THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL PAPER: VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 45 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1920 — $2.50 PER YEAR

STRIKE AGAINST INCREASED HOURS

Lumber Workers Resent Introduction of Nine-Hour Day

Copper Mountain Outfit Discriminates Against O. B. U. Members

The metal miners of Northern Ontario, who were originally signed up into the O. B. U. by lumber workers organizers, and who afterwards took over the control of the district offices which were opened there, have again decided to link up with the lumber workers.

A wire received from the Kamloops office, is to the effect that all construction camps of the Northern Construction Co. on the North Thompson river, are on strike, owing to an attempt to increase the day from 8 to 9 hours.

Prince George reports the United Grain Growers at Hutton are flooding the country with men from the prairies, although they have been claiming it was their intention to cease work for the season. But as they have cut wages, and are discriminating against union men, it is evident that it is part of a scheme to dump men into the country for the purpose of forcing down conditions.

Men are being sent to Kaslo to do piece work, the timber is very poor; they are charged for tools, and after working a short while finding themselves in debt, they quit, and then, being stranded, are more likely to fall prey to the scab-hiring mining and other employers of the district.

The Noble Five mine is advertising for timbermen, miners, etc. The advertisement states "no O. B. U. need apply." This is a waste of space, as no O. B. U. man or any one else with union principles, would think of applying to this or any other outfit while they are on the unfair list.

The amusing thing about the advertisement is that it states: "Modern hotel bunk house, bath, etc." but "bring your blankets," therefore why "no O. B. U. need apply," for that type of man has quit carrying his bed on his back, especially when going to a modern hotel bunk house.

All men are warned to watch out for the districts where labor troubles exist.

Fort Frances district convention will be held on Dec. 1.

Copper Mountain outfit, near Princeton, is actively discriminating against O. B. U. men, firing, or refusing to hire, those who are suspected of being members. At the same time they put on International men without hesitation, and Organizer Heatherington, of the latter body, is permitted to do his organization amongst the men without hindrance. The worst slam that any organization can receive is to be favorably regarded by the boss. The O. B. U. recognizes no interest in common between the workers and the capitalist. Consequently, war between them is inevitable, and those workers who are desirous of organizing to advance their interests as members of the working class, will join the O. B. U. and fight shy of any union to which the boss is in any way favorable.

Where is the Union Button?

CANON SCOTT DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION

Inventor of Ross Rifle Gets Three Million Dollars Hush Money From the Government

Calgary, Alta.—"When Sir Charles Ross brought action against the Canadian government for $18,000,000 the government did not dare allow the case to go to court, because they feared the truth about the Ross rifle, the crime of crimes against the Canadian soldier, might come out."

So declared Canon Scott of Quebec, senior chaplain of the Frist Canadian Division in the world war, at a public meeting here.

"That's why the Canadian government gave Ross $3,000,000 hush money. I demand an investigation into the Ross rifles. Let them put me in the box and do anything they like with me, but don't let them think they can do anything to hush this matter up."

Canon Scott, one of Canada's most gifted poets addressed the Winnipeg strikers during that year's big tie-up and as a result was ordered out of that city by the Dominion government authorities. He is very popular among Canada's 1914-1915 war veterans who always refer to him as "The Padre."

S.P. OF C. HAVE SIX CANDIDATES

Campaign Committee Is Elected to Carry on the Fight

(By Special Correspondent)

At the business meeting of Local No. 1, Socialist Party of Canada, on Tuesday night, it was decided to place six candidates in the field, to contest the forthcoming Provincial elections.

The candidates are: J. Harrington, J. Smith, C. Stephenson, S. Earp, W. McQuoid, J. Dennis, and they will all be on the platform at the Empress theatre next Sunday night, when the campaign will begin.

A large and enthusiastic committee is in charge of the campaign activities, and a big effort will be made to further advance the principles of scientific Socialism throughout the city and district.

Although on this occasion, it will not be necessary to put up a deposit of $100 for each candidate, as formerly, still the expense of running six men will be heavy, and an earnest appeal is made to the workers of Vancouver to support the Socialist Party of Canada in the contest, which will open next Sunday night at the Empress, with J. Kavanagh, who is campaign manager, as chairman. Further details of the campaign, as to outside meetings, etc., will appear in the daily press, and The B. C. Federationist every week.

Milwaukee. — Unemployment as a result of the industrial depression has spread to the flour mills, and some local mills are running only 25 per cent. of normal, it was learned here.

U. S. SYNDICATE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

To Exploit Four Hundred Thousand Square Miles of Land

(By Helen Augur, Staff Correspondent for the Federated Press.)

NEW YORK.—Soviet Russia has been recognized by the United States. More potent than a dozen treaties is the now confirmed arrangement by which a group of Pacific coast capitalists have acquired for exploitation 400,000 square miles in northwestern Siberia.

Significant details of the deal, which was engineered by Washington D. Vanderlip of California, are contained in the following cablegram from George Chicherin, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to Ludwig Martens, representative of the soviet government in Europe.

"On October 22 there was announced the consummation of the deal proposed by the Vanderlip syndicate, comprising Vanderlip, Barnt, Harry Chandler, Sartori Le Philips, Fishburn, Edward L. Doheny, Gibbon, Jayne, Whittier, Stewart and Braum, all Pacific capitalists.

"The syndicate acquires a sixty-year lease of territory east of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian, including Kamchatka, an area of 400,000 square miles, with exclusive rights to exploit coal, oil and fisheries. Vast oil stratus and bituminous coal deposits have been discovered in this territory.

"The syndicate expects to take possession and commence operations in the spring of 1921. The same syndicate is also acquiring a lease, with the right to purchase, of the Seattle waterfront property purchased by the Czar's government. Negotiations are proceeding successfully whereby the syndicate will become our fiscal agents in America, financing purchases up to $500,000,000; all purchases to be made through your office.

(Signed) CHICHERIN."

Hailing the consumation of this arrangement as a great achievement in the Soviet government's long attempt to make friends with American business men, Soviet officials here predicted a series of similar arrangements whereby American capital could be combined with Russia's great resources.

They are distinct on the point that while fair profits will be guaranteed the American investor, he must respect the laws of Soviet Russia, particularly those safeguarding labor, and conforming to the democratic control of industry.

Hand the Fed. to your shopmate when you are through with it.

LABOR OF WINNIPEG CRIPPLES DAILY PAPERS

Two Capitalist Dailies Forced to Amalgamate Through Lack of Support

Winnipeg, Man.—Labor's lack of confidence in Winnipeg's daily newspapers since the big 1919 general strike and subsequent trials of strike spokesmen has had much to do with the amalgamation of the Telegram and Tribune. Like the Free Press, the Tribune's remaining competitor, they upheld the so-called Citizen's Committee in its onslaught on labor.

The Telegram, published as a daily paper for 27 years, was controlled by large grain operating interests following the eclipse of the Hon. Robert Rogers, long the boss of the Borden government machine. The Tribune goes to the Southam interests, which control five other important newspaper properties. Winnipeg's labor press is gaining rapidly.

WRANGEL FLEEING BEFORE RED ADVANCE

Army of Counter-Revolution Making Desperate Defensive

Army Being Driven Into Small Piece of Territory

General Wrangel's army is fleeing before the victorious advance of the Red army. Wrangel is making a desperate attempt to keep his army intact until it can safely cross the Sivash sea into the Crimea.

Red airplanes are bombing the narrow railway trestle running from Perekop into Crimea.

Taurida is overrun with red armies. The second, sixth and thirteenth armies are in the line, in addition to four divisions of cavalry and other corps of the best of the Red troops.

Armies Push Southward

Four Soviet armies, with squadrons of cavalry are pushing southward from Melitopol, on the railway to Alexandrovsk, some fifty miles north of the Crimean peninsula, in an attempt to cut off the forces of General Wrangel, in retreat before the Soviet offensive.

Further advances by the Bolshevik forces in their offensive against General Wrangel's troops in South Russia are reported in Wednesday's official statement from the Soviet war office in Moscow. It says:

"In the Crimean sector we are continuing to drive the enemy back, who is retiring to the peninsula, fighting firercely."

Co-op. Whist Drive and Dance

A whist drive and dance will be held in the Cotillion Hall next Friday evening (Nov. 12) under the auspices of the Women's Co-operative Guild. Good prizes will be given to the winners of the whist drive. Refreshmens will be served. Whist drive starts at 8 and dance at 9 p.m.

The wage worker is already on the trail of the red herring.

STRIKERS SEIZE MEXICAN LAND

Government Declines to Take Action on Behalf of Owners

(By Roberto Rabermaf) Mexican Staff Correspondent for the Federated Press

Mexico—Confiscation of property as a means of getting justice is becoming an established custom in Mexico. The 2000 striking campesinos of the Hacienda ed la Huertas in the state of Michoacan confiscated the entire property, one of the most productive ranches in Mexico, when they saw strikebreakers brought to the hacienda.

The president sent special delegates to report on the situation, and they found that the lands had belonged to the workers, all Indians, under the old Spanish grants. The government has taken no other action in the matter, and it is problematical whether it will.

The peons are heavily armed with modern rifles and ammunition which they kept after their demobilization from the army of the last revolution.

EASTERN NEWSPAPERS SPREADING UNTRUTHS

Say That There Is a Split in Ranks of Independent Labor Party

Hamilton, Ont.—That there is no split in the Independent Labor Party was made clear at a largely attended meeting at the central branch. The members ridiculed a statement to the effect that it was desired not to nominate Controller O'Heir and Hydro Commissioner Nelson at the next municipal election convention. A resolution was unanimously adopted deprecating the slights made by some newspapers on Labor representatives, and objecting to such misleading statements.

SPANISH LABOR MOVEMENT GROWS

Political and Industrial Movement Shows Big Headway

Recent figures of the Spanish Labor movement are given in an interview to "l'Humanite" by Senor Fernando de los Rios. He reports the virtual disappearance of the old Republican (Liberal) party, with the result that the Socialists are now the one organized and powerful left wing party. Their numbers have risen from 14,000 three years ago to 52,000 today. The General Labor Union (Unione Generale de Trabajadores), which is a confederation covering the greater part of the industrial movement in Spain except for the Barcelona region, has increased by 80,000 members within the last two years, and now numbers 220,000. This is excluding the General Confederation of Barcelona, which is an extreme revolutionary organization with anarchist tendencies. The progress of the Socialist movement may be seen in the development of the Socialist vote at the municipal elections last March, where 1,000 Socialists became municipal councillors.—Town Crier.

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CANDIDATES AT THE EMPRESS

Socalist Party Nominees Will Speak on Sunday

The meeting of the Socialist Party of Canada at the Empress Theatre on Sunday last was addressed by J. Kavanagh, who spoke to a large audience on the various news items that were to the fore during the week. A sketch of the history of the development of the franchise, the value or otherwise of its extensions, and the relation of the workers to the state in their fight for control of the means of life were the outstanding features of the address. The variety of questions that were the outcome was sufficient evidence that the audience were taking a lively interest in the various questions presented.

On Sunday next the provincial candidates in the forthcoming election will address the meeting at the Empress Theatre.

BOSSES ASKED FOR TROOPS

But Lo and Behold, Mexico's Minister of War Declined

(By Roberto Haberman, Mexican Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press.)

Mexico City—Unless the strike of the coal miners of Coahuila is settled soon, all metal industries in Mexico will have to close down. The strike was declared after the owners had refused to receive a committee of the workers. The workers sent the following ultimatum, "Either a social wage or socialized mines," remarkable not only for its content but for its brevity in this land of rhetoric and flowery phrases. As the company still refused to meet them, the workers took over the mines and coke ovens of Aguajita and started to operate them for themselves. The bosses, being Americans, immediately asked for troops. General Plutarco Calles, minister of war, replied that interfering with striking workers was not a function of the army.

President de la Huerta advised everyone to be calm, and promised that he would see that they got justice. The strikers have agreed to keep the pumps and ventilators going. The demands of the workers are recognition of the union and an increase of two hundred and fifty per cent of the present wage of fifty centavos to one pesto daily.

(By the Federated Press)

New York—(N. Y. Bureau)—The educational department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has decided to give 50 scholarships for the part-time training course in the Rand School of Social Science.

AMERICAN C. O. SERVING TIME

Sentenced to Three Years—Refused to Eat—Was Put in Asylum

By Paul Hanna (Correspondent Federated Press)

Washington.—Benjamin F. Salmon, conscientious objector to war and hunger striker in the federal insane asylum here, must serve his three-year prison sentence imposed by a military court, according to a decision rendered by Judge Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker both sanctioned the seizure of Salmon and his confinement in the asylum for a mental test. St. Elizabeth hospital physicians have ruled that Salmon is of sound mind despite his refusal to eat. Seth Shepard, Salmon's attorney, announced that the case would be appealed immediately to the Appellate Court with good prospect that another decision on the right of military authorities to seize civilians would be rendered by February next.

Meanwhile Salmon will be removed by the War Department from the insane asylum to a military barracks.

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BIG SOCIALIST VOTE IN U. S.

Republicans Sweep Into Power—Farmer-Labor Surprise

No authentic news has as yet been received by the Federationist regarding the Socialist vote of the United States. This will come through our news service in time for next week's issue. So far as can be ascertained the Socialist vote for president increased from 500,000 in 1916 to close on three million this year. One of the big surprises in the Farmer-Labor vote. In the State of Washington it has swamped the Democratic vote. The five outside Socialists of New York State have apparently been re-elected along with five more. Congressional and state senator candidates are also reported as being elected. The non-partisan league (farmer-labor) of North Dakota has again swept the state. The Republican party has won the presidential election as well as getting a majority in both houses of congress.

UNITED ACTION IN WINNIPEG

Labor to Concentrate Its Forces on Municipal Elections

Winnipeg.—Labor at a meeting of delegates of all factions recently decided to concentrate its full strength in the coming civic elections in a determined effort to elect enough aldermen to dominate the 1921 city council. This is a reply to the military's destruction of last year's strike. All factional strife will be forgotten for the time being and all shades of labor opinion will unite under the leadership of the Dominion labor party in the battle royal for control.

With the possible entrance of F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., in the mayoralty contest, the rumors of Mayor Gray's running a third time have been revived.

House Warming

The members of the O. B. U. and friends, will hold an house warming in the new hall to celebrate the renovation of the hall, on Friday next, November 12th. The men are expected to take fruit along, and the women folks, cakes. There will be an orchestra in attendance, and the evening will be given over to dancing, songs and recitations. No charge will be made for admission, but only members of the O. B. U. and their friends will be admitted.

(By the Federated Press.)

New York.—Increase of the pay of street cleaners to $8 a day, the prevailing wage for laborers in other lines of work, has been asked of Mayor Hylan. The men now receive $6.50.

CIVILIZING MISSION A BIG CAMOUFLAGE

Capitalist Newspaper Draws Attention to the Real Mission of Great Britain

Sometimes the capitalist dailies tell the truth. Here is once:

"Innocent Imperialists who write us long letters about Great Britain's civilizing mission, or about the supreme importance of protecting India at commanding vantage points 2000 miles away from the Hindu Kush, would be intensely surprised if they could peer behind the scenes. They would find the government engaged in long and continuous discussions with the representatives of oil interests. The pleasant dream of the oil organizations is that they may get control of Mesopotamian oil on highly advantageous terms, while the British taxpayer, duly inoculated with imperial enthusiasm, pays the cost of a big permanent garrison to protect the oil wells."—London Times, Sept. 18, 1920.

MANY CANDIDATES IN POLITICAL ARENA

All Shades of Opinion Will Be Aired During the Campaign

Hot Campaigns Expected in Ridings of Vancouver and Victoria

The ranks of the political aspirants in the British Columbia elections are increasing day by day. The Conservative party has almost completed its ticket and the Liberal likewise. Independents are announcing their candidature in many ridiings and various locals of the United Farmer Association throughout the province are also turning their attention to the political arena.

The Federated Labor party has several candidates in the field and there are conventions yet to be held to elect more. At a meeting in Vancouver on Monday night three candidates were selected to contest the Vancouver riding. The other three vacancies were left for the S. P. of C. The Victoria local of the F. L. P. nominated four candidates to contest the riding, namely, J. D. McDonald, W. C. Pierce, Mrs. A. E. Clayton and W. A. Myers. Sam Guthrie will be the standard bearer in Newcastle, Tom Barnard has been asked to run in Nanaimo, George Casey will run in Atlin, J .H. Burrough in Prince Rupert, Dr. W. J. Curry has agreed to run in Dewney. Many other ridings in which candidates are to be placed in the field are yet to be heard from; these include New Westminster, North Vancouver, Richmond, Rossland, Fort George, Slocan, Kamloops, South Vancouver and the Okanagan.

The Socialist party of Canada will have six candidates in the field in Vancouver, namely, J. H. Harrington, J. Smith, C. Stephenson, S. Earp, W. McQuoid and J. Dennis. No other ridings are likely to be contetsed.

The Grand Army of United Veterans, the recently organnized political soldier organization, has

(Continued on page 8)

FRENCH LEADER CHANGES VIEWS

His Father Was Put to Death in Days of Paris Commune

If mere names meant anything, France would now have to be considered a Socialist republic. The leader of its cabinet, Alexandre Millerand, started life as a Socialist, and for many years was what would be known here as an extreme Socialist.

His father, an active disciple of Karl Marx, was put to death when French generals, with the help of the Prussian army, put down the working class revolt in Paris in 1871. The present leader of the cabinet studied law and won public attention in the defense of a famous strike case in 1883. For a time he edited Clemenceau's paper, La Justice, when Clemenceau also was a strong radical. In 1885 he was elected to the French chamber of deputies as a radical Socialist.

In 1899 he entered the French cabinet and found himself seated beside General Gallifet, minister of war, who had ordered his father to be shot 28 years previous.—Exchange.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION SIGNS UP CONTRACT

Government Gives It Contract to Load and Unload All Government Onwed Vessels

(By the Federated Press.)

Mexico City.—The Marine Workers Union has petitioned the government that it be granted all contracts for the loading and unloading of the thirty odd new boats that the government owns and operates. General Salvador Alvarado, secretary of the treasury, under whose jurisdiction comes the management of the boats, granted the request. The union will have control of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

COMMUNISTS IN BAD WITH LENIN

Disappointed at Failure of of Them to Support Eugene V. Debs

(By the Federated Press.)

Copenhagen. — Lenin is disappointed at the failure of American Communists to support Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, in the November elections.

He expressed this feeling in the course of a two-hour interview with Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America, who has just reached here from a visit to Moscow and Berlin.

Schlesinger gave the gist of his long talk with Lenin to N. Shifrin, correspondent for the New York Forward in Copenhagen.

In the course of his conversation with the Forward correspondent Schlesinger gave some details of the latest adventure of Polish imperialism—the seizure of Vilna. He said that as a result of this seizure about 30,000 Jews fled in panic to Kovno. He visited Kovno and was informed that the Poles had killed many women in Vilna.

From Kovno he visited smaller Lithuanian towns and found no signs of anti-Sematism among the Lithuanians. Jews in that country look upon the land as a new Holy Land. The economic situation is fairly good, but there is always the fear that the Poles may over-run the nation.

R. T. Nugent, director of the Federation of British Industries and Manufactures, says that the shadow of unemployment is hanging over England, according to the kept press.

SAM GUTHRIE FOR NEWCASTLE

Workers Unanimous on Choice of New Candidate

The nomination of Sam Guthrie to contest the Newcastle riding in the interests of the working class, demonstrates that J. H. Hawthornthwaite has lost the confidence of the workers. The nomination convention was held at Ladysmith last Sunday, and the choice was unanimous, 64 being present. The meeting was called to order by J. W. Allsopp, who was elected chairman, and J. McDonald was elected secretary.

The chairman in opening the meeting, stated that it appeared to him that the industrial worker, and the farmer were all striving for the same thing, and that he could see no reason why they could not get together. In referring to the present member, J .H. Hawthornthwaite, he stated that he was a silent member, and there was a lot of dissatisfaction among those that had supported him in the past. A general discussion then took place, and J. McKinney placed in nomination the name of Sam Guthrie. This was seconded by J. Adzehead.

J. Lee, of South Wellington, stated that the workers of South Wellington were behind Sam Guthrie unanimously. J. McKinley stated that the workers at Northfield had taken the same stand. One delegate asked does Mr. Guthrie belong to any Labor organization? Guthrie answered: "Yes, I belong to the O. B. U. His answer was received with applause.

Mr. Perry, a director of the United Farmers, then addressed the convention, and urged the farmers and the industrial workers to get together.

Mr. Lister, another farmer, then spoke, and illustrated some of the disadvantages the farmers were laboring under, and stated that steers were sold at five to seven cents per pound on the hoof, and also referred to the manipulation on the grain market.

Sam Guthrie was then called on for a speech, and said he was a Socialist, and that if elected, he would work for the farmers and the workers. He gave a brief review of the history of the working class from chattel slavery to Feudalism, and from Feudalism to the present system of wage slavery. He stated that he could only view with surprise those people that became alarmed when Socialism was mentioned, but attributed this state of mind to the fact that they were blinded by the capitalistic press. There being only one name in nomination, the chairman called for the vote, and every one present voted in favor of Sam Guthrie.

TAKE UP RUSSIAN CASES WITH MR. CALDER

Local Defense Committee Still Seeking to Secure Their Release

Minister of Immigration Given Details in Deportation Proceedings

At the latter end of July, the local Defense committee was able to have the deportation of the fourteen local Russians who had been ordered deported by the immigration authorities stopped for the time being, owing to the fact that they were being sent to Russia via Vladivostok. The matter, however, did not end there, the committee taking the stand that the men were innocent, and had been the victims of a frame-up by stool pigeons. Every effort has been made by the committee to have the men released and sent Mr. Rubinowitz, the legal representative of the committee, to Ottawa to take the matter up with the Minister of Immigration prior to his leaving for England. Nothing definite has, however, come out of the representations made. Last week the committee endeavored to arrange for an interview with the premier and the minister of immigration on their arrival in the city, the premier, however, could not spare the time, but the minister of immigration met the committee on Monday morning. Mr. Rubinowitz also being present. The committee went into the matter very thoroughly, and pointed to the manner in which the men were arrested, and the type of men that gave evidence against them; one of the crown witnesses being the late Sergeant Wilson of the R. C. M. P., who was later hung at Prince Albert for wife murder. Reference was also made to the fact that another of the crown witnesses, Dourasoff, another mounty, had been taken upon the force at the recommendation of Wilson. The secretary of the committee stated to Mr. Calder that he had received a letter from the men who are now at the Penitentiary at New Westminster, which intimated that some steps would shortly be made to ship the men out of the country. In view of the stand taken by the committee, Mr. Calder intimated that he would ascertain at once if any move in this direction had been started by the department at Ottawa. While the minister of immigration did not give any definite assurance that the men would not be deported, he did state, that if an injustice had been done that it should be righted, and he promised to investigate into the whole of the circumstances surrounding the case. Strong representations were made by Mr. Rubinowitz on the amendments to the immigration act which were passed at the 1919 session of the Dominion parliament, and he pointed out that under the act as it now stood there was grave danger of abuses by department officials. Mr. Calder gave the committee to understand that the amendments providing for deportation of British-born subjects, not born in Canada, would be repealed, and that the British laws on immigration would be investigated.

Put a one-cent stamp on this paper and mail it to a friend.

THE INSOLENCE OF OFFICE HOLDERS

Canadian Politicians and Plunderbund Think That Workers Are Not Fit to Rule

In his speech at Sterling, Premier Meighen said that Bolshevism in Russia does not represent the views of one-tenth of the population. That is exactly the kind of government that Mr. Meighen and his friends want to perpetuate in Canada—the rule of the tenth over the nine-tenths. That is at the bottom of all his talk about wreckers, class consciousness, passion for change and experiment, freak governments and experimental policies. The Halifax Herald expressed iself more bluntly when it said that Canada was not fit to vote yet, and that the government must "mark time" until sanity is restored. But, however, expressed, that idea is always in the minds of the autocracy. They think that they are divinely appointed to rule, and that the people are not fit to govern themselves.—The Farmers' Sun (Toronto.)

Thirty-four thousand women of England must go to work because of the discontinuance of the government's dole of 15 shillings a week to the unemployed.

Russell and His Comrades

Are to Serve Their Full Sentences. This means that

MORE FUNDS ARE NEEDED — THEIR WIVES AND FAMILIES MUST BE CARED FOR

The Local Committee Has Also Incurred Some Expense in Looking After the Local Russians Under Order of Deportation.

Send Your Contributions to A. S. Wells, 342 Pender W.

Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

For the Coming Week

SUNDAY—Sunday Evening Meeting.

MONDAY—Piledrivers.

WEDNESDAY—General Workers and Gasworkers.

FRIDAY—O. B. U. House Warming.

F. L. P. FORUM

TWO SPEAKERS—TWO MEETINGS

Afternoon Meeting at 3 o'Clock

Speaker, MRS. COURSE:

"Should Women Be Disfranchised"

Evening Meeting at 8 o'Clock

Speaker, TOM RICHARDSON: On the Issues of the Day

F. L. P. HALL, 148 CORDOVA STREET WEST

Men's Overcoats at $38.70

An unlimited selection of worthy Overcoats at this popular price—values and varieties that will open your eyes and make you want to become the owner of one. Regular Values $50.00 and $55.00.

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546 GRANVILLE ST.

SLATER'S

The Stores of Plenty and Free Delivery

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

PORK SPECIAL
Finest Pork Shoulders weighing from 5 to 8 lbs. Regular 38c lb., special per lb. 33½c
Excellent for roasting.

LAMB SPECIAL
Finest Lamb Stew, lb. 22c
Finest Lamb Shoulder, lb. 26½
Finest Lamb Loins, lb. 32c
Finest Lamb Legs, lb. 38c

Finest Pot Roasts, from, lb. 18c
Finest Oven Roasts from, lb. 20c
Boneless Rolled Roasts from, lb. 27c
Boneless Stew Beef, lb. 22c
Boiling Beef from, lb. 18c
Pork Roasts, practically no bone, only, lb. 38c
Finest Roast Beef Dripping, lb. 25c
Pickled Pork Shoulders, lb. 32½c
Finest Leaf Lard, 3 lbs. for $1.00

GROCERY DEPARTMENT
EXTRA SPECIAL
Finest Nabob Tea, regular 65c lb. Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Special, lb. 52c
Limit, 6 pounds

Pastry Flour, 10-lb. sack 85c
Slater's Red Label Tea, lb. 48c
Slater's Green Label Tea, lb. 50c

BACON SPECIAL
Have you tried our famous Ayrshire Back Bacon? Regular 60c lb. Saturday, special, per lb., sliced 50c

LISTEN!
Don't forget to buy Spuds. They are going up in price.

THREE BIG STORES
123 Hastings E. Tel. Sey. 2362
330 Granville St. Tel. Sey. 846
3260 Main St. Tel. Fair. 1683

PROVISION DEPARTMENT
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 50c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Backs, lb. 45c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Backs, lb. 50c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, lb. 50c

BACON! BACON! BACON!
Slater's Famous Sugar Cured Streaky Bacon, regular 55c lb., Friday and Saturday, special, per lb. 46½c
Half or whole slab

LISTEN!
We will sell on Friday and Saturday 500 of our famous Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, weighing 5 to 8 lbs. Reg. 35c. Special, lb. 31½c
Be sure you get one. They're fine.

SPUDS! SPUDS! SPUDS!
Finest Highland Spuds, all nice and dry for the winter, special, per 100-lb. sack $2.35
Free Delivery

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!
Our butter is the very best and we will sell it on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. at, lb. 65c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Finest Peameal Back Bacon, the very best, regular 65c lb., Saturday, half or whole, special, per pound 53½c

LARD SPECIAL
From 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. we will sell Burns' Finest Carnation Compound Lard, regular 30c, special, 3 lbs. 74c
B. C. Local Eggs, doz. 95c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen 75c
Fresh Canadian Cheese, lb. 35c
Finest Sauerkraut, 2 lbs. for 25c
Finest Pure Lard, 3 lbs. for $1.00
Maple Leaf Milk, 9 for 25c
Slater's Coffee, lb. 45c

Dentistry can't be cheapened by getting cheap work--but is inexpensive when done my thorough way

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Letters to the FEDERATIONIST

Editor B. C. Federationist: As the supply of pulp wood in Canada is being carefully examined and estimated by American capitalists, and as B. C. has a large supply of this wood and perhaps the last large supply of this wood on the continent, it would be well for the government to give this matter serious consideration.

The consumption of news print in the United States is estimated at 40,000 tons per week, of which Canada provides 12,500 tons. Canada's total output is 16,000 tons per week and the Americans are anxious to get the total amount. Seventy-five per cent. of the capital invested in the Canadian pulp and paper industry is American capital, some of the mills being owned and controlled outright by citizens of that country and this condition must have an effect in controlling the shipment of the output. A few weeks ago Winnipeg and other cities were without newspapers owing to the fact that an American-owned mill wished to ship their total output to the United States. This paper was made in Canada from Canadian timber and Canadian power being used yet our own newspapers were refused a supply of newsprint. Our papers had a contract with this companw for a supply and the government had an agreement that a certain percentage of the output would be sold to the Canadian newspapers yet in the face of this they refused to carry out their contract and agreement. Their excuse being that the output was wanted in the U. S. A. If the American-owned mills in B. C. wished they could export their total output and our B. C. newspapers could not be issued.

If Canadian capital does not take advantage of the vast supply of raw material in B. C. the provincial government should go into the pulp and paper business and utilize our forests for the benefit of their own citizens and prevent them from passing into the hands of foreigners.

There is an enormous profit in the manufacturing of different classes of pulp and paper. The cost of manufacturing at the Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls, an American-owned and controlled mill, is as follows:

Sulphate Pulp, per ton $30.00
Sulphite Pulp, per ton..... 27.50
Ground Wood or Mechanical Pulp, per ton 10.00

These figures do not allow for any depreciation on plant or interest on money invested. Sulphate pulp is used for making wrapping paper. Sylphite pulp and ground wood are mixed together for making newsprint or paper for newspapers. Newsprint is a mixture of 1-4 sulphite pulp which acts as a binder, and 3-4 ground wood and could be made at a cost of $20.00 per ton.

Both sulphate and sulphite pulp are selling today from $140.00 to $160.00 per ton. Newsprint averaged one year ago $68.00 per ton. In August of this year $100.00 to $112.00 per ton and at present $130. The International Paper Co. has announced a price of $160.00 for the first three months of next year. These are mill prices and much below current market price. Add to this sales commission, middle man's profit and freight and you will have a much higher market price.

So far as margin of quality is concerned Canadian pulp is accepted in Europe as the best they have ever seen there. Heretofore Germany and Norway have produced the best pulp. Canada is now the lowest cost producer of pulp in the world and seems likely to retain that position.

The great factor as far as prices are concerned is the tremendous rise in costs in Europe occasioned by labor, in wood, in coal, and in interest charges and taxes.

Canada exports 50,000 cords of pulp wood per month, 20,000 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp, 6,000 tons bleached sulphite pulp, 8,000 tons sulphate pulp, and 10,000 tons of ground wood or mechanical pulp.

Pulp is simply cooked wood and Canada exports over half a million tons per year, practically all of it to the U. S. A. Why not have this pulp made into paper and export the finished article instead of the raw material? B. C. should prohibit the export of pulp and force the American mills of this province to manufacture it into paper. The Whalen Co. have a paper mill at Port Angeles. They have three pulp mills in B. C. but they do not make a pound of paper. Why not manufacture their output in B. C. instead of shipping it to the American side? The Pacific Mills, Ocean Falls ship pulp to their other mills at Oregon City and Camas and there it is made into paper. A strange thing about this company is that at their mills in the states no Asiatics are employed. If the B. C. mills do not care to put in paper machines let the provincial government erect a paper mill at Vancouver. Let them put up a first class mill for the manufacturing of different grades or classes of paper. At present our paper bags, writing and toilet paper comes from the other provinces. Let the government erect pulp mills in different parts of the province and ship their output to one central point and there make it into the finished product.

Instead of going to the expense of putting drying machines into the different mills, a good machine costs about $200,000.00 the pulp could be put through what is known as a wet machine, which extracts nearly all the water, then through presses and into bails. This is the cheap method, and could be shipped to a paper mill at Vancouver in this shape.

Electrical power for operating a paper mill could be had at a very low price in Vancouver and mill waste, which is destroyed in large amounts at present, could be utilized for generating all the steam required.

Again, Vancouver is the centre for both shipping and railway transportation. It may be argued that the government cannot run a manufacturing plant and compete with private enterprise. I know the pulp and paper mills of B. C. and I say that they can. With the great profits being made today by private enterprise, I do not see why the government could not undertake such a proposition and thereby let the people as a whole benefit instead of, as at present allowing a few to exploit this country and enrich themselves at the expense of the people of Canada.

GRAHAM CAMPBELL.
389 Hornby Street.
Vancouver, B. C.

On French Troops in Germany

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—My attention has been drawn to an article printed in your issue of the 8th inst., (page 5), under the title: "Creates Hell West of the Rhine." This article, which reproduces a report of E. D. Morel, a well known friend of Germany, before, throughout and after the war, contains such startling fallacies that I think it is my duty to answer it.

When the so-called "French black troops' atrocities in German occupied territory" campaign was started in some German, neutral and allied papers (amongst them was the London Daily Herald, whose Bolshevik acquaintances are notorious and which seems to have directed the campaign), the French government opened an inquiry. This inquiry covered a period of eighteen months; it was fairly conducted and left no accusation unanswered. It proved that: 1. In Frankfort, where the black troops had been especially charged with all kinds of horrors, only one complaint for indecent assault on a girl had been made and proved true; 2. that in the Saer district, the situation was the same; 3. that, at Sarrebruck, where rapes of girls had been reported, no disappearance could be proved.

Further, far from being an object of terror, the black troops proved rather attractive to the women folk of Rhineland, as unbiassed Germans acknowledged it. The Catholic paper, "Christlische Pilger," in its issue of May 5, 1920, printed the following: "Black troops in general behave well; if complaints have been heard, they are directed rather against that impudent sort of girls who have no fear to be seduced, but on the contrary are prone to seduce others." And the famous polemist, Maximilien Harden, in his world-famous paper "Zukunft", in the course of an article where he protested against the campaign, wrote this: "When Havas (the French news agency,) announces that Senegalese were covered with flowers by German women when leaving Frankfort, that is not incredible."

Further, when it is said that tens of thousands of black troops have been garrisoned in German occupied territory, it is sheer exaggeration. This so-called invasion in fact came to the use of five thousand men of black troops; the other colored troops employed, not more than fourteen thousand men, all came from French North-Africa (Arabs, Moroccans, etc.) Indeed, notorious German papers had to acknowledge the fallacy of this campaign and to deny their own stories; so did the Kolnische Zeitung, the great Catholic paper (No. of June 15), the Rhine Gazette (No. of June 15) and the Wiesbaden News, which expressed regret to have reprinted, on the 14th of May, without enquiry, an article from the Swedish paper, Swenska Dagblat.

To sum up, it is proved that this campaign was started by irresponsible Germans and some Germanophiles, anxious to have Germany's responsibility of the war and her war behavior forgotten, to shift Germany's responsibility on France. Germany, who has not yet paid one cent of reparation to France, whereas the French have already paid the Germans for the unavoidable damage done in occupied districts (all ex-soldiers know that troops cannot help damaging property), and whereas the French pay a gold premium to Germany for the coal she delivers as a compensation for her wanton destruction of the French coal-fields.

I trust your spirit of fairness to print this letter and I am, sir,

Yours truly,
M. de VERNEUIL,
Acting French Consul General.
Montreal, Oct. 23, 1920.

Editor's note—While publishing the letter of the French consul, we cannot agree with his views of Morell. Any individual who lived in Allied territory and opposed the war, was classed as pro-German. The reference to the Daily Herald's "Bolsheviki" tendencies show the same old ruling class animosity, and while recognizing the French consul's position, we prefer to accept the word of men who we know have told the truth though by so doing they have placed their liberty in jeopardy.

SYNDICALISTS TO USE PARLIAMENTARY ACTION

Spanish Labor United on Political Field on Advice of Third International

(By the Federated Press)

Paris.—The unity of forces in the Spanish labor movement recently reported in dispatches from Madrid, which has resulted in the issuing of a joint manifesto against the reaction by the Spanish Labor League and the Spanish Trades Union League, is attributed to the influence of the delegates of the former organization recently returned from the Moscow Congress of the Communist International.

Previous efforts to bring together the Syndicalists, as represented by the Labor League, and the Socialists organized in the Trade Union League, had always failed because of the Syndicalists' flat repudiation of parliamentary action. Now, presumably acting upon that part of the programme of the Third International which calls for parliamentary action under certain circumstances, the Syndicalists announce that they will take part in the elections for the Cortes to be held in December.

Oklahoma City.—"One per cent of your total pay roll, to carry on the fight against organized labor!" This is one demand made by the "open shop" division of the chamber of commerce upon members.

Mexican Constitution And the Interests

(By Arthur Thomson.)

Bitter attacks on the Mexican constitution, particularly article 27 have been made from time to time by both Americans and Mexicans representing capital.

Recently a book has been published by a Mexican, prominent during Diaz's regime, in which he bitterly attacks the progressive features of the constitution, among them being article 27, which he demands must be wiped off the slate. His book was highly eulogized editorially by the Los Angeles Times, mouthpiece of the interests.

In the United States much of the intervention fuss during the past three years has been inspired by the oil, mining and other interests with their bitter opposition to Article 27. In Mexico the National Republican party, or the Clerical party, is particularly opposed to Article 27. By its opposition to this article the Clericals have gained the support of the oil and mining interests, and of foreign capital generally.

The New York Times Current History has the following to say about this party: "The National Republican party held a convention in Mexico City and, on July 20, nominated Alfredo Robles Dominguez for president by a vote of 210 to 31. He was at one time Carranza's personal representative in the U. S. Carlos B. Zetina, one of the founders of the Knights of Columbus in Mexico, and Dominguez himself made bitter attacks upon Article 27 during the Carranza regime. The party was formed by Emilio Pimentel, who was governor of Oaxaca under Diaz. The revival of the Catholic movement dates from the visit to Mexico of an American priest, who reconciled the different church factions."

The Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico has taken particular delight in picking on the Mexican constitution, especially Article 27. We have not heard much from this association with the long name of late but expect to before long, especially if they don't get all their own way below the Rio Grande. This association has taken particular pains to misrepresent Article 27, and among other things, states in a pamphlet issued some time ago that "no foreign corporation or individual can legally acquire or hold any mines, oil wells, land or other real property in Mexico unless he renounces his citizenship." Which is simply a deliberate perversion of the legal provisions of Article 27.

Legal capacity to acquire ownership of lands, etc., in Mexico is governed by certain provisions, among them being the following: "Only Mexicans by birth or naturalization and Mexican companies have the right to acquire ownership in lands, waters and their appurtenances, or to obtain concessions to develop mines, waters or mineral fuels in the Republic of Mexico. The nation may grant the same right to foreigners, provided they agree before the department of foreign affairs to be considered Mexicans in respect to such property, and accordingly not to invoke the protection of their governments in respect to the same, under penalty, in case of breach, of forfeiture to the nation of property so acquired. Within a zone of 100 kilometers from the frontiers, and of 50 kilometers from the sea coast, no foreigner shall under any conditions acquire direct ownership of lands and waters."

Now that does not mean that a foreigner must "renounce his citizenship" in order to hold property in Mexico. It says that he must be considered a Mexican "in respect to such property." Which means that he obey the property laws of Mexico the same as a Mexican and not consider himself exempt from their provisions and call on his government whenever any laws are made which may affect his property.

Foreign ministers have been the curse of Mexico for 50 years and more. With true imperialistic minds these interests have plundered and exploited the people of Mexico and have invoked aid of their respective governments whenever they considered it necessary. The oil millionaires are no exception to this. If Mr. Lansing was not personal representative in the state department for the oil interests, he certainly had an ear finely tuned to the sound of oil.

Mexico certainly has a right to make laws that foreign interests must obey the same as natives. One would think to hear some of the agents of these interests tell it that such was a peculiar proceeding common to Mexicans alone. Mr. Doheny, the oil millionaire with large interests in Mexico, lives in California. Did Mr. Dohney and his press agents forget about a few months ago when they were making such a noise about the Mexican constitution that California a few years ago passed a law forbidding aliens to own land in California? Now did California ask those aliens about the matter first and get their consent? Did California ask their respective governments about the matter? Well, not so as you could notice it. Mexico has not gone as far as California in this, yet aliens in Mexico who are rich and powerful, some of whom come from California, make a fuss because they are told they must not invoke the protection of their government in respect to their Mexican property! Capitalist consistency is truly a wonderful thing!

Used to grabbing everything in sight in their own countries, capitalists have gone to Mexico and found that the Mexican people won't stand for too much of the grab game. Outside of India there has been no more tyrannized, exploited and enslaved people in the world than the people of Mexico. For three hundred years prior to its independence Mexico was under the iron heel of Spain. The inquisition was in effect and stifled all attempts at freedom. Then at last came political independence and the overthrow of the inquisitorial methods. Since then, over a hundred years ago, revolution has been common, largely because of foreign interference, both by governments and individuals seeking personal gain. The foreign exploiter has been ever present. When, during the regime of Juarez the Agarian democracy was spreading throughout Maxico and emancipating the peons, the exploiters, with the aid of the interested foreign governments, put an end to this thing of beauty and installed Porfirio Diaz, the despoiler of Mexico, in the saddle, and darkness settled over the land for over thirty years.

President de la Huerta, on August 1, issued a statement that Article 27 of the Mexicon constitution would be upheld, those sections dealing with oil properties as well as others, despite the efforts of "some outside interests to the contrary." The New York Times says that "General Trevino, secretary of industry, had previously told the oil men plainly that there would be no modification of the law. The supreme court had passed on the question by denying 29 petitions for appeal by the petroleum operators, and congress had approved the Carranza decrees. This was in reply to an offer of the petroleum companies to pay to the government 20,000,000 pesos if the decrees were annuled."

Article 27 says: "The ownership of lands and waters comprised within the limits of the national territory is vested originally in the nation, which has had, and has, the right to transmit title thereof to private persons, thereby constituting private property. . . .

"The nation shall have at all times the right to impose on private property such limitations as the public interests may demand as well as the right to regulate the development of natural resources.

"In the nation is vested direct ownership of all minerals . . . beds of precious stones . . . . phosphates which may be used for fertilizers; solid mineral fuels; petroleum and all hydrocarbons—solid, liquid or gaseous . . . ."

This is the chief target aimed at by the moneyed interests and which we probably will hear more about in the not very distant future.

Boys' and Girls' Corner

(By J. S. Woodsworth)

The Man Alone in a Boat

Today, I want to tell you a story which Ernest Untermann has told very beautifully in his "World's Revolutions."

A shipwrecked sailor was adrift on the ocean in an open boat. He was all alone with only the sky and the sea about him. Only the thin half-inch boards of his boat separated him from a salt water grave five thousand fathoms deep.

He was alone—"one man and one tiny boat against a thousand miles of heaving brime and the unbridled winds of heaven!"

Surely it was a hopeless struggle. Only one pair of tired eyes to watch for the faint blue outline of some welcome island. Only one right arm to hold the heavy steering oar. Only one left hand to pull the straining sheet of the bulging sail. Then the long lonely night that would not end—the burning thirst with water, water all around, and not a drop to drink. Would he give up. No! Man is captain of his soul and master of his fate!

At last, exhausted but safe he lay on the warm sands of a tropical island. He had won! Alone by his own unaided efforts he had conquered himself and nature—

Had he? As he lay there "his first thought was of her whose blood was coursing through his own veins and whose image had cheered and inspired him in it all—his mother." She surely had helped him in his lonely fight. Then he thought of his father. He had his father's strong arms and iron constitution and indomitable will. Yes, he came of good stock. He thought of his long line of ancestors. Surely they had all helped him. He was only twenty-one years old. Think of the millions of years it had taken to produce him!

Then as he lay on the sand his eye caught a glimpse of his stranded boat. What a trusty companion it had been to him. That too he owed to others—to the boat builders, to the loggers and mill men who had sawn the trees and prepared the lumber. And who had first invented a boat? As he lay with eyes half closed he seemed to see a long procession of the million of men who down through the years had with infinite patience learned how to build a modern boat. The Indian in his dug-out surely had helped him.

The wet sail—"what a long procession of hands it represented; from the sowing, cultivating and harvesting of the cotton, the spinning of the yarn, the weaving of the cloth, the cutting and sewing into its present shape, with the intermediate processes of trading and transportation."

And what about the iron foot of the bow, and the bleached ropes of manilla fibre and the woolen sweater and the oil clothes and the ship's biscuits. "All these things were there only because the united efforts of millions had been spent for a million years in producing the tools and materials which were the indispensable requirements for the manufacture of food, clothing and shelter and means of transportation."

Then who had given this sailor his education? His familiarity with the compass, his knowledge of geography, his ability to calculate the drift of currents—surely he could have done little without the stored up intelligence of the past.

After all, the universe itself had not been against him. While he thought he was struggling alone millions of allies had struggled to help him. The mighty ocean of air with its swift winds had not only threatened his life, but also filled his said and carried him safely to the placid lagoon. The same ocean that had raged furiously around his boat had also borne it along. And both air and ocean feel the kiss of the sun. Without that kiss, without light and heat, the earth could not have given birth to its teeming life.

As the weary sailor slept on the warm sand he no longer felt alone. He had many friends in the universe. "The universe was in him and he in the universe." And though now he lay peacefully, "neither his body nor the universe were perfectly at rest."

Am I ever alone? Who am "I"?

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INT. TABOOS SHOP DELEGATE SYSTEM

Garment Workers' Executive Declares It Unconstitutional for Big New York Local

(By the Federated Press)

New York.—The shop delegate system of union control initiated by Local 25 of the Waist Makers' Union of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, has been declared unconstitutional by the General Executive Board of the International. An order has been issued instructing the local to hold membership meetings in order to elect an executive board.

The order displaces a temporary arrangement installed as an experiment by the local, whereby instead of attempting to hold meetings of its 25,000 members for the transaction of business, the shop chairmen met periodically to make decisions for the workers in their shops. A shop delegate was also elected by each shop unit to attend the meetings.

Oklahoma City.—"We do not belong to the chamber of commerce or the open shop division." This is the new sign that hangs on the cash register of the Cadillac cafe, in place of te old "Thank you, call again," sign.

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Lumber Camp and Agricultural Workers' Department of the One Big Union

THIS PAGE IS PAID FOR BY THE LUMBER CAMP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ONE BIG UNION. OPINIONS EXPRESSED THEREIN ARE NOT NECESSARILY ENDORSED BY THE FEDERATIONIST.

Camp Reports

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Fellow Workers: Do you realize that in this organization you have the very best fighting machine you ever had? Do you fully understand the power that is in your hands by standing shoulder to shoulder in organized solidarity? Only by solidarity and sincere effort on the part of each and every member can we hope to win on any large scale. There are times without number in any organized body of men when some active member sees things as they are, and on lots of occasions not as they should be by any means, where the organization is concerned. That man knows from years of organization work that certain things need to be changed, and makes a sincere effort to have this accomplished. His effort might take the form of a written letter to the membership at large. Some of the things referred to might be of a more or less serious nature, but the truth for all of that, and as such should be fully appreciated even though it does hurt a little on the start.

Some men, just as soon as they hear something that is not just to their liking, take the primitive way of squaring things. It is nice to be able to do a "Jack Dempsey" style of battle and everything like that, but at the same time, though you are more than usually clever with your hands, it does not get you anything in the long run, only bad friends, and besides at this day and date, we should all try *and control ourselves more than* we do. Besides you might be as strong physically as a "Bull Moose," and what is commonly termed a "good man in a mix-up," and at the same time you have not the mentality of a louse. I think that if we would all do a little more studying on the industrial and social questions of today, there would be less primative inclinations on our part. By studying a little bit, fellow workers, and conducting ourselves in a sane and proper manner when we come to town, we are not only elevating our own social standard, but are also creating a higher morale in this organization, which is one of the most essential things in any organization.

Did you ever stop to think, fellow worker, that but for the present social and industrial system, we could, and would, be able to live like man was intended to live when he was put on this old earth. Not in the unnatural way that the most of us are living today. Man was not intended to live away from woman after becoming mature, because it is against all the laws of nature. (One reason for so many *"nut factories" and the men and* women that are put in them.)

It would be a pretty nice thing, would it not? If every man who so desired could have a little home some place, and a good little woman to go through life with him, because men, I consider the sincere love of two people the very finest thing that could happen to man or woman. It is the understanding of such things, without the means to gratify them, that makes "booze fighters" out of young men, and makes young girls and women turn to a life of prostitution.

Come, fellow workers, become organized, and stand shoulder to shoulder in this fight for some of the things we should have, but which are denied us under the present system.

DELEGATE 2372.

ONTARIO
Elk Lake, Stony Creek, Booth's Camp 2

The foreman of the camp is Joe Coombs; clerk, Spike Hennessy; walking boss, Harry Tripp. Although camp only built last year, the conditions are indescribably filthy. Under the floor is a year's accumulation of filth from the sink.

The chief diet is pork and beans. For a whole month there was no canned goods of any kind, but a few came in recently. No milk of any kind. All supplies of lowest grade. No butter, margarine only *used, and this frequently contains* large black lumps of heaven only knows what, and it would take an analysis to find out. The dining room and kitchen all in one and as there is no ventilation, the smoke and smells from the range when cooking can be imagined, but not described. Some of the dining tables are only four feet from the range. Three men also sleep in this building in bunks resembling shelves, just sufficient room to crawl into, but hardly enough between bunks to enable the occupant to lie on his side without touching the bunk above.

One cook when he saw on his arrival what he was up against, kicked, and was promised improvements, but as these were not fulfilled he quit at the end of the month. At the head office they charged him a replacing fee of $11.45. All the company had advanced him was $6.50. He disputed the account and was finally given an additional $10.00. The clerk then charged him with being a Bolshevik and told him to clear out, as he was trying to create a movement of that kind. This was because he acted as spokesman for eight other man who were also being charged the replacement fee. The clerk told him that as he was settled up all right not to mind about the others.

The replacing fee stunt works this way: The company can hire men, say in Halifax, with a fare of $40.00. Then if the man quits, they charge him that amount as being the expense entailed in replacing him, but they can hire another man in his place at North Bay with a fare of $6.00 only, so there is a nice little rake-off for them from the transaction.

In Ontario there is the finest health laws of any province in Canada. The above is a sample of how they are carried out.

ELK LAKE SEC. O. B. U.

BUCKLEY BAY, CAMP 6
Masset Timber Company

At a meeting assembled at this camp on October 25, 1920, we, the members passed an unanimous vote in favor of our delegates at Port Arthur convention on Sept. 20th, 1920, and the actions they were forced to take on account of the blacklisting attitude taken by the so-called O. B. U. Our delegates represented an industrial union, formed before the O. B. U. came into existence, and without the aid of the A. F. of L. True, we have a few district officers for convenience of members, and delegates to carry on the business of the organization, like here, for instance, only a boat from Vancouver every two weeks where our general headquarters are, and where we ask advice on certain points we are not *acquainted with. But now we see* the grand old scheme of the bunch that met at Port Arthur to divide the O. B. U. into numerous distrcits ruled by central labor councils, with a directory board at Winnipeg, and also abolish our general headquarters, divide all up into geographic units.

New, let us see how this would work out. We, the Lumber Workers, according to the nature of our employment, could not have a full quota of our members hanging around district headquarters to sit on labor councils without a lot of expense. The money might as well be used for literature and organizing as for paying per capita tax to central labor councils and O. B. U's. as they exist at present. And if we did have a full quota of our members to represent us on such labor councils, they would undoubtedly receive the same dose of blacklisting as our members at Port Arthur on some pretext of per capita tax of credentials or some other parliamentary rules of order. And, furthermore, as long as we are the leading unit in this supposed O. B. U., that is if we may still call ourselves a unit of it, we will give a little more advice and not take so much of this "I'll show you" stuff. We don't doubt for a minute that the rank and file of all the O. B. U. knew nothing about what grand scheme was to be pulled off, and let it be resolved that we, the Lumber Workers, have a referendum ballot of a *general meeting* in Vancouver at headquarters some date in the near future, to be left to the Central Executive Board to set the date; and furthermore, Lumber Workers members study constitution clauses 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, and see if you want a little change there.

DELEGATE 2858.

JERVIS INLET

Camp operating all summer but only recently organized, which is sprprising, seeing the number of members of the union who have been working here. Possibly they were only card packers.

Conditions equal to those which were generally in operation ten years ago, except that we work 8 hours as against 10 then. Climb the hill (and it's a real hill) in own time, down in company's. Have dinner on the job. Once a day to *climb that hill is enough.* Thanks mainly to the cook, the food is a good average. Bunks mostly wooden, with the usual tenants. By the way, the housing problem for them must be as pressing as it is for the people of Vancouver. No bath or dry house, so a system has been adopted of drying clothes by building a good fire, shutting all doors and windows, and then visiting the neighbors who are not playing the same stunt. At the meeting on October 3rd it was decided to instruct camp committee to request the company to comply with the semi-monthly pay act. To furnish bath and dry house, blankets, and other conveniences. That the Loggers' agency, when employing men, inform them the correct amount of fare. At our last meeting, held October 17th, the following letter from the company was read:

"We duly received your letter of October 5th, and carefully note contents. In reply would say that your request will be placed before *our board of directors in due* course, and given their consideration, and their decision communicated to your committee.

"The Alberta Lumber Co. Ltd."

After the letter had been read and discussed a motion was carried that if the company had to place the matter before its board of directors to see if they would comply with the law, then the provincial health inspector be notified of the conditions of camp, and that they also be published in the Federationist.

The camp is now solid O. B. U. and if it operates long enough I think they can be depended on to better conditions if possible.

DELEGATE 849.

BEAVER COVE L. & P. CO.
Camp 4

Report of meeting held at above camp October 26, 1920. F. W. Cameron elected chairman and F. W. Cochrane secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted. Delegate reported that company had acceded to the demand made at last meeting re walking one way in company's time. Report accepted.

F. W. *Dotto was elected to fill* vacancy in camp committee. F. W. Cameron, West and Hayward were elected auditing committee.

Moved and seconded that camp committee interview foreman re getting man for building sidewalks and ventilators. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that inquiry slip from headquarters be filled in by delegate.

Moved and seconded, that referendum on P. A. convention be returned to Winch. Carried, with the following remarks:

"In veiw of the fact that there is a misunderstanding between the *officials of the L. C. and A. W. D.* of the O. B. U. and the officials of the O. B. U., over who shall handle the funds, we have come to the conclusion that the referendum instead of helping to solve the trouble only accentuates it, and is leading to an open breach in the membership of the O. B. U. Having come to this conclusion we advise the membership to abstain from voting on either of the referendums submitted to them by the said officials. The only thing to do is to thoroughly discuss the trouble in camp and read both sides appearing in the labor papers, and be prepared next convention to so write their constitution that it will be impossible for individuals to use their money and strength like generals did with the men under their command in the Great War. What we want is to hear from the rank and file that they are always talking *about. Now is the time to make* them feel the strength of the membership. If the other districts are not organized strong enough to take this matter up, surely the coast can give them a lead on the question." Carried.

Moved and seconded, that we refused to work unless new cook comes not later than arrival of Beatrice next Thursday. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that committee interview foreman re same. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that different demands be represented to company in writing, signed by delegate and camp committee, and answers to be in writing, and also signed on behalf of the management. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that fire be kept in wash house all the time. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that we en*dorse* the action of Camp 1 re exchanging of minutes and that committees of both camps meet not less than twice a month. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that delegate and committee attend meeting next Sunday at Camp 1. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that we ask committee of Camp 1 to attend our meeting next Monday night. Carried.

Meeting then adjourned until next Monday night at 6.30 p.m.

H. W. McKnight, Delegate.
L. Dotto, Camp Committee.
A. Cochrane, "
S. Wartainen, "

OCEAN FALLS STRIKE, CAMP 7

We came out on strike because of discrimination against one man, and when they settled it there were four men that the foreman would not take back.

Now you can see where your *card packers are.* These men had a chance to go to work at other camps, but they went up to the foreman's room in town and he had a case of the goods there for them, so he is a good fellow. At the last meeting when one member asked the foreman, "who the members were that would not go back." Some of the members said it was not fair to the boss, and he was ruled out of order.

Now this foreman said before the strike that he was a good union man, but as soon as he gets to be a slave driver he is with the master class. He told one member to tear up his card or go down on the boat with the rest of the men.

Now, fellow-workers, if you come to a camp where you see this man I. Koski, as foreman, watch out;; he is unfair to organized labor.

DEL. 670.

UNION BAY

At meeting held in camp on October 18th a motion was unanimously adopted that the name of the writer be signed to all articles appearing in the Fed.

The meeting also decided to reinstate J. Dwyer as a member of the O. B. U. and have his name stricken from the black-list.

DELEGATE 598.

QUATSINO
Camp 7

This is a good camp. Good bunk house with all single bunks; blankets furnished; bath house; dry house and wash room; grub good and good drinking water. One flunkey and one dish-washer for 40 men. The foreman is willing to do anything for us that is in reason.

CAMP DELEGATE.

CRANBROOK DISTRICT

A question of importance to all workers who are paying a monthly contribution to a hospital and medical fund is, "What do we get in return for the money we pay, *and who controls the doctors?'* In Cranrook district, the question is receiving considerable attention, although no dissatisfaction is expressed with the attention which the men receive from the doctors, who apparently take a very different attitude toward the workers who are paying them, than do many of the medical fraternity, who profit y what is usually a petty graft of monthly deductions to so-called medical and hospital funds, which are operating in the majority of camps throughout the industry.

Drs. Green and McKinnon are playing the game, but the fact remains that they are not in the business for pleasure, but for profit, and it is necessary for the workers to decide if they are paying too much for the service rendered. The monthly payment of $1.50 inclueds the one cent per day which goes to the Compensation Board for medical and hosptial attention, in case of accident occurring on the job, therefore the men are paying over $1.20 a month for attention in case of sickness. Consequently they pay four times as much for sickness that they do *for accident, but we would doubt* this, particularly in the case of the logger, who is usually a healthy animal. On the other hand, he pays during the year about $15 for medical attention and hospital in the event of sickness, and it is obvious that if he was only sick for a few days in a year, it would cost him at least this amount for treatment.

There are many organizations who specialize in giving medical attention to their members, who would willingly undertake the responsibility for $1 a month. At any rate, it is obvious that the men are entitled to get aid, and the doctors can well afford to give more than they are doing, and the men, if they decide to continue the present payment to the present doctors, should insist upon a regular visit to every camp and job at least once a month to see if all men are in good condition, and to see if the first aid kits are fully equipped and the Provincial laws relating to water supply, cubic air space, the erection and equipment of a building set apart for and reserved exclusively for the reception of sick or injured workmen, and other requirements are lived up to.

If not, then the matter should be reported to the health authorities, and the district office, and the necessary action taken to bring the employer to time.

Another question which has been entirely neglected in the past is the medical examination of cooks, and those engaged in handling food. There is enough risk of contagion from infectious cases under normal contact between men in camp, but when such cases exist amongst those who are handling *the food, it creates an entirely un*necessary danger to the rest of the crew, and if health is more necessary to any one class of worker than another, it is to the men engaged in the extremely laborious work entailed in the lumber industry. No unhealthy person should be permitted to handle the food of the men in camp, and the regular and frequent inspection of the kitchen and dining-room staff should be part of the doctor's duties.

NIMPKISH LUMBER CO.
Camp 5

George Olson is the bell ox here in this land of isolation on Nimpkish Lake, sixteen miles from Alert Bay, B. C. The camp runs one side and a frame lead when the bell ox has enough slaves—24 are in the yoke at present. No use here for an engineer or lead ox (I mean a hook-tender), as the bell ox plays both ends of the game himself. Meat house is dirtier than a pigpen. Chinese cooks. Grub rotten. Conditions the same. Toilet located about 35 feet from garbage shack. No hogs but the slaves, so they dump the swill in the lake outside the kitchen door. One flop house for the common slaves with one stove in it. No facilities for washing clothes. No wash, bath or dry house, so the slaves get the benefit of the steam heat from their wet clothes at night. The C. P. A.'s pack their own bed on their back. *A C. P. A. is a Canadian pack ape.* The bell ox is of the pugilistic variety, so please have your war paint on when coming up here. No licensed engineer in this camp. Also a steam tug on Nimpkish Lake without licenses for captain or pilot. The camps of the Nimpkish Lumber Company need delegates in them badly, also more good live active members to help us boost the thing along. One slave here setting chokers who says the Elks would not let him join the O. B. U. You will know him when you see him.

Member 58156.

IOCO

At Ioco the townsite people are employing the following method with their rigging crew to increase production: With the consent of the foreman, Patsy Desmond has eliminated the rigging slinger with the understanding that he is to do the job of hooktender and rigging slinger, for the sum approximately $10. But Desmond, not knowing rigging work, places the burden of the work, the output and the earning of his own wages on the rigging crew working with him. It doesn't take a worker familiar with the *business to know* what is going on. The first day on the job (Friday I asked for a raise in pay, owing to the circumstances mentioned. On Monday the superintendent informed me that the hooktender did not require my services any longer. The latter is an O. B. U. man, at least he carries a card to that effect. Such practices by card packers is diametrially opposed to the principles of the organization which helped them to get from where they were, to where they are.

L. B.

OKANAGAN SAW MILLS
Camp 4 Meeting

Committee reported that the company had promised the blankets, the same to be furnished free of charges. Also regarding ten men to a bunkhouse, a compromise being arrived at, allowing twelve men to each bunkhouse until such time as the roads were in condition to haul in lumber to build more bunkhouses. The single iron beds, springs and mattresses, single decks, are already installed. The arrangements over the pay day has been settled, the company paying in time cheques payable without discount at nearest bank; the same can be had every day if deemed necessary by the worker. Ex-board officers' report accepted. Discussion of referendums. Moved and seconded that we do not approve of action taken by Lumberworker delegates at Port Arthur convention of O. B. U. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that L. W. I. U. take part in the . B. U. referendum. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that we have only one O. B. U. headquarters *for all units affiliated with the* O. B. U. carried.

Discussion on per capita tax and general organization work.

Moved and seconded that we discard our present receipt system and per capita tax system and adopt the stamp system along with a general fund system. Carried. Discussion on the two delegates who absconded with union funds some time ago, and through our inefficient receipt system we are at a loss to discern how much those two delegates appropriated to their own use.

Moved and seconded that the secretary at Kamloops take legal action against those men immediately. Carried.

KINGCOME RIVER
Camp 2

As a fellow member of the O. B. U. and a lumber jack I wish to make a report on the successful work of this organization during this season's lumbering at the Kingcome River Camp 2. The conditions here were very satisfactory both in the living and working conditions, and the working hours were eight hours only. Proceeding to work in the company's time was a main feature that kept up here throughout the year. The company tried to alter this procedure once with the result that the men stood solid, and kept the company to the original plan. The camp is 100 per cent union, and their co-operation and keen interest was shown at all times in the O. B. U. work, both at meetings and in getting new members. At the last meeting there was a very satisfactory report read, and a vote of thanks to the camp's delegate was passed, which stated that he had performed his duties in a very satisfactory way. Many mem*bers expressed their views that the* next year would make the O. B. U. a much more powerful organization than it is today. The men realize that it stands for solidarity against the capitalistic tryanny.

DEEP HARBOR
Williams Logging Co., Camp 2.

This camp is eight miles west of Deep Harbor which is the steamboat landing. Good gas launch carries men from boat landing to camp. Camps are on floats. We have four bunk houses, cook house and wash room, with two shower baths. Single beds in all of the bunk houses. Eight men to a bunk house. Old bunk houses are all to be fixed up and shingled over. Old cook house is already shingled and otherwise fixed; equipped with small tables, six to a table. Good cook and good grub. In case of accidents the injured is at once taken *to the nearest hospital at Alert* Bay.

The following request was put to the company:

That they furnish blankets, pillows, sheets and pillow-cases.

Sheets and pillow-cases and personal washing to be washed once a week at $1.00 per week.

This they promised to fulfill as soon as they could get a laundry, built and fixed up. Also a dry house was promised.

The camp is 100 per cent. organized.

CAMP COMMITTEE.

COWICHAN LAKE.
Camp 11

At a regular meeting of the L. & C. W. union in this camp it was moved and seconded that the delegates send a report of camp conditions to headquarters to be published in the Federationist.

Bunk houses and all other buildings in fairly good condition, all single beds for which the company furnishes the blankets, sheets, pillows and pillow-slips for fifteen cents per day; sheets and pillow-slips are laundered weekly. The board is good and well put up; *fresh fruit and vegetables always* on the table; practically all dishes, bowls, etc., on the table are earthenware. The camp also has a good reading room, dry room, wash room and bath house.

Union meetings held every other sunday with all hands in the union, though most of them being rather shy at taking any active part in the meetings. The bonus system, which has been in existence in this camp for over a year, terminated on August 31st, and the camp is now running strictly in accordance with O. B. U. requirements.

DELEGATE 602.

SIMS, WALKER & EGAN'S CAMP

There is an average of 45 men in this camp, which is one hundred per cent. union. We have a good cook and the food is good. The bunkhouses are in a fair condition, all single bunks with steel springs and mattresses. The company furnishes sheets and blankets, and does the men's washing, charging $1.00 per week for same. We have a bath house with two showers and a dry house. The other sanitary conditions are in a fair shape. Meetings are held every two weeks and are fairly well attended. A voluntary subscription was taken up for the Winnipeg strike dependents' fund and a total of $132.12 was collected.

DEL. 712.

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ONTARIO ORGANIZATION

It is a hard job working the camps of this country, particularly as only those easy of access, or where the sentiment was favorable have been touched, hostile *ones benig passed up. The sssorbill* camps have been left alone. Also there has been a tendency to misrepresent the union by giving it the appearance of an insurance company.

I have confined my talks entirely to organization matters, explaining to the workers just what it consists of, and stands for, and the reasons for the employers being antagonistic and villifying it, Because of these talks, I have been run out of camps and compelled to sleep in the bush miles from any habitation.

Naturally we do not get the immediate financial returns that we might do if we followed a simple membership grabbing course. The returns, however, justify the work being carried on, and if followed up we will have a good solid basis upon which an organization can be built, and which will be of benefit *to the workers in the industry. It* is essential that the Worker be maintained, as it is the only paper printed in the French language which is of any use to the workers in the East.

ORG. R. HIGGINS.

Beaver Cove Lumber and Pulp Co., Camp 2.

Meeting called to order 6:30 p. m., October 11. Fellow-Worker Turner elected chairman, and Fellow-Worker Cochrane, secretary. Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read.

Camp committees reported re fresh fruit and dessert fruit instead of pie fruit, stating that the cook informed them that he could not get his orders filled.

Moved and seconded that report be accepted. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that no money be paid for bedding until such time as crew were assured that same will be laundered, which must be as follows: Sheets and pillow-slips once a week, all bedding every three months; also all bedding to be changed and washed every time a man quits. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that a copy of this demand be placed before the company. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that if cook's orders are not filled from this date crew will be forced to take drastic action. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that meeting stand adjourned until 6:30 next *Monday. Carried.*

H. W. McKNIGHT,
Delegate.

SECHELT
Prairie Log Co.

At a meeting held here on October 16th it was decided to have *article inserted in the Fed. bearing* on conditions in this camp, which are as follows:

One hundred per cent. organized, food good and cook good; bath house; dry room expected within a week; blankets furnished without charge, but there are no sheets. We go to work on the 50-50 basis. Bunk houses good. Considering that this is a small outfit with only 15 men, we think this is as good if not better than the average camp on the coast.

DELEGATE 858.

QUATSINO
Camp 7, Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills

There are 40 men working here. Practically all union. Camp mostly a pulp proposition. Conditions are good. Free blankets; shower baths; all single bunks. The Ordemans have been cooking here for eight months. Something of a record for cooks in this country. They can cook.

DELEGATE 689.

WANTED

E. Heil, H1120, communicate with Coast District office immediately.

P. A. Vigner, V120; F. G. Powell, James McLaughlin, H. Challender, K. C. 130; John D. Marr, John Williams, Alf Malund, M211, and E. Johnson, please communicate with Coast district headquarters, immediately. Important.

Dave Massey, Camp 7, wants to know the whereabouts of Bert Harkness. Will any one able to do so please forward the information?

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Alex. Weis, last heard of at Kingsgate, B. C., January, 1910. Please communicate with his brother, Joe Weis, Box 82, Prince George, B. C.

Information desired of Victor Hoickanen, communicate with Coast District headquarters. Brother John makes inquiries.

J. Strahlinsky and Roy Carnegie to communicate with the Coast headquarters.

At Mainland Cedar Camp, Port Neville, on October 23, Axel Nymen, working as yarder chaser, was killed instantly by a boomstick which broke as it was being pulled to the tree. Nothing is known of his relatives. Any one able *to furnish same, please com*municate with Coast headquarters.

KASLO, B. C.
Howland & Waltz Camps

A new company with three camps in operation; new buildings almost *completed; wages 55 cents to 65* cents per hour; nine-hour day; board $1.50 per day; blankets furnished. All day work to be done away with from now on, and the contract or piece-work system to be the rule. If you don't want piece work, get out of camp. Piece workers hardly making wages. Every train and boat bringing in new men and taking other men out who have failed at their style of Jippo. C. P. R. doing a splendid passenger business both by train and boat. Logging company shipping men from coast with understanding that they can have day work or piece work. *But there are plenty of idle men* here with no day work to be had at any of the camps. Jippo is the only style left in sight.

MEMBER 4967.

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CORRESPONDENCE

As an active member in this organization, and a union member for some years, I am going to express my views on the piece-work and bonus system employed by different companies and exploiters of Labor in this district. The most damnable form of Labor exploitation known to modern industry. Several old-timers, and at one time, active union members, are at the time of writing, engaged in contract and piece-work for the Adams River Lumber Co. at Chase, B. C. What moral standards or conceptions have such men, where this organization is concerned, when knowingly they break the constitution and laws of their own union. The said members know, or should know, that all form of contract and piece-work is contrary and against the constitution and laws of this organization. Damn it, men, are you ever going to realize that such form of work will not only break you physically and mentally, but will also hurt this organization as well. Not only that, but by taking on contract work, you naturally speed up production thereby taking the place of three or four good men, and while in this form of work, the men that you are taking the place or are beating it around the country looking for a place where they can take on a few days' work for a fair day's wage. I want to ask you, will there be such a camp in this district or any place for that matter, if this form of work keeps up? I'll say there won't. But now is the time to stop it. Fellow workers, in this organization, set a moral example to your fellow workers, and not take on this form of work. Only experienced men can handle this work, and make it pay, anyway, and by refusing to consider such form of slavery, you will, in a very short space of time, bring the lumber barons around to the fact that in order to get their work done, they must employ you by the day. Fellow workers, are you going to let them beat their time in this matter, or are you going to let them beat yours? Some men do not seem to realize or to take into consideration that when they become a member, or are a member of this organization, or any other Labor organization for that matter, that there is a moral standard a principle to be lived up to. All the pages of organized Labor runs the unwritten law (and to the man who understands) stronger than any printed laws ever written. Such a man is a man with a sincere conception of his own social standing and a union man at heart. What kind of a union man is a man carrying a card in this organization that will, just as soon as he gets away from the rest of the boys or some place where he is not very well known, take on a little contract for himself? I would say that such a man's conception of right and wrong where this organization is concerned, is exceedingly blunt indeed, to say the least, and I want to say right now that there are long numbers of such men in this district. In the name of this organization and organized labor generally, I ask you what is to be done with such men, for I assure you it is not a thing to be treated lightly, for such men are and always will be a disgrace and a black mark against this organization. I am, sincerely yours, for organization.

FRANK STEVENSON,
Delegate 2372.

Kamloops, B. C.

Gogama, Ont., Oct. 22.

Herewith report of my travels for last two weeks. I was ordered out of some camps and got a rather *cool reception in others,* but still I go on my way rejoicing. I have only been able to place six delegates so far. It is hard to make the workers here realize the necessity of carrying on the organization work themselves, but with lots of printed matter and leaflets it should be possible to do good work this winter. I am handicapped by my inability to speak French, but then there are camps where there are Polish and Fins so an organizer should be a linguist and even then he would get stuck.

J. SIMPSON,
Organizer.

Yahk—A Plague Spot of B. C.

Many monuments have been erected to the memory of those members of the community who have made their mark and passed on. Less frequently are they erected by their admiring fellows to *those who are still alive. Most of* us fail to realize that we are all busily, but in the majority of cases unconsciously, engaged in raising our own monuments. Few gain distinction, either by the excellence of their work or the appreciation of their fellows. Many monuments remain long after the builders are forgotten.

In the erection of many an edifice the lives and actions of many workers are merged so that none can say this is mine and that is thine, and perhaps this is fortunate, particularly in those cases where the results are not such that the normal person would care to admit responsibility. Such a case is the conditions existing in the little community of Yahk, where, with a population of 100, there are five wide-open "blind" pigs and a gambling joint. Booze and crime is rampant. Who is responsible? Is it the C. P. R., whose tie-camps are the revenue producers of the locality and which, until very recent times, deservedly had the reputation of being among the worst in the province? Deliberate and open violation of all laws is practiced. Is not the C. P. R. a law unto itself *in the Dominion of Canada, and do* not its shareholders draw good dividends as a result of the exploitation and degradation of the timber beasts who make the ties and spend the proceeds at the joints in the neighborhood? A booze-sodden, down and out logger is in a poor position to demand living and working conditions fit for a human being, and conformity with the provincial and union laws.

But powerful and ruthless as are all the big financial interests this does not absolve from responsibility those who were elected by the votes of the people to administer the laws and have failed to do so. Therefor the disgraceful state of affairs at Yahk and at innumerable other plague spots in the province, are monuments to the criminal incompetence and political and moral failure of the premier, attorney-general, ministers of health and of labor of this province, and those individuals and organizations who profess to be engaged in the moral and social uplift of the community.

They are nothing but the embodiment of cant, humbug and hypocrisy. Parasites on a parasitic class.

There is only one class the law protects—the ruling class. Might is right! There is only one section of the community whose welfare—social and economic—the sycophants of Parliament, press, pulpit and social service, cater to—the dominant class.

The workers of the world have no protection but the strength of their economic organization and their understanding of the basic factors governing society. Therefore educate and organize. The Truth shall make you free.

TOBA INLET, B. C.

At our regular meeting in camp here on Monday, October 25, the deal that was given the delegates of the L. W. I. U. to the O. B. U. convention at Port Arthur, came up for a lengthy discussion, and most of the members here are in favor of the stand taken by the delegates. It was also decided that *this camp go on record to head*quarters that they at all times have sufficient funds to pay the per capita tax, and if necessary to make a special assessment for that purpose. The above is sanctioned by the membership here for publication.

DEL. AND CAMP COM.

HEADQUARTERS
Camp 2.

At the regular meeting held on October 21st, a motion was unanimously adopted for the general secretary to explain why the per capita had not been paid. The motion to be published in the Fed.

DELEGATE.

Note by general secretary—The reason why per capita had not been paid was explained in convention delegates' report published in Fed. of ctober 8th, also statement of Headquarters receipts and expendi*ture for July, August, September* and October to date were sent Headquarters camp and will be published in the Fed. as soon as there is space available.

WANTED

D. Baker, late of Hidden Creek mine, Anyox, has compensation claim No. 65123; Gordon E. Dunbar, late of Red Gap, has claim No. 60100; A. Ellison, late of Camp 1, Skookumchuck, claim No. 54811; Job Taggart, late of Dorr Siding, claim No. 56849.

Moscow—The Commissariat of Justice is preparing lists of prisoners who are to be pardoned when the new amnesty proclamation is issued as a part of the celebration of the third anniversary of the Soviet Republic.

HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1920

Receipts

Prince Rupert on account of Cann		$ 43.65
Defense fund collection from Cranbrook		11.20
Soviet medical fund from Kamloops		6.00
O. B. U. buttons sold		18.55
Fred Root, balance due		25.00
Victoria District		10.78
Prince Rupert district		200.00
Prince George district		250.00
Kamloops district		400.00
Cranbrook district		288.45
Coast district		2,131.10
Supplies sold		4.75
Sundry receipts		7.15
Balance on hand August 31		671.24
		$4,067.87

Expenditures

Wages		$ 375.00
Rent		25.00
Office supplies		1.00
Postage		35.08
Sundry districts, supplies, etc.		1,145.85
B. C. Federationist: Subscriptions, $874.00; page, $320.00		1,194.00
Buttons and folders		188.40
Telegraph account		72.76
Angell Engraving Co.		7.09
Advertising		6.00
Convention expenses (part)		100.00
Exchange on cheques		1.70
Organizing in East		436.63
Literature:		
Winnipeg O. B. U. Bulletin	$400.00	
English pamphlets	19.80	
Russian papers	.81	
Books from New York	5.05	
		$ 425.66
Balance on hand September 30		53.70
		$4,067.87

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A. S. WELLS.....Manager

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Subscribtion Rates: United States and Foreign, $3.00 per year; Canada, $2.50 per year, $1.50 for six months; to Unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....November 5, 1920

WHILE elections are good opportunities for carrying on working class education, they are often the means of creating misconceptions, and it will not be amiss at this time to point out just what results can be gained, and what cannot be accomplished, by electing working class candidates. No doubt there are a number who will have the idea that with a labor or working class party in power in this province, the millenium would be immediately introduced. That this is a fallacy will be seen by a study of the conditions that prevail in those places that have Labor governments, and to get a correct parallel with this province it is necessary to turn to a country where the political institutions are similar, and that country is Australia.

WHAT CAN THEY DO?

* * *

Queensland has a Labor Government. Its function is to carry on a capitalistic government. It has, however, enacted laws that are favorable to the common people, and which must of necessity be against the desires of the ruling class. This may sound somewhat paradoxical to state that Queensland has a labor government, and at the same time a ruling class that can rule under those conditions, but the fact remains that the Labor government of Australia cannot rule unless the ruling class so desires. The Queensland government has done much that interferes with profits. Consequently when it applied to London for a loan with which to carry on the business of the country, it met with opposition. The loan was not forthcoming. Incensed at the opposition the government went to the people for a mandate. This was given by the people, and still the opposition is maintained, as the following press despatch will show:

London, Nov. 2.—Queensland, Australia, securities continue to show genral depreciation, although the agent-general a week ago issued a message from Premier Theodore assuring investors that the government would honor obligations despite what had appeared in the press regarding the confiscatory legislation of the state.

* * *

It is not so very long ago that a labor delegation waiting on the Premier of this province was told that legislation that was asked for on behalf of labor would cost money, and that if too much of this type of legislation was enacted it would affect the financial position of the province. Queensland's experience bears out the truth of the Premier's statement, and it also bears out the contention of one of the delegates when he said, "then the government is in the hands of the financial interests," and to which statement the Premier objected. Yet the fact remains that a Labor government could no more carry on capitalistic government with benefit to the working class than can the present administration. About all that Labor members could do would be to insist that the laws on the statue book be carried out, and carry on opposition to the activities of the government against the working class.

* * *

We shall most likely be accused of attempting to throw cold water on the Labor Party campaign by making the above statements, but that does not concern us. The truth must be told at election times just as on other occasions. The fallacies that remain in men's minds are all that stop them from understanding their position in society, and our mission is to remove these misconceptions. The truth of the matter is that it is not governments that are wrong or bad, but that the system under which they operate is pernicious and one that exists on human slavery, consequently until that system is abolished the evils that arise out of it will remain and the electing of labor men will not bring the emancipation of the working class. That can only be done by the workers when they understand the cause of their misery, and education along with conditions ready for a change will bring it.

THE O. B. U. has received much help since it was formed, and the latest friend is the Western Labor News, which recently published a good portion of an editorial from the Federationist dealing with the ideas and intent of those that were at the formation of the O. B. U. Naturally we are grateful for any assistance, even though it be from a sheet that is backing the reactionary A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations. Of course it must be understood that the Western Labor News had no intention of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, so it cannot be accused of traitorous actions. But sometimes the enemy does more for the opponents than misguided friends, and this would appear to be the case in this instance.

SOME SECRETS ARE REVEALED

* * *

Having suitably expressed our gratitude for the valuable assistance rendered by the Western Labor News, some attention to the editorial comments in the Winnipeg paper, on our presentation of the case of the O. B. U., is essential. And the following comment of the Western Labor News will show the necessity of a little elucidation:

"This is the cold truth clearly and lucidly expressed. There are several conclusions which follow from it of necessity. Once admit the truth of the Federationist's statement and there can be no argument about them. They must be admitted as true.

"One of these is that nine-tenths of the propaganda oratory and literature used to advance the O. B. U. in Winnipeg is either dishonest or ignorant of its true basis and purpose.

"Another is that the O. B. U. is mainly dependent upon the Lumber Workers, Miners and Railroad Shopmen where industrial unionism is a fact. The O. B. U. is not an absorbent of these industrial unions, it is a parasite living on them, devouring their vitals and paralyzing their energies either to benefit their own members or the Labor cause in general. According to the Federationist, no man can be a true member of the O. B. U. without abjuring craft and industrial unionism. Why then does the Federationist compromise with industrial unionism in its own columns by having a separate department for a particular industry? There are scores of questions which could be asked and which cannot be answered if this very frank statement of the Federationist be accepted as truly descriptive of the true essence and purpose of the O. B. U."

* * *

We hate to give any secrets away, but after having read the foregoing, we feel compelled to inform the Western Labor News that the Lumber Workers, Miners, and Railroad Shopmen referred to, are members of the O. B. U. and consequently a part of it. We trust, however, that this information will not be widely scattered by our friends in Winnipeg, as the information is given out for their benefit alone. Having pointed this out, we desire to say that the only time we have heard of an organism living on itself was in the case of a hunger striker, who for the time being lives on the vitality that was taken on prior to the cessation of eating, but which soon ceases to provide the necessary sustaining power. We might also add that an organism is dependent on all its component parts, and we cannot conceive of an orange, for instance, living on its skin, or even the pips which it contains. As to why we compromise with industrial unionism, well we are compelled to accept things as they are and not as we would like them, and while the Lumberworkers' is a separate unit, yet at the same time it is a component part of the whole of the O. B. U., and we cannot see where the compromise takes place, and would suggest to our friends that the organism that has within itself some peculiar characteristics, is not in any way compromising, but is the victim of circumstances. We are unable to give any answer to the scores of unasked questions, but having given away the secret that the O. B. U. is composed of its component parts, we trust that this will shed a little more light in the editorial sanctum of the Western Labor News, and if we have done that, these words will not have been penned in vain.

On various occasions we have had something to say about the corruption in the International unions. We have, however, never taken the position that it was on the part of the rank and file, but rather that the officialdom built upon these organizations was responsible for the manipulations. Recent investigations into the activities of the Building Trades Council of New York have shown corruption and treachery that we could hardly conceive of, the New York Nation, commenting on the scandal, has the following to say:

Organized labor can only benefit by the thorough exposure of the scandal in the building trade in New York, for organized labor has suffered too long from the flag-waving and superpatriotic yet gratifying type of labor leader. There has been no labor group in New York more solidly hostile to innovation, more bitterly anti-Socialist, anti-Bolshevist, pro-German and pro-Tammany than the very men who have now been discovered in cahoots with their own employers, calling strikes and calling off strikes for blackmail, robbing their own workers as well as the public. Mr. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood investigation committee, and the New York World, which made the preliminary investigation, are to be congratulated upon their service to the public. Mr. Palmer's agents had investigated the alleged building combine before, but without result; now Mr. Untermyer uncovers an amazing card index system which has effectively eliminated competitive bidding among building contractors, kept prices artificially high, and seriously discouraged building; and he finds leaders of organized labor working hand in hand with these contractors, sharing the profits of conscienceless profiteering. The investigation cannot go too far; such housecleaning is a healthy thing; it will do labor good.

Those who have the most to say about constitutional methods, evidently do not intend that the workers shall use them. The State Assembly of New York has twice unseated five of the elected representatives of the people, for the crime of being Socialists. Now we have the C. N. R. adopting an arbitrary attitude towards its employees who are labor candidates. The Canadian Northern Railroad is a national concern, the government may try to get from under by such "apologies" as have been made by the minister of labor, who passed the buck to the management of the road, but the fact remains that behind it all the government is responsible. It is not a very good example for constitutional preachers to set to private employers, for the employing class is very prone to adopt discriminatory tactics, and we shall soon hear of employers firing any employee who dares to take the political field on behalf of the working class. The workers may be slow to learn, but there is one certainty and that is if they are denied the constitutional methods, they will take other means of securing their ends. The management of the C. N. R. and the government had better wake up to the fact that they are playing a dangerous game.

Naturally we are opposed to the capitalistic press. Not, however, because of pure cussedness, but because of its stultifying effect on the working class, by the lies that it circulates. There are, however, degrees of rottenness in the capitalistic press, and when we read of poor innocent Russians, ano other workers being arrested for sedition and other offences against the state, we cannot conceive how it is that newspapers which are published in the United States, such as the Hearst papers, which on every occasion not only attack Great Britain, but this country, can get by, unless it is as we have stated in previous issues, that Canada is ruled from Wall Street. Our "patriotic" friends are requested to note the patriotism of the Canadian government, which allows the entrance of these papers, and at the same time remember that a British subject born outside of Canada can be deported without trial, and innocent foreigners are ordered deported.

At a meeting of press representatives recently held in Chicago, The Federationist was under discussion, and it was stated that The B. C. Federationist was the best paper on the American continent. We do not care to blow, but are at all times willing to accept a compliment. At any rate, we will try and live up to the reputation that we have achieved by diligent work in the interest of the working class. Of course we do not expect that the capitalistic press in this city will be at all pleased to know that we stand out pre-eminently in the newspaper world, but when the workers are ready we are willing to give them a daily paper of equal quality to the weekly ediiton, but they must be prepared to pay for it.

In those strenuous days during the war when men who espoused the working class cause needed courage, there were many who ran to cover. Two "labor" men have been selected in Victoria to run in the provincial elections. They are J. Dakers and Tom Dooley. Both of these individuals opposed the running of a Labor candidate in the last Dominion election, when courage was essential. Evidently there are still some workers in Victoria who have not yet discovered what is necessary for the working class movement.

Oh, what a conglomoration. Labor misrepresenters, Soldier, Farmer, Liberal, Conservative, and heavens only knows what other types of candidates will be in the field in the coming elections, and all aspiring to save the dear people. Naturally those that want some one else to save them will get all that is coming to them, and the slave that votes for something that he wants and does not get it, is wiser than the one that votes for some one to save him that is unable to save himself.

Everything is now alright. Lloyd George is intending to stay in power for another two or three years. Harding has been elected as president of the United States ,and in Canada we have Premier Meighen and Senator Robertson, so we can let the rest of the world go by. That is unless those pesky workers take it into their heads to resent unemployment, and continued exploitation when they are fortunate enough to have a job.

Now watch the full dinner pail in the U. S. A. Unprecedented prosperity will be the lot of the workers. We don't think. In fact, we expect to see a general closing down of industry throughout the American Continent, Canada included. Hurrah ye slaves, what does it matter to you who rules you, whether it be the Democratic or Republican wing of the ruling class.

The defeat of the labor candidates in the municipal elections in the old land was brought about by a combination of the employing class interests. Instead of it being a defeat it is a victory for labor as the workers have driven the opposition into one camp and that makes the issue all the clearer.

A correspondent has asked for information as to how the Vancouver plumbers voted on the question of severing their affiliation with the International when the O. B. U. was being formed. The vote was 89 for and 87 against, according to the official returns.

In view of the large number of unemployed in this province, the Minister of Immigration might inform us how it is so many Asiatics are getting by the immigration authorities.

The slaves of the United States have changed "their" president, but they will continue to be exploited by the ruling class.

Mayor Gale states that coal can be sold in Vancouver for less than present prices, and advocates a municipal coal yard. In the same breath he states he did not blame the local dealers. As a fence artist, "Handsome" Harry has them all faded.

The B. C. Electric Railway Co. wishes its "patrons" to suggest improvements to the "service." Might we suggest that a little service would be in order.

WORKING MEN AND WOMEN

From all parts of the world where the capitalist system of production prevails comes news of vast curtailment and stoppage of industrial activity, and consequently, unemployment and dire distresss amongst the wage working class.

Do you see this as among the effects which arise from society's industrial appartus being owned and controlled by business men for business purposes not connected with social well being?

Are you sure your ideas are correct as to the causes of the poverty of the working class, the class which produces the wealth of the world?

Do you know what economic dominion means?

Do you know that the technology of production is knnowledge in possession of society as a whole and not in that of any one individual or set of individuals, and is a product of ages of economic and social development?

Do you know that this knowledge can only become effective by use of land with its natural resources and industrial apparatus, such as buildings, tools, mechanical and chemical appliances, etc., through the mediation of labor?

Do you know that ownership of the land and the industrial apparatus by the capitalst class has thus resulted in them cornering or monopolizing to themselves society's knowledge of the arts of production?

These are questions and others like them come in for consideration, and explanation in the science of economics and the study of historic development.

To acquire the ability to explain to your fellow-workers such questions, attend the free educational classes of the Socialist party of Canada, 401 Pender street east (See ad.). Watch out for commencement date of beginners' economic class!

A mind that is not an open mind, a mind that is closed to new ideas and unprepared to relinquish old ones and readjust and reorganize its conceptions upon new bases in conformity with new facts and conditions of life as they appear out of the endless sequences of the social process is a mind that is in its grave despite that its bodily envelope may still cumber the earth.

Opposition by the Seamen's Union proved strong enough to prevent the utilizing of Jap seamen on the Australian coast. The Australian seamen are determined that they will resist to the end any attempt to undercut the decent wage rates and conditions they have won as a result of recent strikes.

Where is your Union button?

And now it is learned that the tom-tom drum is a valuable aid to Labor exploiters in Hayti. Laborers move about their work in unison with the regular beats of the tom-tom players, who accelerate their movements in accordance with the measure of speed desired by the employer.

Correspondents are requested to double space their copy in order that corrections, etc., can be easily made.

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Berlin — The Halle correspondent of the Herald writes that the split in the ranks of the German Independent Socialists is now definite. The minority group claims the right to control the party organization and funds.

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The German locomotive works cartel (trust) has made a contract with the Soviet government to supply locomotives to the value of $150,000,000 to Russia. The money will be deposited by Russia in a neutral country. Germany will use it to pay for goods she wishes to import.

Moscow—The city conference of *trade union delegates in Krasnoyars*, early this month, attracted 107 delegates representing 15,000 trade unions. The convention bore the evidence of the great development of the trade union movement in Siberia.

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Campbell River, B. C., December 18, 1919.

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Yours truly,
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This man called on the 16th October, 1920, and is still in the pink of condition, and never had a recurrence of any of his previous conditions.

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RUSSIAN WHEAT WAS NOT ROTTEN

News Despatches Are Again Branded as Being Deliberate Lies

On September 3 a cable dispatch, prominently displayed in a New York newspaper, from Milan told how "Soviet Russia has sprung an unwelcome surprise on Italy in its first eagerly awaited consignment of grain." The story went on to recount how, out of 4,000 tons of grain brought from Odessa to Naples, 2,300 tons had been found in such an advanced stage of putrefaction that the regular dockers refused to handle it and special gangs had to be engaged for the work by extra inducements.

Furthermore it was asserted that the Italian sanitary authorities had condemned all but 700 tons of four-year old wheat and that even that had been found full of dirt, rags, old cartridges, etc.

From a report just received from Rome by the New York Vilkszeitung, it appears that this Milan dispatch was merely the echo of a violent campaign of slander and lies started by the bourgeois Italian press as soon as the Pietro Calvi (the ship carrying the Russian grain) arrived at Naples, with the obvious intent of discrediting the Soviet authorities and discouraging the Italian workers who were looking to Russia as the probable source of food supplies that would help make Italy independent of England and the United States.

Representatives in Italy of the "Centrosojus," the Association of All-Russian Co-operatives, immediately went to Naples to investigate the situation, but could find no one who had personally seen any of the rotten grain or the various foreign objects alleged to have been discovered in it.

The port officials in charge of the unloading merely asserted that the evidence had been thrown into the sea. On the other hand, the officers and crew of the Pietro Calvi declared that there had arrived in excellent condition 2,311 tons of barley, 762 tons of wheat and 713 tons of corn, and that only about seven tons of barley had been damaged by water. The worst things that could be said about the grain was that some of it really was several years old.

Donations to Slocan Strike Fund.

Ronald Grant, Kaslo, B. C., $20.00. The following was donated by the men working at Walton Camp, Arrow Park, B. C.; James MacAdams, $1.00; G. A. Ford, $5.00; S. Draper, $5.00; Ray Harlock, $1.00; Joe Jenney, $1.00; John Wohm, $1.00; Peter Paul, $1.00; C. Samulkson, $2.00; Pete Kowatduk, $2.00; A. E. Irvine, $1.00; A. S. Mackinnon, $2.00; E. J. Collins, $1.00; W. A. McVicar, $1.00; A. S. Allison, $1.00; J. Mauchline, $1.00—total $26.00.

The following was donated by the men working at the Yankie Girl Mine, Ymir, B. C.: W. J. Scorgie, $5.00; Tom Campo, $2.00; R. C. Ewing, $2.00; W. Shewchuk, $2.00; V. Mandoli, $1.00; Leslie McInnis, $1.00; J. Ryan, $1.00; E. Tergion, $1.00; B. Lorant, $2.00; E. Delpra, $1.00; J. Wilson, $1.00; Nels Peterson, $1.00; C. Oster, $1.00; J. Henderickson, $1.00; Jack Blain, $1.00; T. A. Norberg, $1.00; A. G. Brown, $1.00—total $25.00.

Prague.—The Karlsbad congress of the German Social-Democratic party of Czecho-Slovakia, which has 40 members in the Czech parliament, has rejected affiliation with the Third International by 293 to 144 votes. A resolution was adopted, however, condemning the Czech government's orientation toward France, and demanding a close economic co-operation with Soviet Russia, Germany and Austria.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

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Mr. George and the Constitution

I.—THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

SINCE Voltaire and Montesquieu focussed the attention of Europe upon the House of Commons, no other legislative assembly has received a praise so universal or so continuous. Nor, until some fifteen years ago, was that eulogy undeserved. No one can read the debates upon the Reform Bill of 1832, the discussions of foreign policy under Gladstone and Disraeli, the speeches on Home Rule in the later eighties, without a sense that the mind and will of the nation was not unsplendidly represented there. But a change has come over the House of Commons to which too little attention has been paid. It is not merely that it is so overwhelmed with business that few subjects are discussed and no subject discussed with adequacy. *It is not merely that the* bonds of discipline have been so tightened as to make the private member, in Burke's contemptuous phrase, "a weather-cock on the top of the edifice." It might with some reason be argued that these are the inevitable results of our transition from a state mainly concerned with the preservation of order to a state engaged in a vaster and far more positive enterprise.

What is far more important is the way in which the position of Parliament has altered relative to the problem with which the nation is mainly concerned. It is too little realized that we are engaged in making a revolution; or, rather, we are concerned with the conquest of positions which, if they cannot be won by peace, may be attained at the cost of civil war. What is broadly termed the capitalist system has largely broken down; and the adjustment of industrial organization to the demands of Labor, conscious at last of its inherent strength, has become the main question of the hour. Nor is that all. The problem of colonial relationships, as with Ireland and India and Egypt, was never more acute; the problem of international relationships, the steering of some safe path between the extreme reaction of France and the reckless experimentalism of Russia, was never more intricate. To none of these questions has the House of Commons anything of value to contribute. Upon industrial questions it has mainly grumbled at the burden of the Excess Profits Tax; upon the new status demanded by Labor it has no word of intelligent assistance to offer. Upon Ireland it has merely upheld the worst excesses of the worst government of modern times. Upon India, though it passed a somewhat stunted edition of the Montagu reforms, it tempered that accidental generosity by a passionate approval of General Dyer's brutality. Upon Russia it has never held any opinion save the emotion of bewildered amazement; and when, on the threshold of the Polish adventure in July of this year, it was granted a supreme opportunity to vindicate its character, it stood idly by while an assembly of trade unionists spoke that clear sense of the nation which Gladstone and even Lord Palmerston would have declared to an eager people from the Treasury bench.

The House of Commons is thus lamentably unequal to its functions at a time when it is elected by the largest constituency in its history. It is, indeed, upon this basis that its performances are mainly defended. "The nation," so we are told, "is governed by the Parliament of its choice; and until that Parliament is rejected at the polls no other body of men has the same clear right to interpret the national opinion." An answer to this argument might proceed upon several grounds. It might insist that a Parliament elected in the deluded enthusiasm of victory is no index to the mind of peace; and it might point to the numerical monstrosities of our electoral system as an obvious method of evading the national purpose.

But it is from a deeper channel that the stream of delusion takes its rise. In appearance, the House of Commons represents groups of men who live together, broadly speaking, without reference to the special occupations in which they are engaged. In theory, that is to say, the House is an attempt to express the common civic consciousness rather than some private interest or special privilege. In actual fact, it can make no shadow of pretence to the objective distinction such expression would imply. Beneath the cloak of geographical structure it is easy to discern the appearance of vocationalism. The House of Commons is a mirror of the national mind only as tempered by the special interests which secure representation there.

A simple table will make this clear. In the House of Commons of January, 1920, the following economic interests were represented there:—

Landowners	115
Insurance Directors	61
Coal Directors	17
Shipping Directors	30
Textile Manufacturers	19
Army Officers	50
Doctors	10
General Manufacturers	138
Bank Directors	28
Oil Directors	4
Lawyers	102
Brewers	10
Naval Officers	12
Labor Members	65

This table, indeed, does less than justice to the situation; for a member of Parliament may be a director of half-a-dozen companies of a similar nature, and yet appear only once in each item of the table. Nor does it at all fully display the affiliations of which the House may make boast. There are no less than 158 members who, by birth or marriage or personal position, possess, or are related to persons with, hereditary titles; and this, be it noted, does not include the members of those "county families" who are "of" our aristocracy, even though an actual title be lacking. Oxford and Cambridge send 138 members between them to the House; and they are but few who can, without ample means, be educated there. The public schools, in the narrow sense of that term, have 148 representatives; and of these Eton and Harrow contribute not less than 93. It is needless to point out that our public schools are not maintained for the education of the poor; and it thus becomes impossible to avoid the conclusion that the House, despite the broad bottom from which its powers are derived, is, in reality, the representative of an intricately connected pluto-aristocracy, the power of Labor being submerged before the flowing tide with which Property, in its various forms, protects itself.

And the nature of that protection needs the most vivid emphasis it can be given. It is unimportant how the director of an insurance company gets into the House of Commons; when he is there he represents insurance, and we can be certain that he will protect the interests of insurance companies against, for example, the kind of system evolved by Congress to protect the interests of American soldiers and sailors. If we desired to *mitigate some of the grosser evils* of our legal system, there would be 102 of its representatives to equate the status quo with the fundamental principles of nature. If we were anxious to soften the harsh angles of our landed system, its representatives are there in power to defend it. To answer that Labor has its representatives is clearly no answer at all; for so long as a very limited number of landholders can summon twice the power of six million trade unionists—quite apart from the unorganized millions of workers—the existing anomaly is clearly intensified. Our Parliament is, broadly speaking, a Parliament of Capital and Land, not a Parliament of Labor. If we look to the Navy, we do not hear the voice of the lower deck. If we are anxious about the thought of the Army, there is only the channel of commissioned officers through whom it can be found. The railways speak not through the consumers of their services nor the desires of their servants, but through the highly specialized voice of their directors, who, as our recent experience has demonstrated, are not without ability to take thought for their private concerns. The representation of insurance or mines or banks may be out of view of constitutional law. Theoretically, it may be fortuitous; practically, it is predominant. And it is practical predominance which determines the character of legislation.

But the power of property does not cease with the House of Commons. The day has long passed when the House of Lords was too well-bred for trade. The modern peer has gone into the city; and the city has erected a formidable rampart in the Upper Chamber. The House of Lords is usually thought of as essentially a territorial assembly. That is largely true; but the following table suggests that the Lords are interested in other forms of capital besides land:—

Number of Lawyers in the House of Lords	28
Insurance Directors	94
Bank Directors	68
Coal Directors	29
Oil Directors	11
Shipping Directors	33
Railroad Directors	62
Brewers	11
Textile Manufacturers	10
Other Mercantile Interests	84

There is a certain solidity about these figures. This power is not derived from the polling-booth even at first remove, as with the House of Commons; but it is a substantial power. A noble lord who is a director of a coal company will find it difficult to sympathize with the miners if Lord Gainford tells him that such sympathy is disastrous to mining finance; and if a bill for the nationalization of mines came before the House of Lords, he would have the opportunity to express his feelings in the most practical form.

And here is to be found the secret of the character of the modern legislative assembly. We are seeking to establish the foundations of a new social order through instruments whose aptness is to the defence of the old. We are asking men who enjoy enormous antecedent opportunities voluntarily to deprive themselves of their handicap in the race for power. It is an impossible request. There are, doubtless, occasional individuals who can see with clearness what is the public interest, and deliberately prefer it to their own; there are even occasional members of Parliament who can make that choice. But when we deal with a class of men as a class, it is inevitable that they should equate their private good with the public welfare and translate it into terms of legislation.

The result is apparent in the present character of our public transactions. Labor does not agitate in the House of Commons, for the simple reason that it is unnatural to expect attention here. A speech by Mr. Smillie, backed by he threat of a strike, will command attention from the Prime Minister, where a speech by Mr. Hartshorn in the House of Commons will merely secure the oblivion of two lines of neat summary in the next day's Times. The Prime Minister does not trouble to attend the House, for the simple reason that the real decisions are not taken there. He has his majority; and he knows the unstated but clear assumptions upon which that majority can be held together. With that knowledge clearly in mind, he can bargain with groups of interests outside and use the House of Commons as a convenient vehicle of registration. Occasionally, indeed, an ardent soul like Captain Wedgwood Benn, mindful of past traditions, will angrily complain; but there will be no one save an assistant-secretary on the Treasury Bench to listen, and the assistant-secretary knows well enough that the complaint has been an empty formula these fifteen years.

Economic power, said Harrington nearly three hundred years ago, is the true lever of political power. That is the key to our present discontents. We speak of the mischief of party control as exercised by an omnipotent Cabinet. We watch unreal debates, we see questions unanswered, we notice bills passed without a word of discussion. Humane causes like the Plumage Bill are sacrificed to the demand of a single powerful interest. It is noteworthy that in an average division only 242 out of 710 members will vote; and most of them will be summoned by an elaborate system which enables them to record their decision without the bother of hearing argument. For the truth surely is that argument is out of place. The general lines of policy have already been laid down by the power before which even the Cabinet is powerless. Occasionally, as with the Coal Mines Commission Act, there will be concession to prevent a disaster in which the fortunes of property would themselves be involved. But the concession is always occasional and never continuous; and its results do not permeat policy as a whole.

And this can only mean that the decline of the House of Commons is derived from its absolute unfitness to cope with an epoch of drastic change. It is meant, as an institution, to defend the past, not to build he future. Its business men are not there to make possible great social schemes by means of a capital levy. *Its coal directors are not* there to discover the path to nationalization of mines. Its shipping directors are not there to evolve conditions of life for their seamen which would make our ships something better than the worst of our slums. At every point, that is to say, where fundamental change is needed, the House of Commons, reinforced by the House of Lords, is, by its nature, destined to prevent that change. It may make minor concessions; it cannot concede the large issues. It makes not for social justice, but for the preservation of existing inequalities.

It is fifty years since Bagehot, in a memorable passage in his "English Constitution," advised the landowners in the Lords to make common cause with the plutocracy against the oncoming torrent of universal suffrage. It was a needless warning. The condition of a universal suffrage that would work is an adequate educational system; and that system would make impossible the continuance of capitalism on its present terms. In the result, the present order remains secure, but secure upon the edge of an abyss. It may declare fine principles. It may offer small sacrifices. The main lines of the future are outside the compass of its calculations. That is why the centre of political importance has passed outside the House of Commons. It will not return there until some great calamity compels us to the revivification of our institutional life.

HAROLD J. LASKIE,
in the Nation.

MEXICAN LABOR FORGING AHEAD

Solidarity of Workers Has Produced Many Labor Victories

(By Robert Haperman, Mexican Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press.)

MEXICO CITY.—Strikes are still the order of the day. The police strike in Guadalajara and that in Puebla, two of the largest cities in the republic, show how far the spirit of organization has reached.

Of general strikes we get only promises. As soon as the storm signal goes up, the bosses pull in the sails, and the worker win hands down. We have had two such promises within the last two weeks. In Metepec, Puebla, where the second largest textile factories in Mexico are situated, one hundred and twenty leaders were discharged and put on the black list in order to destroy the union. They were however offered the three months pay required by the constitution. A strike was immediately declared for the reinstatement of the discharged workers.

President de la Huerta sent down investigators who advised the workers to accept the three months' pay, and offered them free railroad passes to some other place of work. The union, by unanimous referendum, refused the offer and decided to remain on strike. It sent out demands for funds. De la Huerta subscribed fourteen thousand pesos immediately, to be spent for corn and beans.

Demands for moral help were sent out, and the Confederation Regional Obrera issued a circular to the four hundred unions advising them to prepare for a general strike. This would have tied up the whole of Mexico and paralyzed industrial life completely, as all transport workers belong to the Confederation. The strike was immediately settled, the workers winning all they asked for, besides a special fund of five thousand pesos to start a co-operative fund, for which they had not asked.

The other case was that of the Street Railway workers of Mexico City. The union gave the customary ten days' notice of strike, it being a *Public Service Corporation*. Gasca, the shoemaker governor of the Federal District, was appointed by the workers as their arbitrator. Meanwhile the Federacion de Sindicatos del Distrito Federal (the Mexico City representative of the National Confederation) ordered all the unions on strike on the day the ten-day period expired.

The strike was won and with it all that the workers asked for: Recognition of the union, 25 per cent. raise of pay, free medical service, and that the company deal with the men only through the union representative, never directly.

DEFENSE FUND LITERATURE REDUCED.

The price of copies of Pritchard's address to the jury, Dixon's address and the history of the Winnipeg strike has been reduced to 10 cts. per copy. The Winnipeg defense committee is also issuing Defense Fund Stamps, the price of which is 25 cents each.

Where is your Union button?

ILLINOIS LABOR CABLES BRITISH

Encouragement Sent to British Miners by Federation of Labor

By Robert M. Buck
(Special Correspondent for the Federated Press)

Galesburg, Ill.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor, at its 38th annual convention, adopted a resolution almost identical with that which the Chicago Federation of Labor addressed to the A. F. of L., asking that a conference of labor in the United States be called to take effective steps to block participation by our government in wars to put down the government of Russia. The resolution was adopted unanimously, although the resolutions committee report was against it.

A cable was sent to the British Miners' Federation, on strike, as follows:

"The Illinois State Federation of Labor, representing a half million organized workers, including 90,000 coal miners, in its 38th annual convention assembled, sends greeting and encouragement to the British miners in their struggle. The spirit and determination of the British miners carries hope and inspiration to the labor movement in all lands. Is there anything we can do to help?"

The other outstanding features of the convention were a speech on the political situation by President John H. Walker, candidate for governor; a portrayal of British atrocities in India in a speech by Tarak-nath Das, a Hindu, followed by the adoption of resolutions supporting India's struggle for freedom; reaffirmation of the endorsement of the Farmer-Labor Party.

LET'S GET DOWN TO FUNDEMENTALS

This Province can't live on outside money for ever. We must become stronger from within.

Each Conservative Candidate is pledged to a policy of sound progressive legislation.

"I pledge myself to keep faith with the people who voted in the majority on the referendum. We will, if returned to power, bring down a Moderation Bill which will appeal to all the people of this Province, without catering to the extremists of either side."

—To "encourage the development of the steel industry and shipbuilding."

—To an economic plan that makes it easy for men to go on cleared land. (This will be self-supporting.)

—To a policy of sharing taxes with municipalities to help them finance. (The Province is not entitled to all the automobile, amusement and similar taxes.)

—To a policy of road construction that brings the newly settled parts of the province into direct communication with the centres of population.

—To base the taxation on the output of our natural resources and from those in receipt of large incomes beyond the power of an individual's capacity.

If this common sense method of Government appeals to you

SUPPORT THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE

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Glass Drinking Glasses of thin, clear brown glass—the kind you enjoy drinking from. Very specially priced, six for only **75c**

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Johannesburg, Transvaal—Patrick Duncan, leader of the Transvaal Unionists and formerly a prominent official under the Milner regime, foreshadows an agreement between the Unionists and the party led by General Smuts. The main object of the agreement will be to fight the Republican Nationalists and the Socialists.

Chicago. — The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, the tenth largest union in the American Federation of Labor, has come out for independent political action and has endorsed the Farmer-Labor party. This action was decided by a referendum of the membership of the organization.

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10 Sub. Cards Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for $22.50 (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, J. M. Clarke; vice-president, R. W. Hatley; secretary J. G. Smith; treasurer, A. S. Wells; sergeant-at-arms, E. Horne; trustees, Carr, Vanrubien, Sieverwright and Midgley. Meets 3rd Wednesday each month in the Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

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

ENGINEERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry (camp and mill) meet with fellow workers in that industry. Organize into the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of the O. B. U. Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver. Phone Sey. 7856.

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT OF THE O. B. U.—President, R. W. Hatley; secretary, J. G. Smith. Meets 1st Wednesday in each month in Pender Hall, cor. of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every second Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday in the month at 8:30 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 441 Seymour St. W. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 152 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, B. Richards.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2289 Granville Street; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording-secretary, L. Holdsworth, 539—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

LUMBER AND CAMP WORKERS' INdustrial Unit of the One Big Union—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. E. Winch, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

MARINE FIREMEN & OILERS UNIT of the O. B. U. meet in their union hall at Rooms 3 and 4 Empire Hotel, 76 Hastings East, first and third Wednesday in the month. President V. Owens; vice-president, D. Carlin; secretary, Earl King. Phone Sey. 3698.

MILLWORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry, organize into the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U. Millworkers, branches meet as follows:
Vancouver—Lumber Workers' headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W. Every Monday 8 p.m.
New Westminster—Labor Hall, cor. Royal Ave. and 7th St. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m.
Fraser Mills—Old Moving Picture Theatre, Maillardville. 2nd and 4th Thursday, 8 p.m.
Port Moody—Orange Hall, 2nd Friday, every month, at 8 p.m.

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 Mondays, 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. 2304R.

O. B. U. UNIT PILE DRIVERS, WOODmen Bridgemen, Derrickmen and Riggers of Vancouver and vicinity. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., in O. B. U. Hall, 804 Pender St. W. President, T. L. Hewitt; financial secretary and business agent, E. Horne. Phone, Seymour 291.

PULP, PAPER AND SULPHITE WORKers—You need the Camp Workers of your industry. They need you. Organize together in the O. B. U. Industrial Unit of your occupation. Delegates on every job, or write the District Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver. Entrance fee, $1.00; monthly dues, $1.00.

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.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, D. Lawson; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, T. Templeton, P. O. Box 503.

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

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. 3604R.

Provincial Unions

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, A. C. Pike; vice-president, C. E. Copeland; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Woodward, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA LOCAL UNIT, O. B. U.—Meets first and third Friday each month at 1424 Government Street. Third Friday open forum. Secretary, E. Waterson.

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 275, Prince Rupert, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, O. B. U.—Meets every Tuesday in the McIntyre Hall at 8 p.m. Meetings open to all O. B. U. members. Secretary-treasurer, N. Booth, Box 217 Prince Rupert, B. C.

RUSSIAN BLOCKADE HURTS COTTON GROWERS

U. S. Farmers Have to Practically Give Away All Cotton Grown This Year

Oklahoma City.—Southern cotton growers forced to sell their crop at half the cost of production because of the decline in foreign demands could dispose of over 760,000 bales of this year's crop to Soviet Russia were it not for the blockade maintained by the Allies and for the state department policy which prevents cable and postal communication between Russia and the United States and restricts travel and the transfer of funds to this country.

This fact is disclosed in correspondence between Ludwig Martens, Soviet representative in the United States, and Edwin Newdick, managing editor of the Oklahoma Leader.

Where is your union button?

Dr. DeVan's French Pills
A reliable Regulating Pill for Women, $5 a box. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catherines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL for MEN
Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "gray matter;" a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

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We always carry in stock a good selection of dining-room, parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture, also linoleum and medium priced carpet squares, rugs, etc. We can save you money as we are out of the high rent district.

The Case of the Rev. Felix Clairview

(By Nemesis)

THE DECISION

THE Rev. Felix Clairview sat in his small study evidently in deep and anxious thought. His hands were clasped tightly before him, and his gaze was fixed upon the floor; for an hour or more he had sat thus. He had scarcely moved. Though writing materials were spread on the table by his side, not one word had he written. Some question of moment was occupying his mind, and it seemed as if he were in the throes of a great mental struggle. At times his expressive face was stern and hard; then it would weaken into irresolution, which quickly changed into contempt as if in disgust at his own weakness.

A small timepiece chimed the hour.

He rose suddenly and stood upon the hearthrug and his face was again hard and resolute. He stood for a few moments gazing straight before him, and then he quickly crossed the floor, and quietly opening the door of an adjoining room, passed in.

The streak of light from his study fell across a child's cot in which a chubby boy of some three years was soundly sleeping. He stood and looked thoughtfully at his sleeping child for some minutes; then he re-entered his study and his face had again weakened into irresolution.

He began pacing up and down the small room, his hands clapsed and the varying expressions on his fine face indicated the severity of the struggle wtihin him.

Suddenly he stopped, and kneeling down before his study chair, he covered his face with his hands and remained quite motionless for some minutes in silent prayer.

When he arose his face was very pale, but set with the deep resolve which no thought of self-interest could shake or fear of the inevitable cause to waver.

He sat down at the table and uttered aloud the brief prayer, "Give me the strength, O Lord, and forgive the selfish weakness which came nigh to overcoming me." He commenced to write rapidly and continued for some time. When he had finished he arranged the manuscripts carefully and after reading it over, locked it in his desk.

THE SERMON

The sun was streaming through the stained windows of the fashionable church of St. Jeremiah, as the worshippers on that particular Sunday morning were rapidly filling up the softly-cushioned pews. Decorously and solemnly they walked up the aisles and pompously took their seats, and bowed their heads in the customary saintly fashion.

The women were richly and fashionably, if not becomingly, attired, and most of them were stout and all were comfortingly assured of their own indispensability in the scheme of things. The men were faultlessly garbed in the customary Sunday fashion of the rich, and all were sleek and fat.

As a beauty show it would have been somewhat of a disappointment. As a cattle show it would have puzzled any conscientious judge to whom to award the prizes, so uniformly well-clothed, piously smug, self-satisfied and adiposely tissued were each and all of them.

Till this particular Sunday morning, a dull peace had reigned over the congregation of St. Jeremiah. The pastor, the Rev. Felix Clairview, was very eloquent and his extempore discourses had tickled their ears in pleasant fashion without disturbing in any way the even, selfish current of their lives, and they paid him well to minister thus to their shady souls, nearly as well indeed as they paid their plumbers to minister to their leaky spouts, and they mildly boasted of their generosity in this respect.

As the Rev. Felix entered the pulpit and commenced the service, many noticed the unusual pallor of his face, and that he placed a sheaf of manuscripts by the side of his prayer book, which he had never done before, and they wondered.

When the time came for the delivering of the sermon, and the usual shuffling of bodies into comfortable positions had subsided, the pastor placed his manuscripts before him on the open Bible and read as follows:

"My dear brethren and fellow sinners. In some remote period of the world's development, the breath of life was breathed into the inanimate clay, and in the course of time, man appeared. Many generations of men have come and gone since then, for the span of man's ephemeral life is but as the shadows that pass across the meadows, when vernal showers are softening and enriching the soil.

"Yet though our life period is so short, it is undoubtedly long enough, if properly utilized, for the purpose for which it was designed. Yes, surely as a period of probation it is ample, short though it be.

"Yet, as I look at the faces before me, alive and conscious, I shudder to think that in a very short period of time, they will have passed from life—and from the eternal archives of the Cosmos will be scratched out forever if that period of probation has not been properly and logically utilized.

"Ages ago, when things appeared to be in a state of hopeless chaos, when the hissing, fiery vapors swept and swirled over the tumultuous bosom of the molten earth, the eternal laws of God were silently and persistently at work in the seeming wreckage and slowly, imperceptibly, out of the confusion, emerged the earth as we know it—the earth beautiful, with its snow-capped hills, its fertilizing waters, its dew-drenched, sun-warmed, prolific soils, its ever moving ocean of life-sustaining air, and its arching vault of transparent blue. Oh! the marvel and the mystery of it! The glory of it! The unrecorded, unimaginable time of it, and above all, the logic of it!

"Out of molten chaos came order, came life and finally sentient, self-conscious man and inexplicable mystery, with man, sin and sorrow.

"And here, my brethren, I am going to ask you a question, and I want each of you to endeavor to answer it satisfactorily to himself in his inner consciousness.

"Can you for a moment think that those long ages of preparation—those long ages of the working of the mighty and mysterious laws through which evolved our rich prolific earth, endowed with a marvellous beauty, filled with every necessity for the life of man, and supplemented with many comforts—can you, I say, for a moment, think that that earth was designed for merely a small portion of mankind, such as we find now in possession of it?

"I say no, a thousand times, no! The earth was surely made for all, and the purloining of it by the few has resulted in the want, the misery, the foul diseases, the hatred and the slavery we find in the world today.

"Those presumptuous few have, by theis power of their ownership, enslaved their brother men, co-inheritors with themselves of all the earth has to give; they have forced them to the plow, the mine, the foerst and the mill, and they have taken the products of their brothers' labor—the things produced from the soil, and molded from the yield of mountain vein and have revelled in their soul-destroying luxuries, while allowing their toiling brothers but a bare subsistence and leaving them when bent with age and weakened by infirmities, to hopeless poverty and bare want.

"They have made laws and invented false moralities to secure themesives in their immoral position. They have stolen the earth, yet they have made it a criminal offence for their brothers to steal back an infinitesimally small fraction of it. They have built dungeons and invented tortures to combat the inevitable reactions to their injustices, and the result, my brethren, is all that you can see for yourselves. If your insolent pride and glutted senses have not blinded you to the plain facts around you, strife and misery, physical deterioration, mental decay and moral wreckage.

"I repeat, O ye worshippers of Mammon, ye mere babblers of the Divine truth, revealed by the crucified Christ, that the owning few revel in the riches of the earth, and vie with each other in a vulgar and revolting display of their wealth; the non-owing multitudes toil and produce and receive only the bare necessities of life, the bulk of the products of their labors remaining in the hands of their masters and today those laborers are tramping the streets in their millions vainly asking for the privilege of producing more luxuries for those masters that they themselves may merely eat and live.

"Thus is the great fundamental, eternal law of the mighty Creator broken and disregarded, and instead of peace and plenty, dwelling in every land of our prolific earth, we have greed and hatred, war and want which are the inevitable reactions to that broken law.

"My brethren, many whose eyes are opening to all this revolting anarchy are asking themselves today: 'Is there no remedy; is there no way to right the wrong? 'Must the world of men flounder on through deepening misery and under every blackening skies to the final and logical crisis, the world-wide clashing of the classes?'

"And many can see no ray of hope. Your religions have failed to bring peace and justice on earth; your philosophies have accomplished nothing; your psuedo-civilizations have accentuated the injustices and intensified the hatreds, and the miseries; all the palliatives you have employed have not touched the root of the disease, for they were not designed to that end, being but mere sticking-plasters, on sores, running from internal corruptions.

"Your prayers, 'Thy Kingdom come,' and 'deliver us from evil,' have not prevailed for they have been but mere meaningless puffs of feeble breath from your mouths.

"But, my brethren, there is a remedy, and one alone. The great moral law must be established on earth—the law of love. And this was the message the Christ brought to the world, then as now, suffering from the effects of that broken law.

"But I ask, can that law be established in a world glutted with greed and mad with the lust-hunger for man's dominion over man? And where robbery and injustice have been legalized by human laws which are enforced by the civil forces of all nations behind which also stand vast armies, with all their hellish engines of destruction? 'Can it?' I ask?

"Yes, my brethren, it can and will be established, though centuries are yet to roll, ere the great, glad day breaks for the human race.

"I see already the first, faint glimmerings of that great dawn. The weary slave masses of the earth have borne their miseries, like poor dumb beasts of burden, because their minds have been clouded by their masters' wiles, and they understood not.

"But the truth now is dawning upon them, and they are rising and demanding an equal share of God's great gift to all mankind, the earth with all its treasures and blessings; they are clamoring for their stolen inheritance of freedom; they are hungering for the blessings of that unselfish labor which is performed for the good of all.

"And the earth owners and their selfish satellites are gnashing their teeth, and trembling in their rage and preparing for the slaughter, for they see the masses of the nations holding out the hand of fellowship and help to each other; they foresee the future world-unity of the workers, and they know that universal joining, that unified world thought, must bring their own dethronement. And they gnash their teeth because, blinded by their greed, they cannot see it would bring to them also true peace and happiness.

"May God bring the great day speedily for man to discover the secret underlying his existence, and to develop to his ultimate destiny must be in perfect harmony with the Cosmos—his physical being in harmony with the physical laws; his moral being in harmony with the natural ethical laws which are distinct from the varying man-made moralities, and which work as persistently and as ruthlessly as the physical laws.

"Under the present world regime all is inharmonious and chaotic.

"May God bring the great day speedily that the angel of peace may reign over the whole earth, and the human races may join in the joyous chorus: 'No longer need we pray, Thy kingdom come,' and 'Deliver us from evil,' for our abode has been put in order. We have cast from us our delusions and justice and sanity shall reign forever. Amen and amen."

When the Rev. Felix left the vestry, where he had lingered some little time in earnest prayer, he found that all his parishioners had disappeared.

There was only one working man there, who approached him and said: "That was a true sermon you preached, Mr. Parson, but you'll get it in the neck alright."

The Rev. Felix shook the man's hand, remarking simply: "Yes, my friend, I shall get it in the neck."

THE INEVITABLE

The next morning there was a gathering of the richest and most influential (therefore the most honored) of the pride-inflated and physically expansive individuals, who made up the congregation of St. Jeremiah.

It was an angry gathering, so angry indeed that they had cast off their garb of piety and disregarded their social and skin-deep veneer of refinement. A red-faced major who owned as much of the earth's surface as would have kept a hundred families in comfort, and who disported a row of butchery buttons on his waistcoat, seemed to be the leader.

"Well," said the major. "What are we going to do?"

"Do? Why, ruin the fool," squealed a very stout woman in a shrill voice.

"Fool, say you," shouted a fat man with a huge watch chain and several diamonds gleaming on his podgy fingers. "I say a blaspheming thief of a dog."

"A damned Bolshevist," bawled the major fiercely, banging the table with his red first.

Here let me kindly draw a curtain over the scene. Since that day the Rev. Felix has played many parts in life's drama; on the docks where the laborers load and unload the great ships for their masters; in the logging camps; in mill and factory; on farm and ranch; but he is happier than ever he was in his life before, for as he is fond of saying, he is a proletarian and among those who ultimately will crown the spirit of love as king of one universal kingdom of earth.

FOR WORLD WIDE DISARMAMENT

Workers Are More Than Axious to Put Down Militarism

(By Laurence Todd)
Staff Correspondent for the Federated Press

Washington — Three elements are today working actively to bring about world-wide disarmament as the only guaranty of world peace, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, English suffragist and anti-militarist, told a meeting of the National Women's Party here. These elements are the organized workers, the organized women, and the youth of all nations, which now repudiates the traditions which brought on the disasters of the late war.

After a tour of American cities, which began with a single invitation to speak in New York, the famous English woman finds the women of the United States keenly alive to the danger of another period of militarism and eager to join in the movement centering in the Women's International League, which has been formed in England, Belgium, Germany, Austria and other coutries to make future wars impossible. In Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Boston and Washington her message has been welcomed by large audiences of women who have joined the American organization, headed by Mrs. Henry Villard of New York, and known as the Women's Peace Society. Its programme is "immediate and universal disarmament, abolition of mob violence, and free trade the world over."

"My purpose is to urge upon the women of America, and later in turn upon the women of the other nations, the need for organized refusal to sanction war or armament henceforth. Women, acting with youth and with the workers, can prevent the further killing of men for political ends."

Of the anti-war spirit in Central Europe, Mrs. Lawrence stated that 80,000 young men in Austria refused to take up arms in the late war, and that after executing 15,000 of them, the government gave up and permitted the rest to do farm work. She quoted British soldiers as describing how German soldiers sometimes marched upon British bayonets, singing, with hands clasped, their guns thrown away. The British discovered that these were anti-war protestants, who went to death rather than lift a rifle. Upon this tragic background is traced the rise of the intense anti-war feeling of the European masses today. They ask, not for a league of powers, but for immediate and universal disarmament—a definite moral act.

SOVIET GOVT. BARS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Mission of International Labor Office Incapable of Forming Unbiased Judgment

(By the Federated Press)

New York.—The workers' republic of Russia has barred the mission of inquiry which the International Labor office, formed by the League of Nations, with Albert Thomas of France, director, proposed to send into Soviet Russia.

Explaining this stand of Russia, Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet representative in the United States, gave as the reasons for the barring of the fact that the mission, in the opinion of the Soviet government, is absolutely hostile to Russia and incapable of forming judgments from impressions of conditions as they actually are.

Reply to Premier Meighen on Soldier Settlement and Civil Re-establishment

(By J. E. Armishaw, J.P.,)
Sayward, V. I.

During the recent visit of Premier Meighen the Grand Army of United Veterans submitted a number of questions to the premier and at the meeting in the Allen theatre Mr. Meighen was supposed to have answered these questions, but this he did not do, as he only answered part of the questions which were submitted to him.

The questions which he failed to answer were:

1. Are you in favor of an investigation being held into the workings of the S. S. B. and the S. C. R. with special reference to the cost of administration?

2. Why is it that returned soldier settlers are denied the right to appeal to the Exchequor court of Canada against the decisions of the officials of the S. S. B.? Did he consider this good constitutional practice?

Now, why did not the premier answer these questions and why did he not refer to them? Because I say that he knows if we are given the opportunity of a public investigation we shall prove our case, and I say Mr. Meighen showed great weakness as the premier of this country in not dealing with these questions, and I would like to ask why is it that the public press is not in favor of publishing articles of criticism on the administration of the S. S. B. and the S. C. R. The Grand Army of United Veterans prepared a short reply to the premier and this was given to the press of this city for publication, but it never appeared in print. Again I ask the question why? and leave the readers of this article to give the answer.

At a mass meeting held by the Grand Army in this city some time ago a statement was made on the platform quoting a statement of Captain Brown, superintendent of the S. S. B. in Vancouver. The statement reported was that 80 per cent of the men who had taken up poultry farming had failed, some three weeks after the above meeting Captain Brown replied in a lengthy article which appeared in one of the daily papers in this city denying this statement. A reply was prepared and was presented to this paper for publication but this reply was not given the same space that was accorded Captain Brown. Last week a committee of students again attacked this statement that 80 per cent of the men had failed in (very strong language). We again tried to reply but was told by one of the staff of the newspaper in question that they had decided to can this question. So much for the freedom of the press.

I shall now deal with the reply given by the premier to some of the questions which he replied to. He was asked, What did it cost per settler to administer the S. S. B.? His reply was that the total cost was from $100 to $150 per settler. I challenge correctness of the premier's reply, and in support of my statement I quote the statement and figures as given out by Mr. C. W. Cavers, director of information, for the S. S. B. in Canada, this statement was published throughout Canada and appeared in the October issue of the Campaigner; this statement was a report of the S. S. B.'s work in B. C. for the first year. The report states that 2094 settlers were settled by the board in B. C. The total outlay was $8,096,028. Out of this they had paid in the purchase of land, livestock, equipment and improvements and in removing incumbrances on land $6,200,635. Now deduct this amount from the $8,096,028, and you have $1,895,393. Now this amount must have been spent in administration expenses. You have only to divide this $1,895,393 between the 2094 settlers and you have the amount per settler, which figures out at over $900 per settler, or over four times the amount quoted by Premier Meighen, and to this large outlay must be added the cost of the students who had taken up courses in the S. C. R. and later took up land through the S. S. B. and I claim if these figures apply to B. C. the same will apply throughout Canada.

In reply to the questions on the S. C. R. as to the number of failures, the premier stated that 80 per cent of the students succeeded and remained with their positions; I say that from information gathered throughout Canada and from local conditions that this statement of the premier's is not correct and in support of this I quote from a Toronto paper of October 6th last, which, in a lengthy semi-editorial, discussing the success of the S. C. R., stated that $50,000,000 had been spent in the training of students and that only 30 per cent of the returned men hold their positions and continues that thousands who were trained locally, that is Toronto, were not following their vocations. This statement was not denied and those who are interested in these re-establishment questions know that conditions are not what they should be, notwithstanding the statements of the Rt. Honorable Arthur Meighen, and I say that nothing but a rigid equiry will disclose what is said to be a tremendous waste of public mônies involved in the failure to re-establish the returned men through the medium of the S. S. B. and the S. C. R.

I desire at this time to make some comment on an article which appeared in the Daily Province of October 29th, under the heading, "New Land Brought Into Cultivation." This article was evidently written by an official of the S. S. B. The writer of this glowing account, after calling attention to the dismal procrastinations of certain prophets of evil continues, that the outstanding fact of the record of the S. S. B. in the Vancouver area is that no less than 4,885 acres of new land has been brought under cultivation and further states that this amount of land includes heavily timbered lands, logged-off lands, bush, scrub and stump lands. Now let us analyze this statement. In the statement the board states that it has 1,237 settlers in the Vancouver district and central B. C. and as previously reported by the board only 30 of these settlers are located in central B. C., this leaves 1157 settlers who have taken up land near Vancouver or in other words in the timber belt. Now divide this 4,885 acres between the 1237 settlers and it gives approximately four acres of new land cleared off by each settler, and in dealing with this question we must not forget that a large number of settlers have left their holdings and those who are in close touch with this question know that hundreds of settlers have not cleaned up any land. This would bring up the average to six acres per settler or even more. Now, as one who knows the amount of work and the time it takes to clear an acre of land on this coast and also knowing the conditions which the S. S. B. compel the settlers to work under, i.e., that they are not allowed to purchase any machinery through the board to assist them in clearing the lands, not even a Wee McGregor saw, I say that knowing these things I doubt the correctness of this glowing account and like the man from Missouri, I want to see, and if the board can show this 4885 acres of new land under cultivation I shall be the first one to give them credit for the work done. The writer of the account goes on to state that the large amount of livestock the settlers have purchased and states that much of this stock was imported from the outside. I maintain that the S. S. B. has not materially increased production in B. C., but an investigation may disclose that production has been decreased, through the fact that the large majority of the lands purchased by the board were producing and going concerns and were owned by practical farmers but in many cases the board replaced these practical farmers by inexperienced men. I know whereof I speak and if I could take the space could give many concrete examples. Speaking to a prominent business man of Vancouver recently who had just returned from a shooting trip through the Chilliwack and Agassiz districts, he stated that the conditions existing among the returned soldier settlers were deplorable in the extreme. Let me give one example: In a district not far from Vancouver there are some seven soldier settlers, in charge of these settlers during the past summer up to a few days ago was one of the board's field supervisors, who, I am informed, was being paid a salary of $250 a month and expenses. In this settlement there are living at the present in a small building, 16 persons, 11 children and five adults. These are settlers under the S. S. B. The men were passed by the board as farmers; the facts are that they were not farmers and had no experience in agricultural work. Among these men is one man who is a student in the S. C. R., who is supposed to be taking a course in agriculture under the training of the men just previously referred to. This group of settlers have no land in cultivation; they were supplied with a good herd of dairy cows which previously produced for the Vancouver market thousands of pounds of butter. This season they produced nothing and the stock is being sold at a great loss. I say let the government face this issue fairly. Let an investigation be held and let the public know the truth and if it is proven that the S. S. B. and the S. C. R. are not proving a success put a stop to the waste of the public money, and if the investigation proves that the S. S. B. and the S. C. R. are a success it will put an end to the great deal of dissatisfaction which exists at the present time.

Birmingham, Ala.—The military of this state has been placed in charge of the coal mining district to preserve peace and order. The commanding officer, Gen. Steiner has issued an order whereby all public or mass meetings in the mining district must be discontinued and freedom of speech has been denied the mine workers and the public by this order. No martial law has been declared.

HELP ALONG!
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Johnston's Big Shoe House ..... 409 Hastings W.
Pierre Paris ..... 64 Hastings Street West
Wm. Dick Ltd. ..... Hastings Street East
Vancouver Co-operative ..... 41 Pender Street West
MacLachlan-Taylor Company ..... 63 Cordova Street West
Cornett Bros. & Clarke ..... 56 Hastings Street West

Boot Factory

Christie Boot Factory ..... 51 Cordova Street West

Chiropractors and Drugless Healers

Dr. Willard Coates ..... 30-32 Burns Bldg., 18 Hastings Street West
Downie Sanitarium, Ltd. ..... 15th Floor Standard Bank Bldg.
Dr. Lee Holder ..... 74 Fairfield Building
Dr. Edgar W. Moore ..... 403-405 Carter Cotton Bldg.
Dr. H. Walton ..... 310-311 Carter Cotton Bldg, 198 Hastings St. W.

Cleaners

Ray ..... 233 Keefer Street

Clothing and Men's Outfitting

Arnold & Quigley ..... 546 Granville Street
Clamans, Ltd. ..... 153 Hastings Street West
Clubb & Stewart ..... 309-315 Hastings Street West
B. C. Outfitting Co. ..... 342 Hastings Street West
B. C. Tailoring Co. ..... 342 Hastings East
Wm. Dick Ltd. ..... 33-49 Hastings Street East
Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd. ..... 514 Granville Street
J. W. Foster & Co., Ltd. ..... 345 Hastings Street West
J. N. Harvey Ltd. ..... 125 Hastings West and Victoria, B. C.
C. D. Bruce ..... 401 Hastings Street West
New York Outfitting Co. ..... 143 Hastings Street West
W. B. Brumitt ..... Cordova Street
Thomas & McBain ..... Granville Street
D. K. Book ..... 117 Hastings Street West
Vancouver Co-operative ..... 41 Pender Street West

Coal

Kirk & Co., Ltd. ..... 929 Main St., Seymour 1441 and 465

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Dr. Brett Anderson ..... 602 Hastings West
Dr. W. J. Curry ..... 301 Dominion Building

Drinks

Britannia Beer ..... Westminster Brewery Co.
Cascade Beer ..... Vancouver Breweries Ltd.
Van Bros. ..... Ciders and wines

Drugs

Vancouver Drug Co. ..... Any of their six stores

Dry Goods

Famous Cloak & Suit Co. ..... 623 Hastings Street West
Vancouver Co-operative ..... 41 Pender Street West

Educational

Lasalle Extension University ..... 701 Standard Bank Bldg
B. C. School of Pharmacy and Science ..... 615 Pender West

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Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd. ..... 48 Hastings East and 728 Granville Street

Funeral Undertakers

Harron Bros. ..... 2398 Granville Street
Mount Pleasant Undertaking Co. ..... 233 Kingsway
Nunn and Thomson ..... 531 Homer Street

Furniture

Hastings Furniture Co. ..... 41 Hastings Street West
Ballard Furniture Store ..... 1024 Main Street
Home Furniture Company ..... 416 Main Street

Groceries

"Slaters" (three stores) ..... Hastings, Granville and Main Streets
Vancouver Co-operative ..... 41 Pender Street West
S. T. Wallace ..... 118 Hastings Street West

Hatters

Calhoun's, Ltd. ..... 61 Hastings Street East

Hotels

Central Hotel ..... 42 Cordova Street East

Jewelers

O. B. Allan ..... 480 Granville Street

Masseurs, Etc.

M. F. Eby, B.A., M.E., ... 999 Broadway West

Musical Instruments

Switzer Bros. ..... 312 Hastings Street West

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J. H. Healey ..... 824-825 Birks Building
Morris Optical Co. ..... 549 Granville Street

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Cowan & Brookhouse ..... Labor Temple
Clelland-Dibble ..... Tower Building

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GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY

Henderson's Motion for Investigation Voted Down, 4 to 1

Arthur Henderson's motion, in Parliament, for an investigation of the British Government's Irish policy was voted down four to one. Though of course the government had to consider the motion as a definite question of confidence, the majority's cheers of approval for its policy defeated much that was good in the suggestion of an inquiry. For few things could have cleared the air of bitterness so well, and either substantiated or laid to rest the very general belief in the government's brutal and unnecessary reprisals, as an impartial investigation. The Manchester Guardian thinks the government's reason for refusal "will not bear looking into." The Times "can see no alternative to national dishonor save a scorching, authoritative inquiry." The government's very words of sympathy for the police who "see red" and give way to cruel reprisals accuse it of complicity. The British government will continue in the eyes of many people to be a guilty partner of the raids of the Black and Tans until it takes some real steps to discourage and suppress them. Instead, Sir Hamar Greenwood plunges further into the morass of misunderstanding and hatred by summoning to court-martial editors of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, for criticizing the brutalities of his policy. What a feeble ray of hope indeed is shed through this darkness by the news that the Irish Home Rule bill is again up in Parliament.—New Republic.

New York.—The capitalist system of Europe has reached the stage of falling to pieces." So declared Scott Nearing, who has just returned to this country after a tour of several months in France and England.

Walter Rollo, minister of labor and health of the Ontario provincial government is supporting a movement to make it a criminal offense for any landlord to refuse to rent dwellings and apartments to people because of children.

FILM SERVICE LATEST WEAPON

Moving Picture Service to Depict True Labor Impressions

At its Montreal convention last June, the American Federation of Labor solemnly protested that the movies were "every day being put to more and more vicious service as an instrument of misrepresentation in the America-wide campaign against labor." Mr. Arthur James, editor-in-chief of the Moving Picture World, in his October issue takes up this challenge and accusation, and demands a bill of particulars. When, where and how have the movies attacked labor? Mr. James insists that it is the policy of the National Association of the Motion Picture industry to stand neutral. Have the movies, we should like to know, been as a rule fair to anything? Have they been fair to spinsters, animals, kings, policemen? Have they been fair to love, art, life? Have they tried to be fair—or unfair? Their success depends on instinct rather than reason. Labor must make its own films—and is in fact doing so already, under the direction of the Labor Film Service, Inc., of 31 Union Square, New York. Even if competition for the attention of a public that craves Fatty Arbuckle and Mary Miles Minter proves difficult, the movies are Labor's latest weapon and should become a very useful one.—New Republic.

Cleveland—The International union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers now favors an amnesty for all political prisoners. Following a speech by Lucy Robbins of the New York Amnesty League the convention, by a vote of 225 to 58, reversed itself on the matter of amnesty.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Owing to the sale of the Vancouver Labor Temple, the offices of the Federationist have been moved to Rooms 1 and 2, Victoria Block, 312 Pender Street West. Correspondents are requested to make note of this.

Toronto now has more than 2500 unionized street railway employees.

Buy at a union store.

PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMING!

The Provincial Legislature has been dissolved and an election will be held on Wednesday, December 1, 1920.

The Liberal administration appeals to the electorate for re-election in the firm confidence that the record of the past four years of safe, sane and progressive administration of the affairs of British Columbia has met with the approval of every man and woman who has the best interests of the Province at heart.

The future policy of the Oliver Government will be to continue its progressive work in every department with the idea of developing the vast natural resources of British Columbia for the general benefit of the people.

VOTE FOR LIBERAL CANDIDATES DEC. 1

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PORT MOODY	Clark St. Phone Pt. Moody 2

What the Worker Must Expect if he Travels This Road.—Ryan Walker in the New York Call.

DEMANDS THAT DEPORTATION CEASE

Australian Workers to Launch Plan of Action

Object to Shipping Out of Australian Citizens

At a specially convened Trade Union Congress, convened by the Labor Council of New South Wales, Australia, and attended by delegates from the majority of the trade unions, the stage was set for a scheme of far-reaching proposals in the event of the federal government of the Australian commonwealth refusing to cease deporting citizens from that country. The scheme is a particularly bold one, and aims—as a means of preventing the government carrying out any more deportations—at a general hold-up of every industry. Practically every industry is covered by the scheme, and special efforts are to be made to launch a propaganda campaign on the warships of the Australian navy.

Formed Into Groups

The various unions are formed into groups, which will take their orders from committees formed within the groups and acting with the directorate directing the plan of action.

The Iron trades group consists of the following unions: Engineers, Bedstead Makers, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Engine Drivers, Electrical Trades, Iron, Brass and Steel Dressers, Ironworkers, Moulders, Shipwrights, Sheet Metal Workers, Stovemakers, Plumbers, Bridge and Wharf Carpenters. When this group, by vote of the delegates of the various unions decides to take actions, each union of the group, having established workshop committees, the secretaries of such committees shall be notified that each employee under their jurisdiction shall reduce their output immediately and shall concontinue in reduced rates until decided by congress delegates.

The Gas Employees' group shall consist of all unions engaged in the manufacture of gas and allied concerns. Shop committees are to be formed and when action is required the committee shall notify members of the plan of action, which will be the "irritation strike." Full particulars will be furnished the committees at the right time.

The Building Trades group shall consist of all unions in connection with building such as Carpenters, Stonemasons, Slaters, Bricklayers, Quarrymen, Plasterers, Painters, Laborers. Job committees shall be former, consisting of all workers engaged on the building and if action is decided upon the committee shall call upon the workers to reduce their output and continue until otherwise ordered.

The boot trades group shall take similar action to that taken by the Building Trades group, and shall set about forming workshop committees immediately.

The Printing Industry group shall consist of printers, process engravers, bookbinders, lithographers, letterpress machinists, lino operators and others engaged in the printing trade. Committees are to be formed in each establishment representative of all unions. Those engaged in the production of newspapers shall refuse to handle mattr concerning the fight which is not true. All workers covered by this group, newspaper offices as well, shall reduce their optput, and shall continue to do so until ordered otherwise.

Municipal Employees

The Municipal Employees' group shall consist of all workers engaged in municipal work, such as electrical engineering, enginedrivers, sanitary workers, etc. Shop committees shall be formed at once, consisting of the representatives of all unions in the group. Those engaged in the lighting of the city shall, when notified by their group committees, take action similar to the gas workers. Those engaged in other work shall reduce their output until ordered otherwise.

The Food group shall consist of millers, bakers, breadcarters, pantrycooks, sugar workers, caterers, waitresses, hotel, club and restaurant workers, liquor trades, coopers. They shall also form shop committees. Those engaged in the manufacture of foodstuffs or accessory to such workers shall reduce their output. Those engaged in the distribution of foodstuffs shall see that customers are given full value.

The Manufacturing Wood group, consisting of all workers in the furniture trade, such as coachmakers, cabinet-makers, polishers, etc., shall form shop committees and when action is required, the committee shall notify members of the plan of action which will be the irritation strike. Full particulars will be given the committees.

The Retail group shall consist of all workers engaged in the retail trade, such as shop assistants, butchers, confectioners, etc. Shop assistants will be asked to notify all customers the truth about the goods they are selling, point out any defects in the materials, and state the cost of the article so that customers may know what profits are on the goods. All assistants engaged in food trades will see that they give good weight over the scales.

Mining Industry

The Mining group will cover all those engaged in or about mines, and job committees will be formed. When notified they shall reduce their output by the application of the darg, and shall continue until ordered otherwise.

Action against warships. If any warship be used for the deportation of individuals all workers are to refuse to clean, paint, repair, coal, provide coal or provisions for such vessels used for such purposes. A special sytem of distribution of propaganda literature amongst the crews of such vessels used for such purpose to be entered into.

The Leather group, consisting of saddlers, tanners, wool and basil workers and textile workers, shall reduce their output when called upon to do so by the job committees which shall be appointed.

The Transport group shall consist of wharf laborers, seamen, ship painters and dockers, trolley and draymen, stewards, marine cooks, engineers, coal lumpers, firemen, deckhands and such like. Ship committees are to be formed on each vessel, and when such vessels are loading or unloading, the committee shall consist of all workers both on and off the vessel. The seamen will be called upon to sail with any deported on board, and in those vessels not directly concerned the firemen will be called upon to take things easy, so that the vessel will only proceed at half speed. All other workers in the group will reduce their output.

Work to Rule

The Railway and Tramway group shall consist of those employed in connection with the state railways and tramways. Committees are to be formed on each job, station or yard. When called upon, all employees shall see to it that they work strictly to departmental regulations, even though the journeys take twice the length of time.

Whatever success may attend the proposed action of the unionists of New South Wales, it will be noted that the scheme strikes at the whole system of craft unionism and establishes in its stead an organization of a complete industrial character rooted in the group and shop-committee form of organization which is the strength of the rank and file organization. In that direction alone — leaving out the question of how it will function, if put into operation—it is a big step from craft organization of numberless sectional unions to that of industrial groups and shop committees. Indeed the nucleus is laid to a scheme of organization that can be made to function in many ways for the protection of the workers from their capitalistic bosses.

The workers have the power and, judging from the above, the intelligence, to achieve success in this matter, but it can only be done through sound organization, pure enthusiasm, and determination. Once the workers are armed with this combination of set purposes they can cry a halt to the sinister policies of the imperialists in Australia or in any other country who may be abusing their powers and indulging in acts that are an offense against all principles of justice or fair dealing.

The main thing to be noted, whether the scheme as outlined functions rightly or fails, is that the organization of the workers on an industrial basis has received a stupendous impetus, which will most certainly prove the beginning of a greatly advanced movement among the craft unions so that sooner or later they will emerge into the real industrial organization without which the workers, in Australia or in any other country, can never hope to achieve any material success or be able to manifest their power to the fullest extent.

CAPITALISTS HAVE RUTHLESS GRIP ON EUROPE

French and German Iron and Coal Mine Owners Dominate

Workers Ground Under Foot in Ruthless System of Exploitation

(By John Sims)
European Staff Correspondent for the Federated Press

Berlin—Whoever holds the Lorraine iron and Westphalian coal, dominates Europe. With this idea the Pan-Germans looked forward to annexing the French Lorraine iron fields. With the same idea, the French now that they have control of all the Lorraine iron, are reaching out for German Ruhr coal.

Since March, when the French occupied Frankfurt as a preliminary step, the French government, backed by the big metal interests, Loucher and Schneider-Cruesot, have had a fixed plan of getting hold of the coal fields of the Ruhr. Had the British consented, they would have entered at the first signs of opposition last March. They planned to move in again in Aug. when it looked as though the Bolsheviks would break through Poland and and link up with the Germans. Now they announce that they will automatically come into the Ruhr November 15th, if the Germans do not make full coal deliveries.

Should the Germans meet the conditions, then, of course, the French will have to find some other pretext. They are determined to get control of this coal. With it half the workers in Western Europe would be under their thumb, and more important still, they would then be in a position to disregard Great Britain and the United States, too, in so far as American interests are not behind the same enterprises.

But the side to be watched is what such a combination would mean for the workers of Europe. Stinnes believes in presenting his workmen something the day before they take it. He has gotten along very well this last year, because he always compromised with the workers on wages, and then doubled the increase on the price to the consumer. But this no longer works, because most of the consumers are also workers.

But associated with Stinnes is Thyssen, another coal and iron magnate. Thyssen is the Gary of German industry. He is old and fossilized, and operates his business on the old principle of "as he damn pleases." Only recently when new demands were being made of the underfed German miners, he "would not sit on any board with a workman."

Both Stinnes and Thyssen find kindred spirits at Creusots's in France. Here the outlay for insurance and protective legislation is less. Here, too, the owners can talk down to the workmen without being obliged to talk with them. When the workmen "get nasty," troops are there to "keep order."

It only remained for the German and French troops to find a common ground for understanding. This they are now reaching in a project to manipulate coal and iron. There is not coal enough for both the French and German people to become prosperous from it. But there is enough for Stinnes, Thyssen, Schneider & Co., with perhaps the American Steel Corporation on the side. This combination could swing the entire European market of Labor, as well as of goods.

The fundamental principle in French big business—and this at first will be dominant in a new combination—is large profits from captial invested abroad where Labor is cheap and where it can be easily kept in the straight jacket. This is where they now have Austrian Labor, and a part of that in Czecho-Slovakia, where they hope to get German Labor

Unconventional Sermons by J. S. Woodsworth

Those Who Rule Over Us

Like many a sermonizer, I steal my sermons. But I don't try to hide the fact. Like all Socialists, I recognize that all things are socially produced—that every man, even though he seems to work alone, is the heir of all the ages. His little life is inextricably entangled with every part of the universe.

This week I want you to listen to Mr. Dooley, as he expounds his ideas on government. His treasure may be in "earthen vessels," but a silver service is no substitute for good victuals.

"It takes vice to hunt vice. That accounts f'r polisman."

That's one of Mr. Dooley's jokes, Mr. Chief Magistrate. Like the Sermon on the Mount, it must not be taken too literally.

"Laws ar-re made to throuble people, an' th' more throuble they make th' longer they stay on the stachoo books." That's the only valid objection to Prohibition Laws, but that applies equally to all laws relating to property. So, don't quote me, Sir Charles Tupper!

"Gover'ment, me by, is a case iv me makin' ye do what I want, an' if I do it with a song, I'll do it with a shovel."

As Charles T. Sprading has said in more words and with less force, "Governments cannot accept liberty as their fundamental basis for justice, because governments rest upon authority, not upon liberty. To accept liberty as the fundamental basis is to discard authority; that is, to discard government itself. "Free from the Law, oh, happy conditions!"—but we daren't sing that now, even in Sunday schools or we would be arrested, quite properly as anarchists!

"Hinceforth th' policy iv this government will be as before, not to bully a strong power or wrong a weak, but will remain thrue to th' principle iv wrongin' the sthrong an' bullyin th' weak." Commended to our ambitious but inexperienced Premier.

"A man that'd expect to train lobsters to fly in a year is called a loonytic; but a man that thinks men can be turrned into angels be an iliction is called a ray farmer ari remains at large." That is to reduce Boshevist admirers and Socialist agitators, and Bourgrain reformers and all the rest of us to dare humanity—scimerteakes us that its a long, long way to Tipperary!

Not Afraid of a Fact

Last week we attempted to show the religion, like all other social institutions, was not a fixed thing, but subject to change. So we are able to trace the evolution of religion from its crudest and cruellest forms up to the comparatively high types represented in the modern historical religions. Even written Christianity, we note a continual change and development during which Christian propagandists instead of being persecuted by the authorities as men who were "turning the world upside down," were acclaimed as the conservators of law and order, the bulwarks of property and the state.

The religions of the past—those under which we all grew up, were authoritative or dogmatic in type. The great Roman church exalted the authority of the Pope. We have the self same dogmatic position in the Church of England. The athanasian creed after reciting a long list of dogmas declares "This is the Catholic faith; which except a man believe faithfully he cannot be saved."

The reformed churches attempted to escape the authority of the Italian pontiff only to slavishly bow down to the authority of a Book. The Bible, instead of being a light on the road, became an obstacle to free thinking. "The Holy scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation. "The Old Testament is not contrary to the New." Under this teaching the most heinous crimes were condoned and clear thinking became impossible.

Thus we all grew up under the bondage of a dead past.

Modern science has helped to pry open the door of the prison house. Every school boy is now taught about the long eras through which the world attained its present state. Yet at Sunday School he is still taught by Bishop Ursher that the world was created 4004 years B. C. Which is right, the day school or the Sunday School? His new faith, he may or may not call religion. We choose to call it the religion of the open mind.

As he goes on with his scientific studies he gets farther and farther from dogmatism. If his theories do not square with the facts, so much worse for the theories. He is not afraid of a fact.

So historical criticism has undermined the doctrine of "verbal inspiration of the Bible." Errors in translation, variation in texts, unsettled authorship and dates leaves no place for the older view of the final authority of the King James version of the English Bible. Truth must stand on its own bottom. All this is an incalculable advance. It has opened men's minds to truth.

In their reaction against the religion of authority, many reject all religion—"lock, stock and barrel." It is probably a matter of definition. But we like to think of religion as being our deepest thinking and highest aspiration. In this broad sense, a new religion is probably being developed. Just as out of the superstition of ancient astrology there grew modern astronomy; just as out of the superstitions of alchemy, there developed scientific medicine; so out of ancient religious superstitions may there not develop what might be termed the religion of the open mind?

After all, which shows the greatest "faith"? The anchoring to the old landmarks, the hugging of the well-known shores, or the bold launching out into the uncharted sea in the hope of discovering a new land?

Next Sunday at Pender Hall (cor. Pender and Howe) at 8 o'clock, the subject will be "Preparing for the next war."

EDITOR KIDNAPPED—WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Ruthenians and Slovaks Start General Strike Because Police Have Concealed Editor

(By the Federated Press.)

Prague.—A general strike, which began in Pressburg, has extended throughout the whole of Slovakia, and now embraces Ruthenia also.

The strike was precipitated recently, when the Pressburg police carried off Pfiffering, editor of the Communist "Volkestimme," every trace of whom they have since concealed. Twenty thousand workers have downed their tool in Pressburg alone, and thousands more, including many peasants, have ceased work in the provinces. Many towns are without light and are completely isolated.

Be sure to notify the post office as soon as you change your address.

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THE SHEEP

(With apologies to Rudyard Kipling.)

A fool there was and he cast his vote
(Even as you and I)
For ragged pants and tattered coat
And some grub on which he didn't dote,
(Even as you and I)
Oh, the work we do for the favored few,
And the miserable wage we get!
We crack the nuts, they take the meat.
And to make our bondage more complete,
We vote for the system yet.
A fool there was, and he goods had none,
(Even as you and I)
He worked all day, from sun to sun.
He got no cash, so he worked for fun,
(Even as you and I)
The fool was stripped to his foolish hide,
(Even as you and I)
They couldn't use that, though they may have tried.
And the poor old fool was kicked aside,
And his legs lived on, though his head had died,
(Even as you and I)
It isn't the shame and it isn't the blame
That stings like a white-hot brand;
It's the cussed foolishness of a jay
Who'll work ten hours for two hours' pay,
And vote for the bunch on election day,
And will not understand.
—Bert Leach, in the Public.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Owing to the sale of the Vancouver Labor Temple, the offices of the Federationist have been moved to Rooms 1 and 2, Victoria Block, 342 Pender Street West. Correspondents are requested to make note of this.

Assayers, Prospectors and Surveyors

The B.C. School of Pharmacy & Science

Crown Building, 615 PENDER ST. W. Phone Sey. 1740

A separate Department to give PRACTICAL training to Prospectors, Assayers and Surveyors has been established in the above institution.

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These are PRACTICAL courses for PRACTICAL men by PRACTICAL Lecturers. It is not merely theoretical work which could be obtained from books.

The department is in charge of Mr. Stanley Foulds and Mr. R. P. Wilson, D.L.S., who have spent many years at the work.

For particulars write or call on the Principal, P. J. BAIN.

NOTE—As a proof of our methods, the following results were obtained by us during the past year: 1st place in the B. C. Land Surveyors' Final; 1st place in B. C. Land Surveyors' Preliminary; 1st place in B. C. Univ. Applied Science Ent.; 1st place in B. C. Minor and Major Pharmacy; 1st place in B. C. Law Preliminary.

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As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

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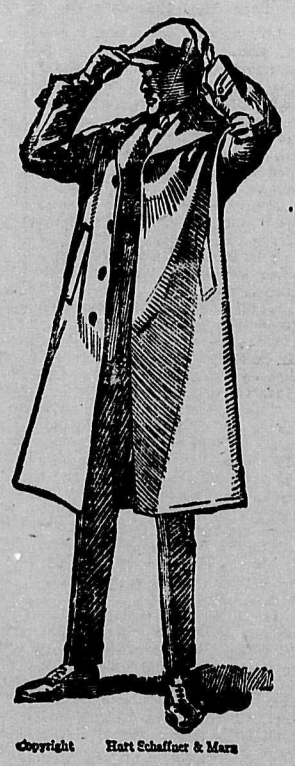

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Labor School Gets Stronger

It might have been expected that the exceptionally fine weather prevailing last Sunday afternoon would have made for a smaller attendance at the Labor school, but it didn't. It only stopped the steady increase that the school is bound to have this season. For the four Sundays just past, the attendance was 19, 38, 40 and 40. The officials of the school are not trying for attendance alone though; efficiency in teaching those that already are regular attendants is much more important. The superintendent will be glad to meet any person who has suggestions to offer, or who is able to take a class either steadily or alternately, with the teachers. The school is meeting every Sunday afternoon at 1:45 p.m., in the F. L. P. hall, 148 Cordova street west.

When Men's Clothes Lose Their Shape

—it's not always because of poor materials. Often poor cutting and tailoring are overcome by pressing a suit into shape. After a short while it works back and it fits as it was cut—badly.

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Extremely handsome. Made of expensive Bolivia cloth, in the smartest of Fall styles, beautifully trimmed with Beaver, Opossum, and Seal Plush collars and cuffs. Values to $175—
Reduced 33 1-3 Per Cent.

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In the same styles as mothers.' Made of velour, melton, tweed and Bolivia cloths; trimmed with fur and plush collars; also some in reefer styles. Clearing-out price—
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THE CREDIT STORE OPPOSITE PROVINCE

F. L. P. NOTES

(By Special Correspondent)

The first round in the British Columbia election campaign has taken place. Comrades Richardson, Trotter and Woodsworth were selected last Monday to be the standard bearers in Vancouver City. Sam Guthrie will contest Newcastle, Geo. Casey, Atlin; John McInnis may contest Fort George; J. H. Burrough is believed to be running in Prince Rupert; Dr. W. J. Curry will accept the nomination in Dewdney and many other districts are holding meetings for the selection of candidates. Candidates will be in the field in Richmond, New Westminster and North Vancouver.

The Vancouver City campaign committee intend to put up a whirlwind campaign. The city will be well covered with propaganda material every week during the election. Meetings will be held in every available hall. Campaign funds will be raised by means of a "Federated Labor Party 1920 Provincial Campaign Bond," issued in denominations of $1, $2 and $5.

Working in conjunction with the provincial executive committee and the campaign committees of other districts, the Vancouver campaign committee will distribute the propaganda and the "bonds" to other districts, thus enabling all districts to put up a better campaign at less cost.

The Federated Labor Party is getting into this campaign to win. The chances for electing at least six candidates are good, but with the "pep" and enthusiasm that is expected to be developed during the next two weeks, there is a good chance of greatly increasing that number.

This time the Federated Labor Party intends to surprise its opponents. The apathy of former campaigns will be swept completely aside by an energetic popular campaign. Plenty of speakers will be available to combat the old parties' campaign slander that will develop as soon as the F. L. P. gets into action. Every piece of literature published by the party will be an eye-opener and the means of increasing the enthusiasm from day to day until the old parties will be unable to make headway against the barrage.

The first big political effort of the F. L. P. in the Province is now under way. The henchmen of the exploiters of Labor will be placed on the defensive. The bulwarks and institutions of capitalism will be the point of attack. Roused from an age-long struggle of poverty, misery and degradation; knowing and feeling the contempt which the ruling class have for them; realizing that with the powers of the state in their hands, half the battle is won, the workers, the proudcers of all the wealth of this world, must and will come into their own.

Your financial support is needed just as much as your moral support to this fight. Campaign bonds will be sent in receipt for funds. Help make it a big, enthusiastic, candidate-electing scrap by sending your dollars to the F. L. P. campaign committee, 148 Cordova street west, Vancouver, B. C. The funds will be utilized in the district from which they come, unless there is no candidate contesting the riding.

Berlin.—During the year ended March 31, last, the membership of the 48 trade unions affiliated with the Berlin Trade Union commission was practically doubled, according to the commission's annual report just made public. The gain was 342,107, bringing the total membership in this city to 691,263, made up of 478,103 men, 198,159 women and 15,000 young persons. The strongest local unions are the Metal Workers' Union, with 177,923 members, and the Transport Workers' Union, with 125,205.

Oklahoma City.—A complete classified roster of the membership of the "open shop" division of the local chamber of commerce has been published by the Council of Action—the committee of organized labor to fight labor's enemies. Ten thousand copies have been issued as "buying guides for the convenience of all working men and their wives when purchasing goods."

IRELAND READY FOR CHANGE

Workers Well Organized, But British Guns Hold Sway

(By the Federated Press)

New York—"Although Italy is more restless and more ripe for a fundamental change than any other country in Europe, Ireland is the country most ready to establish a workers government," said Solon de Leon, in an interview given to the Federated Press shortly after his return from a trip of several months through Italy, France and the British Isles, where he studied Labor movements.

"Whether the economic situation of Italy is such that a revolution can be successfully accomplished, there is doubtful," said de Leon. "Without coal and iron the Italian proletariat can not take over control effectively. In England, Labor officials believe that the English government would knife an Italian revolution by blockading Italy's naked coast line with her fleet.

"The Italians have not the frame work for proletarian government which the Irish have developed. The Italian consumers' co-operatives are organized solely for the purpose of selling goods below the market price. Where they have better developed producers' co-operatives as in the glass industry, they are better prepared to take over control.

"Ireland has a higher percentage of organized workers than any other country in the world. Eighty per cent. of the workers there are unionized.

"The Irish Labor Party and Trades Union Congress is one body and has officers and offices which combine political as well as economic functions," he continued. "This organization is working in connection with the Irish General Workers Union toward the establishment of one big union. It also conducts general strikes, organizes the workers, conducts political campaigns and promotes the election of Labor candidates.

"The reprisal system of England is intended to wear out the patience of the Irish and to fan the flame of guerilla warfare into open revolt, so that England can justify an invasion and crushing defeat of the Irish. The only hope for Ireland is for them to endure patiently until a Labor government is elected in England.

J. L. L. Educational Meeting

The Junior Labor League will hold the regular educational meeting at the club rooms, 52 Dufferin street west, at 7:30 p.m. prompt. Mr. J. S. Woodsworth will lead the discussion. The campaign speeches of the candidates for officers of the league for the coming year will also be continued. As next Friday is the second Friday of the month, only the executive of the league will meet on that date.

Moscow.—The president of the Far East republic announces the destruction at Chika of the army of General Semenoff, the reactionary leader who announced allegiance to General Wrangel. Semenoff fled in an aeroplane with the remnant of gold left by the late Admiral Kolchak, one of the white hopes of the Allies.

Philadelphia—"Cruelty, pauperism an savagery have always been used by the ruling classes against the masses in the name of democracy," was the charge made by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, at a mass meeting held here by the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia. The meeting was the first of a series in a campaign against the non-union shop movement set in motion by the United States Chamber of Commerce and vigorously pushed by local employers.

DEFENSE FUND LITERATURE REDUCED.

The price of copies of Pritchard's address to the jury, Dixon's address and the history of the Winnipeg strike has been reduced to 10 cts. per copy. The Winnipeg defense committee is also issuing Defense Fund Stamps, the price of which is 25 cents each.

Wonder how many Bolsheviks will get into the Victoria gas house?

Ian McKenzie, of Citizens' Committee fame, is now a stanrard bearer for the good old Conservative party.

Patronize Fed Advertisers.

Sam Guthrie,
Who will contest the Newcastle Riding for the Working Class.

CRAFTS SCRAP IN SHIPYARDS

Machinists Take Places of the Striking Steam Fitters

The regular meeting of the Vancouver (International) Trades and Labor Council held Thursday evening went into executive session to take up the matter of the members of Machinist Lodge, No. 182, taking the places of the striking steam fitters, the council took up the charves made by the steam fitters, that not only had the machinists lodge upheld the action of its membership, but that Delegate Sully had advised the men to scab on the shipyard workers.

A communication was received from Calgary to the effect that the butchers and meatcutters of Pat Burns' Packing plant of Calgary were on strike.

A communication was also received by the council from the Hon. Gideon Robertson in reply to the council for an embargo on American labor. The reply was to the effect that the unemployed situation was being taken care of better in B. C. than any other province, inasmuch as the pier and graving dock would absorb the unemployed and that an embargo could not be placed on American labor unless the same was done with Canadian, and that the immigration of British Columbia agricultural workers and domestic servants has been stopped.

The secretary was instructed to reply to the effect that the pier and graving dock work had not yet been started and that when it did it would only absorb a few men. It was also reported that Coughlans would not lay any more keels until January.

In reply to an inquiry from the Prime Minister of B. C. as to why government printing was being sent to eastern printers, he informed the committee that he price was of such a wide difference hat it was deemed advisable to accept the lowest offer. The committee asked for the figures, but they had not yet been received.

New York—(N. Y. Bureau)—Rallying to the support of the Rand School of Social Science, thousands of workers have contributed to the $3,000 fund needed to pay the fine imposed by the United States district court on a charge of having violated the Espionage Act by publishing Scott Nearing's pamphlet, "The Great Madness."

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A NOTABLE SPECIAL IN PARAMATTA RAINCOATS
An ideal about-town waterproof—light and easy to carry—well lined. Very Special at..... $12.50

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Every pattern and weave—has tailored distinction—combines waterproof protection. Clearing at one price $25.00

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Wm. DICK
Limited
45-47-49 HASTINGS STREET EAST

F. L. P. MEETING SUNDAY, 8 P.M.

Tom Richardson to Address Meeting Next Sunday

W. J. Curry was the speaker in the F. L. P. hall at the meeting last Sunday on the subject of the "Value of Political Action."

He first differentiated between direct and what is termed parliamentary action, but he also showed by such authorities as Marx that any class action directed toward the conquest of political power is a political act, wehther direct as through the ballot.

The speaker showed how the range of power is not a single strand which might be grasped instantly and controlled completely once the rulers of the day can be sandbagged or muzzled, but on the other hand he showed that this power, which must be possessed by the workers, consisted of myriads of strands crossinng and merging, acting and re-acting, in the physical, mental and moral planes. He also asserted that the acquirement of or failure to secure what was sought might be of little importance while the struggle itself, the knowledge gained and the strength acquired though the effort might be of the greatest importance.

He showed how Queensland, Australia, and other countries had gained power through the ballot, and were actually in control of the government, and how this had secured great material advantages for the masses, but he believed that the political arm could only be effective when backed by the industrial arm. The speaker also stated that in the coming contest, should Labor candidates succeed, they would find themselves compelled to be opportunists. Abstractions would have to be thrown aside for a time, and the great vital problems before the public would have to be dealt with. The unemployed problem, for instance, will before long, engage the attention of the powers that be. In the past we have seen mounted policemen riding down and clubbing these slaves without masters. Labor must show other methods of dealing with this and the other problems that will come before us before spring.

The speaker suggested that, seeing that Labor applied to land, produced our food, and also the raw material of our clothing and houses, that the unemployed should be organized to clear and make ready this land for the production of food, to build roads to establish markets, so as to help eliminate the parasitic middlemen, which are making it almost impossible to live.

It was objected that the landowners would not surrender their property for any purpose of this kind, and the speaker declared that there should be methods by which the land hog could be deprived of this privilege which he now enjoys, and that when production for human use took the place of production for profit, poverty and the results of poverty would be nearer its end.

Tom Richardson will be the speaker for next Sunday.

BRITISH MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK

Majority Against Acceptance But Not Big Enough—Takes Two-Thirds Majority.

London—As a result of the ballot on the government's offer, the coal strike was called off and at a meeting of miners' delegates immediate resumption of work was ordered.

Figures of balloting by the men showed a majority of 8459 against accepting the government's offer, but this was effective, the federation rules requiring a majority of two-thirds for a continuance of the strike.

Only four districts were against the offer, namely, South Wales, with a majority of 46,000; Lancashire, 55,000; Nottinghamshire, 1000, and The Forest of Dean, 200. The total vote was 684,519.

The policemen of Hamilton, Ont., are organizing. They are expected to affiliate with the Toronto organization.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF LIFE

Social of F. L. P. in New Headquarters Is Enjoyed

(By W. J. Curry)

Last Saturday evening, the F. L. P. social and dance came off as predicted. The men, women and children enjoyed a thoroughly good time until nearly midnight.

The hall was artistically decorated with red and green streamers and festoons, while the stage was adorned with numerous plants, flowers and autumn leaves.

The first part of the evening was given to musical selections and short addresses. Seveal piano selections wee beautifully executed by the brilliant little artist, Nellie Harrison. Refreshments were served, then the Junior League and others began dancing.

The social committee purpose having these festivities frequently during the winter, and we also understand that classes in economics and social evolution are soon to be organized.

Already the promoters of the party home are having their hopes gratified. Talking about the new social order may satisfy a few, but the normal man or woman and the average boy and girl are interested most in "immediate demands," and those things which bring interest and gratification here and now. The average individual does not want propaganda thrown at him in heavy chunks; it must be presented in a form which appeal to their mental appetites.

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BLIND JUSTICE

"Experience teaches," says the old motto, and this is particularly true in the case of the workers when they come in contact with the law. In the past, experience and precept taught the working class to fear the law, and right good reason had they to do so. The powers that be, however, also learned by experience and they saw that fear of the law would not for all time hold the worker in subjection, therefore they introduced more subtle and effective medium of control. By an apparent impartiality of judgment on the part of the judiciary, the worker was taught to respect the law and to believe that law and justice are one and the same. The use of the symbol showing Justice blindfolded, weighing the evidence impartially, was a great asset in fooling the ignorant masses, who in many other directions were lulled into a state of acquiesance to social degredation and exploitation by the use of symbols.

Again experience, the great teacher, comes to the front and brings about an awakening to the true state of affairs, with the result that the third and last stage is entered, "contempt for the law." This is a dangerous stage, and truly is it said "fools venture where angels fear to tread," but the exploiters and rulers of the working class, drunken with power and possessing an insatiable greed for profit, rush, fool-like, headlong to their own destruction when they instruct their hirelings to hand out such judgments as has recently been done in the cases of the Winnipeg trials and the appeal to the privy council—the McKenzit case at Cranbrook and Christopher's case at Taylorton. In the face of such decisions it is evident to all that it is useless for the working class to expect any protection in the law courts from the illegal acts of the employers, financiers or their hirelings, and this fact has now been conclusively demonstrated. The only right a member of the working class has is to be exploited to the full by the parasites of present day society. Rights as a citizen he has none. He can be killed or maimed through the lack of safety appliances—debauched by rot-gut moonshine or flavoring essence and doped by drugs—ruined physically by insanitary and illegal camp conditions—intimidated by secret and uniformed police—run out of town by gunmen and thugs who are safe under the shelter of a secret society affiliation. Denied redress in the courts they are forced into the inevitable position of looking to themselves and the power of their economic organization for protection. The financial and employing classes are determined to smash organized labor and force down the economic and social standing of the working class; by that very action they compel the coming into existence of a militant organization of wo ers. "Those whom the gods wo destroy they first make mad!" the capitalist class is certainly on the road.

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Many Candidates in Political Are

(Continued from page 1)

candidates in the field in some r ings. This organization has plac three candidates in the field Vancouver and being a rank a file organization, strenuously o posed to both the provincial and d minion governments, it intends put up a strenuous campai against soldier-officer candidat of the Liberal and Conservati parties. The organization has large and growing membersh Their candidates are E. Farrar, L. Miller and J. W. Crawford.

The hottest campaigns will u doubtedly be fought in Vancouv and Victoria. Vancouver with seats to be contested, already h 29 candidates in the field. V toria with four seats, will have least 20 candidates.

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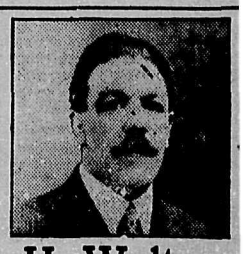

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