vacation.

PORT ALICE
Camp 8

Camp conditions fair, overtime rate not paid, so meeting has decided that in future no overtime will be worked or on legal holidays or Sundays, unless time and one-half is paid.

LOUIS CREEK, B. C.

A member reports that it would be well for members going to the vicinity of Louis Creek and the Barritt Logging camp to get off the train at Barritt, as the hotel service there is fair, whereas, at Louis Creek hotel lumberjacks in working clothes are not wanted; a number of them having found it necessary to spread their blankets in the waiting room of the station.

QUATSINO.
Camp 7, Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills.

At the last meeting held in camp the question was raised concerning men in camp not members of the organization, some of whom were attending the meeting. The men were given the floor to explain their reasons, which were to the effect: "That not expecting to be in the camp long, had not thought it necessary to join." The committee was instructed to take up with the superintendent the question of pushing ahead with the construction of the bath and dry house, also to deal with the question of the food supply to enable the cook to place on the table food according to the men's requirements.

DRURY INLET
Munn's Camp, Blackney Point.

At last meeting held in camp, the committee reported having presented the demands to the superintendent, who agreed to meet the demands as soon as possible with the exception of the 8 hour day, camp to camp, which matter was laid over for further information. Two men stated they were members, but had lost their cards. They were called upon to give an explanation and given until the next meeting to produce their cards or join up. Delegates was instructed to write to headquarters for an up-to-date copy of the Compensation Act. The camp committee was instructed to see the superintendent with reference to holding joint meetings for transacting business, also to take up the question of the water supply, which is considered to be in poor condition.

CALL CREEK
Track's Camp

This camp is situated about 7 miles north of Port Harvey and has been running since last September. When the outfit moved from Roy the management decided to meet all the reasonable demands of the unionists and made a start by abandoning the old bunk houses and their contents and left them standing by the sad sea waves of Grassie Bay. The present bunk houses are 30x15 feet, designed to hold eight men comfortably. There are eight of these, which are well furnished with iron bedsteads, springs, etc. Every house is thoroughly washed out once a week. The bathroom and washhouse are in good working order and supplied with a continuous stream of hot water, also hot shower. Every facility is given the men to keep clean and Godly.

There are two boats per week which bring, among other things, an abundant supply of good food. The cook knows his business and never fails to do the grub justice. The cook does not belong to the O. B. U. but he claims he never scabbed or never fed a scab. He states he would be scabbing on the union if he did belong as he has to work 12 or 14 hours a day. The members in camp are trying to better the condition for the kitchen staff but so far have not had much success. We have not yet reached the high water mark about getting the union demands. There still is in the kitchen jungle utensils to eat from but hope by co-operation and help of the Fed. publication to have better progress in the future.

This report was passed by a majority vote of the members in camp.

PORT ALBERNI.

Strike still on. The reason for the strike was refusal of company to allow camp committee or delegate on the job. Also an attempt to reduce wages and this on top of poor food, and 14 men in a bunk house about 30x12 was the limit, so the boys came out and intend to stay out until the cows come home. Whilst in camp we spent several nights in darkness owing to the lighting system going on the bum and the company objecting to come through with the $4 expense necessary to fix it. Eventually an employee (the food controller)saved the company about $3 "and there was light."

Scotty Waddell is functioning as foreman. He managed to herd together a few scabs, mainly Siwashes, although some were born with white complexion, if not of principle. Recently B. Sherwood and Malcolm McLennan and a bohunk, who speaks about six languages, came to a meeting and tried some flim-flam, but the boys weren't having any. There was also a cook, who told us he broke the Duncan Bay strike, and also cooked for the soldiers during the Bellingham strike. As birds of a feather flock together, this explains why bosses and stools and scabs find each other good company. We only want men in our organization and no fifty-fifty lion and lamb stunt.

TROUT LAKE.
Gerrard Labor Com.

Lawyers are asking for addresses of: K. Habermacher, A. S. McLennan, J. Watchorn, A. Duncan, L. Senecal, N. Kolby, Gust Franzen, G. Fraser, Isaac Henderson, Hagberg, M. Johnson, F. Jodash, T. Jodash, Cl. Olson, E. Olson, Carl Olson, J. Strong.

In connection with this matter, several members do not apparently understand the whole situation. When the job closed down owing to failure of the company to pay wages, the union headquarters were wired to for assistance. This was advanced at various times and amounts to the extent of $645.05, with the understanding that it was to be refunded to the union when the company came through. This enabled the men to be fed and to get out of town when they wanted. Some went immediately, others lingered several weeks.

Store, hotel and personal receipts for only part of this money were turned in to the union, enabling actual amounts to be charged up to certain individuals, whose names had been furnished. But names were not given of all who benefitted or to what extent. Consequently the only way in which the union could be protected in its advances was by deducting $5 from every man who had money to come.

The lawyers, however, found that after paying out a large number of the claims and charging on each of them $5 in order to protect this Union account, that owing to unforseen circumstances arising in connection with the payments due Mrs. Madden, Mrs. Lebeau and Mrs. Edwards, that the item of $5 charged to each man would not be sufficient to cover the whole amount paid to the Union, and therefore found it necessary in the cases of the larger claims, to deduct $10 instead of $5. This may have the effect of working a hardship in some individual case, yet it is obvious that unless the organization is protected it will be impossible for it in future calls to step in in the way it did in this case.

EAST WELLINGTON.
New Ladysmith Lumber Co.

Poor outfit to work for, which is is not surprising seeing that the men themselves apparently lack both desire and backbone to secure better conditions. No bath house, although two tubs are lying around as a bluff, there being no attempt to install same. No first aid equipment. Bunkhouse never scrubbed. Men at the mill work 9 hours, some of them get paid as low as $3; boys who should be at school get from $2 to $2.50; but a cheap outfit always looks for cheap labor. Two returned soldiers who are stated to be carrying engineer's certificates are acting as watchmen men for $4 per night.

COWICHAN LAKE.
Hemmingsen's Camp.

Very good camp, as far as bunk house and board is concerned. Board fine, $1.35 per day and 15 cents for blankets, with a man making the beds and doing the washing, but they don't seem to like the job, as we have already had three try it, and there is another coming up. We had a meeting and decided to call for another 50 cents per day, which we did, and got.

WALDO STRIKE.

Re communication in recent issue of Federationist sent in by five members. I would like to point out that when these members asked me how things were at Waldo, I gave them the only information I had, which was to the effect "that I had been called up on the phone and told that it was best to call the trouble a walk-out, and this was my understanding." I therefore told the men enquiring that if they went down to Waldo they did so with the understanding, that if it was a strike they would have to move on, but if it was a walkout, could go into the camps. I could not tell them it was O. K. to go to work when I did not know whether it was a walkout or a strike; and those members were at the meeting of January 25. Any time they have a grievance against the secretary of this district I want them to put their complaint in writing and it will surely be attended to, and sent out to the members for their consideration. Already one of the members has seen me and expressed views different to that which were given in their communication to the Fed.

CRANBROOK DISTRICT SEC.

PORT ALBERNI STRIKE.

The men at Fraser's Camp donated $102.50 to the Alberni strikers. At Bainbridge Camp, $80.50 was collected, being as follows:

T. Springer, J. English, R. Hagenbuck, E. Chalmers, F. E. C., E. Blackhall, H. Simpson, J. M. Innes, H. Kvalnes, J. Cook, E. Thompson, A. Daneson, A. Larson, O. Fallman, J. Monnacher—$5 each.

W. Long—$4.

R. Rumly, A. Gordon, C. McCallen, E. C. Johnson—$3 each.

C. Lund, D. Brusso, F. Narsow, G. E. McDonald, D. Owen, A. Ericson, J. Powell, J. Setty, J. Davey, G. Anderson, A. Nittleton, L. G. Dudley, J. Houis, C. Dahl, J. C. Brien, J. Baldwin—$2 each.

L. Smith—$1.50.

C. Ryan, R. Grenard, Perdy, G. Ericson, J. Hamilton, H. Eastman, G. C. West, Shorty Dickson, E. W. Fobart—$1 each.

Contributed.

The Foundation Company Camp donated $53 as follows:

Cook, E. Thornton, A. Isaacson—Will Long—$4.

John McInnes, H. Kvalvis, John $5 each.

A. Gordon, C. McAllen—$3 each.

J. Powell, Jack Letty, J. H. Davey, George Anderson, A. H. Nettleton, L. G. Dudley, Joe Harris, C. Dahl, J. O'Brien.—$2 each.

George Hartman of Greenway Sound, was taken to Alert Bay hospital suffering from the effects of severe injuries caused by a log in the chute.

Carl Berge of Stillwater camp, is in Powell River hospital with his leg badly crushed, caused by hooking on to a chunk with the tongs, which came unhooked and fell on his right leg.

E. Johnson from Dempsey camp, is sick in Abbottsford hospital.

J. Hill died at the C. N. R. hospital, Adelphi, on Feb. 17. The final cause was heart failure.

Wanted—Address of Richard Nash.

ONTARIO.
Fort Francis District, Rocky Inlet, Lockhart's Camp 2.

New camp built this fall, bunk houses 30x26 with bunks for 40 men. Bunks are double-deckers built on the two sides and the end. All double-barrel, with hay for mattresse. No bath house or dry house for clothes, got to wash outside. Grub good, kitchen close to bunk house. Stables about 50 or 60 yards away. Nine hour day.

ONTARIO
Fort Frances District

Will Stanley Dominey of Ontario communicate with Port Arthur or Fort Frances distirct office?

Headquarters Camp 1

We are having extensive improvements made which is beginning to look like a real twentieth century camp. They have even provided coat hangers for use in lockers ,and the new bunk houses are o.k. With an increase in wages to enable us to buy some coats to put on the hangers, we will appear to feel that conditions are somewhat as they should be. Reading-room is under construction, electric lights to be installed. Haven't heard whether the company propose putting in moving pictures, but once they get hold of the proper spirit we would not be surprised at them coming through with improvements without it being necessary for the men to continually hammer them, and having to resort to strike action. But we find the education of the prairie chickens has been sadly neglected, but any of them around this distirct will have to wise up or get out.

NOTICE
Fort Frncis District, Ont.

Delegates McLeod, Hamlet, Dominey and Gravelle are requested to write to the secretary at Fort Francis, Box 390.

NOTICE

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Rod McLean, engineer, from Wallace, Nova Scotia, please send address to headquarters, 61 Cordova street west.

POLL TAX.

A member has enquired if men over 60 years of age have to pay poll tax. The law states that a man over 60 years of age whose last yearly income did not exceed $700 is exempt from Poll Tax. The tax is not collected from one who pays taxes in any other form to the amount of $5 per annum.

WANTED

Information is desired concerning Jack Matthews. It has been reported that he died last year. Any one able to give information concerning this man, please send to headquarters. Believe Bill Solonyuka able to tell.

"Referendum"

Enquiries have been made by members who state that they are not quite clear how to vote on some of the questions.

Each item is in the same form that it was moved at the convention, and when voting, members may make the matter clearer by saying "I move" before each question. And then record their vote in accordance with their wishes for or against the motion.

For instance, Question No. 2: I move "that it be a strictly 8-hour day, camp to camp."

Or No. 13, I move "that no union hall of this organization shall be used as a place for storing baggage or any personal property."

If you support these motions, you vote "yes," if opposed to them, vote "no."

Vote just as you would have done had you been at the convention.

The Australian miners recently took a ballot on the question of the O. B. U., the contract system and the 6 hour day. The result was 10,179 votes to abolish the contract system, and 3394 to retain it; 12,510 in favor of a 6 hour day, 1425 against. For the One Big Union, 9832; against, 4855.

WHY SCAB FOR A TEMPORARY JOB

Yes, I am an outcast, a tramp and a bum;
I'm shiftless and dirty to boot;
I don't care a rap for your smiles or your frown.
Nor a jot for your praise or your hoot;
I live like a beast, so you say in your scorn;
I'm a flaw in society's plan;
And you are right, I'm all these and then some to boot.
But I never yet scabbed on a man.

I'll steal when I'm hungry, and fight when I must,
And lie when it pays me the best;
I'm lazy and shameless and drink like a fish,
And I'd murder, perhaps, if hard pressed.
I'm a vagabond, worthless, and a curse to the race;
I admit it, so just save your gab;
I'm crusty with dirt, but I've got to go some,
To be dirty enough for a scab.

I'm low and degenerate, scarce fit to live;
I admit it, and don't care a rap.
The ash barrel's my banquet, the gutter my bed.
As I travel the face of the map,
You can call me a scoundrel, a hound or a cur;
They all fit, so just take a grab;
I won't squirm at the dirtiest name in the bunch,
But I'll shoot if you call me a scab.

—Unknown.

DIRECTORY OF DISTRICT OFFICES

Cranbrook, B. C. .....J. H. Thompson....Box 18
Kamloops, B. C. .....J. L. Peterson.....Box 812
3 Victoria St.
Merritt, B. C. .....Andrew Dickie.....Box 8
Nelson, B. C. .....E. Mutch .....Box 197
Meetings are held in the O. B. U. Hall, Baker Street, Nelson, on the first and 3rd Sunday of each month at 3 p.m.
Princeton, B. C. .....R. S. Baxter .....Box B
Pringe George, B.C...J. Stevenson .....Drawer 20
Prince Rupert, B.C...J. H. Burrough ....Box 833
Victoria, B. C. .....E. Waterson .....1424 Gov't Street
Edmonton, Alta. .....C. Berg .....10333-101st St. E.
Prince Albert, Sask..Geo. Tether .....108—8th St. E.
Sudbury, Ont. .....T. Mellows .....Box 600
Sudbury Hotel
Port Arthur, Ont. ....G. Anderson .....281 Bay Street
Fort Francis, Ont.....T. Mace .....Box 390
Webster Hall
Cobalt, Ont. .....W. Cowan .....95 Lang St.

Must Raise the Standard Now

(Continued from page 1)

suaded them to be men even if they did belong to the International. The next day McDonald made sure of him by going on the boat to camp with him. He also got a couple of Hindoo chokermen. This is unusual for the average Hindoo is a good union man. It is now well recognized that an engineer in camp carrying an international card is not considered a union man except by the boss, who has a liking for scabs.

Port Alberni strike is still on. The men standing solid. The company sent a man over to Vancouver to get strike breakers on commission of so much per head for every man he got, instead of which he refused to go back himself and warned his fellowcountrymen to keep away. An Italian railway section foreman and his crew were going to the camp until they heard that the strike was on, when they immediately refused to go.

Erroneous Report

The strike at Chase against the Adams River Lumber company is being maintained. The men repudiate the statement put in last week's Fed by a man named Muskett who reported conditions in McLeod's camp (Johnston & McKinyel's) near Louis Creek, as being good. The strikers say conditions in that camp are rotten, and they have reason to believe that the logs are intended for Chase mill.

The organization is in a better condition that ever before, particularly is this so in the coast district, where more men are carrying credentials than has been the case in the past. The camps are better organized and the outlook is splendid. The policy as laid down at the convention, that every dollar available should be put in to organization work and fullest advantage taken of the conditions existing in the industry, is being followed. This year has to see the making of the organization, and this means the 50,000 membership has to be secured. To do this, every member must do what he can to bring the organization up to the desired standard.

CAPITALIST EDUCATION.

(By M .M. Stearne.)

The true character of capitalist society is shown in the inequality of education.

The present educational system can not be separated from social conditions, for in order to acquire education, time and economic opportunities are most essential. Education in the capitalistic order of society is not an aim in itself. Utilitarianism dominates it. The higher schools serve as preparatory institutes for higher official positions, whereas the primary schools teach the fundamentals which serve to make tools for capitalistic society. It is more apparent than ever before that the primary school is used today in order to make firm the position of the ruling classes ,to capture the souls of the young proletariat for capitalistic purposes.

Instruction in history has been for a long time systematically used to inculcate certain political sentiments in the pupils. The higher schools particularly have been for years places to exercise this practice, the seed of which has sprouted in such glorious fashion. The world's history has been turned into a political fiction. Not political truth, not objective knowledge, but the opposite are the main features of our capitalistic education.

In England teaching the soul of youth should have a chance to develop freely. But what are the themes put to our children? They are set to write patriotic editorials, and are, furthermore, taught as the essence of patriotism to HATE SOMEBODY. True patriotism can only be manifest in the spirit of humanity, love of our fellow-beings, integrity, and when necessary, self-sacrifice—these constitute the elements of patriotism, whereas we find its conception distorted by the teacher (as also by platform aent, press, and politician) to infer HATE and VIOLENCE against some country which for the present, for various political purposes, is represented as an enemy.

And instruction in religion? By means of the most skilful dialect and by pedagogical methods was bridged over the chasm between Christianity and murder. The curtain of the temple is torn.

Today an attempt is made to influence the children of the working classes toward the conception o. life of the ruling class, of the capitalist class, of the class of exploiters, toward the conception of war and murder.

The higher schools are also used as political helpers in the service of wars. During the great war a systematic propaganda was conducted in English higher schools for the war loans, and money was collected in them.

The militarisation of schools is mutely symbolic of the capitalists' altruistic designs on the future of our children. In the schools they have already started to educate human beings up to being war machines. The schools are converted into training stables for war. The physical upbuilding of the youth is encouraged now to attract new material for the god of militarism. Strengthening especially human health has thus as its aim the destruction of human life.

The capitalist abhors the free mind, because it will mean the twilight of the ruling classes.

The school of today serves only purposes of expediency. This is true also of the universities. The spirit of Capitalism corrodes the foundation of our entire educational system.—The International.

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

Published every Friday morning by The B. C. Federationist, Limited

A. S. WELLS.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir Street. Telephone Seymour 5871

Subscribtion Rates: United States and Foreign, $2.50 per year; Canada, $2.00 per year; to Unions subscribing in a body, $1.50 per member per year.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....February 27, 1920

JUDGING FROM THE views expressed by Sam Gompers, the only people that are in line with him are the members of the I. W. W. Sam is opposed to the workers forming a political party. The I. W. W. takes the position that political parties are useless to the working class. the position of the A. F. of L. as outlined by the president of that organization, and by a member of an International Union executive, who was in Vancouver recently, is that Labor should reward its friends and slap its enemies. In other words, the workers should vote for politicians who "most" favor Labor. Political parties are dominated by the material factor, just as individuals are. The old political parties, whether they be Republican, Democratic or Conservative or Liberal, are dominated by the big interests of the respective countries in which they operate. When William Taft was president of the United States, he was asked what was to be done with the unemployed. He replied God only knows, or in words to that effect. President Wilson's reply to the miners, who were trying to bring about less unemployment in that industry, and to establish something like decent conditions, did not even appeal to God. He appealed to the courts to settle the question. They did this, they settled the miners and sent them back to work. Taft was a Republican, Wilson is a Democrat. The workers pay the price and take their choice. At least that is what Sam Gompers would have them do. Perhaps after looking for Labor's friends in the enemy camp, he also would appeal to God for guidance. Or maybe, Sam would much rather do the guiding himself.

LABOR'S FRIENDS AND FOES.

* * *

The old political parties have been the means by which the ruling class of the world has manipulated the legislative machinery of the different countries. When the Liberals were in power in this country, the wage slaves received for their labor just sufficient to enable them to return to their work the next day, that is if they were lucky enough to have a job The same condition prevailed when the Conservatives were in power. When the Unionist government came into power in this country, all the evils of the two old parties were combined, and the workers no doubt have realized that a combination of two evils has not acted in their interests. The point, however, that we wish to make, is that it is impossible to find the friends of Labor in the enemy's camp.

* * *

Political parties represent certain interests. The only political organization that can represent the workers must be a working class political party. Labor is sick of its so-called friends, including Labor leaders of the Samuel Gompers type. The workers have been led into all manner of tight places by their political "friends," and by their industrial leaders. The workers have only one object before them if they have any idea as to their position in society, and that is to bring about a change in the methods of production. This cannot be achieved by voting for a democrat or a republican, or for a liberal or a tory. Neither can it be done by voting for one of Labor's friends. Presumably Senator Robertson would be looked upon as a friend of Labor he belongs, or did do, to one of the International unions, and when a deputation of Labor men recently waited upon the government, they were told that they had a friend on the cabinet in the minister of Labor. If that is so, all we can hope for, is that Labor will be saved from its friends, either political or industrial. No political party can save the workers, it is true. Nothing but the understanding of the present system of society can do that. But at least a working class political party can point the way, and expose all the humbugs that pose as Labor's friends including Sam Gompers. Every utterance of Gompers in these days, shows an utter lack of understanding of the working class position, or intent to draw a red herring across the trail. They also drive home to the workers that they have nothing to gain by belonging to any organization which he dominates. Whether he be fool or knave, the future will tell, but whether Sam wishes it or not, the workers are seeking the establishment of a political party which will express their views. They are compelled to by the economic forces which surround them, and the use which is being made by the ruing class of the political machinery, to crush their activities.

THE FEATURE of the week's news has been the change in the attitude of the Allies towards Soviet Russia. The hypocritical stuff that has appeared as to the reasons for this change, is an indication of the miserable scheming and perfidiousness of the capitalistic ruling class mind. Humaniatrian reasons are now trotted forth as the cause of the change of mind. And at the same time some of the Old Country papers have referred to the remorseless logic of Lenin. Underlying it all, however, is the needs of the Alied nations, and a desire on the part of Great Britain to beat the United States to it. There are two schools of thought in the Old Land, and in France. One the mad militaristic and imperialistic school, with Winston Churchill as one of, if not its leading spokesman, and the other the manufacturing or trading class. This latter school of thought has evidently won out. The question of the adverse exchange rate has no doubt had something to do with the climb down of the Allies, as it is well-known that the Soviet government has repeatedly stated that it will pay its indebtedness to those nations in gold. Hence the hypocritical statements as to the humanitarian motives in the new policy can be taken with the stories that have been circulated as to the atrocities in Soviet Russia, and which were spread broadcast throughout the world, in order that war could be waged on the new democracy, as being so much piffle and propaganda to back up the change in policy.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

* * *

The intention, of the war against Russia group, was to make of Poland a second Belgium. Using the same arguments as were used in the last war for democracy, and "poor little Poland" was to be "invaded" by Bolsheviki troops, and this used as the basis of great military operations against Soviet Russia. But the needs of the Allies intervened. It was necessary to secure wheat, flax, tallow, hides and timber. The stated "desire" to supply Russia with essentials to that country for humanitarian motives, is so much camouflage. The real desire is to trade with Russia, because it is good business, and there are no humanitarian motives behind it. It is strictly a good move in the interests of the manufacturers of those things which Russia has tried to long to obtain, and in some instances, paid for, but could not get because of the blockade. When the history of the Allies' campaign against Soviet Russia is revealed, it will show one of the most callous and cruel intrigues that has ever disgraced the ruling class of all times. Their infamous blockade will be revealed as the murder of women and children by starvation, in order to achieve their ends. Russia has never been short of food. It has, however, due to the blockade, been unable to use its transport service for the moving of necessities, because of the military needs occasioned by the attacks of foes from without. As a result of this, there has been suffering in some districts. But it should be remembered that the Allies are now expecting to obtain from Russia those things which we have been told were lacking in that country. This would be impossible had there been a shortage, but there never has been any real shortage, but owing to the inability to transport necessities, many have died from starvation. This was not the fault of the Soviet government, but of its enemies.

* * *

It appears that one of the things which the Russian government is to be asked, so that trade can be resumed, is that no propaganda be carried on in India and other countries which the Allies are interested in. Lenin and his colleagues can well afford to let the example of Soviet Russia speak for itself. All forces are working towards the new order, and if propaganda were cut out enitrely, the forces that are working in society the world over, would be sufficient to carry on the education of the people to the need for the new system. Ideas are born of conditions. Conditions demand that a change be made. The men who passed a resolution of greeting to the Soviet government of Russia at the Calgary conference, were evidently only anticipating the moves of the ruling class. Trade cannot be carried on with Russia unless the government of that country is recognized, and all the camouflage on this question will deceive no one that has any brains. The Allies have been forced by the remorseless logic of Lenin, and his policy, and the new democracy, to come to that place where they must, in order to secure those things which they need, recognize Soviet Russia. Tomorrow the world will recognize the need for a new democracy in all countries, or the people of the world will face starvation and chaos. The day of the workers is ever drawing nearer, and the ruling class is doing more than its share to speed the day.

WE DO NOT know whether the average citizen of this Province is aware that the Provincial Legislature is now in session or not. For their information, however, we beg to inform them that it is, and that it is being carried on in exactly the same old way. There is lots of talk and little action. The government supporters are reviling the opposition members, and the opposition members are slamming the government supporters. We are prepared to accept the respective opinions expressed, and let it go at that. In the meantime we are wondering just what the workers are expecting from the "labors" of our legislators. Major Dick Burde, soldier member for Alberni, has introduced a measure for the restriction of the hours of labor in saw mills, planing and pulp and paper mills. That it will die an untimely death we have no doubt, the lumber interests, which are not strictly-speaking Canadian, being opposed. Now, Major Burde has some little idea as to the conditions in the industries in which he would like to restrict the hours of labor.

LABOR-LAWS AND POLITICS.

* * *

In his constituency, there are several plants which are working the men 12 or more hours per day. In the debate he referred to the efforts on the part of the men engaged in these industries, to secure shorter hours through organization.

For years organized labor has endeavored to secure shorter hours of labor and opportunities to organize in order to make conditions better for the workers. In the cities they to some extent have been successful, but in the closed or company towns, this has been impossible. To carry a union card in these slave encampments has meant instant dismissal. The attention of the government has repeatedly been called to this state of affairs, but no relief has been given. Not only has organized labor attempted to have such conditions established as would allow the workers to organize, but they have also tried to have the laws of the land already on the statute books enforced. In this they have also failed.

* * *

There is not a piece of labor legislation on the statutes that is strictly enforced. The officials in charge of their enforcement are not allowed to do so. The sanitary conditions in mill, mine, factory and camp, do not comply with the regulations laid down by legislative enactment. The latest Labor Law, the minimum wage law, is more observed in the breach than it is in the enforcement. In fact this applies to all labor laws in this Province. British Columbia has some good labor legislation on the statute books, but what is the use of it if it is not enforced? It is safe to say that the Lumber Workers, since they commenced to organize, have brought about by their industrial organization a stricter enforcement of the laws relating to the camps, than has ever been the case when the enforcement was left to the government. This should be a lesson to the workers in all industries. They must organize in order that the laws of the land can be enforced. And if the Provincial Legislature, because of its complexion politically, and the interests represented by that body will not give them by legislation, the shorter work day, then the only way they can secure it is by the strength of their industrial organization. Backed by a strong industrial movement, working class representatives in the Legislature, would at least be able to see that the laws relating to the welfare of the workers are strictly enforced. Political action and a strong industrial movement can do much for Labor, and it is impossible for any sane working man to decry political action, as by securing the enforcement of the laws by their industrial strength, the workers are engaged in political action.

A comparison of Justice Prendergast's summing up in the Farnell case, with that of Justice Metcalfe's address to the jury in the Russell case is most interesting. There are evidently two ways of interpreting the law, even in this great democratic country.

Under civilization, the Charlie Chaplins and other freak actors roll in wealth, while the men who produce bread do not get sufficient to live on, and oftimes have no home. And then there are those who in their blindness say that Socialism would destroy the home.

The farmers of B. C. have been in session this week at Victoria. Needless to say, they have wandered round in a maze as they have not yet learned to understand the present form of society. Their efforts will avail them nothing until they realize that they are exploited by the system just as the industrial workers are.

The Winnipeg papers announce that they are compelled to drop all advertising owing to paper shortage. The eastern paper-makers are evidently defying the laws of the land and will not comply with government edicts. It is illegal for workers to strike, but large companies who defy the government are attending to business, and get away with it.

The Dominion parliament opened yesterday, and there will not be one voice raised on the floor of that legislature in protest against the union-busting tactics and the persecution of political offenders by the Dominion government. And the workers can only holler when the state gets busy. Poor, simple beings, they imagine that ruling class legislators represent them.

The Hon. Bob Rogers has passed his opinion of the present government at Ottawa. He should know. He has associated with the members of it long enough. In any case, we are willing to accept his estimate of the aggregation now in charge of the destinies of this country. Our own opinion is even more derogatory than that of the Manitoba political trickster.

Paddy Draper is much concerned about the way the defense funds are expended. He says that the money must be raised, and then takes a slam at the administration. No better way of preventing them being raised coming to hand. As to his statement that there has been no balance sheet issued, this is strictly untrue, each delegate to the defense committee being supplied with a financial statement every month, and the branch committees are also supplied with similar statements. In view of the fact that very little money has been raised in the East for the defense, it certainly strikes us as peculiar to hear the criticism coming from that direction.

The following press dispatch appeared on Wednesday in the local press:

London, Feb. 24.—Three hundred and fifty thousand persons of the country made "fortunes" during the war, according to an inland revenue official testifying today at a meeting of the House of Commons select committee on war fortunes in debating whether this wealth should be specially taxed and, if so, how. The evidence thus far given indicates that the committee's task will be most complex and difficult.

With evidence such as this we can only wonder that there are some people that still think that the war was not worth the sacrifice; 350,000 persons in the Old Land will at any rate have the idea that it was worth while. Their "sacrifices" will also be appreciated by the returning men who have lost limbs or health on the fields of France and Flanders.

ONE WOMAN'S IDEA OF SOCIALISTS

Humorous Story of Trial of New York State Legislators

In the New York Evening Post, H. C. McMillen, writing on the trial of the five Socialist members of the New York State Assembly, gives the following humorous picture of at least the state of one woman's mind as to Socialists:

One Socialist witness was led by a sergeant-at-arms to the space assigned for witnesses and pointed to a chair. The Socialist believed that that particular chair went with the subpoena. After the first recess the witness returned to his chair and evicted a woman squatter, the wife of a prominent State official. He did so because he was honestly convinced that it was that chair or contempt of court for him. He occupied that chair at every session and after three weeks has been dismissed. The wife of the State official did not know the state of mind of the Socialist witness. She judged him externally and concluded that all male Socialists turn women out of chairs to advance their own ease and comfort. Upon her second visit to the trial she found a man who would permit no women to sit in a particularly advantageous row of chairs. That man, she determined, was another Socialist. For two days she hated him. Finally she whispered to a newspaper correspondent who was crowding past on his way to the telegraph office:

"What right has that Socialist to keep me away from that row of seats?" she asked. "There are seven chairs vacant that he won't allow anybody to sit in. Why does Speaker Sweet allow a Socialist to keep other people out of those chairs?"

"That man a Socialist? Why, he's an assistant sergeant-at-arms and a member of the Republican organization," replied the reporter. "If he wasn't he wouldn't have his job. Those chairs are reserved for members of the Assembly who were crowded out by the rush of spectators on the first day. He keeps those seats free so that Assemblymen may occupy them when they choose to come to the trial."

"Oh, well, I thought there must be some explanation," replied the lady, with vast relief in her tones. "I could not help but think he had an honest face. I never felt sure he was a Socialist. But that other man turned me out of a chair, so I thought all Socialists did that."

On the evidence produced as to the breaking up of the home by the Socialists, the same writer has the following to say:

Peter W. Collins, the Knights of Columbus official, was most earnest in the course of his testimony when council got him to tell just what destructive theories the Socialists entertained regarding family life. Mr. Collins swore that Socialists aimed at the destruction of the family as well as church and country.

As to the destruction of the family there has been certain evidence within the Asembly Chamber that did not exactly bear out Mr. Collin's confident statements. Mrs. Morris Hillquit is never far away from her husband, who is chief counsel for the Socialists. She watches like a hawk for possible manifestations of fatigue, even sitting in the conferences of the Socialist counsel for that purpose. Mr. Hillquit has been an invalid for several years, and his convalescensce has by no means reassured Mrs. Hillquit.

Mrs. S. John Block, wife of another attorney representing the Socialists, frankly declares that the paramount purpose of her long stay in Albany is to stand between Mr. Block and the flu. When the Blocks exit from the Capitol after a session of the committee the more or less acquiescent Mr. Block wraps his muffler as Mrs. Block directs. Mrs. William Karlin, wife of a third member of the Socialists' legal staff, has been in Albany to see that in the day and night work devolving on lawyers taking part in the hearings, meals and sleep are not wholly subordinated to work.

Mr. Collins insisted that his "contacts" with Socialists gave him information that appeared to surprise the liberals on trial. The evidence set forth here was not offered to refute him, but it was entirely obvious that such Socialists as were matrimonially entangled were in earnest about preserving family life.

Think of how much better a trust could distribute the wherewithal for breathing than it is distributed at the present time!

GREAT BRITAIN MAKES A MASTERLY RETREAT

Cannot Beat Bolsheviki So New Tactics Are Adopted to Aid Capital

Refusal of the United States, Italy and France to assist materially in efforts to crush Soviet forces has resulted in Britain's decision to resort to a masterly retreat.

Some observers attribute the new British attitude to the pressure of British labor and the economic situation rather than failure of the other allies to come to her aid in assisting the anti-Bolshevik forces. The press, they noted, has stopped its anti-Bolshevik campaign. Lloyd George, they said, in his new tack is only clinging to the political axiom—"if you can't beat 'em, join 'em."

BIG CROP OF WAR BABIES

Paris Maternity Hospitals Crowded With Many Young Girls

Paris.—In an effort to prevent the opponents of war from securnig further indictments against the recent struggle, the French press is now attempting to explain the increase of 13,431 maternity cases in Paris hospitals. This increase is for the year just concluded, contrasted with 1913 before two million French citizens were slaughtered.

The truth of the matter, as it is being shown here with every poor little waif born into a country that faces hunger, is that one year ago Paris was teeming with American, English, Canadian and other allied soldiers on furlough. Due credit for what the French Junker press calls "the instinct of duty among our women" is given to the American doughboy who came into Paris following the armistice with his pockets lined with money.

The American soldier, paid 20 times as much as the French or British, literally had his pick of the poor girls whom hunger and poverty threw upon Paris for a livelihood.

That is the true situation in this city today and thousands of young girls are becoming mothers with no one to support their children. The hospitals here are taxed. Railways are being used as wards, women are sleeping with their newborn babies upon mattresses placed upon floors, and there is a scarcity of nurses.

"There seems to be some foundation for the report that the King is to ask parliament to vote him a rise in salary. His present income is 531,000 pounds; the Prince of Wales has 87,000 pounds; and each of the younger sons has 10,000 pounds a year. He has had no increase since the war began, and, as the cost of living has gone up more than 100 per cent., he must be feeling it."—Co-operative News.

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Crisco, 3-lb. tins $1.10
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Coleman's Mustard, ½-lb. tins 45c
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Round Toilet Paper 4½c
Woodward's Superfine Tea, per lb. 54c
Woodward's Extra Choice Tea, per lb. 49c
Woodward's Better Coffee, per lb. 57c
Woodward's Choice Coffee per lb. 48c
Maybloom Tea, per lb. ..58c
Kellog's Corn Flakes, per pkt..... 10c
Deckajulie Tea, per lb. ..78c
Ridgeway's Tea, per lb. ..70c
Cream of Wheat, per pkt. 26c
Grape Nuts, per pkt. 16c
Cooper's Marmalade, 4-lb. tin 79c
Wheat Flakes, pkt. 23c
Quaker Corn Meal, pkt. .19c
2-lb. Bag Salt 8c

3-lb. Bag Salt 12c
Purity Shaker Salt, carton 12c
Woodward's Choice Tea, per lb. 40c
Day & Martin's Boot Polish, per tin 5c
Wild Rose Pastry Flour, 10-lb. sack 78c
B. & K. Pastry Flour, 10-lb. sack 78c
Magic Baking Powder, 2½ lb. 86c
Magic Baking Powder, 12 oz. 29c
Crosse & Blackwell's Pure Malt Vinegar puart bottle..... 32c
Eggo Baking Powder, 2½ lb. 73c
Eggo Baking Powder, 12 oz. 28c
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WOULD ASSESS ALL MEMBERS

Prince Rupert Council Advocates Levy for Defense Fund

The 1st regular meeting of the Prince Rupert Central Labor Council was held on the 17th inst.

Regular order of business was suspended to allow members employed by the city to state their case as affected by the refusal of the city council to grant them the increase asked for.

Delegate Joy reported that men employed by the health department had asked for an increase of 15 per cent., but had been willing to compromise on 10 per cent. The majority of the health department officials were in favor of granting the increase, and so reported to the city council, which body had turned it down by one vote in favor of a 6 per cent. increase. The men now asked for advice so as to the proper procedure. In answer to a question, he stated that all the men making the demand were O. B. U. Others who had not made the demand were getting the larger increase, about 10 per cent., which pointed to discrimination.

Delegate Cox pointed out that the men under the board of works had got what they wanted, 10 per cent., and those of the health department had not. The latter department always had been discriminated against. They had to perform their work on schedule time, and could make no overtime.

The aldermen voting for the increase recommended by the health department were stated by Delegate W. Shaw to be Kerr, Currie and Murray, the rest voting against it, Alderman Casey being absent, working.

Delegates Cameron, Joy and W. Shaw were appointed a committee to interview the city council for the purpose of getting it to reconsider its decision.

The regular order of business was then resumed. Correspondence from the B. C. Federationist, general secretary O. B. U., defence committee, Winnipeg, and respecting the rotten accommodation on the G. T. P. boats for deck passengers were read and referred to new business. A communication from the Premier Mine strike committee was filed.

Delegate Morse, for the Fisheries Unit, reported that the men wanted something to show for the $5 fee they paid the government. They had no facilities for holding meetings on the grounds, no toilet or bathing facilities.

The assistant secretary was instructed to write the proper authorities for relief.

Delegate Mrs. Booth reported that the auxiliary was holding a social and dance the following night, proceeds to go towards paying expenses of the delegates to the B. C. F. of L. convention.

Delegate F. Shaw for the Fish packers, reported progress made with the negotiations at the C. F. and C. S. plants for an increase. A special meeting had decided to stand by the demands formulated. Manager Johnson had been interviewed, and had said that the plants were paying less to the south and he had to meet that competition. They had presented statistics to show the increase in the cost of living for the bare necessities had been 124 1-2 per cent. The increase in pay received had been only 55 1-2 per cent., from $3.15 to $4.18. Their request for an increase to $6 was only an 89 per cent. increase. To bring their wages up to the same level of purchasing power as they had in 1915 an increase to $7.07 was needed. They were asking for 75 cents for ordinary time, 85 cents overtime and 90 cents for holidays and Sundays. All their demands were justified by the increased cost of living. He had been notified that Manager Johnson was prepared to meet the committee the next day.

The plants to the south were paying $24 a week for an 8-hour day and 60 cents for overtime. Their agreements expired in June or July.

Delegate Morse reported that at the dry dock two caulkers, who professed to be members of the O. B. U., although they refused to show their cards, were working from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., caulking scows by contract. They came from Vancouver.

Under new business, the amendments made to the general constitution by the recent convention, were discussed and explained by Delegate Rudderham. As they did not directly affect the council, the letter was ordered filed.

An advertisement giving the dates of unit meetings was ordered inserted in the B. C. Federationist.

The secretary-treasurer was instructed to take up the matter of the bad conditions and lack of observance of the safety requirements on the coast boats with the proper authority.

The appeal for more funds by the Winnipeg defence committee was considered. The assistant secretary recommend that the G. E. B. be asked to take steps for the assessment of the O. B. U. membership of $1 per month. Locally there was little chance of raising money by solicitation, as has been done in the past, owing to the fact many men had been out of work for a long time, and the mining and logging camps were only now starting up.

Delegate Mrs. Booth said that Auxiliary had sent the bonds they had purchased to Winnipeg to have the arrested men sign them. They would then be auctioned off for the purpose of raising funds for the defence.

A motion, Burrough-Ormshaw—"That the C. L. C. recommend to the G. E. B. that it take the necessary steps to provide for an assessment of $1 per month per member of the O .B. U. for the purpose of the labor defence fund, such assessment to be continued as long as the necessity lasts." The motion carried unanimously.

The executive committee was instructed to take up the matter of renting the headquarters for another term with the landlord, to report back at the next meeting.

Attention was drawn to the fact that sawmills on the Q. C. I. were keeping pressure on the boilers at night without certificated men being in charge, and the matter was referred to the Metal Trades Unit with request for investigation.

The existing library committee was continued in office for another term, and Delegates Rose, Rank and Ormshaw elected to act as auditing committee. Adjournment was taken at 10:10 p. m.

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SAYS $9.36 LIVING WAGE FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Board of Trade Has Poor Idea of Women's Needs

(By W. Francis Ahearn)

The Board of Trade, appointed by the New South Wales Government to determine the living wage of workers every year, has just issued its finding as regards adult women workers. It finds that a woman worker can live on a minimum wage of $9.36, made up as follows: Board and lodging, $5.04; clothing, boots, and toilet requisites, $2.52; miscellaneous, $1.80. Just how the lady is going to make ends meet on the $9.36 is something that has perhaps never entered the minds of the highly paid government officials who made the award.

The League of Nations

(By Jerome K. Jerome in Common Sense.)

The League of Nations has come into the world stillborn. The sooner its poor unsavory little corpse is buried and forgotten the better for the health of Europe. Its sponsors, holding their noses tight between their thumb and finger, invite us to the christening. One or two of them are honest men. They hoped for a new Messiah. They seem to have persuaded themselves that by much shouting and prostrating they can raise it from the dead; or that, dressed up in fine words and sprinkled with much incense, it may, like the dead Cid, strapped upon his war-horse, yet lead the people unto victory. One is sorry for such good folk. But the imposture has been built up in the sight of all men's eyes. Its authors stand confessed out of their own mouths. The last shred of pretence has been torn from their motives. When even M. Clemenceau enthuses over it as an instrument useful to his hands, surely even the dullest witted must perceive its menace to humanity. The League of Nations was founded upon violence. It was built up of lies cemented by hypocrisy. Its corner-stone is injustice.

With remembrance of Lloyd George's unctuous speeches, protesting truth and cleanliness, while his coat-tail pockets bulged with secret treaties for the carving up of Europe and of Asia, still lingering in our ears; with remembrance of Wilson's pious platitudes still waking the bitter laughter of the world; with remembrance of the Big Four's broken oaths and grinning protestations, we are not likely to be again deceived. The first meeting of the League of Nations, has been held in Paris—fit meeting place for a league of militarists intent on combination for the security of their spoils. The Curzons and the Greys, with their French and Italian confederates—the old diplomatists who led us by secret paths into the war—make fine speeches, with the doors wide open. One would be more curious to hear their voices, when those "private discussions," which, we are told, will still be "occasionally essential" among these "representatives of the nations," are being whispered behind turned keys and tight-drawn curtains. The men who with grins and chuckles must have conceived this "League of Nations," the men who through their agents and their satellites and their press jackals are going to work it, are the men who are overrunning Ireland with agents-provocateurs and ruling it by martial law. They are the men who are holding down India by massacre. They are the men responsible for the reign of terror in Egypt. They are the men who without a thought or reference to the inhabitants are dividing up Syria and Mesopotamia and Arabia on the principle of fair division of the loot.

They are the men who have cynically annexed Persia, to ensure the income to be derived from its oil wells. They are the men who are starving Austria to death, while forbidding, for their own political purposes, help to be sent to her from her kith and kin across the Danube. They are the men who have denied the people of Alsace and Lorraine a voice in their own destiny. They are the men who have handed over the dwellers of the Saar Valley to be ruled by their hereditary foes. They are the men who, because they have the power, are robbing their trade rivals of raw materials, of machinery and of transport, in the hope of preventing them from ever again becoming competitors in commerce.. They are men who, until they needed Russian corn, blockaded Russia and stirred up civil war for the purpose of preventing the Russian people from determining their own form of government. They are the men who are forcing the mountaineers of the Tyrol under the yoke of a nation they detest. They are the men who are subjecting the helpless people of Korea to a bondage more cruel than that of the Pharaohs over the Israelites. They are the men who are aiding and abetting tyranny in Hungary. They are the men who are discussing together the terms on which they shall divide the wealth of China and Siberia between them. They are the men who regard the little nations they have created as mere cannon-fodder, to be sent into their wars and slaughtered, to be allowed to live or to be ruined, at their will. They are the men who talk of their five hundred thousand Poles, of their Roumanian serfs, of their Estonian and Lettish and Finnish contingents, as Attila the Hun once talked of the enslaved tribes that were compelled to fight beneath his banners.

This is the work that these men are doing before our eyes. Lord Robert Cecil asks us to entrust them with unlimited power for all time for the future ruling of the world. "The League of Nations," says the Women's International League of America, in a letter addressed to President Wilson, "is a travesty on the great ideal of international organization of peoples for peace and co-operation. The aspirations of the people have been betrayed. As American women we ask you whether the mothers of this country have sent their sons to die in order that a new Holy Alliance shall be created for the crushing of Democracy in every land?" This League of Nations could not have been built better had some cunning devil designed it for the grave of peace, for the torture-chamber of humanity, for the sepulchre of the world's hopes. If the world is not to be poisoned for generations to come, this League had best be buried quickly and be buried deep.

LORD FISHER AND THE SOVIET ARMY

Candid Statement By British Admiral in the "Times"

(By George D. Coleman in Butte Bulletin)

The London Times, the leading British newspaper ,published a letter from Lord Fisher. Why it was not censored or surpressed entirely may be due to the high standing of Lord Fisher, and then it may be due to the perfidious British diplomacy which is inscrutable, and was allowed, in order to prepare the tories for the coming peace being forced upon them. Be that as it may, Lord Fisher wrote: "The Bolshevist army is now the biggest on earth, and exceedingly successful." On account of the British barrage of censorship and outright lies, it is extremely difficult to ascertain the truth, but it has been admitted lately by the reactionary press, that the Soviet army was 2,000,000, but an authority that for two years has not been discovered to have made a single false statement, to quote the exact words. "At the end of 1919 the Soviet army was not less than 4,000,000 strong. We also insist that at the needed moment, the Soviet republic could easily put into the field an army of 8,000,000 fully equipped and properly organized." General Brusiloff is in general command. When it was first reported that this general had joined the Soviet army, it was denied and really doubted by the reactionaries, but since it has been confirmed, the reactionary press has been silent on that subject in several languages, and refused to mention his name. The New York World stated, "Brussiloff is recognized as one of Europe's foremost strategists." Since these facts can not be, and are not hidden from the British leaders, do you wonder that they are alarmed and are preparing the way for peace with Soviet Russia? Do you wonder that Japan is preparing to withdraw from Siberia? But there's also another reason for Japan's cold feet. We hear not a chirp in the internationally controlled press about strikes in Japan but Japanese vessels arriving on our Pacific coast with half cargoes, their captains admit that the causes is that there is a condition of strikes that prevent the loading of goods, and that in Janpan where formerly to be a socialist meant imprisonment for sedition and treason, and the regular American "law and order" legal and military treatment, that today, the working and middle class, and many of the professional class are reading translations of Karl Marx and other socialist publications, that have been printed and are very widely circulated, and the conditions are such that the goverment dare not attempt suppression by violence, or the American "law and order" methods, for it would mean rebellion and revolution, and the anti-military party in Japan is also becoming more powerful every day. In siberia the 15,000 Czechs spread out over 400 miles west of Irkutsk are now cut off and some have gone over to the Soviet side. It is also reported that this force has $100,000,000 of Kolchak's British gold, and it will likely fall into the hands of the Soviet forces just as the gold sent Denikine was captured by the Soviet army, along with British tanks and immense war material. Lord Fisher told the truth to the deceived and misled British public, and if the hero of the Gallipoli disaster, Churchill, and the "invisible government" he leads, does not make haste to accept the constantly proffered peace held out by Soviet Russia, there will be an infinitely greater disaster than Gallipoli to be added to Churchill's record, and will impeach his constantly repeated words that the "working class are incapable of government." That has been the old song from the days of Spartacus, 73 B. C., down to Churchill's resurrecting the old song and repeating it like a trained parrot. Lord Fisher told the truth, but Churchill says, "There ain't any such animal.

Coal miners in West Virginia will launch a wholesale co-operative business to supply coal co-operative stores. This movement will associate itself with the national co-operative movement and buy direct from that association and its affiliated co-operative manufacturers and the farmers' organizations who have established wholesale departments, thus eliminating the middlemen and brokers.

SOCIALIST POLICY OF BELGIUM-ITALY

Italian Socialists Seek to End the Present System

The recent congress of the Socialist Party of Belgium debated the uestion of Socialist participation in the government. Five members advocated abstention, while four others (MM. Devigne, Anseele, Destree, and Vandervelde) pleaded for collaboration. The latter pointed to the achievements of a year of Socialist collaboration in the ministry as justifying a continuance of this policy, declaring that they had obtained such important practical realizations of their programme in that one year that they could not afford to miss the possibility of obtaining others still more important by an enlarged participation in the government. After a prolonged discussion the vote of the congress admitted the principle of collaboration by 1400 to 152 votes. The following are the conditions upon which the Socialist group declared themselves willing to come to an agreement with the Cabinet:

The democratic organization of the national defense; the adoption of a constitutional measure establishing universal suffrage and fixing the age of electors at twenty-one years; suppression or democratization of the Senate; new taxes, which, while respecting a minimum necessary for existence, should yield enough revenue to meet the new charges; the development of social insurance; the maintenance of the present unemployment allotments until the formation of an insurance system against unemployment; construction of workers' dwellings in order tto obviate the present shortage of lodgings; the suppression of Article 310; voting of laws regarding the right to strike, and special measures in favor of workers; establishment of an eight-hour day; supervision on the part of the government of mining exploitation; fixing of the price of coal both at the mine and in commerce (after a certain time the profits yielded by the coal mines shall be subject to a tax equal to that on war profits, the revenue from this tax to be divided among the less profitable collieries); the taking over by the state of mines not yet under exploitation; passage of laws standardizing industrial, commercial, and primary education, instruction in the primary grades to be rendered compulsory; development of social hygiene service; the liberty of association, and the establishment of penalties against those who menace this liberty.

With this programme may be contrasted the demands of the Italian Socialist Party, as outlined by Avanti, the official party organ, and agreed to by the Socialist Deputies:

In what concerns the foreign policy, the establishment of a political and economic accord with the Russian Soviet Republic; a financial policy striking at the big fortunes in order to cover all the debts of the war and to maintain a general stable financial situation; the realization of social reforms giving to the workers not only the ownership of the land and of the factories but the direction of the industries, with a just appreciation at all times of the value of personal technique; finally, and as corollary to what precedes, a "working class policy" which will cause all traces of capitalism to disappear.—The Nation.

Compositors on the "Egyptian Mail" will not set up articles containing lies about the labor unions, according to a notification that paper has received from union headquarters in Cario, Egypt.

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TOM MANN ON THE FODDER BASIS

In England the latest panacea for righting the wrongs of the world, proposed by the government, is a national sliding scale of wages, the scale to be determined by a government standard of the cost of a slave's upkeep and according to the fluctuating prices of commodities. The more militant trades unionists of England are decidedly opposed to this proposition, which has been dubbed the "fodder basis."

The following interview of Tom Mann on this subject is from the London Daily Herald:

"It is a case of giving the donkey his thistles with an occasional carrot. If the owner can knock off the carrot so much the better for him, and if by chemical treatment he can reduce the thistles by half, he will do so.

"I have heard that practically all the constituents of proper nutriment for the human body can be found in sawdust, and if we accept the theory that wages should be on the 'fodder basis,' it simply becomes a question of making sawdust sufficiently palatable. And then sawdust will be the deciding factor in the price to be paid for the labor of a human being. Once regulate wages and the basis of physical maintenance and it requires no further comment as to the glorious standards the workers will soon be permitted to enjoy.

"'How would you have the trade unionists of the country look upon the proposal?' our representative asked.

"'No man,' flashed out Tom Mann, 'no man with any class-consciousness will look at it for a moment. I count no one a militant trade unionist who is not definitely aiming to obtain an ever-increasing percentage of the value created by labor. The final objective, of course, is the complete control and enjoyment of the entire product by the whole community.'

"'You imply opposition, Mr. Mann, to the whole wage system and to trade unions being content to work within it.'

"'I will carry it further than implication,' Mann replied. 'Very emphatically I state that I am out for the overthrow of the wage-system. The basic principle upon which I rest my case is not one that includes the maintenance of the present system of profits and wages. This system has got to finish, whether we like it or not, and it is the duty of the organized workers to help to finish it quietly.

"So far as I have any power of initiative or opportunity for developing these ideas, I am definitely out for an industrial system, not on the basis of wages and profits, but on the basis of co-operative ownership and control."

Did you ever try to rustle a sub.? If not, why not?

JOKE TRIAL TO BE HELD IN GERMANY

Real Causes of the War Will Not Get Very Much Limelight.

Allied decision to let Germany try the men on the list of those accused of war crimes looks like the final chapter in this piece of international politics. The use of "atrocities" by both sides of the great conflict to hold up the war spirit naturally resulted in something of a popular demand for punishment of many among the defeated leaders.

Actual international trial, however, would have led to much discussion of the near and remote causes of the world tragedy and this would have weakened the governing classes in all countries. In the meantime those who have reason to expect that German courts might find them guilty have taken the precaution to change their addresses to Switzerland, Holland, Sweden or some other neutral country.

Judge Abbott in the local court of Waltham, Mass., issued an order forbidding two members of the Boston Garment Workers' union from inviting into union affiliation employees of the Colonial Dress and Suit factory of Moody St. Charges of "disturbing the peace" were filed against the girls, who are only 19 years old.

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Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, V. R. Midgley; vice-president, J. Marshall; secretary, J. H. Campbell; treasurer, J. Shaw; sergeant-at-arms, E. King; trustees, W. A. Pritchard, J. S. Merson, J. M. Clark, A. J. Wilson.

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

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

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

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

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT, O. B. U.—Meets every first and third Thursdays in the month. Pres. A. J. Wilson. Sec.-treas., J. R. Campbell, Room 210 Labor Temple. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Phone Sey. 291.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT Employees, Local 28—Meets every first Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every third Wednesday in the month at 9 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 614 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2239 Granville Street; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording-secretary, L. Holdsworth, 539—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

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

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, Thomas Nixon; business agent, Peter Sinclair.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 643—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, John Stark; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer Street.

MINE MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS' Unit of the One Big Union, Metalliferous Miners—Vancouver, B. C., headquarters, 61 Cordova Street West. All workers engaged in this industry are urged to join the Union before going on the job. Don't wait to be organized, but organize yourself.

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

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

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, R. Rigby; recording secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, F. Sidaway; financial secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4308 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair. 3604 R.

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

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

Provincial Unions

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES and Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street, at 8 p.m. President, E. S. Woodsworth; vice-president, A. C. Pike; secretary-treasurer, Christian Sivertz, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

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

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Letters to The Federationist

Victoria Metal Trades Council

To the Editor B. C. Federationist—The recent happenings in connection with the Victoria Metal Trades Council have been the cause of much comment in local labor circles, to say nothing of street-corner gossip and are of such a nature as to warrant a review at this time. And as one of those involved, the undersigned deems it necessary to inform the working class in general of the facts in the premises.

In accordance with its by-laws, the Victoria Metal Trades Council met on February 6 last to conduct, in addition to its regular business, the election of officers for the ensuing term, nominations for which had been received at the previous meeting. Owing to the illness of the president, James Dakers, the chair was occupied by Vice-President Ben Simmons. While the meeting was perfectly legal from a trade union standpoint, something was done that did not particularly please the meal ticket artists of the council. The main cause of displeasure was the defeat of James Dakers for president and the election of certain delegates to represent the council on the newly organized Soldier-Labor Council of the city. Delegates M. D. Harboard, James Dakers, P. O'Hara and the undersigned by name. Those counted among the displeased at the result of the elections though in the minority, immediately proceeded to find ways and means of upsetting the election. After considering all means, fair and foul, they finally decided that the only way by which they could accomplish their ends was to have the minutes of the previous meeting declared null and void. But they had to find a reason for that, and were not long in doing so.

The reasons they advanced would take up considerable space and would involve a discussion of the policy of the American Federation of Labor. But to be brief, the A. F. of L. some three or four months ago decided to divide the shipyard laborers, riggers and fasteners affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, among three other international organizations. The riggers were to go to the Structural Iron Workers, the fasteners to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the laborers to the International Hodcarriers organization. Despite that ruling, the local Metal Trades Counncil continued to collect per capita tax and to seat delegates from the shipyard laborers, riggers and fasteners. The undersigned with others was a delegate from that body, and continued as such, with the full acquiescence of the council. It is significant that no objection was raised until it was found that the existence of delegates from the above mentioned union was a menace to those who consider the Metal Trades Council acts "lese majeste" if it fails to elect them to office in that body. At the meeting following, Dakers, Simmons, etc., revealed signs of being very much put out, for they and their crowd were there in their full glory and with war in their eyes. If the minutes of the previous meeting were adopted, it would have meant Dakers' defeat for president being confirmed, and that, of course, had to be prevented at all costs. The minutes were consequently not approved, but laid over for the purpose of considering the eligibility of the delegates from the shipyard laborers. After a debate for three and a half hours, it was finally decided to instruct the union mentioned to conform to the A. F. of L. ruling.

Before the union had a chance to hold a meeting to consider what steps could be taken in order to conform with the ruling, the council has since ordered that the delegates from the Laborers be unseated, and the election of officers and the delegates to the Soldier-Labor Council declared null and void. That means that a new election is ordered, which will mean that Dakers and his crowd will again afflict the labor movement of this district.

It was really amusing to notice the delegates at last Friday night's meeting, attempting to obliterate the minutes of the February 6. Some of the minutes were accepter, while others vitally effecting the would-be leaders of the council, were struck out. While the election was declared null and void, for the reason alleged that some of the delegates were not qualified to vote ,yet the minutes of the previous meeting when nominations took place, and when the same delegates from the disqualified unions were present, were perfectly legal. And according to the logic of those present, so have been the meetings of the past three months.

It will appear very evident from what has been previously stated, that the time is more than ripe for a change in the labor movement. It has often been stated that the A. F. of L. has outlived its usefulness. We have not to go very far in Victoria to find evidences along that line. The Metal Trades Council in Victoria is a monument of inefficiency and lack of organizing ability, if there ever was one. It's sole function during recent years has not been to organize men into the labor movement, but to organize men into jobs. It has been nothing more or less than a job trust and a cheap employment agency for the boss. In order to make it appear notable to the returned soldiers, it give everybody to understand that it was in favor of preference for returned men. Under the agreement they had, the company would only hire men through the Labor Hall, and the men enquiring at the company's gate for work were directed to the union headquarters. And the writer knows for a positive fact, that many of the men who were hired, just paid their initiation fee to the union and nothing more. So that when the plants closed up, the unions soon experienced a falling off in membership. In other words, the men were paying for a job and not their membership in a union. Absolutely nothing was done by the Metal Trades Council to build up an educated union labor movement, and consequently the labor movement is worse now in Victoria than it has ever been before.

On the other hand, the One Big Union movement is growing, thanks largely to the inefficiency of the Metal Trades Council. Once in a while we are visited by the paid organizers of the A. F. of L. who, of course, tells us that the O. B .U. is either dying fast, or is dead, buried and cremated. We over here, however, know different, and know moreover, that it is a meal ticket that speaks, when such utterances are made. It might be well for all followers of Samuel Gompers to pay more attention to their own organizing business from now on, and show to the dark and benighted O. B. U. men that they can organize workers, one half as good as they can organize meal tickets. The actual conditions that prevail here at the present time leads one to infer that when the local Metal Trades Council talks about the O. B. U. being dead, it is merely looking at itself in a mirror. Meanwhile the O. B. U. is "carrying on" as the chief educational factor among the workers of Victoria.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

Tax Proposals

Editor B. C. Federationist—As an organized worker and taxpayer of this glorious city, feel gratified to speak plainly regarding the general proposals of the Civic Taxation Committee. Several weeks ago the press told us that the tax receipts at the city hall were accruing promptly; and in fact the cash in hand was far greater than for several years. Then what has become of the money? Why urgent need so soon for civic finance? One can readily understand the increased cost to the city for necessary materials to carry on the work, but the general policy of taxation does not seem to fall on the responsible parties. Why not make those pay whom can afford it? Because lumber interests desire profit on lumber required for the city, it does not follow that justice ensues by taxing the worker and overlooking the lumber interests. The worker, as usual, is to foot the extras! His position as a married man with family is acute High prices, combined with depreciation of the dollar compel him to work steadily to exist; a real living is impossible for many. He may be a taxpayer also; compelled to walk the streets and foot the bill for an overstocked labor market created by a general dumping policy on demobilization. The proposed registration scheme, and the right to tinker with the payroll by employers proves that the worker has to pay, in spite of nicely adjusted sliding scales of percentage. The storekeeper, or business man, gets the best end of the deal.

The Taxation Committee must be very nearsighted or they would perceive that they were arousing a hornets nest. Nobody desires trouble, but it is plainly perceptible. The workers are restive over the struggle to live; demands for higher wages are already made, and by the time they are due it looks of no benefit, by the hasty rise in cost of living meantime. New labor organizations are the rage, so why foment trouble by such taxation proposals? We have not far to go to obtain finance for civic purposes At any rate, it's not spent otherwise than on a niggerly basis in working class districts. Even the sewerage problem is not solved yet, yet in proportion to their position in life, the working class taxpayer pays his share all the time. Now is the time to rectify the matter. Lumber interests should be taxed, and prices fixed or controlled, and demands to supply home market first. The same policy for sugar barons. Apartment house owner should be taxed and rents fixed or controlled; also wholesale grocers should be favored likewise with the supposed (?) shortage of sugar, they must have made a pile out of the situation which, in some instances, compelled many to buy in a stock of groceries which there was no immediate need for, and all for a pound of sugar. Yes, tax the profiteers and see to it that control of prices and taxation go together, or the only result would be the old, old game of charging the liability up to the consumer. Is it a wonder that in spite of framed laws to silence criticism, overburdened humanity revolts and speaks out, for our children have to live after us. After all, why be worms forever crushed beneath the dust, glaring injustice forbids. It's up to every self-respecting worker to refuse to be ticketed like the branding of cattle. Trades councils should for the time unite, forgetting organization problems and face an issue which proposes to play all alike, whether O. B. U. or International, it does not matter, as recipients from the payroll, both are good for plucking, so stand together pat on this question and leave personal questions for later consideration. Every union man and taxpayer should discuss and decide amongst themselves whether it is or not to be.

In conclusion, let us hope the taxation committee will be more lenient on the worker when considering the taxation of improvements. The general policy is undesirable; it favors the combine and corporation and overburdens the working man in an endeavor to obtain his own home in these parts. There has already been trouble in creating employment to alleviate the unemployed situation, why then even the need to consider taxation of improvements in contradiction of the needs of the times. We do not want to discourage industry just now, rather encourage it.

Yours for the fray,
R. EDMONDS,
Local Union 456.

The Moncton, N. S., labor party nominated six labor men for aldermen in the recent civic elections and elected five laborites. This means that labor will control the new council.

JAP EXPANSION IN PACIFIC OCEAN

What Secret Treaties Have Done in the Far East

The advance of Japanese influence into the Pacific Ocean has caused a disturbed feeling amongst the Australian people. The Jap is today a great deal nearer to Australia than the people of that country desire. In fact, it is not too much to say that from a strategic point of view, the position of Australia—and in a lesser degree, Canada and the United States—is a great deal worse than it was in 1914. With the new opposition of the Japanese to the institution of Australian laws in those ex-German islands mandated to Australia, the position becomes all the more intricate.

It has already been told how, thanks to secret diplomacy, the British government entered into an agreement by which Japan was to have the ex-German islands north of the Equator, while the British dominions were to get those south of the line. That this compact could have been entered into without the knowledge of the Australian government in 1915—of which government Hughes (prime minister of Australia) was a member—is hard to believe. Indeed, we are advised that the scheme did have the consent of the Australian government of the time. If that is so, then all Hughes' supposed opposition to Jap expansion was all so much hot air put out for the purpose of gulling the Australian people.

We know how early in the war, Japan gave her word of honor that she would stand by the Anglo-Jap agreement and seek no expansion of territory. We know how, following the surrender of the ex-German territories to the Australian military forces in September, 1914, preparations were made for appointing administrators to all the islands—including the Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone islands—and claimed that as they took them by conquest thep intended to hold them.

These islands in the possession of Japan comprise 120 square miles of territory, situated immediately north of the Equator. They form stepping stones from Yokohama to Rebaul, the capital of the ex-German Pacific possessions (now possessed by Australia) of not more than 500 apart. Thus under the peace treaty, Australia's frontier is now northward from Rabaul, and Japan's is brought southward to the Equator—that instead of 6000 miles separating Japan and Australia, the distance separating their respective outposts is but 500 miles.

Everybody is aware of the traditional policy of expansion peculiar to Japan, and how her territory has been enlarged from time to time by annexation. We know now that Japan made a formal claim on England for the ex-German islands north of the Equator in March, 1916, and that 12 months later the British government agreed to Japan's claim, on condition that Japan would support Britain's claim to the islands south of the line. This, of course, Japan was very pleased to do.

Anybody who has studied the Pacific islands and their relation to Australia will recognize at once their strategic position. They are the natural roof of Australia, and naturally the Australian people want their roof safe as a whole, and not open to the fancy of intruders who may be passing by. Unless, even at this late date, the people of Australia have some security against what they contend, rightly or wrongly, to be an impending danger to their future political economic, industrial and social welfare and security, they will consider that the war will have been fought in vain as far as they are concerned.

The claim put up by Baron Makino at the peace conference at Versailles on February 10, 1919, that Japan captured the Caroline, Ladrone and Marshall islands, is somewhat impudent, because as had been shown, they were already surrendered to Australia long before the Japanese came on the scene. Japan's intentions in the Pacific were made plain when that nation's delegates at the peace conference stated openly that Japan would resent those islands being placed under any other control but her own.

Had the peace conference adopted the scheme put forward by the Australian Labor Party conference —to internationalize the islands rather than cede them to any power at all, and so make them a buffer state—all would have been well. This scheme, which was first announced to the outside world by the writer—who was present at the Labor conference in question (held in June, 1919)—paid due regard to the size of the islands, and the menace of colored races in close proximity to white races. Had it been carried out along lines laid down in Article 340 and 341 of the peace treaty, which provide for the internationalization of certain waterways in Germany, all would have been well.

But it seems, probably through spite against the Labor Party in Australia, that their view was never expressed at the peace conference. Hughes, the Australian prime minister, is said to have produced cables in Paris early in 1919 that the people of Australia were dead against internationalization. If he did, then all the writer has to say is that it was a downright lie. The people were never against internationalization —no meetings were held condemning it, but meetings were held in favor of it, even though the censorship was used to try and prevent the people thus expressing their wishes.

Anyhow, Japan has the ex-German possessions north of the Equator for the past five years, and we are able to note what she is doing with them. The Japs have forced the natives to respect them, so much so that no native meets a Jap without being forced to give him a low, graceful sweeping bow of respect. The offensive word "Jap" is never allowed to be spoken—on the other hand, the natives must recognize the Japs as honorable, capable and mighty men. The Jap laws there are even worse than the old German laws, while the native boys are being trained as Jap military and naval cadets as fast as they can. If those islands are to remain in the possession of the Japs for another ten years, they will constitute a New Japan.

It is well known that no white race has ever yet been able to secure the whole-hearted co-operation of the black races in the development of territory, but colored races have. What then is the position in this respect. Japan has a local supply of labor in the islands north of the Equator which she is able to use to develop the country, and that successfully. Australia has the other ex-German possessions south of the Equator, and finds it well nigh impossible to secure the co-operation of the natives. As a matter of fact, natives hvae to be flogged to get them to work ,and this is neither just to the natives nor good for the white governments, since it breeds the spirit of revenge, rightly so. Thus Japan can go ahead with colored people to develop her lands, whilst Australia cannot. What this means will be seen hereunder.

The Australian government has stated that under the mandate given it by the League of Nations, it can govern the captured German possessions mandated to that country under its own laws. It states that it can make exactly the same laws apply that apply on the mainland of Australia. Yet the damning fact of Art. 22 of the peace treaty lays it down that "the mandatory will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League." What does this mean? Japan was a member of the League, and under Art. 22, equal opportunities must be given to her to trade in the countries mandated to Australia. Japan will thus have an open door to the islands bordering on Australia, with its high tariff against foreign made goods. What this portends requires no elaboration. In short, it means a Japan monopoly, since Australia cannot compete with Japan on equal terms.

There is also the matter of defence. Japan is supposed to be prevented, under the League, from building defences in those islands, save for local defence. But who is to be the judge of what local defence is? Not the League of Nations. Japan will settle all that. And lest it be thought that the League of Nations has a restraining hand in the matter, let it be here said that the League today only "advises," but does not seek to interfere.

But here is the big point. The Pacific Ocean is today the scene of great naval activity and preparation for the next war. The British Dominions are being shouldered with huge sums of money to pay for navies to patrol the Pacific. They are told that a grave menace is impending that unless the navies of Great Britain and America are eternally policing the Pacific, there is sure to be trouble in the near future, and big fleets are necessary when the clash comes. But who is responsible for all this? Simply those inept and jingo imperialistic statesmen who signed the peace treaty last year, well knowing of the infamous bargain that had been made for the balancing of power in the Pacific. Had the statesmen who signed the treaty of Versailles in the name of the people, they never consulted, been true to the welfare of the countries they represent, there would never have been any menace in the Pacific Ocean today, and no need to shoulder the burdens on the backs of the already overburdened taxpayers of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United States and other countries contiguous to the Pacific.

Japan is in the Pacific because of the infamous treaty with England in 1915-16, thanks to secret diplomacy. And it is hard to see how Australia did not have a finger in the pie at the time, although it has never been admitted to this day. But it has been openly stated in the English press that the Australian government of that day (and of which Hughes was a member), knew of the whole plot, and that consequently Hughes' supposed defence of White Australia was all so much piffle.

WORLD WIDE NEWS

Berlin.—The two factions of the Socialist party in the free state of Danzig have decided to combine for political strength. The party organs will be fused and a joint executive board established.

Budapest—The reactionary Hungarian government has issued an order to expell all Jews who have come from Galicia, Russia and Poland to take refuge in Hungary. The refugees, which number 25,000 or 30,000, are gathered in concentration camps in Haimaskze, Solno and Szeged.

London.—Profits of 400 to 3,200 per cent. on one process of wool making have been reported by the central profiteering committee here. The report, based on the spinners' own figures, states that similar profits have been made in the other processes, and that the government itself was making colossal profits.

London.—Because of his membership in a deputation which came here requesting moderate reforms for Burma Manug Tun Shein headmaster of the Buddhist high school in Mandalay, has been dismissed from his post. This dismissal took place under pressure of the lieutenant-governor. Government grants to the school have been stopped, and a circular issued in all schools in Burma prohibiting the use of all newspapers except two Anglo-Indian dailies.

Rome—The Italian Socialist parliamentary group voted to interpellate the government concerning the persecution inflicted by the American government on the Italian Socialists in America. This action was decided upon following the receipt of reports that Italian Socialists in America are being arrested in government raids, imprisoned or held for deportation.

Paris.—The council of the National Federation of Miners has decided to postpone the strike called for March 1. This action was taken, it is announced, to give the government sufficient time to consider the demands of the miners.

Moscow—The theatre division of the commissariat for public education has been conducting a contest for the best dramatizations of works dealing with the social struggle. Plays of the series already produced in the Moscow Art Theatre include: The Outlaws and 1793, by Victor Hugo; Till Eulenspiegel, by De Coster; Tale of Two Cities, by Dickens, For the Right, by Francois, and Two Thieves, by Noiory.

New York.—The F. W. Woolworth company, which controls a chain of 5 and 10-cent stores, reports that last year it made a profit of $8,554,435 after all expenses, included payment on preferred stock dividends, were paid.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—Over 50,000 sugar workers in this island are on strike for better conditions. The government has sworn in hundreds of special police, but the strikers are refusing to be goaded into violence. Wages are as low as 60c a day for 11 hours work, although the profits of sugar planter is enormous. The rate of pay for women is from 30 to 60c an hour for an 11-hour day and children from 10c up.

Sedro Wooly. — Shipyard union workers who were laid off recently have organized the Sedro Lumber company, capital stock $35,000, and are erecting a sawmill here. The mill will have a capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber daily. The incorporators are 18 members of Hope Lodge of Machinists, No. 79; Boilermakers, No. 104; Shipwrights, No. 1184; Engineers, No. 40; Millwrights, No. 1311, and the Calukers' union.

London.—A Moscow communique received here reports that the entire fleet of General Denikin, the former anti-Bolsheviki commander in South Russia, had deserted his banner and had gone over, ships, equipment and men complete, to the Bolsheviki. The acquisition of the fleet further strengthens the control of the Soviet government.

Toronto—A rather unusual scene was presented in the Labor Temple recently, when over five hundred bank employees, composed of accountants, tellers, ledger keepers, junior clerks, stenographers, messengers and other bank employees decided to form an association.

Caught Red-handed

The sleuths in Gary, Ind., were raiding a "Russian den of reds."

One zealous agent held up a well-thumbed volume printed in Russian. Evidently it was popular. Probably it contained the ordained procedure in dynamiting, laid down by Lenin himself.

To headquarters at full speed! An interpreter was summoned!

The interpreter opened the book at random and began to run over the sentences, translating in fragments:

"Then you put the blood on—dig a grave and bury it near midnight and burn up the rest—"

"We've got 'em now!" exclaimed one. "That's the master book."

"That helps the blood," went on the interpreter, reading. "Pretty soon off she comes."

"That means an explosion," the sleuths chorused.

"Sure. But begin at the beginning," demanded one. "What's the book called?"

The interpreter read: "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, by Mark Twain."

He had been reading Huckleberry Finn's recipe for warts.—From the Los Angeles Examiner.

The champion of go-slowers of industry are to be found, not among the manual workers, but among the shareholders.—The Labor Call.

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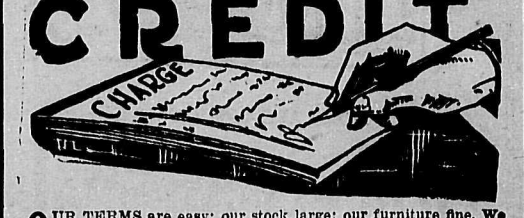

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BY THE PROSPECTOR

This volume of poems by a new British Columbia poet is meeting with a favorable reception in many quarters.

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"The author has seized and held in picturesque language the moods of the moment and his subjects cover a wide range. . . . Throughout, however, there is the breadth of vision and freshness of outlook which is the prerogative of the dweller in the untrammeled spaces."—Victoria Times.

"His nom de plume is happily chosen because he is indeed a prospector relating all he finds in his search for the precious things of earth. His 'Tale of the Moveable Mine,' is delicious and tense in humor, and is perhaps the outstanding poem in the series."—Vancouver Fairplay.

The book also contains poems on such diverse subjects as "Omar Khayyam," "The Spiritualist," "John Ruskin," and "Love's Astronomy." The author is a student of sociology and his sentiments are expressed in verses on "The Industrialist," "Liebknecht and Jaures" and "Progress."—Vancouver Sun.

"The Prospector's volume of lyrics seems to me to take its place among the books to be reckoned with by any person who realizes what is going on in the Canadian literary world. I shall look forward with no ordinary curiosity to the reviews in the year Twenty-Twenty of this delightful volume."—Aubrey St. John Mildmay, M.A.

"I know nothing of our poet personally, but I do know that he has caught the spirit of the beauty and the glory of our Western Canada and embodied it in true and beautiful poetry."—"Nemesis," in B. C. Federationist.

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Press Admits Publishing Garbled Report

(Continued from page 1)

dock" and the "Russian Soviet constitution," which it was said, were found by Coderre under the mattress in one of the fire hall bunks.

Instruction from Citizens Committee

"I showed it to others as a curiosity," Coderre said. "I put no mark on it and have no idea how these pamphlets came into the possession of crown counsel. I was working for the Citizens' Committee and not for the city when I was *helping man one of the city fire halls,*" Coderre admitted. "I took my instructions from the Citizens' Committee. The Citizens' Committee was running the city water works; men were put on as police by Mayor Grey, however. I know that the Citizens' Committee took over the water works and fire halls. My firm writes fire insurance. There were a great many of the members of the Citizens' Committee acting as special police, and authorized to carry arms.

"I didn't see Mr. Andrews around giving protection to the city," Godere said in cross examination by Ald. John Queen, one of defendants. "I said the mayor was not exercising his right to man the fire halls. I would recognize the mayor as the established authority in the city but because he was not exercising his right I went to the Citizens' Committee and helped them usurp the constituted authority in the city by manning the fire halls."

No Damage

"We went through the strike without any damage to our property although it would be the easiest property to damage in the world," said A. D. Finlay, superintendent domestic water supply system.

J. R. Ong, transportation agent of the Winnipeg Electric Railway company, who said he came to Winnipeg from the United States a year ago, was severely cross examined by Aldermen Heaps and Queen, two of the seven defendants.

"We're here to give service, and our first desire is not the making of profits," Ong said, and court officials had to call for order as the spectators laughed.

"Everybody wants to abuse the street railway," said Judge Metcalfe when the aldermen's re began to tell.

"It must deserve it, my lord," Bonnar declared, to which the presiding judge replied, "No, I don't *think so. I think it's the best street* railway service we have in Canada."

Heaps and Queen endeavored to show that the company did not keep its own contracts and therefore had no reason to show that workingmen did not live up to their agreements. The company charged a 6-cent fare, contrary to an agreement with the City Council, the aldermen said.

"It doesn't matter whether it keeps its contracts or not," Judge Metcalfe announced.

"Gentlemen of the jury, I want to tell you that this privilege of examining witnesses in this way is allowed the accused because it seemed he wanted to do it so you needn't consider it," Metcalfe said.

"My lord, I thought the breaking of contracts in this case was considered material," Queen replied. During the trial Judge Metcalfe and crown counsel have frequently referred to the breaking of contracts by labor men who went on strike.

"We have a very large plant and it's very easily injured," witness said under further cross examination, "but outside one car we didn't have anything injured.

"Didn't the men offer to operate certain cars?" asked Bonnar. "That's discriminatory service, and we refused," said witness. "Didn't the strikers offer to run cars to the Tuexedo Military Hospital to accommodate soldiers who were ill and to operate busses?" Bonnar wanted to know. Ong admitted these were true. "Did they offer to run cars to the other hospitals?" he asked. "You needn't answer that question," Judge Metcalfe announced.

Only Heresay

The witness admitted that he had sworn to a great many things, knowledge of which he had only from people who told him.

Managers of motion picture houses, ice companies and numerous employees of the T. Eaton Co. department store were among persons called to tell that they were kept from their ordinary course of activities by the strike. Every one of them admitted, however, that he was not injured and suffered little damage as a result. The defence is highly pleased because of the various admissions made by these witnesses under cross examination.

The crown put a sign which B. N. Davis, motion picture theatre manager actually had made himself to show that his house was running "by order of strike committee" as part of its evidence, as one of its exhibits.

Eaton's Horse

Harold Munyon, photographic shop employee in Eaton's, described how he rode an Eaton horse. "Frequently when going by the crowd would boo at us and when I came out of one place where I made a delivery the horse had a frightened face," he said. "The harness part broke loose and I fell underneath the horse, being caught by its flying hoof."

"The horse was a Clyde," witness declared as several of the jury men smiled. The Clyde is a heavy work-horse.

Fred Goltie, who drove an Eaton truck during the strike, had interesting experiences with a crowd of women.

"*About a dozen women threw* out pickets for me in the prairie section where I live, about 6:30 o'clock one morning of the strike, and stopped me," witness said in a frightened tone. "I told them I intended to go to work but went back home when they said to do so. They didn't throw any clubs or stones at me. I got back my job and am now working at Eatons.

Fired Without Warning

"We fired into the crowd of men, women and children," Sergt.-Maj. Bidding of the Royal North West Mounted Police, officer commanding on the day of the riots on June 21, said Friday. "About 120 bullets in all were fired into the crowd of men, women and children. They were not marching around the streets, but standing in front of the City Hall. Many were running away when we fired at them. Pe*ople, at one time of the trouble,* were walking along both ways on each side of Main Street. I don't know if a lot of detectives were there at the time the stones were thrown at us. I saw about 50 of the special police there. I have no idea if the crowd would have run away if blank cartridges were fired instead of those able to take effect. Under instructions, I didn't wait to see if they'd run at our charge, but fired at them."

Never Heard of Pererloo.

"Did you ever hear of any firing by British troops on British people since the Peterloo massacre, without fring blank cartridges first?" he was asked. Witness said he had never heard of Peterloo.

"I don't want you to think we fired except that we were given instructions to do so," Bidding continued. "Evidence already given shows that mounted police members were in the crowd," he was told.

"There was absolutely no interference with our plant and no damage was done," Gustave Roacher, foreman in the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, one of the three plants which refused to recognize organized labor at the very outset of the strike, admitted under cross examination Saturday.

Bruce Ross, postal employee, who returned to work before the strike was over, declared he returned home to find his house "plastered with tin cans and chalk marks, while females threatened to present me with eggs."

Scott Thompson, ice man, admitted that "anybody could come and get all the ice he wanted, nobody interfering with those who did so."

Howard Rosyln, boat builder and boat liverman, said he was told by men that he could not run his boat livery without permission from the strike committee, "but I kept on doing business and didn't stop at all."

Saves labor. The Coupons with each package are a value in themselves.

Exit Clemenceau

One by one the great actors in the war drama have left the stage. The men who made it have nearly all fallen from life or power, many of them with tragic suddenness. In Russia the Romanoff dynasty has been swept away, and the whole regime on which it rested; Rasputin assassinated by the nobles; the Tsar and Tsarina "executed" by a local Soviet; ministers, ambassadors, and generals refugees or captives. The Kaiser, abdicated, is a miserable exile in Holland; all the men who made his governments have fallen from power. Francis Joseph is dead; his heir has fled from Austria with those of his advisers who escaped the fate of Tisza, once all-powerful in Hungary. Nor has retribution spared the victorious. All the war ministers of France and Italy are gone, and their successors are tottering. At home we have seen Lord Haldane ejected by Mr. Asquith to form the first Coalition, Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey ejected by Mr. Lloyd George to form the second Coalition.

Most Surprising.

Is the same fate, which has already removed the contrivers of war, descending on those who made what Mr. Keynes has called the Carthaginian Peace? President Wilson is prostrate, M. Clemenceau has returned to private life. The rejection of M. Clemenceau by France is perhaps to those who can not or will not see the writing on the wall the most surprising and dramatic turn of all. For he appeared to incarnate the mind and will expressed in the Peace Treaty; the mind and will of victorious militarism. His election to the presidency was heralded by our omniscient Press as certain, and his tenure of that office as being equivalent to dictatorship. Yet he has been defeated by a comparatively unknown politician.

Peace Treaty a Climax.

The truth is that the Peace Treaty was the climax of an old order against which a tortured world is beginning to turn. The vast sacrifices of the war were shared in measure by victors as well as vanquished, and victors as well as vanquished are beginning to realize its price and to understand what they owe to the men who imposed it on them. Over the Peace Treaty is written vae victis; over its consequences vae victoribus. The French mind is returning to reason and to arithmetic. We quoted last week from the French press the dismal reflections suggested by the contemplation of the bill of victory, which costs France 50 milliards a year. Even the Temps declared the other day: "What with the crisis in the rate of exchange, the crisis in transport, production, and prices, and the crisis in fiduciary circulation, France, though victorious, is in a position with which the conquered nation of 1815 and 1871 was not confronted. . . ." There is the explanation of the Tiger's fall. M. Deschanel, at any rate, is not a firebrand. He had no direct responsibility in the war, in the Peace Treaty, or in the Big Four's policies. In the very worst of those policies—the war against Russia—M. Clemenceau was Mr. Churchill's mainstay. His fall removes another obstacle to peace. And in his fall most of his associates, it appears, are to share. M. Millerand's cabinet contains none of the old names, neither M. Klotz, M. Loucheur, nor M. Pichon. But Marshall Foch, who got two votes for the presidency, is still busy, and has gone to Poland for the purpose, it would seem, of organizing a new war against Russia.—Common Sense.

WON'T HAVE HOTELS CLOSED

The Australians Object to Grog Shops and Blind Pig Liquors

Some time ago, owing to trouble between the people of the Northern Territory in Australia and the government, the government—following on the forced deportation of government officials from the Territory—closed the hotels except for a couple of hours daily. They also prohibited the sale of liquor in bottled form. The consequence was that innumerable sly-grog shops sprang up where beer was sold openly day and night at from $1.50 to $2 per bottle instead of the usual price of 20 cents per bottle. Not *only that, locally-made spirits of* vile quality were sold, and caused the death of many workers from delirium tremens. In fact you could get green, red, black or blue whiskey at $7.50 per bottle, though it was more likely to kill one than do him good. The Northern Territory people—who are about 99 per cent. unionists—very wisely demanded of the government that the hotels should be opened from 6 in the morning till 11 at night, that bottled liquor should also be sold for home use, and that proper spirits at reasonable prices should be stocked. The government has decided to fall in with the people's wishes, also to consider the establishment of a local brewery.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the people of this part of Australia deported their governor and later on gave other government officials so many days in which to leave the Territory or be forcibly deported. The officials went as requested, and the people run the show themselves. The government is now holding a commission to investigate the grievances of the people, and from the evidence coming to light, it seems that the people were justified in whatever action they took in deporting the officials.

BIG BUSINESS IN "FRAMING UP" GAME

New Sport Is Being Indulged in on Big Scale on This Continent.

Every now and then those of us who believe that moral scruples do have some weight with all kinds of men are rudely shaken in our beliefs. Perhaps the most despicable of all moral crimes is that of "framing-up" innocent men. It surely ranks with cold-blooded murder, or the gross forms of preying on helpless woman and children.

Yet Sidney Howard, writing in *that conservative and ultra-re*spectable magazine, Collier's Weekly, tells us in matter of fact way:

"We know that red literature of a violence that frightened the aliens themselves was circulated among strikers in Gary and South Chicago by detective agencies in the employ of the steel corporations. We know the press reported riots among the same strikers, although said riots never took place."

Were the federal and state authorities more ignorant than the writer in Collier's Weekly while they were saving the U. S. from the "foreign menace" recently? Are any of these framers held for *prosecution or deportation? Those* who know the present condition of American political life can easily answer these questions.

An important amalgamation of all the workers engaged in the clothing trade, affecting Scotland, ing, and is now in its final stage. A ballot of branches is now being taken and must be completed within the next two weeks. Some returns have already come in and are favorable.

We patronize those who patronize us.

DEMAND TRIAL OF CHURCHILL FOR WAR CRIME

Daily Herald Declares He Is As Guilty As the Kaiser

Accuses Him of Conspiring to Bring About War With Russia

(Special Federated Press Wire.)

London, Feb. 16.—"If the Kaiser is to be punished for war-guilt, why not Winston Churchill?" demands the London Daily Herald, commenting on the allied demand to Holland for William II.

The editorial continues:

The last general election was won partly by the very popular cry of "Hang the Kaiser"—no particular stress was laid at that time upon the mere formalities of a trial; the next election may be fought on the cry, which would be even more popular, of "Hang the Profiteers."

William of Hohenzollern was, at any rate, an alien, the head of a people whose military, naval and commercial ambitions clashed and competed with our own. How much more dastardly, therefore, are the crimes of those who conspired to profit from the peril of their own national household and to rob the wives and children of the soldiers who were defending them and their wealth with their backs against the wall?

William of Hohenzollern is not the only man who has "conspired for and instigated to war."

Winston Churchill, the British minister of war, has been conspiring to involve the British empire in a war with Russia. He has instigated the smaller nationalities of Europe to set upon a nation with whom they and we are not "officially" at war.

The inspired and semi-official communique issued by the war office painting in lurid colors the dangers to "our middle eastern empire" of the military successes of the Russian Soviet republic, and foreshadowing "military commitments on a very large scale" in consequence, was only the last of a series of attempts by Churchill to embroil this country in a war of great dimensions against Russia. It follows the expeditions from Archangel and the Murmansk carried out under cover of the withdrawal from the latter theatre of operations; it is a continuation of the policy of stretching out a hand toward Kolchak in the centre of Russia; it follows on the prolonged naval operations in the Baltic.

There is good reason to believe that this inspired communique was issued without the consent or knowledge of the prime minister, whose intention and opinion it did not represent.

Winston Churchill stands charged at the bar of public opinion with the crime of "conspiring for and instigating the war."

The ex-kaiser had the common decency to retire from his throne. Will Churchill have as much decency and retire from office?

And then, will the league of nations demand that he should be put on his trial for a crime against humanity?

UNIVERSAL 8-HOUR DAY WON IN AUSTRIA

Every Industrial Concern Is Included in New Law Which Includes Time and One-Half for O'time

(By the Federated Press)

Vienna.—After a long struggle, the battle for the universal eight-hour day has been won in Austria. The new law takes the place of the temporary provisions made until the signing of peace.

An important feature of the law is its application to small industries which previously had been exempt in the matter of hours. Women and children are limited to a 44-hour week and must be released from work at 12 on Saturdays.

The 48-hour week may be substituted for the eight-hour day by the vote of the workers in a given industry, but no working day must exceed 10 hours. In seasonal industries the maximum period in which the eight-hour day may be prolonged is 60 days. Time-and-a-half for overtime is made applicable in every case.

Free speech seems to have been re-established in Minneapolis. That splendid organization, the World War Veterans, has led the fight which has made this possible. It is an organization which obtains its inspiration from Labor, not from Wall street.

NORWEGIAN SOLDIERS FORM SOLDIERS' COUNCIL

Soviet Plan Spreading Among the Small Nations All Over Europe

That Norwegian soldiers have organized a soldiers council on the orders of the Russian Soviet and that the Socialist parties of Estland, Lapland, Lithunia, Poland and Finland will hold a congress during the latter part of February, was the information contained in a cable from a special correspondent to the Jewish Daily Forward. The Finnish Communists have organized an independent party.

Third Arm of Labor

Co-operation in the buying and selling of products, in banking, in manufacturing, in building and owning of homes, is the third weapon of labor in its struggle for emancipation. Economic power must precede political power. In every age men and groups have been recognized as they have become economically powerful. And labor will increase its ability to fight in the industrial and political field in proportion as it controls its economic life. This is why labor is urging co-operation for workmen and farmers. For the worker and the farmer constitute the producing classes. Their eco*nomic interests are as one.* And labor can cut the cost of living; labor can improve its standard of living, and most important of all labor can create within itself a sense of solidarity when the ranks of labor are interlaced with the things it owns and operates in common.

The municipal primary held in Seattle surprised the politicians. James Duncan, secretary of the Central Labor Council, as labor's candidate for mayor, received nearly 5,000 votes more than were cast for Mayor Fitzgerald, the candidate of the open shop, labor-hating crowd.

Press Is Greatest Enemy

"Resolved that the capitalist press is the greatest enemy of the working class," was the subject under debate at the weekly meeting of the Federated Labor Party Debating club last Saturday evening. The decision was given to the affirmative. The negative had a hard case to fight and they spoke well, but as one of those present pointed out after the debate, they missed a good point when they failed to notice that what the affirmative had proven was that the capitalist behind the press and not the press itself was the greater enemy. The judge, however, in his summing up, showed, what everyone realized, that the affirmative had proven the better case. Next Saturday (tomorrow) night the debate will be on the subject, "Resolved, that trades unionism is an asset to the work-

meets every Saturday evening in the Labor Party rooms, 510 Dominion building, at 8 o'clock.

The Women's Auxiliary of Prince Rupert gave another of their successful socials and dances on the 18th inst. The hall, as usual, was crowded and over $30 raised for defraying the expenses of the delegates to the B. C. F of L. convention.

What you want in a dentist is reliability. That includes care and skill, conscientiousness, sincerity. My reputation as "The Careful Dentist," and my ten-year guarantee of solid quality for all my work should attest these characteristics. You may safely rely upon my work, the way in which I do it, and the reasonableness of my printed price schedule.

Over Drug Store — The Careful Dentist — Phone Sey. 8715

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608 HASTINGS WEST—CORNER SEYMOUR

MEN
in Logging Camps, Mines and All Out-Door Workers

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

Spring Catalogue

We can save you dollars on your Work Boots.

We mail shoes, post paid, to any address in British Columbia.

We make Loggers, Miners, Prospectors Boots.

WOODS — **K BOOT SHOP** 319 HASTINGS ST. W. — WOODS

WE DRESS MEN & WOMEN ON EASY CREDIT — B.C. OUTFITTING CO. — 342 HASTINGS ST. W. Near Homer St.

YOUR SPRING OUTFIT on CREDIT

We can supply you with a complete new spring outfit—and you can pay us for it at your leisure.

Our fine clothing for ladies and men is second to none in the city—they come in the very latest styles and highest quality materials—you may be proud to wear our clothes.

The credit system we employ is simple—it enables you to pay while you wear—our customers are always satisfied.

BUY THE EASY WAY

342 Hastings West — Near Homer

PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

Fresh Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Pot Plants
Ornamental and Shade Trees, Seeds, Bulbs, Florists' Sundries

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COMFORTABLE SHOES

WE'VE shoes for the man looking for foot comfort; comfortable shoes are for tender feet or for the man who is constantly on his feet.

They're made from soft, pliable leathers in black or [illegible] breaking in required.

Smooth inside—no seams to rub. Every good feature [illegible] ful shoe building that makes for comfort.

These shoes are made in Canada.

The Ingledew Shoe Co.
666 GRANVILLE STREET

Eat More Bread

THAT'S the slogan that means real economy for you. The fact that other food costs have increased 85 per cent. since 1914 makes bread the cheapest food you can buy.

SHELLY'S 4X BREAD

Is full of real food value and possesses a taste that makes the eating of more bread a profitable pleasure. Those flaky loaves with the golden brown crust have never been equalled—they're from Canada's most modern and hygienic bakery.

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PHONE FAIR. 44

CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
Boys' Dept., 2nd Floor

"Every Man Wearing a Union-Made Suit Please Stand Up"

We wonder if this request were made in one of your meetings at the Labor Temple, just how many of you fellows would stand up. We appreciate the fact that a great many of you fellows "practice what you preach." You support Unionism in a practical way, but, it is a fact that there are a great many more Union Men who do not give Union Labor support. Perhaps it's carelessness, perhaps it's lack of faith in the very principles which they would have others support. We do not know.

But, we have faith in the principles of Union Labor. We are the only Men's Clothing Store that sells Union-made Clothes in Vancouver. These garments have the Union Label sewn in the pockets. They are made by Union Men, who are paid Union wages and work Union hours. These men deserve your support.

You will be satisfied with these Clothes from the standpoint of style, quality and fit, too. That's a foregone conclusion. Your satisfaction is everything with us. We wouldn't expect your business on any other basis.

The Home of
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Claman's Limited

153 HASTINGS WEST

We have a splendid value in a Union-made Suit offering a wide range of patterns, in the new styles at **$45.**

OTHERS AT
$25, $30, $35 to $75

The Largest Exclusive Store for Men and Boys in Canada

FIFTEEN LUMBER WORKERS GIVE $117 TO FUND

Lumber Workers Hive Given More Per Capita Than Any Other Organization.

Fifteen members of the Lumber Workers' unit of the O. B. U. at Demuth, B. C., sent in as their contribution to the defense of the men in Winnipeg the sum of $117 on Wednesday this week. It is safe to say that the Lumber Workers have contributed more per capita than any other organization to the defense fund, and in no case has there been any criticism of the manner in which it has been spent. Members of this organization have looked over the books, and the members of any organization interested can at any time see the books of the committee.

Will Speak on Wages.

The seventh lecture of the Course on Economics being delivered at the Brotherhood House will take place tonight at 8 p.m., the subject being "Wages," and Professor T. H. Boggs will be the speaker.

The interest in these Friday evening meetings is being sustained and the discussion which usually follows the lecture is very interesting.

formed by the general strike committee in Winnipeg.

When the break came in the Labor movement over the form of unionism that should exist, the defense committee separated itself from any particular body, and became under the control of the combined Labor movement of this city, and it has continued to be so conducted.

Robinson Responsible

We are in receipt of letters and press cuttings from Calgary, which go to prove that the insinuations made against the defense committee have originated from E. Robinson, secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, which evidently have been taken up by Ross, Smitten, et al. of Calgary. There is a doubt as to whether the statements made by P. M. Draper, Ottawa, have originated from the same source.

We regret that such a statement as this is necessary, and deplore that such officials of the Labor movement in Canada should have given credence and publicity to such ill-founded rumors without having first taken the trouble to acquaint us of their suspicions, and given us an opportunity to vindicate ourselves. Such an attitude does not tend to consolidate either their position or increase the confidence of the workers in those who spread such rumors, which tend to undermine the solidarity of Labor in an issue so vital to Labor interests.

Leave Case in Workers' Hands

Having answered the above charges, we are confident in leaving our case in the hands of the workers of Canada, that they will judge for themselves the merits of the case.

The workers defense committee has the confidence and support of the entire Labor movement of the Dominion, as the under-noted subscriptions, which have reached this office since the aforementioned charges appeared in the press, will go to prove.

Ottawa defence Committee — Journeymen Stone Cutters, Regina, Montreal defense committee, Toronto defence committee, International Association of Machinists, No. 711, Montreal; People's Forum, Calgary, C. S. D. W. and Raincoat Workers, Montreal, Metal Trades Unit, C. P. R. Unit, Transcona Unit, and the Structural Iron Workers of Winnipeg, International Association of Machinists, No. 325, Regina, and others are being received daily.

Show your confidence. Funds are urgently needed. Send all contributions to:

James Law, secretary, 220 Bannatyne Avenue, Winnipeg.

(Signed) Investigation Committee, William Hammond, Chas. W. Waters, Alf. J. Beeny.

STRING OF LABOR DAILIES PLANNED

Farmer and Labor Co-Operative Meet Promises Big Things

Co-operative societies and stores in the United States did $1,000,000,000 worth of business in 1919, taking over that amount and transacting the business themselves for the consumers' benefit. The profiteers lost a billion dollars that the co-operatives gained.

This is the report that comes from the recent All-American Farmer-Labor Co-Operative Congress in Chicago.

More than 250 delegates, representing every shade of co-operative endeavor, past and future, in the nation; farmers, organized labor and railwaymen, attended the congress.

A good string of commercial banks, organized as regular national or state banks, under the Federal Reserve, will be organized at once, owned and controlled by the three groups of the producing classes.

The banks will act towards establishing financial confidence in the co-operative movement.

Closely allied with the people's banks and the allied co-operative societies, which will be knit together by interlocking devices, will be a string of newspapers owned and controlled by the farmers and organized labor. A committee on the People's Press, headed by Erwin B. Ault, editor of the Seattle Union Record, reported a plan to create the new free press of the nation. The report was unanimously adopted.

SWIFT CURRENT L. P. ENCOURAGES DEFENSE

Congratulate Dixon and Woodsworth and Endorse Defence Committee.

The Swift Current, Sask., Labor Party, in meeting assembled on Monday, Feb. 23, 1920, unanimously passed the following resolution:

Moved by Comrade Laycock, seconded by Comrade Emms:

"That the Labor Party of Swift Current express its deep gratification at the great successful combat waged by Fred J. Dixon in the recent trial in Winnipeg. We congratulate him on his acquittal and express our jubliation of the great victory that has been won for himself, for Canadian Labor and for Canada.

"Further, our congratulations are extended to J. S. Woodsworth, on the withdrawal of the charges against him.

"We express our appreciation of the strenuous and effective work done by the Defence Committee, and call upon all workers to loyally rally to the defence of our other Brothers for Justice, Liberty, and Democracy.

"We extend a hearty invitation to Messrs. Fred J. Dixon and J. S. Woodsworth to address public meetings in Swift Current."

I beg to remain,
Yours fraternally,
W. T. MAINWARING,
Secretary Swift Current Labor Party.

The words of Wendell Phillips are very appropriate in our time and should be taken seriously to heart. He said: "The community which does not protect its worst and most hated member in the free utterances of his opinions, no matter how false or how hateful, is only a gang of slaves." These are stern words, and perhaps at first sight may provoke antagonism in some minds, but their real meaning is shall "truth" or "force" be the guiding principle of a community or a nation in dealing with recalcitrant members?—Wetsern Independent (Canada.-

The O. B. U. organization is growing fast in the United States, units are extending from Toledo, O., to all cities on the west coast, besides units in the metal mining industry in the "land of the free."

Colossal Stock Reduction

Sale of Men's Shoes

THE ENTIRE STOCK of the well known Wm. Dick Shoe Store and the large stock of Cornett Bros. now being disposed of at Forced Removal Sale has been taken over by Cornett Bros. & Clarke.

THE COMBINED STOCKS taken over represent a valuation of $80,000 to $100,000. This stock must be reduced to $40,000 by March 31.

WE MUST make this reduction. The store now occupied by Cornett Bros. must be vacated by March 31. The premises which will be occupied by the new firm will not accommodate stock above $40,000 to $50,000.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE—The largest and most select stock of Men's Shoes in Canada at slaughter prices—absolutely regardless of cost.

SALE GOING ON AT 56 HASTINGS ST. WEST

Just a Glimpse of Our Wonderful Bargains

Men's Black Calf Boots. Regular $10 for $5.45. Fine Quality, Goodyear welted, slip or single sole, made on the Fit Form last, in button or lace. Sale price....$5.45

300 pair Calf Boots in Havana or Tony Red. Regular $14 for $8.95. A line just received, fine quality Tan Calf, in rich shades of Havana or Tony Red, made on the new Recede last, in C. D and E widths. Sale price.....$8.95

Hart and Astoria Shoes. $14 values for $7.45. Broken lines of these famous makes—a snap if your fit is here. Sale price..$7.45

Men's Walking Boots. Regular $6 for $3.95. A fine medium walking boot. Extra good value. Sale price $3.95

Boys' Dress Boots. Regular $7.50 for $4.45. In black or brown, Recede toe, rubber heel. Sale price $4.45

Boys' School Boots. Regular $5 for $3.95. Good wearing boots—well made. Sizes 10 to 5. Sale price $3.95

Boys' Boots. Regular $4.50 for $2.95. A big snap at our price. Sizes 5 to 10½. Mothers should see this line. Sale price.....$2.95

Cornett Bros.
56 Hastings Street West
CORNETT BROS. & CLARKE, LTD.

Wallace's Marketaria

The Home of Quality Groceries

Broken Orange Pekoe Tea at 55c
Finest Government Creamery Butter, 3 lbs $2.20
Strictly New-laid Eggs, at per dozen 70c
Royal Standard, Five Roses and Robin Hood Flour, 49-lb. sack $3.45
Australian Jams, 2 tins for 35c
Marmalade, 1-lb. cans..20c
Pork and Beans, 3-lb. tins, at 25c
Reindeer Condensed Milk, at 21c
Eagle Brand 23c
Pacific Milk, 2 large cans at 25c
Rolled Oats, per sack....47c
Toilet Soap, 6 cakes.....25c
Toilet Paper, 4 rolls....25c

S. T. Wallace
118 Hastings St. West

Charges Made Are Without Any Foundation

(Continued from page 1)

he mean that both A. F. of L. and O. B. U. organizers have, while organizing, appealed for an collected funds for the defense? Yes. Then the statement is quite true. We can mention Bros. W. H. Hoop, R. McCutcheon, J. R. Knight and R. J. Johns. We have also been assisted by others not connected with any such organizations, and they were not paid for their services. But if Bro. Draper means that the defense fund has been used to spread O. B. U. propaganda, in so far that delegates sent out, and paid by the defence committee have at the same time advocated the One Big Union then this defense committee wishes to make an emphatic, unqualified denial of all of the charges made by the aboye persons.

Statements of this kind, not substantiated by evidence, are serious, and if any of the above mentioned persons, or any others, can quote to us one concrete and explicit example of any of their charges, we shall be pleased to have the case investigated, by an impartial committee, and stand by the result. If these gentlemen cannot point out one such case, but continue to make statements, we shall be either compelled to show them up as being irresponsible persons, or further action will be considered.

Used O. B. U. Furniture

3. That the defense committee office is connected with the O. B. U., and it's furniture is partially owned by that organization.

Answer

In the month of July, a few weeks after the end of the Winnipeg strike, the secretary of the defense committee was compelled, through lack of accommodation in the Labor Temple, to remove his office. Mr. R. B. Russell, then secretary of the Central Labor Council, was also forced to move. For some considerable time these two parties were together, but have since separated in order to allay any misunderstanding.

The only idea that prompted the combination of these two bodies in office accommodation, was that of the desire of the defense committee to conserve the funds entrusted to them by the workers of Canada.

For Economy

The expensive office equipment necessary for the successful and efficient conduct of any organization weighed heavily upon the newly started committee, and for some time the furniture and office equipment was borne half and half. But as the defense fund has been supported liberally, it has gradually been able to pay for it's own furniture and office equipment, and owns all of it at the present time. It is most regrettable that an action such as was taken, out of the best motives, and with a view to being as economical as possible, should have been misconstrued and used as a weapon to undermine the organization that is, at least, honestly trying to protect those workers who are discriminated against or prosecuted for their services to the Labor movement.

Owing to the fact that the charges have been made by such prominent members of the Canadian Labor movement, they will have much influence with the workers unless the defense committee can justify its actions in the past, and it's worthiness to have the full support of every worker in the future.

This justification can only be obtained by the statement that this committee is willing at all times for any bona fide Labor organization to appoint investigators to examine the records of the committee.

Defends All

The work of the defense committee is to devsie ways and means to collect funds for the defense of workers arrested during and arising out of the strike, and therefore organized for the purpose of protecting workers of any political or industrial opinion. This can be proven by the many cases which have been handled by the committee throughout the Dominion, and as an example, is the case of the chief accused, which speaks for itself.

John Queen, an alderman of the city of Winnipeg, elected on the Social Democrat ticket, is now advertising manager of the Western Labor News, the International organ of this city.

A. A. Heaps, alderman, also elected on the Social Democrat ticket, member of the International Upholsterers Union.

Roger E. Bray, member of the Central Labor Council of the O. B. U., and of the ex-Soldiers and Sailors Labor Party.

George Armstrong, prominent member of the Socialist Party of Canada, also a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

W. A. Pritchard, chairman of the O. B. U. executive, noted exponent of Socialism in the S. P. of Canada.

R. J. Johns, member of the O. B. U. executive, and formerly active in the S. P. of C.

William Ivens, member of the Dominion Labor Party, does not belong to any industrial organization. Now active in the Labor Church movement.

J. S. Woodsworth, member of the Labor Party, and also of the International Longshoremen's Association, Vancouver.

With the exception of F. J. Dixon and W. Ivens, all these men have belonged to International organizations, but all were involved in the general strike, and the defense committee was originally

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Co-Op Grows

The workers are gradually ralling round this society. The North Vancouver branch in the Mount Crown block, is doing splendid. Arrangements are now being made for the opening of the New Westminster branch, and a committee is now on the job to obtain enough members for a South Hill branch. The total membership is now 1256.

Apples

Jonathans, value $3.50, per box $2.10
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Millworkers Seek Increase

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to sell, and that it will only be when the workers get together into One Big Union, and break down the prejudices regarding craft, color and creed, that they will ever be in a position to fight effectively against organized capital.

In various outlying districts this craft and color prejudice seems to have been overcome, for joint committees, composed of one representative for each class of work, and a representative for each of the alien races, are already working on a joint wage scale for Mill Workers, and it is expected that action will be taken in the very near future to get an increase in wages, and if possible raise the standard of living.

In some localities where the Mill Workers are strongly organized, the employers have given an increase in wages without being asked, hoping by so doing to allay the discontent. However, the Mill Workers, like other members of the working class, are beginning to get educated along class lines, and realize that as long as the means of wealth production is controlled by a class that uses these to exploit labor, they must continue to organize in order to fight for decent conditions, and there is no doubt they will now fight, and continue to do so, until a civilization is established whereby no man may have the right to exploit his fellow man.

The Mill Workers branches of the L. W. I. U. were granted the right to elect two representatives to attend the B. C. Federation of Labor convention, that is to be held in Victoria on March 8th, and arrangements will be made at the branch meetings to elect two delegates. The next meeting of the Vancouuver branch will be held at the L. W. I. U. headquarters, 61 Cordova street west, on Monday, March 1st, at 8 p.m. All members should make an attempt to attend this meeting and get busy on organizaing the slackers in the mills.

The old-fashioned country school fitted the children to be clerks and bookkeepers. Then the country people wondered why the country went to the cities where the clerk and bookkeeping jobs were to be had. In North Dakota, however, the schools have added to their curriculum courses in agriculture and dairying. Thus when the country-bred boy finishes school he is ready for either the city or the farm, and nine times out of ten he will elect to remain on the farm.

The Building Trades Employers' Association of New York and the New York Building Trades Council representing 41 unions, have agreed on wage scale for two years. The working week is to consist of 44 hours.

Buy at a union store.

NOTICE

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