THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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FURTHER HEARING OF THE PERJURY CHARGES

Counsel for Prosecution Asks That Witnesses Be Not Tampered With

Witness Produced Who Could Not Be Procured at Deportation Trial

Mary Deakoff, the young Russian or Asatinian girl, was a witness at the resumed hearing of the perjury charge against Dourasoff and Roth in the police court on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Rubinowitz began by asking about Dourasoff bringing things to her house.

"Yes," she said, "newspapers, all Russian, and he would sit and read them?" He had one, all covered with marks which the witness described. It was to show her sister, who was out; but he wouldn't leave it. He never brought it back. On another occasion he and her sister were sitting together at night reading a paper with a Russian name.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "For whom were these papers brought?"

Witness: "Why, my sistor is the only one who reads and writes Russian." Questioned further, she said: "He read them, and told us what things were like in Russia."

Mr. Reid objected; and Mr. Rubinowitz submitted that such matters were relevant in order to meet the sworn statement of Dourasoff that he never brought such papers, but was the recipient.

Mr. Reid still objected and the magistrate agreed with his view.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "As to the contents of these papers"—

Magistrate: "The question is whether he is telling the truth when he says he didn't bring the papers there."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "I don't want to press the matter. Dourasoff says there were political meetings and discussions, and these newspapers were read by Chekoff, and so forth."

The magistrate still demurred.

Mr. Rubinowitz (to witness): "This newspaper with the red spots on it; did he tell you anything about it being a forbidden newspaper?"

Witness: "No."

"Did you or your sister ever ask him to bring these newspapers there?"

"No."

"Where did he carry them?"

"In his right pocket."

Witness was then asked about Russians coming to her house, and she said they were mostly returned soldiers.

Mr. Reid blocked further questioning, and Magistrate Shaw said: "To back it up doesn't strengthen the improbability."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Where did Dourasoff say he got those newspapers?"

Witness: "He told me he got them from New York."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "About meetings in June"—

Mr. Reid: "Now what?"

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Page one. Dourasoff said there was a meeting in your house, when a Russian read a newspaper about the Soviet committee in New York."

Witness: "Not true."

After another objection, Mr. Rubinowitz continued: "Have you ever had any discussions in your house about how to bring about a revolution in Canada? That's what Dourasoff said."

Witness: "Not true."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "About government?"

Witness: "No."

"Ever heard Chekoff take part in such discussions?"

"He couldn't. I know he hardly speaks Russian."

"How would he speak to your mother?"

"He'd speak through one of the

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WOMENS AUXILIARY ASSISTS DEFENSE

Will Hold Another Meeting Tonight in the Labor Temple

The first regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. was held last Friday in room 404, Labor Temple. About twenty members were present, and while no business of any importance was transacted, those who did attend showed considerable enthusiasm in the work they are undertaking.

Owing to the defence dance committee having decided to let out the catering for the dance to a private party, the social committee, which had been appointed at the organization meeting to take charge of the catering for the dance, were unable to act in that capacity, but volunteered their services to look after the cloak room on that evening.

The committee appointed to assist the defence fund committee, reported that they had been able to render valuable assistance to that committee by going around with them to the various union meetings.

The next meeting of the Auxiliary will be held in room 204, Labor Temple, Friday, the 5th inst., commencing at 8 p.m., and all women who are interested in the Labor movement from a working class point of view, are respectfully invited to attend.

JACK KAVANAGH AT THE EMPRESS

Attempts to Refute Marxian Economic Welcome at S. P. C. Meetings

Capitalism must be dragged up for apologists, when old ladies like Mrs. Pankhurst can travel across continents, and entertain some of the "upper class" at $1.10 per. She has made an important discovery, nothing less than that Karl Marx and his writings, were the cause of all the strikes and industrial unrest, and that it was made in Germany. Later we shall probably be informed that Karl Marx and not the Kaiser caused the war of 1914-1918. It will take more than Mrs. Pankhurst and the Borden government to stop the propaganda of Marxian Socialism. We notive very few of the capitalist intellectuals attempting to refute Marxian economics, and the necessary conclusions drawn therefrom. They would be heartily welcome on the platform of the Sunday night propaganda meetings of the Socialist Party of Canada. Workingmen and women should attend the history class on Wednesdays at 8 p.m., and economic class Sundays at 2:30. Sunday night meetings at Empress, 8 p. m. Doors open at 7:30. Jack Kavanagh will speak Sunday.

KOLCHAK MEETS STINGING DEFEAT

Troops Strung Out in a Panic-stricken Flight in Siberia

Stockholm.—In spite of all attempts on the part of Kolchak to explain his backset at Omsk the stinging defeat looms up as probably the turning point of the war and the ultimate triumph of the Bolsheviki. It has now been learned that 11 generals, 1,000 officers and 39,000 troops besides 2,000 machine guns, 30,000 uniforms, 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 75 locomotives and 5,000 carloads of miscellaneous war material fell into the hands of the Soviet forces.

So acute has become the situation in Siberia that it has been deemed imperative to send at once 30,000 picked troops to extricate the White Guard from its precarious position between Omsk and Vladivostok. The remnants of Kolchak's former well trained and equipped army is strung out for miles along the Trans-Siberian railway in all but panic stricken flight.

Buy at a union store.

UNION RECORD EDITOR CRIMED

Officers Are Also Charged With Violation of the Espionage Act

Bench warrants issued Wednesday as the result of secret indictments returned by the federal grand jury Tuesday, were served upon E. B. Ault, Frank A. Rust, George P. Listman and Anna Louise Strong in the offices of the Union Record Wednesday.

E. B. Ault is the editor and manager of the paper, and Listman and Rust are directors. Miss Strong is an editorial writer.

The Union Record corporation, by Listman, its president, was also cited to appear in court to answer "espionage" charges.

Circulation Increased

The Union Record has been allowed to resume publication in its own plant. For a time it was being published outside of Seattle. The Seattle Union Record has the largest circulation of any daily in Washington. The capacity of the plant is not enough to meet the needs, but a campaign is now on to raise enough money to equip a new plant. Ten days after the plant was closed down the circulation had gone up 8,000 and was 59,680.

Meeting of Janitors Sunday

A meeting of Janitors and Elevator Employees will be held in the O'Brien hall on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of organizing these workers. This meeting is not being called by any organization, but is a spontaneous movement on the part of the workers affected. The meeting will commence at 2:30.

Where is your union button?

LABOR LEADERS KILLED OUTRIGHT

Law and Order Mob on Rampage Again in Louisiana

BOGALUSA, La.,—S. J. O'Rourke, secretary of the local trades and labor council, died today as a result of wounds received Saturday in a battle between labor leaders and the law and order committee. This brings the total dead to four. Three other labor leaders were killed outright during the battle. Federal troops rushed here Wednesday for possible riot duty will be kept here several days.

MINERS DECIDE TO BECOME PART OF O.B.U.

Will Return All Charters to Internationals at Once

Send Greetings to the Men on Trial and Nova Scotia Miners

The three-day convention of the coal mining unit No. 1 of the O. B. U., held at Calgary, concluded its labors on Wednesday evening. There were in attendance 22 delegates from the various mining camps of British Columbia and Alberta.

Alderman Broach called the convention to order, and in a brief speech, welcomed the delegates. V. R. Midgley, secretary of the G. E. B. of the O. B. U., who was present at the request of President Christophers, addressed the convention, and gave a resume of the progress made by the new organization since its inception. Albert Gill, a returned soldier, and the possessor of the Military Medal, gained for services in France, who represented the metalliferous miners, addressed the convention on the situation at Kimberley, and the strike issues there.

General dissatisfaction with the International was the gist of the reports of the delegates, and a strong determination on the part of the rank and file to become a part of the O. B. U. The convention took up the matter of a constitution to comply with the O. B. U. constitution, and a new constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: Chairman of the district board, Harry Beard Michel; secretary, Ed Browne, Tabor; board members, W. Sherman, Fernie; John Brooks, Bellevue; Percy Spencer, Coalhurst; Fred Whitford, Wayne; W. Kolling, Edmonton.

P. M. Christophers was elected special organizer for the northern district, and Albert Gill, M. M., was elected special organizer for the Drumheller district.

It was decided that the annual conventions should be held in December each year, and that a referendum election of officers would be held at a later date. The following were elected as delegates to the O. B. U. convention: P. M. Christophers, H. Beard and John Brooks.

It was decided that all International charters were to be returned immediately to Indianapolis, and mass meetings are to be called throughout the district to discuss the demands on the operators in the impending wage scale conference. The demands are to be not less than a basic increase of 30 per cent.

Before the convention closed greetings were sent to the eight men now on trial in Winnipeg, assuring them of the continuation of the solid support of the coal miners of British Columbia and Alberta. Greetings were also sent to the coal miners of Nova Scotia, and an invitation to the eastern miners to become part of the O. B. U. was also forwarded.

Have you got your bond yet? If not remember that the campaign closes December 15. Now is the time to do your bit.

IMMIGRATION ACT IS NOW SUPREME

Courts of Justice Are Superceded by Star Chamber

From a report by Mr. Rubinowitz who acted as counsel on behalf of the Russian deportees in the Habeas Corpus proceedings recently before Mr. Justice Morrison, fuller information has been gleaned of the facts as to what occurred in the Supreme Court chambers. So that no erroneous impression as to the position may prevail, the following facts from the report are published:

Mr. Justice Morrison did not give his approval of the amendments to the Immigration Act, which had been challenged by counsel upon broad grounds of public policy.

Upon an application of this kind for Habeas Corpus, the courts are not in a position to act as an appeal court from the decision of the Immigration officials.

According to the act, the rival courts of justice down in the Immigration sheds are supreme, and the old British courts of justice must bow to the superior jurisdiction of the new tribunals. This, however, is not the fault of the courts. It is the decree of parliament that a star chamber method of justice should be introduced in Canada. The courts are, therefore, restricted by the Immigration Act, in their power to intervene. The construction placed upon the Immigration Act is that the ordinary courts are impotent to interfere—parliament has so decreed. Under these circumstances, Mr. Justice Morrison suggested that if the matter was to be rectified that Parliament alone could do it. His hands were tied and he could not even give his opinion as to whether the act was properly carried out by the Immigration authorities. Mr. Rubinowitz has, at least, by his actions in bringing habeas corpus proceedings, established the fact that the courts are impotent to deal with matters arising out of the infamous amendments to the Immigration act, and under which no person born outside of this country is safe from deportation, no matter whether he be British born or not.

Workers' Liberty Bond Campaign

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B. C. Is Getting Into Its Stride

WILL THE WORKERS of this Province go over the top? Well, it looks like it. The Defense Committee in Vancouver has to date received $7000, and many outside points have not yet got into their stride, and no returns have been made by the committees handling the campaign at these places. British Columbia's quota is $20,000. With $7000 already in hand, and a little push, at least $25,000 should be raised. Many of the loggers are sending their contributions in lump sums from the different camps in the most out of the way places. This is due to the fact that they are reached by The Federationist. In the correspondence the committee has found that non-unionists, returned soldiers and men from all walks of life are contributing to the defense of the men in Winnipeg, and splendid assistance is being rendered by International unions in all parts of the Province, and the Vancouver locals are not behind any other point in the Province. This demonstrates that in spite of opinions as to the O. B. U. or International unionism, the workers are lining up in one common cause for the protection of their fellow workers arrested as a result of the Winnipeg general strike. There is now only ten days of the time for the campaign left, and it is expected that at least $1000 per day will be the average for the time now left before the 15th. Outlying points may not be heard from for some little time, so it is up to everyone to get in and dig, and go over the top for liberty. Everybody get into this campaign. It is the business of every worker,

HOW AUSTRALIAN IDEALS WERE SACRIFICED

Lifting of Censorship Reveals War-time Secrets

Premier Hughes Violated the Free Institutions of the Country

[By W. Francis Ahern]

The ideal of the people of Australia, ever since they have had a conscious existence has been the building up of a free, enlightened and self-reliant community—a white man's country—in the Southern Hemisphere. It formed the first plank of the objective of the Australian labor party, and is subscribed to by every Australian worker.

What does this national ideal involve? People who do not live in Australia can have no conception of it. In the first place it stipulates freedom, and involves, not only personal and political freedom, but also freedom from industrial handcuffs. Labor in Australia, because of it, has always fought consistently against oppressive conditions of employment. It has gradually secured the enactment of a whole sheaf of ameliorative legislation, limiting hours of labor, guarding against sweating, particularly of female workers, and establishing wage tribunals. It has furthermore, consistently aimed at the building up of protective industrial organizations of workers—the unions, which have proved most effective weapons in labor's defense. It is here that the Australian people register their first indictment against the present prime minister of Australia—Mr. William Morris Hughes, who, it will be remembered, tried to enslave them in the meashes of conscription—happily, without success.

After Hughes left the labor party in 1916—that is, after labor had kicked him out for starting the campaign in favor of conscription—he ranged himself behind the reactionaries in Australia in the introduction of the most vicious sweating system ever devised by human ingenuity—the Taylor card system. When this outrage on the Australian ideal produced a gigantic upheaval Hughes showed himself the enemy of the workers by fostering the formation of blackleg labor unions, with the deliberate intentions of destroying bona fide unionism.

But that is not all. He violated the free institutions of the country by abusing the powers of the military censorship in order to suppress the political views of his opponents. He refused to allow Australians to

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LOGGERS IN EAST ARE LINING UP IN BUNCHES

Strikers in B. C. Are All Determined to Stick Tight

Splendid Response to the Call for Defense Fund

More men are in town now than for some considerable time past. This is partly due to the strikes at Roberts Lake camp, Rock Bay, and the three camps of the Hump Fish Company at Alert Bay, and also the closing of various camps owing to weather conditions, and in preparation for the usual holiday shutdown. It is also bringing in to town the men who were responsible for bringing the organization into existence. Some of them have been in camp ever since, and they are exceedingly gratified with the development which has taken place in their offspring since its birth. They realize, however, that their work is not yet done; that they have to keep a watchful eye and see that the organization grows and functions in the manner which will best fulfil the purpose for which it was created, namely, "to advance and maintain the social and economic interests of its members." Naturally, in an organization of this size, there will be found certain individuals, the purpose of whose membership is open to question.

The master class has always been able to find stools and fools to do their dirty work, and naturally the one who is able most effectively to disguise his real purpose, is the one most valuable to those on whose behalf they are working. One infallible test can be applied to this type of individual, that is, do their actions and the policy they advocate, tend to the greater strength and solidarity of the workers in their fight against the employers?

All strikes are being maintained at Capilano, Chase, Roberts Lake, Alert Bay, Kimberley. Also 150 employees of the Northwest Lumber Co. at Hylo, Alberta, are on strike. They may try and get scabs from Calgary and other points.

An apology is due to the boys at Blain's camp, Forman. Last week, in reporting conditions in their camp, it was stated that they were just card carriers, and lacking in the spirit of the times. That isn't the case now. Last week they got busy and have delivered the goods.

The men at Blain's camp at Forman called a strike on the 23rd, and after several negotiations and meetings, at each of which additional de-

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OUR SIDE OF THE CASE

At last nights meeting of the International Trades Council, it was stated that reports of O B. U. activities in Edmonton, appearing in the Federationist, were untruthful. A statement was also made as to the miners in the Crows Nest Pass. In this issue will be found a telegraphic dispatch from Calgary reporting as to the action of the miners in the district referred to. Other reports which have appeared in this paper from time to time as to the growth of the O. B. U. have been forwarded by reliable correspondents in the respective districts, and in addition have always been verifitd by the report of supplies sent out to the districts from the headquarters of the O. B. U. With reference to the statements made as to the Prince Rupert district, we are in possession of the certain knowledge that there are over three hundred members of the O. B. U. in that city, and this does not include members of the Loggers' organization. If all the members of International trades unions, who are carrying cards in these organizations because of the coalition between the employer and the Internationals who are members of the O. B. U., were to be taken away out of the membership of the International local unions, many of them would soon cease to exist. These are facts and we have full information as to their reliability, and any reports appearing in this paper are as far as possible verified with indisputable evidence.

MR. CASSIDY WOULD NOT APOLOGIZE TO COURT

Says His Position As Important as That of Judge

Lively Clashes at Winnipeg Trail—Court Crowded

(Special to The Federationist)

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 3—A crowded court each day denotes the interest that has been aroused in Winnipeg by the trial of the eight Labor men charged with seditious conspiracy. During the last twenty-four hours the sheriff has been called to remove Mr. Cassidy, K. C., who is leading counsel for the defense. There have been frequent clashes between Mr. Justice Metcalfe and Mr. Cassidy, over counsel for the prosecution continually reading passages from strike bulletins taken from the context, and giving wrong impressions to the jury. However, there has been no bloodshed to date, and Mr. Cassidy is still in court. On Tuesday night, during the late session of the court, Mr. Justice Metcalfe called for the bailiff to remove Mr. Cassidy, counsel for the defense, who calmly stated he was quite ready for bed.

This morning, Dec. 3, he refused to apologize, and stated that his position was quite as important as that of the judge's, and that he would at once start habeas corpus proceedings if he were put in jail, and was confident that he would be out immediately. This incident caused great excitement in court. William Percy, member of the strike committee, was the witness on the stand. Mr. Andrews, counsel for the prosecution, was reading from the Strike Bulletin and the Western Labor News. Mr. Cassidy insisted upon the qualifying passages being read.

Debate Is Postponed

The usual weekly debate of the Federated Labor Party Debating Club that was to have been held last Saturday evening was postponed one week in order to allow the members of the club to attend the opening social of the Vancouver Co-Operative Society which was held the same night. The subject which was to have been debated, "Resolved, that it would be in the best interests of the F. L. P. to adopt a reform platform," will therefore be debated next Saturday, December 6. The debates are held in the party rooms, 510 Dominion Building.

Loggers Are Doing Their Bit

The sale of Liberty Bonds among the loggers goes on apace. The defense committee received a check last week for $2084 for bonds sold to members of this organization. The members at Arrow Park sent along $83 and there is still more to come from various points. These sums do not include individual subscriptions from members of this organization, which are arriving almost daily at the committee headquarters.

Have you got your bond yet? If not remember that the campaign closes December 15. Now is the time to do your bit.

DEFENSE DANCE WAS A SUCCESS

Large Crowd Attended Whist Drive and Dance on Wednesday

One of the largest crowds that ever attended a dance at the Dominion Hall was present on Wednesday evening last at the whist drive and dance that was got up by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council in aid of the Winnipeg defense fund.

Both the hall used for whist and the dance hall were crowded to capacity and everyone present seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. Quite a number present desired that the council would hold another such affair in the very near future.

The committee from the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U., who were in charge of the cloak room, sure had a busy time in checking the coats, etc., belonging to the large crowd, and are to be complimented for the spirit in which they executed their duties, as they gave their services gratis and were so busy that they did not even get time to have a dance.

The winners of the whist prizes are as follows: First ladies' (tablecloth), Mr. Sinclair; second ladies (pair of bath towels), Miss Menzies; first gent's (umbrella), Mr. Newman; second gent's (gent's scarf), Mr. Barrat; ladies' booby, Miss Fane; gent's booby, Mr. Marshall.

A statement of the amount collected by sale of tickets for the dance will be published in next week's Fed., and all those who have had tickets issued to them for sale are requested to turn same in at the earliest opportunity to Room 210 or 216 Labor Temple.

Even the Children Help

On Monday morning a little girl, not more than eleven years of age, walked into the Federationist office, and when asked what could be done for her, she said "I want a button to help the men who are on trial in Winnipeg." She bought a dollar bond and received her button and went away happy to think she had done her bit for the boys now facing trial.

PETTIPIECE AT THE NATIONAL

Postponed Meeting of F. L. P. Debating Club to Be Held Saturday

"Where to?" is to be the subject of Comrade R. P. Pettipiece's address at the Federated Labor Party at the National Theatre on Sunday evening. The meeting begins with recital at 7:30 by Mr. Julian Haywood.

The meeting of the F. L. P. Debating Club, which was postponed from last Saturday, will be held tomorrow (Saturday) night in the party rooms, 510 Dominion Building. The subject to be debated is, "Resolved that it would be in the best interests of the Federated Labor Party to adopt a reform platform." The usual address and discussion on "rules of order" will precede the debate.

The members of the Junior Labor League are co-operating with the members of the Labor Party School in arranging for a joint Christmas concert. The school last year put up a good programme and it is hoped that the concert this year will be even better. The Labor School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. in O'Brien Hall.

SOCIALISTS WIN IN SUNNY ITALY

Make Great Gains in the Larger Centres of the Country

Rome.—Though the final results of the general elections held throughout the kingdom are still in doubt at the present writing (November 18), it appears certain that some 150 parliamentary seats have been won by the Socialists. Already 126 seats are conceded to the Socialists by the Rome correspondent of the New York "Times." Their strongest leads are in Rome, Turin, Milan, Florence, Ancona, and Parma. Inh southern Italy and in the rural districts, on the other hand, the Catholic party appears to be in the majority. The victories of the Socialists are the more remarkable when one considers that the last parliament ended with only 45 Socialists Party members as deputies.

Defense Committee Meet Friday

All members of the defense committee are requested to attend the committee meeting tonight (Friday), as important business will come before the meeting.

COUNCIL GETS NEW LEASE OF LIFE

Internationals Are Trying to Give Encouragement to Members

A communication from the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council to the Vancouver International Trades and Labor Council gave encouragement to the delegates of that body on Thursday evening. The communication stated that the news in the B. C. Federationist about the Edmonton O. B. U. was untruthful and that the true facts were that the O. B. U. was practically non existant. On top of this delegate McVety read an almost similar news item from the Industrial Banner of Toronto and further informed the delegates that Andy Shilland was attending to the reorganization of the miners in the Crows Nest Pass. President Welsh added further to the news by informing the council that the International affiliations in Prince Rupert were stronger and the Trades Council more largely attended than ever before in its history.

Delegate Russell of the Steam and Operating Engineers first made the delegates elated by the report of the doing of his organization and then made them feel uncomfortable by referring to the radicals of the O. B. U. as pigs and persons with deceased minds and that his local had no intention to back up or support the defense fund which was simply for the "purpose of breeding undesirables.

Delegate McVety interrupted the speaker in an objection to his line of abuse and suggested that delegates try and reach a higher tone than to refer to other people as

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LESTOR WILL SPEAK SUNDAY

Soldiers and Sailors Labor Council Meetings Are Well Attended

Charles Lestor will be the speaker at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Labor Council meeting on Sunday afternoon in the old Knox Church, Cordova Street East. Last Sunday's meeting, which was addressed by Jack Kavanagh, was well attended, and it is expected that Sunday's meting will be even better attended. The chair will be taken at 2:30 prompt.

WILL BRING ABOUT AMALGAMATION OF FORCES

Trades Council to Call Mass Meeting of O. B. U. Units

Many False Impressions of O. B. U. Dissipated at Council Meeting

Those individuals who are of the opinion that the O. B. U. Central Labor Council of this city, and the officers of the O. B. U. units are conspiring to bring about a revolution, amongst whom are those who formed the citizens' committee in Winnipeg and other places during the general strike, could have learned much that would have put any such nonsense out of their heads at last night's meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. When the regular business had been disposed of there was a general discussion of many questions that are of vital importance to the workers, and one of the was the functions of the O. B. U. and its relation to the working class movement towards a new order of society. The opinion was expressed that those who thought the new organization was formed for the purpose of building a new society within the shell of the old did not understand the present system of society and were talking a lot of nonsense.

In the absence of President Midgley, who has not yet returned from Calgary, where he has been attending the miners' convention, Vice-president Winch occupied the chair. The wage scale submitted by the Engineers and Millmen, for portable and hoise engineers, was endorsed by the council on the recommendation of the executive.

Business Agent Wood reported that he had been able to place a number of unemployed into jobs during the past week, and that he had had two applications from international unions for charters from the O. B. U. He explained that he had pointed out the conditions of affiliation with the new organization, and had been invited to address these unions, and that he was of the opinion that in a very short time they would affiliate with the O. B. U.

The dance committee reported that the dance held in the Dominion Hall had been a splendid success.

To Join Forces

Del. Kavanagh stated that he was of the opinion that to save expense and to make for efficiency, the different units should be brought together. He moved that a mass meeting be called of all units to bring the amalgamation about. The motion was adopted.

Del. Wells moved that a committee be appointed to collect date to present to the Social Service commission when that body, which was dealing with state medical aid and other measures, held its sitting in Vancouver. The motion was adopted, and Delegates Kavanagh, Wood and Bowers were elected to the committee.

$7000 Raised

The defense committee reported that $7000 had been collected to date, and Del. Wells urged the delegates to follow the case now being tried in the police court in which two secret agents of the Mounted Police were charged with prejury in connection with the local Russian deportation cases. He suggested that members of organized labor should attend the court when the case was being heard so that they could get first-hand information, as the press was not giving any great publicity to it.

Urges Education

Del. Kavanagh stated that he had noticed in the Daily Herald there was a good deal of noise being raised in the old land, owing to the activities of the government there in investigating the activities of

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SHOP STEWARDS AND PERSECUTION

Resent Attitude of Capital to Labor in the United States

That labor the world over is taking more and more interest in the position of the international working class is once again evidenced by the attitude of the National Federation of Shop Stewards Building and Aircraft section in Great Britain, towards the situation in America. At a meeting of this organization held in the early part of November, the following resolution was passed:

That this meeting of Building and Aircraft Shop Stewards, being fully acquainted with the brutal treatment meted out to the I. W. W. prisoners and the savage sentences imposed on industrial workers whose only "crime" was carrying on the legitimate work of their organizations, resolves that until these persecutions cease and all said prisoners are released, the Shop Stewards will oppose the use of all American manufactured building material on all jobs under their control. Copies of this resolution have been forwarded to the president of the U. S. A., the Federation of British Industries, the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, Premier Lloyd George, and to labor organizations in other parts of the world.

Thousands of Christmas Ties for Men Ready

HERE unquestionably you will find the broadest showings of handsome gift neckwear for men, and at prices that make buying easy and profitable to you. At Christmas time neckwear is always appreciated.

$1, $1.50, $1.95, $2.45, $2.95

Arnold & Quigley
546 Granville Street

SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Slater's Red Label Tea, lb. 45c
Slater's Blue Label Tea, lb. 50c
Slater's Blue Label Coffee, lb. 45c
Nabob Best Tea, lb. 55c
Blue Ribbon Tea, lb. 55c
Finest Orange and Lemon Peel, per lb. 45c
Sunmaid Raisins, pkg. 20c
Not-a-Seed Raisins, pkg. 20c
Finest Tomatoes, tin 15c
Clark's Pork and Beans, 3 for 25c
Finest Split Peas, 2 lbs. for 25c
Finest Pearl Barley, 2 lbs. for.....25c
Finest Brown Beans, 2 lbs.....25c
Small White Beans, 3 lbs. for.....25c

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT
Last Saturday we sold over 300 pork shoulders. Did you get one? Special again on Saturday. Finest Pork Shoulders, only, lb. 27½c

Shamrock Pure Lard, 2 lbs. for..75c
Finest Pork Spare Ribs, lb. 25c
Finest Beef Liver, lb. 15c
Finest Oxford Sausage, lb. 25c

SPECIAL
Prime Rolled Boneless Beef Ribs, reg. 31c lb., Saturday only, lb. 25c
Be sure you get a roast.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. 45c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. 50c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. 55c
Slater's Smoked Ayrshire Sliced, per lb. 50c
Slater's Boneless Roll, sliced, lb...45c

COMPOUND LARD SPECIAL
Burns' Finest Compound Lard, reg. 35c lb., Saturday only, from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., special, per lb. 30c
Limit 3 lbs.

Alberta Cooking Eggs, dozen 65c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen 75c
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Glace Cherries, per lb. $1.50
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POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ACTION

Ballot Is Only Effective When Backed by Industrial Action

Dr. W. J. Curry had something to say about "Who are the Traitors?" at the National meeting on Sunday night, and also some observations as to why the ruling class were endeavoring to incarcerate comrades of the highest ideals, in prison cells.

Nature had provided abundantly for human comfort, and nobody wanted human suffering; yet the world today was aptly described as a combination of hell and a lunatic asylum! Ignorance alone was the cause of the trouble; and that ignorance was deliberately organized to clog the brains of the people.

Social forces, like natural forces in general, when not understood, caused lots of trouble; when understood, they could be made to serve the purposes of humanity. Hence, the real traitors were those who kept the truth as to these social forces from the people, as was done by the government at Ottawa when they forbade works on such subjects to be circulated. That class was, in fact, the greatest traitor they had in this country. (Applause.)

The traitors of one day were the patriots of another. Patriotism, treason, and sedition were a matter of different view-points. Woodsworth was one of the finest men (applause); he had left the pulpit, knowing he could not serve God and Mammon. Yet there were people now praying that he and his comrades might spend years in a lousy cell.

The speaker did not blame anybody—"or say they are a bit worse than we are." People were all the product of conditions. He was simply trying to analyze the situation, in order that they might understand and act accordingly.

Isaiah, whom Woodsworth was prosecuted for quoting, was one of the old rebels against the same class as were now riding on the backs of the people. His preaching was sedition today, according to the views of the ruling class. He preached that one should not build and another inhabit, one sow and another reap the fruit thereof. There were two classes—one living by virtue of their ownership of the means of life, and the other by the labor power which they sold to them. Hence, there was a class war; and there could be no peace on earth while these two classes existed in opposition to one another. Those who were trying to abolish these classes were the true patriots, in spite of what the ruling class at Ottawa or anywhere else might say.

There was a time when this class distinction did not exist; people lived comfortably together, there was no cold storage to force prices up, and everything was free. Then they learned to domesticate animals, both for food and for burden; the enslavement of captives in war followed. Thus came the two classes in society—the great curse of the human race. The irony would never be righted until the ruling class was swept off their backs, and the human family was free from poverty, exploitation, and war.

The claim that government represented the people was mere camouflage. It represented the class that elected it—that put up the campaign funds and subsidized the press. "That class which owns the means of life is the only thing the government represents." Government never did, and never could, represent all the people. Its germ was there when the first master wielded the lash over the back of the first slave.

Moses was a "traitor" to the ruling class of Egypt; he ultimately got the slaves free from their control. Spartacus and Eunus were "traitors" to Rome. Another great "traitor" was the Carpenter of Nazareth. The early Christian movement, though looking to a "miracle" rather than brute force, was a slave movement to throw off the yoke of Rome and be free. Theology and superstition had been trying to pull the wool over the people's eyes in pretending that it was not like other class struggles—that there was, in fact, no class struggle.

Oliver Cromwell, again, was a "traitor" in his day; he raised a rebel army, and they eventually cut off a king's head. The speaker presumed that they did it by "constitutional" methods, since nobody had anything to say against Oliver Cromwell today.

Geo. Washington was another of the "traitors," who overthrew the king of Great Britain and the forces of that country. Abe Lincoln was another such, and so was John Brown, whose "soul goes marching on," although he was hanged as a "traitor."

Finally, there was an organization here today, called the O. B. U. (Applause.) It was only necessary to see who were its enemies, to realize that it was a good thing for the working class.

There was, however, another class of traitors, represented by Judas Iscariot; though he at least had a certain amount of decency and, after his treachery, went out and hanged himself. "We have in the labor movement Judas Iscariots—lots of them. They would probably hang Jesus Christ and his twelve disciples for thirty cents." (Applause.) Yet they were the products of society; nobody was to be blamed. On the principles of "Love your enemies," said the speaker, "we are trying to do good to the ruling class, and even to these modern Judases."

Touching briefly on the older slave systems, leading to the modern development of capitalism, the speaker declared that "chattel slaves and serfs always had enough; but now, many are dying of want." As to the remedy, he said, "the ballot is the way to express our knowledge, our determination, and our demands; but I don't believe the ballot by itself is of any use. You've got to have something at the back of that ballot; you've got to have an O. B. U. at the back, or that ballot is absolutely useless." (Applause.)

In the conflict between "constitutional means" and "direct action," the master class wanted something they could handle and change to suit themselves. At Winnipeg, property owners could vote seven times in the recent election; at Victoria, workers were "fired" or prevented from voting. The ruling class only gave women the vote because they knew they would use it the way they were wanted, as when they voted for the Unionist Government. "They can manufacture trumps at a minute's notice, and make you discard exactly as they want you." They could divide up constituencies as they pleased, and play the tricks they had played, again and again. "Our party stands for the ballot, first, last, and all the time; but we've got to have something at the back. We can win by the ballot, when the ballot is backed up by industrial organization and by intelligence."

Why We Blockade

[By H. W. Brailsford in the Daily Herald]

A hostile Russian newspaper said the other day that Lenin had become a misanthrope. The statement is probably untrue, for Lenin's personal friends agree in describing the greatest human force of our generation as an indomitable optimist. If Lenin escapes misanthropy, however, some of the rest of us find it hard to retain faith in human nature as we watch the class war between the Entente and Socialist Russia. The civilized world has settled down to the task of organizing hunger over vast continental spaces.

It seems as though idealists had put into the hands of the world's rulers the new instrument of an international league, and they can use it, so inveterate is the habit of cruelty, only to destroy. Science was prostituted long ago, and now it is that very advance in morals which makes a League of Nations conceivable, which is degraded into an engine of ruin and death. Never since history was written have its daily pages resembled so nearly the chronicles of Swift's Yahoos.

The blockade of Soviet Russia and the war upon an idea are horrible enough in themselves, but there is a further horror under the surface. What is the motive of it all? We have all been puzzled to explain the rather sudden action of the Supreme Council in forbidding the use of German legions under Von der Goltz and Bermond in the service of the Russian Counter-Revolution. One recollects that it was the Allies who first ordered this force to take up its station in the Baltic provinces. On May 25, when the Berlin government wished to recall these troops, the Entente actually ordered them to remain. In August the line they were to occupy was again defined, in an order signed by the British General March. It is only when one collects the fragmentary news from this part of the world that one begins to reach an explanation for this sudden rejection of German help in the war upon the Bolsheviks. Half the story I told last week, when I quoted the document in which one of the German commanders boasted that German, Russian, neutral and American financiers stood behind his enterprise.

British Naval Bases

The other half of the explanation concerns our own schemes. It is, of course, common knowledge that our naval strategists are looking forward to the permanent establishment of our fleet in the Baltic. Its base or bases will be somewhere on the coast line of the Baltic States; the island of Oesel is often mentioned as a suitable station. Conventions which establish our "right" to these facilities are said to have been concluded with the provisional governments of these very provisional states. It is obvious that schemes of this kind will be most unwelcome to Kolchack and the revived Empire of All the Russias, which claims these States for Czardom. Our British policy is rather to make them "independent" because their weakness, and their antipathy both to Russia and Germany, will oblige them to lean upon us. That is why we cannot now tolerate German troops in this region, even if they are acting under Denikin.

Now, it is a safe axiom that the British navy rarely extends the scope of its operations without some more or less definite economic design. The design is simply the economic penetration of Russia, which will work inwards from the Baltic ports, and also doubtless from Archangel. The Times in a fit of anger, gave away the design very naively last week. It complained that the Germans were actually scheming to snatch from us the fruits of our victory in Russia. In war one does not necessarily reap one's harvest directly in the fields of one's vanquished enemy. In war one reaps where one has not sown. War is harvest time for a capitalist society, and it reaps where it can. Apart from the German colonies (a small booty) and Mesopotamia, our big harvest, it is expected, will be in Russia. The news already begins to leak out that British investors are buying land for the erection of dockyards in the Baltic ports, and that British companies have secured concessions for the building of railways.

The Fruits of Victory

There is much clearer evidence in the text of the agreement said to have been concluded between our government and that puppet combination under the Moscow banker, Lianosov, known as the Russian North-West Russian administration. The outlines have been published in the French press, and rather more fully in the Berliner Tageblatt (see Cambridge Magazine, October 18). This agreement begins by recognizing our "special interests in the Baltic." What on earth are they? Have we any citizens or subjects here? This sea, alone of all the world's seas, washes the shores of no British possession. Our "special interests" mean, of course, our design to make a naval gateway here, which will serve to guard the economic entry into Russia. The agreement goes on to renounce in Persia in our favor the former interests of Russia—i. e., to recognize that Persia has become a British protectorate on the Egyptian model. Nor is this all. The North-West Russian government actually promises "to refrain from any particularly important purchases in Germany." There, I think, you have the key to the whole mystery. Germany is not to be absolutely boycotted; she may be allowed to sell a few razors and drugs, and dyes to Russia when the blockade is lifted. But all "important purchases" are reserved for us. The immense business of replenishing half a continent, which for five years has been cut off from all supplies of tools, spare parts, wagons, locomotives, textile and agricultural machinery—all the things in which German industry used to outbid ours in the Russian market—this vast and profitable business is reserved for us. It will necessarily be a credit operation, and that means that, by way of security for repayment, we shall acquire all the concessions for mines, railways and oilfields that are to be had, and shall control the export of Russian grain, flax, copper and oil.

That then is the state in Russia. These are the fruits of victory for which we are contending, and it is to ensure our secure possession of them that we have again imposed a partial blockade of Germany, and tightened up our organization of the blockade of Russia. These are the profits which we receive as the result of that "cordon of death" which excludes even drugs and medicines from besieged Petrograd, and forbids the charitable Swedes to give hospitality to the hungry children of Russian workers. It is to make Russia safe for British profiteers that we are trying to impose upon her the rule of a clique of Czarist soldiers, and to bring back after two years of an intellectual renaissance the dark ages of pogroms and miracles and priest-ridden schools.

Is there another motive? Perhaps there is, but it is not a better one. Our middle-class dreads the spread of Communist Socialism. That is why it intervened. It did not interfere with Czardom; that was too bad a thing to spread. It itnerferes with Socialism because it knows its force of attraction. In other words, it fights the Workers' Republic in Russia because it must defend class privilege here. It starves the children of Russia in order the more securely to fasten its yoke on the wage-earner at home. The spectacle will make misanthropes unless it makes rebels.

QUICK TO FORGIVE LATE ENEMIES

British Firms Flood Germany With Luxuries—A Skeleton at Feast

Mr. Philips Price, special correspondent to the Daily Herald, writing from Frankfort-on-Main, gives an interesting study of capitalist methods He says:

There is an old German fairy story of a country called Schlaraffenland, where the visitor has to eat his way through streets barricaded with rice puddings, and from the trees of which delicacies of all sorts fall into the mouth and can be eaten for nothing.

Coming to Frankfort from middle Germany, one sees for the first time the shop windows stuffed with dainty confectionery, fresh baked from snow-white flour, with butter, cream and chocolates, while sides of Dutch and American bacon grip your attention. Schlaraffenland indeed! But only at first sight, for these tempting delicacies do not fall automatically into the mouth, but require the aid of a purse, and, moreover, a long purse. In a word, Frankfurt is Schlaraffenland for the bourgeoisie, but not for the sons of toil.

When I arrived I found all the hotels filled with visitors for the International Import Fair, and I secured a room in the working class quarter. My hostess is a widow pensioner, getting 50 marks a month, with a son working on the railway who earns 500 marks a month.

The Railwaymen's Menu

The kitchen is a model of orderliness. Pots and pans are arranged in rows with perfect symmetry. But where is the butter and the American bacon of the Frankfurt shops? They never find their way into those pots and pans. Breakfast consists of coffee and black bread, dinner of potatoes and vegetables, and supper of black bread again, with coffee faintly sweetened with sugar.

Bacon at 16 marks (at present rates 54c) per lb. and butter at 22 marks (74c) are not articles which can find their way into the kitchens of the workers. Proximity to the occupied districts of the Rhine whence all those delicacies come, favors only those who have done well out of the war.

If the hand workers of Frankfurt see no Schlaraffenland, neither do the brain workers. The other day I visited a journalist friend of mine, who has a wife and six children. These children get on the cards less than one litre of milk a day, all of which goes to the two youngest. A tin of condensed milk from abroad, bought at free prices, costs seven marks (at present rates 25c) a tin, and it lasts for just one meal.

And yet it is a fact that all over Germany now the Junkers and agrarians are feeding calves and pigs on milk, and refuse to sell to the workers in the towns because of the fixed prices. These same gentlemen are loudly complaining because they are compelled to deliver cattle to France and Belgium under the peace treaty.

A Year Ago—and Now

Frankfurt is just now invaded by commercial travellers and traders from all over Germany and from neutral countries. I visited the fair and found the big Fest-Halle full of exhibits.

Is there not a germ of the White International in the Frankfurt Fair? For English and French firms now are flooding the German cities with articles of luxury, although twelve months ago they were declaring that never again would they trade with the Huns.

And German industrial and trade capital is finding refuge from taxation by flying to the districts occupied by the foes that it has just been "straffing" with Zeppelins and submarines. The German proletariat alone is the skeleton at the feast.

GET BEHIND A BUTTON

Workers' Liberty Bond Buttons are issued to every purchaser of a bond. Have you got yours yet. Get behind a button and show that you are willing to help all you can the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg.

DEPORT RUSSIANS FROM AUSTRALIA

Are Being Sent to Odessa, Which Was in Hands of Reactionaries

Years ago, when Australian governments were desirous of getting farmer settlers for the purpose of settling the Australian continent, immigration agents were sent to the various countries of Europe in order to induce rural workers to emigrate to Australia. A great many Russians were induced to come from their own land to Australia—the majority willingly availing themselves of the opportunity of escaping the existing tyrannies of their own land and starting life anew in a country where democracy was an acknowledged fact.

When the Soviet government gained control of Russia, the majority of these people, smarting under the war-time autocracy that had sprung up in Australia, desired to return to their own country. They were not allowed to do so, however.

But when unrest became deep rooted in Australia, and those opposed to the workers commenced to howl about "Bolshevism" a reign of terror set in against the Russians in Australia who were openly sympathetic to the Soviet government. They were hunted down and a great number of them were interned. Here they were kept till such times as they could be deported. They asked that, if they were to be deported that they be sent to that part of Russia to which they could look to for protection and protected against being landed in any part of Russia in the hands of reactionary troops, fearing that their life would be in jeopardy. This was refused by the Australian anti-labor government.

They were being deported at the time of writing (mid-September) and to make matters worse they are being sent to Odessa, which, as most people know is in the hands of reactionaries opposed to the Soviet government. What their fate will be when they get there remains to be seen.

Considerable callousness seems to be shown to these men and their relatives in the deportation. In many cases men have been parted from their wives and children on the flimsiest of excuses—not even being allowed to speak to them prior to deportation. As an instance of how they are treated the following typical case may be quoted. About the middle of the year a Russia named Suzenko was deported. His wife was given an assurance that she would be allowed to accompany her husband. But he was taken out of the internment camp and spirited away without his wife. When she learned that he had gone, the government assured here it was very sorry and would make arrangements for her to follow on a later boat and meet her husband en route. She was allowed to follow on a later boat, as promised. She got as far as Egypt and was then thrown ashore without money, friends or resources of any kind. She was taken up and thrown into the native gaol at Alexandra there. To make matters worse she is an expectant mother. Then she learned that instead of meeting her husband, he had been taken off his ship at Bombay (India) and re-interned, awaiting a chance to be sent to Russia, via Turkestan. Meanwhile Mrs. Suzeko is to be sent to Russia via Odessa. This is callous and hard-hearted treatment with a vengeance.

Another case may be quoted—that of the Klushen family.

Klushen was deported recently, and prior to deportation, his wife made application to accompany him. She was told to produce her marriage certificate, giving proof of marriage. Now, as Klushen and his wife were married according to Doubkhour rites there was no written certificate to produce, consequently the Australian government refused to recognize them as man and wife. The result is that Klushen has been deported and his wife forced to remain in Australia—without friends, and depending on the charity of anybody who takes pity on her. The same kind of thing can be quoted in many cases.

What makes the matter worse is that the Australian government some time ago denied that it would prevent wives from accompanying their husbands when the latter were deported. But while it gives its assurances to the public thus, it, at the same time, commits in private the very outrages it wishes to appear innocent of. The deportation of these Russians under such callous conditions is strongly resented by the labor movements of Australia, and will have a great influence on the votes of the people of Australia at the coming elections which are due to take place about the beginning of December next.

New York.—Organized tunnel and subway constructors have raised wages $2 a day effective the first of the year.

Province of British Columbia
Minimum Wage Board

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the "Minimum Wage Act" a public meeting will be held at the Provincial Court House, Georgia Street, Vancouver, B. C., on Thursday, the 11th day of December, 1919, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of hearing any person interested in the establishment of a minimum wage and maximum hours and the conditions of labour for women engaged in the "Fishing Industry," which includes the work of females engaged in the washing, canning, preparing, preserving, drying, curing, smoking, packing, or otherwise adapting for sale or use, or for shipment, any kind of fish.

A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all those who desire to be heard on the above matters before a minimum wage and maximum hours and the conditions of labour are determined.

Minimum Wage Board for the Province of British Columbia.
J. D. McNIVEN, Chairman,
HELEN GREGORY MacGILL,
THOMAS MATHEWS.
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 24, 1919.

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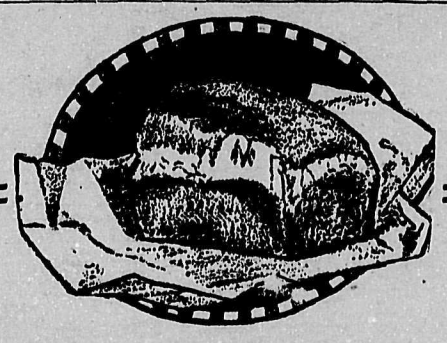

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Russia's Great Experiment

British M. P.'s Graphic Story of Soviet's Wonderful Work for Social and National Reconstruction

Colonel L'Estrange Malone, M. P. in the British House of Commons, in an interview with the Daily Herald on November 5th, lifted the veil on Russia. He condemns theories as to that country, and says they are circulated by Russian reactionaries, his experiences and opinions are as follows:

"To begin with," he explained, "I am an independent witness. I am a Liberal in politics, and have no class bias in any direction. I think, therefore, my impressions on the situation in Russia can be regarded as more impartial than if I had definite Conservative or Labor sympathies.

Complete Fabrications

"I am convinced that the stories being circulated in England about Russia are mostly untrue or complete fabrications. They appear to be the product of a scheme of propoganda conducted by the Russian reactionaries and their sympathizers here, who are afraid of the spread of communistic ideals in this country, or are working secretly for the return of the Czarist or ancient regime in Russia.

"No open-minded person can deny that certain regrettable incidents have occurred in Russia. At the time of the revolution, there were undoubtedly lootings and atrocities. But these appear to have been the work of the hooligan anarchistic element, liberated in the chaos of the transition period. But I have evidence that shows that the Bolshevik government has been working hard to restore law and order.

Connivance of the Allies

"We must not forget that the spark of revolution was kindled with the active connivance of the Allies. Two years have now elapsed, and the government which has emerged has established not only law and order, but is carrying out a real programme and shows distinct elements of permanence. One is, in fact, impressed by the almost bureaucratic orderliness of the government.

"Take simple examples of everyday life in Russia. No one can deny the terrible privations, which will be manifoldly increased this winter owing to the illegal blockade of the Allies. It is frequently stated that life in Russia is anarchial and chaotic. I personally visited theatres, operas, concerts. Trams and cabs are abundant, and trains are running to time. They are slightly slower, but this is due to the fact that wood is substituted for coal fuel.

"The churches are untouched, and services were proceeding on the Sundays that I visited them. Fine works of art and statues are unmolested, with the exception of a few Czarist statues, which have been replaced by memorials of Karl Marx and other leaders of revolutionary thought. Anarchy cannot run trains, control an electric lighting system, theatres, communal shops and scores of other parts of the economic machine.

Real Social Reconstruction

"In addition, the Soviet government has embarked on a real programme of social reconstruction, and what is most important a programme of social welfare, public health and education. The medical services have been nationalized ,and medical attendance is available to the poorest peasant. Lectures and exhibitions are now conducted throughout the country in order to instil into the minds of the Russian masses, by means of decorative posters and cinematograph pictures, elementary lessons in domestic and workshop hygiene.

"One of the most important sections of social welfare is that concerning child welfare. In the town and centres, creches, maternity homes, milk kitchens and communal nurseries have been established. Exhibitions and lectures are also conducted on these lines by the commissariat of health. I saw in these exhibitions diagrams and models which would convey to the most illiterate peasant the elementary principles of child welfare, including such important items as washing, carrying, clothing, feeding, preparing milk, etc.

Caring for the Children

"Special attention is given by the State to the care of children. They are provided with special rations as compared with the adult population. Everything is being done to ensure for the coming generation a fuller life than has hitherto been the case.

"In Moscow alone 13 theatres are open for children. On Sunday I visited three in order that I should know I had not been bluffed. But I wondered, when I saw those thousands of little children so thoroughly enjoying this new pleasure in their lives, whether it would really be necessary for them to endure the terrible privations that they are threatened for the coming winter by our present policy.

"The most critical of opponents might argue that the models I was shown were not genuine. But ,obviously ,they were not got up on the chance of an unexpected visit from a foreigner.

"Hypocrisy has been defined as the last tribute paid by vice to virtue. The Republican government certainly wishes the western world to believe that it cares for these things. I believe that it really does care for them; that it really is struggling to carry through a scheme of universal compulsory education. Contrast this with illiterate Russia and pre-war days! I believe it is really trying to carry through a great scheme of reconstruction for the uplifting of the Russian masses. To assist this scheme, it is trying to train engineers, scientists, etc., into a professional corps which is essential to civilization.

Soviet's Success on All Fronts

"And all this is being carried out in spite of the difficulties besetting the country. The Soviet government is fighting, and fighting successfully on nine fronts.

"Those who are opposed to the communistic form of government are doing more by the blockade than by any other means to solidify this form of government. The effect is to engender a communistic unity among the people.

"The shortage of essential commodities has necessitated a rigid control similar to that which we experienced here during the war, and which is not far removed from Socialism. The humanitarian point of view is the most urgent. I believe that Moscow and Petrograd will only be captured after the bloodiest fighting ever witnessed. And even if captured I fear as much that which will happen afterwards.

White's Ghastly Terrors

"In Finland, it is officially stated that between six and seven hundred persons perished in the Red Terror, but over 25,000 workmen were butchered in the White Terror. The Red Terror may have been bloody, but the White Terror was ghastly. There are also, it is stated, between six and seven million Jews in Russia. I wonder how many of these would survive!

"By our present policy we are making friends of neither side in Russia. The reactionaries have their old associations with the German Empire. The Soviet Republic, although it has, time and time again, tried to make friends with the Allies—even at Brest-Litvosk it would have fought with the Allies against Germany—is not yet combined with the Central Powers. But it has everything to gain by speedy co-operation with Germany — German technical skill would be invaluable in assisting the development of the vast resources of Russia.

"The military spirit of the Red army is now a revolutionary spirit. But remember the French revolution! And see to it that a Russian Napoleon does not arise!

For the Peace of the World

"Before the war we were awed by the phrase, 'Hamburg, Berlin, Bagdad!' We may get to fear the phrase 'Berlin, Moscow, Vladivostok!' For the sake of the peace of the world an early settlement is necessary. It cannot wait. The snow was already falling when I left Russia.

"I believe peace is obtainable immediately, but it will be more difficult than it was 12 months ago. Because the Allies have supplied arms, ammunition and finances for the continuance of the civil war, and will require all the economic and diplomatic pressure of the Allies to bring about peace. But I believe it can be done.

"A conference should be called. I am aware of the basis of discussion, but if a conference should be called, the invitation should come as a proposal from one of the Allied powers.

A Vital Factor

"I would not venture to pose as a mediator if I were not conscious of another factor—a vital factor; a factor which probably will be the deciding factor in Russia. This is the Jewish question. There are bound up in the Zionist movement factors which could as profoundly change the present constitution of Russia as the raising of the blockade would do, and the setting in motion again the wheels of industry and commerce.

"I believe that peace with Soviet Russia is already within the scope of sound, practical statesmanship. But if our statesmanship fails to grasp at this possibility, they may later be called to account for swelling the frightful total of misery laid upon humanity by the war.

"If the peoples sanction the continuance of this state of affairs, our government, which is particularly responsible, will be guilty of one of the grossest crimes in history."

Do you ever go out of your way to patronize those who patronize us?

Further Hearing of Perjury Charges

(Continued from page 1)

girls. He'd speak more in English than Russian."

"Did you ever hear Dourasoff have conversations with Chekoff in your house?"

"That is not true."

"Or with Zukoff?"

"It isn't true."

As to one occasion in March, when Chekoff was alleged to have said he belonged to a secret organization, witness said: "It isn't true; because Chekoff was sick." Mr. Reid objected to further questioning along this line.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Dourasoff says he learned from your family that Zukoff's names was Zuroff."

Witness: "Always called him Zukoff."

Mr. Rubinowitz then dealt with the matter of Chekoff's being sick at the time of his alleged seditious activities, and witness explained their difficulty in getting a doctor, about March and April, during the "flu" period, though she remembered Dr. McAlpine coming in October.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "What about the possibility of Chekoff going to Butaeff's poolroom and taking part in discussions, etc.?"

Witness: "He couldn't."

Counsel: "And in June?"

Witness: "He'd come to me to light a fire, and he'd sit by the fire for hours and hours."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "If Chekoff was well, what about the possibility of his running a gambling house in the night?"

Witness: "He was home every night between 11 and 12."

"And Zukoff?"

"He couldn't have done it?"

"You slept at the house yourself?"

"Yes."

Mr. Reid, in cross-examining, asked why witness did not tell the immigration board about the Roth episode at the exhibition. Witness said Mr. Rubinowitz forgot to ask her. Counsel then suggested an offer of $300 halving been madefor her father to be let off.

Witness: "Nothing of the sort. I told you the same then."

After further details as to her working out sometimes, Mr. Reid asked how she knew that Chekoff came home as stated.

Witness: "I never went to bed till 12 o'clock."

Mr. Reid (sneeringly): "Did he have to report to you?"

As to Chekoff not speaking Russian, Mr. Reid asked: "Would you be surprised if a witness said he carried on conversation in Russian for half an hour?"

Witness: "I wouldn't believe it."

Mr. Reid (again sneeringly): "You were very friendly with Chekoff?"

Witness: "Yes." She briefly explained the family relationships.

Mr. Reid: "What time did you try to get the doctor?"

Witness: "I don't know. If I knew you'd require all this, I'd write it down."

After several questions as to different months, witness stated that in May Chekoff was still pretty weak — just went round the block, then he would go to his room, light a fire, and sit there."

Mr. Reid: "You don't know how far he went when you weren't with him?"

Witness: "He wasn't out very long; I know that."

Mr. Reid: "You kept watch on him?"

Witness: "No; I never kept watch on him."

Asked if she ever heard of a man named Porfiry, she said: "No, I don't believe that is a Russian name."

Mr. Rubinowitz (re-examiner): "While working at Kell's poolroom, were you home part of the time?"

Witness: "Yes; two-two weeks. I had a sore throat."

Alexander Kuloff testified that he knew Geo. Chekoff.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "It's been sworn that he read Russian newspapers. What do you say of the possibility?"

Mr. Reid interposed: "The evidence will not be that he read the paper; it was Porfiry, but Chekoff was there."

Mr. Rubinokitz: "It's all right, Mr. Reid. It says here that the said Geo. Chekoff had a newspaper from Seattle, and was reading, and said 'We'll soon be all over with the Canadian Government.'"

Mr. Reid was understood to suggest it was a reporter's mistake.

Further questioned as to Chekoff's ability to read, witness narrated how he wrote a letter for Chekoff in 1917 at Granby Bay, in Asatinian.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Chekoff can't read or write Russian?"

Mr. Reid: "I object to my friend giving evidence."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Can Chekoff write in any language at all?"

Witness: "No."

Mr. Reid: "I object to these questions." He also objected to witness being asked when he first knew he would be required to give evidence.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Does Chekoff speak much Russian?"

Witness: "I don't think so."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Asatinian is a different language?"

Witness: "Altogether; we got nothing to do with Russia."

Mr. Reid objected: "No discussion of Russian history. It may be very interesting at the proper time."

In cross-examination, witness repeated that he wrote the letter at Granby Bay. He was now working at Victoria and gave his address.

The third witness at the hearing was Sam Decteroff, whom Dourasoff had named as being present with him at the various "meetings," etc., already frequently referred to, but whom the authorities had been "unable" to produce at the immigration inquiry, though pressed to do so. Mr. Rubinowitz had recently heard of his whereabouts and summoned him to appear. He now testified that he knew Dourasoff, and had been constantly with him during a period of three months and a half prior to the arrests of Russians here in July.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "It was said that Dourasoff has been trying to find you as a witness."

Mr. Reid: "That's not the charge."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "You were not called to give evidence at the immigration office?"

Witness: "No."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Dourasoff says there was a meeting in the Deakoff house, and talk about politics and revolution, and that you were there.

Witness: "No; I was there many times, and there was no talk of revolution."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "It was said that Chekoff said they'd soon finish with the Canadian courthouse."

Witness: "No discussion at all. Chekoff can't talk politic. He is not a Russian."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Dourasoff says that Zukoff took part in this discussion."

Witness: "Zukoff can't talk."

"Dourasoff swore that there was such a meeting on 29th April."

"No, nor any other time. If so, I would see and know. I was with Dourasoff all the time."

"Did you ever hear discussion at the Deakoff house at the time of the strike—talking revolution?"

Mr. Reid: "There is no allegation of that."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "On any of these occasions when you were with Dourasoff at Deakoff's house, did you ever hear—?"

Mr. Reid: "I suppose it's on the principle of having more witnesses say they didn't than say they did."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Ever hear anybody there say they were members of the Russian Workers, Bolsheviki, etc.?"

Witness: "No."

The magistrate here demurred, and Mr. Rubinowitz started to say that if his worship realized the atmosphere of the immigration inquiry, etc.—

Mr. Reid objected, and Magistrate Shaw said shortly:

"I'm only glad I wasn't there."

Mr. Rubinowitz (to witness): "Did you hear Chekoff or Zukoff say they ran a gambling house, or anything like that?"

Witness: "No."

Asked further as to his acquaintance with Dourasoff, witness said: "I see him all the time." He was with him at Kelt's poolroom.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Run by a Chinaman; you know that?"

Witness replied: "Yes;" but Mr. Reid objected.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "During this time, what would be Dourasoff's condition?"

Mr. Reid: "Where's the charge?" If Dourasoff had been taking cocaine, etc., that was a line of defense, but they were not availing themselves of it.

Mr. Rubinowitz suggested Dourasoff's condition might have had something to do with the charges he made.

Magistrate: "He's responsible for the statements he made; I don't care what condition he was in!" Then ,as counsel still wrangled together, he added angrily, "Oh! please go on."

Mr. Reid now began cross-examination by means of the interpreter. Witness repeated that he was with Dourasoff lots of times at the Deakoff house; Chekoff and Zukoff and the two girls were there. Of Porfiry he seemed doubtful.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Ask him about Porfiry."

Magistrate: "Mr. Reid was cross-examining."

On further questioning, it appeared that witness knew Porfiry, but had not seen him at Deakoff's house. Mr. Reid then questioned him as to being threatened after the Russian arrests. Witness said he had not been threatened, but was afraid of being implicated with Dourasoff, as the Russian women were very angry at him having introduced Dourasoff among them.

Mr. Reid: "There's a letter you wrote to Dourasoff?"

Witness: "Yes."

Mr. Reid: "Don't you say in this that they were threatening to kill you?"

Witness looked over the letter, and replied "No."

Mr. Reid: "There's a translation."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Why not let the witness translate it? I won't accept that translation."

Mr. Reid (derisively): "He says the man can't speak English, and he wants him to translate it."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "He speaks slowly."

Mr. Reid: "How long after writing that letter did you go away?"

The answer, as given by the interpreter, was not satisfactory to Barney Roth, one of the accused, who therefore suggested an amendment. The interpreter warmly resented the interference and started away from the stand with the remark:

"If there's anything wrong, you'd better do it yourself."

Mr. Reid smoothed matters over, and continued questioning as to dates. The witness apparently did his best to figure things out, but said he could not exactly tell. His calculations were apparently at fault, for Mr. Reid triumphantly held up the letter stamped July 28. Witness repeated: "I can't exactly remember the dates."

Mr. Reid: "Does he remember

(Continued on page 8)

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....December 5, 1919

TRUE TO FORM, the daily press all over the country misrepresented the results of the Winnipeg civic elections. They, and the class they represent, can take all the satisfaction out of the results that they can find, but with conditions as to the municipal franchise as they obtain in Winnipeg, and any other city in this country, the results are a distinct victory for labor. Farmer, the labor candidate for mayor, received more votes in the election than did both of the candidates in the previous year. This in itself shows an added strength on the part of the workers, but the most remarkable part of labor's achievement was in the winning of two aldermanic seats, and this in spite of the property vote. From information received from Winnipeg we learn that labor was swamped by the non-resident and property votes. To have faced the plural voting, and all that this entails in the aldermanic contests, and which was no doubt carried on in the mayoralty contest, and to have gained two seats is a wonderful achievement. The wholesale houses brought in their salesmen so that they could vote, and every method that could be used was used by the Citizens' Committee and its supporters to defeat labor, and they signally failed. Labor, as already stated, winning two seats.

THEY ARE WELCOME TO IT.

* * *

The election was described by the Citizens' Committee and the opponents of labor as a class fight. We have no doubt it was, and while Socialists are accused of bringing about class warfare, we have realized for a long time that it is not men or women who cause the class war, but conditions. That the general strike and the tactics adopted by the employing class and the government during that struggle has clearly defined the class lines is not the fault of the workers, the class fight started to more clearly manifest itself in the strike, and the workers as well as the employing class saw it, and evidently took up the challenge, and if the working class had the same privileges in the way of franchise as the ruling class and its supporters, the result would have been a landslide for labor. The odds were at least two to one in favor of the Citizens' Committee candidates, and no matter what they can now say, there is no doubt that the owners of sufficient property to enable them to vote in all seven wards cast class-conscious votes. The workers did likewise and brought home at least part of the bacon, in spite of the odds. The members of the ruling class of this country can have all the satisfaction they can get out of the elections, but the fact remains that they did not get what they wanted by a long way, and in their secret conclaves there must be much gnashing of teeth and fear for the future. In winning a game with the cards stacked against them, the workers of Winnipeg have certainly nothing to be downhearted about. Well done, Winnipeg, stay with the game—you are on the right track.

MRS. PANKHURST, one time active direct actionist, and unconstitutionalist, who defied the laws of the land in which she sought to bring about changes, has been with us, and like all other busy-bodies, who have nothing else to do, has given us a lot of advice. Today she is strong for constitutional methods, and absolutely opposed to direct action. Being a woman we are inclined to be lenient with her verbosity, but we cannot allow her to have the last word on this occasion. So long as she confined her activities to things which she had some little knowledge of, she did not do much harm, but when she enters into the realms of international, and working class movements, and makes misstatements and generally demonstrates her lack of knowledge of things as they are—to put it in the most charitable way possible—we are compelled to take exception to her statements and her conclusions.

A CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD.

* * *

In her attempts to discredit the Socialist movement, which she did by her references to Karl Marx, and which she no doubt finds a very remunerative employment, not only did she depart from the facts, but she concealed much that should have been said, and by so doing, gave false impressions. To show how insincere Marx was she is reported as quoting from letters exchanged with a Manchester merchant, in which Marx said, "Bismark is playing our game," inferring that in view of the fact that the merchant referred to was a German, that Marx referred to Germany's game. As a matter of fact, the manufacturer he wrote to was Frederick Engels, a fellow Socialist, and collaborator, with whom Marx worked in conjunction for years, and Marx realized that Bismark with his imperialistic aims, and projects, was playing the game of the Socialists, which all Imperialists do even if they are not aware of it. It was hardly likely that Marx, who had been driven from Germany, Belgium and France, by the ruling class of those countries, because of his activities on behalf of the working class of the world, and because of his able exposure of the profit system, would be playing the game of the ruling class that banned him from his native country. No, no, Emmeline, you will have to get your anti-Socialistic propaganda a little more refined than such clumsy attempts before you will be worth the price.

* * *

Another attempt to discredit the working class movement was her statement as to the nationalization of women in Russia. She stated that the stories of the nationalization of women were true in spite of the denials. Now it is not nice to have any woman lie, and so we will be charitable and suggest that she get in touch with Professor W. T. Goode who, in the Manchester Guardian, gives a denial to these stories, and get the real information from him on this subject. So that our readers may have the opportunity of comparing the statements of Mrs. Pankhurst with those of Professor Goode, we give the professor's, they are as follows:

The best disproof of the nationalization story was the visible condition of women. "Home life goes on in the country, among the peasants, as before. In towns family life continues, and one saw constantly whole families taking the air on the boulevards, in the zoological gardens, and on Sunday in the children's theatres.

"In the great factories at Serpukhof, and at the immense waterworks of Moscow, the greatest possible care is taken for improving the conditions under which the workmen live, just in order that they may lead family life. I went into their houses and into the flats provided and saw for myself.

"Marriage is a civil function, but no hindrance is placed in the way of a further religious ceremony, should the parties desire it. But the hardest blow is dealt against the 'free-love' belief by the following fact—there is to all appearance, no open prostitution in Moscow."

As for the children, Professor Goode says, "To my thinking, there is no country in the world where more care, money, and thought are bestowed on the children by the government than in Russia today."

* * *

Now, if Mrs. Pankhurst is really desirous of defeating Bolshevism, and is not in the business for what there is in it, we would suggest that she return home to the Old Land, take a hand in the elimination of the commercialization of women that prevails in that country and assist in bringing into being the new order of society, which will give to the women and children of Great Britain such conditions as Professor Goode states do not exist in any country outside of Russia. In the meantime the Socialists of this land will gladly wait for the result of her activities on these lines, and if she accomplishes her object as we have outlined, then we will meekly follow in her footsteps; failing this, we shall have to do the best we can without her aid, for her recent remarks in this city would lead us to believe that she is talking through her stocking.

OUR CORRESPONDENT, George F. Stirling, accuses us of making a misstatement, and of evading an argument. If Mr. Stirling will again read the editorial in question, he will find that we have not mis-stated anything that he has said, but quoted his statement, and then gave our opinion. In the letter in question, he stated that labor power is a commodity. We took the position that he only believed this, and did not know it—and there is a vast difference between believing and knowing—or he would not bother about taxes. A column of questions are easy things to deal with in an editorial of similar length, and Mr. Stirling, in his letters, deals with so many things, and raises so many points which he is not very clear on, that we dealt with the fundamentals only, and not the side issues.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO CONVINCE.

* * *

We are, however, interested to learn that commodities exchange at a price above their value, and particularly much concerned as to the information supplied in the latest letter, as to labor power selling at a price above its value. If during the last few years labor power has been disposed of on the market at a price above its value, we would ask our questioner, this question: If the workers have, during the war period, been getting a price for their labor power in excess of its value, what were they receiving prior to the war, when the real wage of the worker was much higher than at any time during the war period or since. Instead of unions being able to secure a price for labor power higher than its value, their main activities have been directed towards securing the market price for labor power which is the monetary expression of the value. It may at times vary, and be a little below, or a little above, but in the main, labor power is like all other commodities, sold at its value, which is determined by the amount of social necessary labor power for its reproduction. Price is the monetary expression of this value. We have yet to learn of a case where labor power has been sold on the market to any great extent at a price greatly exceeding the monetary expression of its value.

The supply of labor power being at all times greater than the demand, unless under very exceptional circumstances, and the fact that real wages were reduced during the war period, when there was supposed to be a shortage of labor, proves this assertion.

* * *

The references of our correspondent to China, and the price of labor power in that country, prove very conclusively that he has not yet grasped what determines the value of labor power. It is, the cost of reproduction, which includes provision for reproducing more slaves, and in accordance with the standard of living in any country, which is again largely determined by the methods of production in any given country, custom also playing a part. Our correspondent has evidently not yet grasped the fact that custom is a factor in determining the standard of living, and is often a relic of a previous state of society, with its obselete methods of production. Just as feudalism left behind it traces of that system, and which have not yet been eradicated. The next two paragraphs taken from his letter, are sufficient answers to themselves without us in any way showing the contradiction in them; they are too plain to require any elucidation.

* * *

It is sheer nonsense to contend that theatres and tobacco, and booze, and woollen underclothing, and oranges, and pianos, and canned music, and autos, and watches, and meerschaum pipes, and fiddles and cameras, and the thousand and one other things upon which Labor spends its surplus are necessary for the efficiency of the slaves. It is begging the entire question.

These things represent a rise in the standard of living, which has been forced from the masters in countries where the slaves are not too prolific, by the combination of the workers, **and also by the competition amongst the masters themselves for the most efficient slaves.** (The emphasis is ours.)

* * *

In replying to a question of our correspondent, which asked us to state whether the workers were foolish to strike for higher wages, we pointed out that the workers did not strike in these days for higher wages, but against a reduced standard of living, and in spite of what many trades unionists may think, many strikes are extremely foolish. They are foolish inasmuch as they are strikes for more money, and commenced when the market is unfavorable, and make it impossible for them to succeed. We have other strikes in this Province of recent date in mind, which were not only foolish, but showed that the workers fell into the trap laid for them by their employers. Yet at that, in spite of the foolish strikes, the workers are compelled to adopt this method to resist a falling standard of living, brought about not by the lowering of the money wages, but due to the depreciation of the medium of exchange. In our reply to Mr. Stirling, we said that the workers would strike. We also said that they would do many foolish things. They will, and they will strike foolishly, and they will strike because they are compelled to, but eventually they will have to take over the means of wealth production, and then taxes will cease to worry the working class, and the need for them will disappear. If this does not satisfy our correspondent, we would suggest that he ask one question at a time, so that we can give an answer in one column, and we will deal with them serriatum. But we cannot write a book and publish it in one issue of an eight-page paper and elucidate all the points that any individual can raise in a letter of the length of those written by Mr. Stirling. The question is do the workers pay taxes. We say emphatically no, and have tried to convince our correspondent, and if we have failed, there is always two ways of looking at a question, and we might write for a year and not convince any individual, but that may not be our fault.

During the week Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., has expressed his views on the immigration question as it affects this country. In the course of his remarks he stated that the British immigrants were the best, and that Americans who came to this country had only to be taught that they were not leaving behind the only home of freedom and truth on the face of the earth. He also referred to the foreign immigrants that had come to this country before the war. We regret that Mr. Stevens did not deal with the amendments to the Immigration Act passed at the last session of the House, and we take it that nothing was said about them, as no reference is made in the press to him having dealt with them. He might have pointed out that British immigrants are subject to the same treatment under the amendments referred to as are those from southern Europe, and that they can be deported without trial in a court of justice, but by order of government employees, who sit en camera, and the subject of investigation has no chance of appeal from the findings of the tribunal. It is a pity Mr. Stevens did not give his views on the necessity for the amendments in question, and which were passed by the House without debate. He must have known that they were passed, and we can only wonder at his silence on these matters, especially when he has referred to the desirability of the British settlers. He might also have pointed out that the immigrants from southern Europe, and other parts of the world, came to this country on solicitation by the Canadian Government, and that considerable money was spent in the inducing of these people to come to this country. The cry was for more and cheaper labor. Labor organizations raised a protest against the immigration policy of the country, but it was without avail; the employing class controls the government, and its wishes prevailed. Will Mr. Stevens, when he next speaks on the question of immigration, give us an assurance that the employers wish will not again determine the kind of immigrant that shall come to this country? Will he assure us that they will not be deported under the infamous amendments to the Immigration Act if they raise their voices in protest against the system of exploitaton and wage slavery? These are questions that prospective immigrants in the old land are now considering, for they have heard of these amendments.

In spite of injunctions the coal strike still continues in the U. S. A. People are freezing to death, and endless suffering is entailed. This is not Socialism, or in Soviet Russia. And then the ruling class talks of anarchy under labor rule.

NEW ZEALAND AND PROFITEERS

To Control Development of Industries—Wide Powers Are Given

The New Zealand government has introduced into the parliament of that country a Board of Trade Bill with the express purpose of dealing with the profiteers. Under the machinery created by the bill, a department of industries and commerce will be set up, consisting of the minister in charge of the Board of Trade and the necessary officials. The functions of this board includes the control and development of industries. Wide powers are to be given to the board in regard to judicial inquiries, which it may institute on its own motion, on reference from the government, or on the complaint of any person regarding the carrying on of industries in New Zealand, unfair competition, and other practices detrimental to the public welfare, and proper regulations of the prices of goods. It is proposed that power be given to the Board of Trade to publish information, and its commands thereon. Heavy penalties are provided for persons or firms convicted of profiteering.

Like steps are also being taken by some of the Australian State governments, while the Australian Federal government is to take a referendum of the electors of that country next December to get an alteration of the constitution to allow of the profiteers being dealt with.

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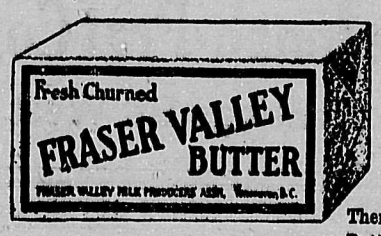

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Spiritualism and the Church

[By Nemesis]

In the innermost fold of the church there is much perturberation and the mitred and guitered prelates, through the combined wisdom and indignation of a convention are to evolve methods to combat the growing evil of Spiritualism; and doubtless this convention will result as the majority of conventions do in much solemn posing, in torrents of platitudinous verbiage; in many forms of self-demonstrated wisdom and rectitude and in smoke.

Until the last decade or two the churches have had a monopoly of the spirits and have disposed of them in the various ingenious ways which suited the peculiar tenets of each of the sects; but out of the mysterious rappings of a table, which may have been the result of any one of several causes, has grown a spirit theory accredited by a great host of people who are anxious to supplement the faith imposed by their churches by a little practical proof and hence the ouija boards, planchettes and shadowy seances with their various modes of procedure.

But this desire for supplementary evidence, although reasonable and legitimate, does not please the dignitaries of the churches, who stigmatize the phenomena of spiritualism as diabolical and assert that its study must induce insanity in the student.

It may certainly, but to assert that these phenomena are the work of evil spirits is a two-sided sort of argument, which may be turned against themselves, for if the evil spirits are able to demonstrate their continued existence through these channels, then it cannot be open to doubt that the souls of the righteous also, the departed bishops, politicians and rulers generally can use the same channels, unless the just reward for their earthly perfection, which they are enjoying now, are too absorbing to allow them to remember their former friends. I think this may be possible, and that the erratic and trivial revelations may be ill-timed practical jokes of the evil spirits, probably O. B. U. men or other lost souls, who may find in them some little distraction from their well-deserved miseries.

I am only theorizing, of course, as are the Spiritualists with their spirits, and the churches with their diabolism.

However, it will be interesting to watch the proceedings of their convention, and note the form which their resolution will assume.

If it ends in prayers for light, and a greater gift of logical eloquence to combat the alleged evil, a lack of which gift the convention itself is the proof, then all sensible men will commend them for their attitude, and admire them for their fervor; but if they attempt, by any means, to gain the intervention of the legislature in the matter, they will have to advance more than mere theories to support their claim.

To assert that the phenomena of Spiritualism is a form of diabolism, is to assert nothing, unless the proof of the assertion is forthcoming, and it is lifted out of the haze of theory and into the reality of fact. To assert that it is the cause of insanity and bring proof of that statement, would constitute certainly a good reason for its suppression, but the same argument applies to religion, for many terrible crimes can be traced to religious mania, and so quite as logically the spiritualists might demand a suppression of the churches.

When we have men like Lodge of England and Hyslop of America, eminent men of science trained to the highest skill in methodical investigation, with minds unprejudiced to the last degree, seeking truth only, after long years of patient effort announcing that they are convinced of the survival of the spirit after death, it is plain that our clerical friends are up against a serious problem to prove their pet theory of diabolism or to gain the support of the public by a process of persuasion.

Who is there among us that has not lost a friend, a relative or a lover, and who would not exchange all the treasures the world can give for the certain knowledge that death is not death but the glorious gateway beyond which is reunion of broken ties and severed love; and faith only, though as beautiful and as essential as it has been described, can not give this assurance; and if there is a possibility, as these trained investigators assert, that spiritualism may ultimately reveal the existence of that world of waiting spirits, then our spiritual dignitaries may rest assured that in spite of all their efforts of suppression that proof will be long and earnestly sought for—and in spite of the fact that a few of the weaker vessels may falter into madness in the attempt.

A reason always precedes a resolve, and it is a legitimate proceeding to try and discover the reason of any undertaking which may ultimately affect the lives an dthe liberties of the people.

There can only, I think, be one of two reasons which has urged our spiritual masters and guides to bring their massed intelligence and influence to bear upon this question of tapping the spirits for information.

Either they are seriously and anxiously concerned for the spiritual welfare of the souls entrusted to their care and whom they truly believe this unchristian table-rapping may banefully affect, or they see in the whole business an influence which may ultimately weaken their hold upon their flocks and so undermine the very foundations of their mighty structure, the Church, and I am of the opinion that the former consideration has influenced them most in forming their resolve, though the latter probably has exercised some subconscious influence upon their deliberations.

In the past I have received much good advice and some consolation from the officers and the ceremonies of these same churches, and as most of those officers now are in the land of the spirits, which fact deepens and softens my gratitude, I am going in return to offer a little advice to the present leaders and officers of these churches.

I do so humbly and respectfully as becomes a poor, obscure working man, yet I do so conscious that I speak under the influence of that flood of light that is shining into the minds of man today, revealing the great truth which is ultimately to regenerate the whole of mankind and convert our sin-ruled world into a moral paradise that shall match its physical excellence and ennoble its beauty.

O! ye priests and prelates who look upon the struggling world of humanity from your eminence of spiritual knowledge and by your saintly love for your fellow men are eager to array your forces on their behalf when the powers of the master of evil are exerted for their undoing, do you ever in your moments of meditation let your thoughts dwell on the general state of anarchy which prevails on the earth today and calmly and logically seek the cause for that state of things?

You are aware, of course, that there is a cause—one fundamental cause—for the violence, the bloodshed, the poverty, the disease, the suffering and the tears we find so universally in evidence in every misnamed civilization on earth.

That you have some concern for the miseries of mankind is evidenced in your relief committees and soup kitchens and other sticking-plaster methods of relief which may alleviate but cannot cure and are administered in the name of charity, which leaves a sting behind in the conscious of the recipient and hence the exhibition of ingratitude you so often deplore.

As long as the cause of any evil is obscure there can be little hope of any permanent and radical alleviation of its results, and for long ages the dark curtain of ignorance has veiled the truth from man's eyes and his child mind has been misled by the mystical explanations to account for his miseries and his attitude has been one of hopeless resignation; but the curtain is lifting and the illuminating rays of the rising truth already are dispelling his darkness and filling his future with a bright and glorious hope.

Already he sees that a conception which created him in sin and made him responsible for that sin and its resulting miseries is illogical and heathenish and cannot any longer be tolerated.

He sees with clear and convincing vision that his destiny is in his own hands and must be worked out by his own efforts, and he knows that is the meaning of his reason and his self-consciousness.

He sees that the usurpation of the earth by a few is the primal cause of the evil in the world, for it has inevitably resulted in one portion of mankind taking the products of the labor of the other portion and thereby converting them into veritable slaves, while at the same time by false teachings obscuring the crime and adroitly concealing their chains. The great physical law of nature is that organisms must work and produce or perish, and this earth-ownership is a contravention of that law as it allows organisms to live a parasitical life on the labors of others.

It was not man who was born in sin, but the system of private earth-ownership with its consequent exploitation which was conceived and founded in sin, and out of which sin and corruption, strife and sorrow have sprung as naturally as grasses from the warm alluvial muds, and must continue to spring in ever-increasing ratio as long as the abomination lasts; and no amount of sticking-plaster and sophistry and mysticism can much longer bolster up a system built on a foundation of broken law. Already is that foundation crumbling and the structure swaying to its fall.

For long centuries you have prayed "Deliver us from evil," but prayers without action are like a plough without its horses, inert and useless.

Now, all ye vicars of God, arise and exert yourselves, or you will be awakened from your deep, complacent slumber of centuries to find your authority gone for ever and a simple, more militant and truer church—a church of prayerful action aimed at that fundamental evil—reigning in your stead.

Too long has your arch enemy, the prince of evil, triumphed on his throne and defied your puny efforts and mocked at your barren prayers, for from that throne built on earth-plunder, and the exploitation of God's great handiwork, immortal man, has poured through the centuries that incessant stream of sin and sorrow over the earth.

Turn, in God's name, your conventions to that torrential abomination in which exploited man is helplessly floundering and perishing and let your rill of spiritualism meander where it will.

Don't forget OUR advertisers.

THERE IS THE GREAT BETRAYAL

French Socialist Deputy Says Clemenceau Has Not Kept Faith

Writing in La Vague, Paris, the French Socialist deputy, Pierre Brizon, in an article entitled "The Great Betrayal," says:

"We have won the war."

You have lost the peace.

For in the long run, peace is disarmament, and where is disarmament? Everywhere you have promised to the martyred peoples to go through with it; to wipe out Prussian militarism, after which we will disarm the world. Forward! It is the last war.

On Jan. 18, 1918, in his talk to the trade unions, Lloyd George said: "This is exactly why we are fighting. It is in order to establish conditions which will make universal military service useless, not only in this country but in every country."

The premier of England insisted: "We wish to render compulsory military service definitely impossible."

And the poor people have had confidence enough in your words, despite your past lies. And the martyrs have gone to their death—in order that never again should men die on the field of battle.

Then, after four years and three months of massacre, revolution has broken out. War has stopped. The armistice has come. Now nobody has been disarmed. Not even Germany. They say M. Clemenceau, that you have permitted "the enemy" to retain an army of a million men.

On the 11th of November, 1918, you might have disarmed everybody.

If you have not accomplished general disarmament; if you have not disarmed even "the enemy;" if you have sabotaged your "victory;" if Marshal Foch has not been able to secure the demobilization of the German army, it is because you have not wished it; neither you, nor your generals, nor your conference.

And if you have not wished it, you, the grand master of revenge; you, the patriot; you, who, since 1871, have passed all of your life in order to show, as you said, "the German danger running through Europe" in order to inform statesmen to make efforts to say to them, "the danger lies there"—it is because you, the minister of the bourgeoisie, and your friends and allies of Jewish finance and steel supremacy and of dynamite and of reaction, have had a terror of the social revolution.

. . You have not disarmed the sinister spirits of the conference and of the government, neither the army nor the navy; nor France, nor England, nor America, nor Italy, nor Rumania, nor even Germany. Quite the contrary. To those who have never had them, you have given armies, to the Poles, to the Jugo-Slavs, to the Czecho-Slavs, to the Baltic provinces. And these new-born are in battle array! Blood flows!

With your generals, your diplomats, your reactionaries, and your beasts of prey, you have left a world poisoned with militarism, with vileness and with greed.

You have preciously conserved for us your civilization of the trench, of the machine gun, of the bomb, of the asphyxiating gas, of liquid fire, of boiling oil, of profiteers in blood.

You have made us understand that you still need billions and that your masters of the steel industry still require regiments.

You have not kept your promises.

You have not killed war.

You have not even made peace.

You have deceived the martyrs. The miserable dead have died for nothing.

And there, look you, is the great betrayal.

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

GOODRICH NOW-WAS LIBERTY

Story in Figures Shows How the Workers Are Exploited

[By Scott Nearing]

Arriving at the Union station in Akron, Ohio, you are confronted by a large sign: "The City of Opportunity." Across the track is another sign:

"Goods produced in 1918
$480,000,000.
Wages paid in 1918
$70,000,000."

Those simple facts tell the story.

Akron is a city of a quarter of a million, splattered over the hills that border the Cuyahoga river. Akron lives by the manufacture of rubber, and it has grown with the recent phenomenal growth of the rubber industry. There are no houses to be had anywhere. Single rooms, equipped with a bed and a chair, cost from $4 to $7 a week. The hotels are crowded. During a recent strike an organizer for the Machinists Union secured a room in a second-class hotel for $120 per month. Many of the buildings that are being used as homes for families are unfit for habitation.

Prices are high in Akron—so high that despite the high wages paid to many of the men in the rubber plants, thousands of families are unable to make ends meet. The Charity Society has over 250 families on its books at this early period of the winter season. Besides these families it is carrying over 200 single women and men.

The Labor movement is weak in Akron. A conservative estimate places the total number of unorganized rubber workers at 50,000. The total number of men and women affiliated with Labor organizations does not exceed 6000, of whom about 2500 are machinists. Of the 22,000 votes cast at the last election, the Socialist candidate received 1100.

Akron has made many millionaires. Among them are several who are inclined to be philanthropic. They have provided various schemes covering welfare work for their employees. They are generous to the educational and charitable institutions of the city, "public spirited" in the best capitalistic sense of that term. But as the visitor to Akron boards the train, he faces a big advertisement for a football game, which is to be held "in Goodrich Park (formerly Liberty Park)." Throughout the city, "Goodrich" has been quite generally substituted for "Liberty."

GET BEHIND A BUTTON

Workers' Liberty Bond Buttons are issued to every purchaser of a bond. Have you got yours yet. Get behind a button and show that you are willing to help all you can the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg.

The correspondent of the Associated Press in Centralia, Ed. Reinhart, to save himself, was forced to flee from Centralia in the dead of night, leaving his clothes, camera, and baggage, after he had sent out the story of the armistice day shooting as it happened. He was threatened with death by a mob of business men because he had witnessed the attack on the I. W. W. hall and knew that the attack was made before a shot was fired.

Get Your Bond at the Fed. Office

During the Liberty Bond campaign the Federationist Office will be open each evening to 10 o'clock, Saturdays included, so that those desirous of aiding the defense of the workers arrested in Winnipeg can be supplied with bonds without any difficulty. Get behind a button, this is your fight.

McLeod-Nolan and Co.

have manufactured nothing but

Union Made Cigars

for 20 Years

"El Doro"

"El Sidelo"

"Income"

Cigars of Quality

SEATTLE FINNS FAVOR SOVIET

Six Thousand Ask Passage to Free Russia on Soviet Ships

Six thousand Finns of Seattle and vicinity, admittedly possessing radical ideas, want to go to Soviet Russia. Just how many of these belong to the Russian societies who announced Friday that they had 12,000 members desirous of joining the Bolsheviki, is not known at this time. But, in a separate mass meeting, attended by 200 delegates who claim to represent 6,000 local Finns, resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to arrange for transportation to Russia.

A resolution says:

"The ships of Soviet Russia are waiting to take us over there." "We are ready to free the government of all expense and aid it in deportation proceedings. We want to go.

"We demand that the government do not send us to Finland, because the Mannerheim white terror is just as cruel as the American plutocracy."

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

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Be consistent and demand the Union Stamp on your boots and shoes. The following local firms are fair to Organized Labor and are worthy of your patronage and support:

J. Leckie Co., Ltd., 230 Cambie Street.
Harvey Boot Shop, 51 Cordova St. W.—Custom Making and Repairs.
W. J. Heads, 20 Water Street—Custom Making and Repairs.
MacLachlan-Taylor Co., 68 Cordova Street West—Custom Making and Repairs.
Dunsmuir Boot Shop, 531 Dunsmuir Street—Custom Making and Repairs.

UNION REPAIR SHOPS

"Wodelay" Shoe Repair Company, 1047 Granville Street.
Standard Shoe Repair Shop, 618 Robson Street.
M. B. Thoms, 256 Kingsway.
Woods, Ltd., "K" Boot Shop, Cordova and Hastings Street West.
H. C. Spaulding, 5971 Fraser Street, South Vancouver.
O. K. Tumm, 1439 Commercial Drive.

Be progressive, Mr. Shoe Repairer, and get in touch with Secretary Tom Cory, 445 Vernon Drive.

10 Sub. Cards — Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for $17.50. (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

At Spencer's a Man Can Get a Smart Coat for as Little as $25

Either a Stylish Ulsterette or Big Winter Great Coat

It is really astonishing how successful we have been in assembling such smart coats at such favorable prices.

Coats that have quality of material to recommend them—distinctly fine making—mighty smart styles

Our overcoat values at $25.00 to $45.00 deserve to be the first investigated by the man who has a coat to buy tomorrow. The descriptions given here are gathered from actual coats in stock. You will recognize them readily from these details and such coats as are mentioned, we believe, have no competitors at the price.

A smart Slip-on Coat, in a three-quarter length, with slashed pockets and semi-lined. A nice medium weight coat, in a dark brown, with a faint red plaid pattern $25.00

A Heavy Grey Blanket Coat, in slip-on style, three-quarter length, semi-lined slash pockets. A warm coat and very smart $30.00

A full length Belted Coat, in brown tweed, fully lined $27.50

A very smart coat in dark brown subdued check, three-quarter length, slash pockets, half lined, cuff sleeve. A coat of rare quality at $37.50

A Grey Check Tweed Coat, in belted style, fully lined $35.00

A "Progress" double faced, plaid lined, Irish Frieze Coat, in dark brown shade; knee length style, with slashed pockets $45.00

Men's High-Grade Overcoats

$55 and $60 Values Selling at $47.50

These coats have the latest New York cut. They are a fashion that smart young dressers will jump at. We have them in sizes 36 to 40 only, and this accounts for the reduction. They are made of dark navy choviot with deep roll collar, form-fitting waist and wide skirts, heavy silk yoke lining; hand-tailored throughout.

ANOTHER COAT, in sizes 34 to 39, is a plaid frieze ulsterette, a short model with beautiful lines and decidedly practical, though stylish to the last stitch. Selling at $47.50

New Suits for Men and Young Men

To our usual good selection we have added these excellent new models ready for Saturday.

A soft finished Worsted Suit in a waist-seam model, made of a very smart grey with a mixture of green and red—a very effective combination that will appeal to young men—peaked lapel, slashed pockets $32.50

A splendid example of the conservative grey worsted suit preferred by business men, priced at $45.00

A brown check in a hard finished worsted should give splendid wear, conservative model; rare value $32.50

A young man's Waist Seam Model, in dark grey with fancy line stripe, in grey speckled with red, making a very smart combination, at $25.00

—Men's Store, Main Floor.

Men's Gloves

For many years we have had the distinction of providing the best glove stock in town and this one is no exception in spite of the scarcity. Choose gloves early.

DENT'S AND PERRIN'S tan capeskin, unlined $2.00, $2.25
FOWNE'S Capeskin $2.50
DENTS' Washable Cape $3.50
FOWNE'S Russian tan, hand sewn $3.00
TAN CAPE, wool lined $2.00
Fowne's $2.50
TAN MOCHA, Dents' and Fowne's make, for $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50
BUCKSKIN GLOVES ..... $4.00 and $5.50
TAN MOCHA, unlined $2.25, $2.50
TAN MOCHA, silk lined, Dent's $2.75, $3.00
GREY MOCHA, wool lined $2.50
FOWNE'S tan cape, silk lined $3.00
DENT'S grey suede, silk lined $3.00
FOWNE'S grey cgal buck, unlined, at $4.50
DENT'S French suede, dark grey, silk lined, for $2.50
ENGLISH CHEVRETTE, silk lined, at $3.25
WOOL GLOVES 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

SILK SOCKS

Fancy silk, grey, black and navy $1.00
With interwoven heel and toe $1.50
Silk hose in plain colors and fancy checks $2.00
Plain white silk $2.75

Silk Shirts

These will prove a very popular selection this Christmas, as every man likes the fashion and he will appreciate such a gift. We have a fine stock of them in handsome fancy colored stripe effects, just what men approve $7.50, $9.50

Plain white washing silk and pongee shirts for $5.75

Men's Sweater Coats

A thoughtful gift that a man will derive much comfort from is a "Pride of the West" Sweater Coat—the best coat made. Pure wool, elastic and excellent fitting, hand knit, in grey, khaki, fawn, dark brown, olive, oxford grey, maroon ..... $9.75, $11.50 and $15.00

Pullover Sweater—All wool, all wanted colors, V-neck, without sleeves $6.00

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Don't fail to take advantage of the great

Closing Out SALE

We are going out of business and everything in the store is marked DOWN—DOWN—DOWN.

Here's an example:

Rubberized Tweed Coat, Regularly $35 — All the latest designs and patterns. The biggest stock in the city. This is the finest rubberized coat made. **$21**

When Buying a Victor Suit Be Sure to Mention "The Federationist."

OPPOSITE WOODWARD'S

The VICTOR CLOTHES SHOP
112 Hastings St. West.

Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Executive committee, President J. G. Smith, Vice-President E. Winch, Secretary and Business Agent J. C. Wood, Treasurer J. Shaw, Sergeant at Arms W. A. Alexander, Trustees W. A. Pritchard, R. W. Youngash, R. Bakes, W. Lee.

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

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Mondays. President Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Massecar, Room 216 Labor Temple.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, Local No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President J. Reid; secretary, E. J. Temesin, 1223 Georgia East; business agent and financial secretary, G. C. Thom, Room 208 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

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

ENGINEERS AND MILL WORKERS—Unit of the O. B. U.—Meetings every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, F. L. Hunt; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone, Seymour 3960.

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

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2239 Granville Street; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Snell, 916 Dunsmuir St.

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

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Nixon; Business Agent, Robert Raisbeck.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 648—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, W. V. Tamley, 1838 Powell St.; recording secretary, William Gibbs, Station B. P. O. Vancouver; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer St.

MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKer.' 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, 818 Tenth Ave. North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 856 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, 928 Commercial Drive. Phone High. 2204R.

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

SHIPWRIGHTS LOCAL 1803, U. B. Carpenters—Meets Room 307 every 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month. President, J. W. Wilkinson; recording secretary, W. J. Johnston, 73—24th Ave. W.; financial secretary, H. A. Macdonald, Room 212 Labor Temple.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; recording secretary, F. E. Griffin, 5419 Commercial Drive; treasurer, E. B. Cleveland; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive; office corner Prior and Main streets.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Elsworth; vice-president, A. R. Gatenby; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503, Phone Seymour 6261L; financial secretary, Robt. McNeish, P. O. Box 503.

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNIT, O.B.U. (Teamsters, Warehousemen, Auto Mechanics, etc.)—Meets every Wednesday at 152 Cordova Street East. President, J. Shaw; secretary, C. A. Read, 2344 Prince Edward Street. Office: 152 Cordova Street East.

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

Provincial Unions

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, J. Kavanagh, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island: Cumberland, J. Naylor; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, Geo. Casey; Vancouver, W. H. Cottrell, P. McDonnell; New Westminster, Geo. McMurphy; West Kootenay, Silverton, T. B. Roberts; Crow's Nest Pass, W. B. Phillips, Fernie, W. A. Sherman. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 408 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

NORTH VANCOUVER

U. B. OF CARPENTERS AND JOINers, Local 1777—Meets first and third Mondays in I. O. O. F. Hall, Lower Lieth Road East, at 8 p.m. President, W. Cummings, 10th Street East, North Vancouver; financial secretary, Arthur Roe, 210—13th St. W., North Vancouver.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

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

GET BEHIND A BUTTON

Workers' Liberty Bond Buttons are issued to every purchaser of a bond. Have you got yours yet. Get behind a button and show that you are willing to help all you can the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg.

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

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Good for Health — Improves the Appetite

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Letters to the FEDERATIONIST

An Open Letter to All Members of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of the One Big Union

Fellow Workers:

As you will see by recent issues of the "Worker" a certain element that hangs around the Vancouver headquarters are trying to run this organization, which has a membership of over eleven thousand. They consider themselves the brains of the union; are appointing committees to draft resolutions to be presented at the next semi-annual convention in January. Their latest move being to order a weekly publication of the "Worker" over the heads of the executive board, at a time when our finances will not allow for such an expenditure.

This I. W. W. element have had control of the "Worker" since the last convention in July, and its issues since then are a magnificent testimony of their knowledge, or rather lack of knowledge of the working class movement, their splendid ability to hamper organization work, and to put every obstacle in the way of every intelligent and earnest worker who has the interests of the union at heart.

This is the element that threatened to throw Secretary Winch downstairs, because he was an obstacle in the way of their nefarious schemes, and might have made the threat good had it not been for the presence of some members who prevented it. They almost made his life unbearable prior to the last convention.

It is now common knowledge that they tried to capture the organization for the I. W. W. at the July convention, and either intend to do so in future or smash it. Some of us thought that as far as the organization was concerned, it was ruined then, and could easily have quit and let them have the say, but on second thought we decided to stay with it and combat the evil as well as we might. Events have proved the wisdom of this course.

They have had control of the paper since the above-mentioned convention. They have given you a concrete demonstration of their merits by their propaganda and tactics. Actions are louder than words. It is just as well that they did get control of the paper; for now you can judge them by their work, which in themselves condemn them as enemies of the labor movement.

In the October 30 issue of the "Worker" appeared sixteen resolutions for your consideration, signed by H. Allman. These resolutions are almost wholly copied from the by-laws of the I. W. W. Allman or the rest of that element never had intelligence or initiative to produce a single constructive idea of their own, but must steal them from the literary works of others. In this case from such intellectual geniuses as Haywood or Trautmann, and the resolutions are a tribute to that school of thought. As far as being any use to this organization, they are, to say the least, a joke.

Whatever qualities the I. W. W. may have for breeding martyrs to the labor movement is concerned, is offset by its anarchistic tactics and propaganda, which is a greater menace to the workers than the conservative element in the A. F. of L. Both are reactionary. Both the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. are agreed on keeping the workers out of politics. But to do it is like going down to the beach and trying to stop the tide from coming in, with a pitchfork.

Although in itself the O. B. U. allows for all shades of political opinion within its ranks. Still it cannot stop the workers from taking part in politics, but must encourage them to do so as the workers of Winnipeg are doing. And any worker who objects to the workers using every weapon at their disposal to get control of political power is an avowed enemy to the onward march of progress.

Thinkers have long known that enthusiasm for a cause and knowledge of that cause were two different things. And good intentions will get us nowhere unless guided by intelligence and sound judgment.

This act of appealing for funds to issue the "Worker" weekly over the heads of the executive is the crowning act of that gang of disrupters. Are you going to allow a meeting in the Vancouver headquarters to pass motions affecting the whole organization? No one can object to the holding of meetings anywhere; but the powers of these meetings in Vancouver headquarters must be curtailed.

Anyone who was present at the delegates' meeting held prior to the last convention, knows that Delegate J. M. Clarke stated the truth in a circular letter sent by him to members of the executive board some time ago. Where he stated that "they conducted their meetings more like wild beasts than human beings." And this is the element that would lead us out of the land of bondage into the promised land. Anyone who suggested holding these meetings according to some established rules of order was branded as a politician or something else of an obnoxious character to the fine sense of culture of that bunch.

As far as the "Worker" is concerned, under its present management, it is certainly not an asset to this organization, but rather a hindrance, and a liability financiellly. It has obstructed the work of the organization by its present policy, and would be far better out of commission entirely. It is simply money wasted. It is a joke as a sample of working class literature. At best it is nothing more than a bulletin. Any of the girls in the office could get it out as such, and we could depend that it would not contain such poetic drivel and nonsense as now appears in its editorial columns, and by some of the literary aspirants to the fame of Proudhon and Bakunin. Besides it would not require a highly-paid editor to issue a bulletin.

However, the referendum vote before the membership now will decied its fate.

This element, which by foul means or fair, is attempting to capture this organization for the I. W. W., an organization which does not count for much in the labor movement, and is a peculiarly American institution, conditioned on the present policy of the A. F. of L., and which will cease to exist with the death of that organization. An organization also conditioned by the anarchistic tactics of the American government in dealing with labor troubles, mob law and lynchings, also peculiar to the democratic republic to the south of us. (It is not my intention here to go into the causes for the existence of the I. W. W. known to every student of sociology.) This element stood aloof from us when we organized the "B. C. Loggers Union" in January of last year, and waited until they saw that we were becoming an organization of some importance before they lined up with us, and did so with the intention of capturing us for the I. W. W.

Fellow Workers, do you wish this union to become a breeding ground for Pinkerton stool pigeons, police spies and agents provocateur? Do you wish its ruination in the interior of B. C., and eastern points? Do you wish it to become a farce and a joke in the labor movement? If you do, put that element in power, and follow their dictates.

If you wish the organization to become powerful, intelligent, and guided by sound tactics and good judgment, and a force to be reckoned with and respected in the labor movement; crush that element now and for all time. See that the officials are men that are elected for their ability to perform their duties as such. And let me state right here that any official in the labor movement who has not at least an elementary knowledge of Marxian Economics is in the same predicament as putting a man to navigate a ship without a knowledge of the compass or chart. That I state without fear of contradiction. Without such a knowledge they will not be able to give the membership sound advice on any occasion that may arise. The forces arrayed against us must be reconed with, not ignored. Sound judgment and cool heads are needed these days.

Here are a few things which you can consider.

That an executive board of five members be elected irrespective of geographical locations. Nominations to be made at the semi-annual conventions and submitted to the membership for referendum vote.

That one of the number elected shall act as permanent chairman, and another as recording-secretary during the term of office. The appointment of these to be made by the board themselves.

That the executive board be elected for a period of six months, and shall have full authority to supervise the general activities of the organization, and shall carry out the wishes of the membership as expressed by referendum vote, or through the semi-annual convention.

That each member of the executive board shall act as organizer during his term of office.

That, if found convenient, the members of the board meet monthly at a point to be decided on by themselves, at given dates in each month if possible to deal with matter submitted for their consideration or other matters pertaining to the organization.

That any camp meeting, district office or organizer, or individual members be permitted to submit matter pertaining to the welfare of the organization for consideration of the executive board, who if they deem the matter so submitted of sufficient importance to put before the membership for referendum vote, may do so.

That where an emergency arises which demands immediate attention, that the chairman have authority to immediately call the members of the executive board to meet and discuss, and act on the matter.

That all district and camp meetings including Vancouver headquarters have no power in themselves to alter, take from or amend the constitution or bye-laws of this union.

That the constitution must in no way conflict with the constitution of the One Big Union, but the aforementioned constitution must be embodied in the constitution of this union.

That every camp committee elected by the men in camp shall have local autonomy to decide on camp conditions, bring grievances before the boss, call strikes or settle same, or make agreements with the employer. That officials of the union can only be called in in an advisory capacity.

That all officials be elected for a term of six months.

That officials can be elected for unlimited successive terms if the membership so desire. (Note: This is not an ordinary union where the membership meet under the same roof at given intervals, and where officials can be changed every three or six months with benefit to the organization. In this union, by the nature of things it generally takes about six months to at all get acquainted with the delegates and the location of the various camps and to administer the duties of the office efficiently. Where it would work amicably in the one instance, it would spell confusion in the other.)

That officials can be recalled at any time, if it can be proven in writing and by the signatures of those making the accusation, that said official has failed in his duty, or broken union principles. The executive board having power to do so where the evidence is beyond doubt. If in doubt, the membership will have to be appealed to in district, if a district official. To the entire membership if a member of the executive board.

In the event of officials wishing to resign they must give two weeks' notice. In the event of a vacancy caused by death or other unforeseen causes of any official, if a district secretary the executive board shall fill the vacancy so caused for the time being until another official can be elected. In the case of the executive board the next member who received the largest number of votes to the elected member.

The wages of all officials to be determined by the semi-annual conventions.

The above are only suggestions to help make our organization more efficient.

I would strongly suggest that we support the idea of establishing a labor college to teach the workers in the sciences. Especially those sciences pertaining to sociology, history and economics. We certainly need all the education we can get, and it will not drop like manna from Heaven.

Now, Fellow Workers, it rests with you what kind of organization you want. Don't simply carry a card to show that you are a union man. Be up and doing. Take an interest in your organization. For myself, I shall fight the forces of anarchy on every occasion possible.

Many of you will wonder why this does not appear in our official organ, the "Worker." Well, the editor might consider it unfit for publication or maybe lack of space, or something else. I have already sent him an article, in reply to McKinnon's "Philosophy of Industrial Unionism," which, for some reason or other, did not appear. I do not blame him for not publishing it, whatever his reasons may be. He has that privilege. But he might have had the courtesy to return it to me, as requested.

Yours fraternally,
A. McKENZIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Kamloops District.

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

Sterling Comes Back

Editor B. C. Federationist: Allow me, first of all, to correct a misstatement made by you. At the close of your last editorial on the question of taxation, you say, "Mr. Stirling answers his own question when he says labor power is a commodity. He does not know that it is; he only 'believes it is,' or he would realize that the taxes should not worry him." I did not say I believed labor power was a commodity. I said, "It is perfectly true that labor power is a commodity." And I would like to add in this connection that there is one point about commodities which you do not seem to recognize. I stated it in my last letter, but the argument contained therein you simply ignore. It is this, commodities under the influence of combines, monopolies, etc., exchange at a price above their value. Labor power is a commodity under the influence of a combine, known as unionism. And where that combine is powerful, as in the union of railway workers in England, they are able to prevent the masters from reducing the price of labor power to its value. And please keep those two ideas of price and value separate in your mind during this discussion, because our argument is not over the value of labor power but the price.

The price of a commodity may be above or below the value, or it may coincide with the value. Besides the power of combination, there is also the law of supply and demand which affects the price, not the value, mark you. The difference in the price of labor power in China, and on the American continent, and all the varying stages between those two extremes is due entirely to these two factors combination, and supply and demand. In China there is no combination, and the supply is prolific. Result, price of labor power at or below its value. In the Canadian west there is combination, and the supply is not prolific. Result, price of labor power above its value.

That in a nutshell is the gist of my argument, and it does not affect the question of what constitutes the value of a commodity.

Besides stating this abstract theory, I have cited cases to show that the workers have a surplus above the necessities of life and reproduction to spend on luxury.

You have pointed out that booze was taken away from the workers because it was found unnecessary for their proficiency as workers. If this be so, whilst they had it for generations, was it not an unnecessary luxury? And if they should be forced by a reduction in the standard of living to go without underclothing, the masters finding that they can keep the slaves warm by speeding them up a little more, would that not also prove my contention that whilst they still have the woollens, they are paying the tariff on wool?

It is sheer nonsense to contend that theatres, and tobacco, and booze and woollen underclothing, and oranges, and pianos, and canned music, and autos, and watches, and meerschaum pipes, and fiddles, and cameras, and the thousand and one other things upon which Labor spends its surplus are necessary for the efficiency of the slaves. It is begging the entire question.

These things represent a rise in the standard of living which has been forced from the masters in countries where the slaves are not too prolific, by the combination of the workers, and also by the competition amongst the masters themselves for the most efficient slaves.

You say that I "wilfully or through lack of understanding, misconstrue" your statements. I beg to say that I do not wilfully misconstrue your statements. The reason I do not understand your position is because you evade my arguments, and do not clearly state your own position.

For example, the most important item in my last letter was a question to which I expected a clear and simple answer, which any of your readers might understand. I said: "Will you state whether, in your opinion, strikes for higher wages, better camp conditions, shorter hours, etc., are any advantage whatever to the workers, or whether they only result in increased efficiency as slaves to the benefit of the masters."

Instead of answering with a simple "Yes" or "No," and then explaining your answer, you have a long paragraph on the subject which leaves me absolutely in the dark as to your meaning.

You speak of the workers being "compelled to strike," and again, "No man would ever suggest that because it eventually rebounds to the benefit of the ruling class that the workers should not secure the standard of living that is necessary to make them efficient workers."

And then to my utter confusion, further on in the same paragraph, you say, "They will strike." They will do all kinds of foolish things, but eventually they will realize that they must stop the robbery of the class to which they belong, at the point of production."

Now, will some Philadelphia lawyer amongst your readers explain to me whether you think they are fools for doing what they are compelled to do, or whether you think they should strike or should not. I insist, my dear Wells, that the answer does not lie in that paragraph.

Please make this clear in your reply, and face the argument which I have clearly stated in this letter giving your reasons for anything which you may consider a fallacy, and you will greatly oblige more readers than, yours sincerely,

GEORGE STIRLING.

On the Canadian Mining Institute

Editor B. C. Federationist: It may be that sometimes professional and technical men of great ability are unaware of the friends of labor in their presence and consequently are not careful just how or where they throw rocks. Their unreliable sources of information are likely to blame for their stand and disposition regarding labor and such men of learning would be expected to be fairly conversant as to the merits of the two factions, the employer and the employed and amongst the workers there are many today who rely solely on the same source of information about the working class conditions as do the most of our supposed learned members of the Canadian Mining Institute, depending entirely upon the deceiving subsidized press of the privileged monied class. The stress today between the producer and profiteer has attained such an attitude that a conscious and unbiased combined knowledge of both sides of the class struggle are essential to the mutual benefit of both classes and on the present world's stage setting, "A little knowledge will prove a dangerous thing."

The Canadian Mining Institute went on record in one of their resolutions as they never had done before even during a general strike. They criticized labor here and likewise left an opening for themselves to be criticized by making the statement to the effect that they would

(Continued next page)

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Loggers in East Are Lining Up in Bunches

(Continued from page one)

mands were advanced, the strike was settled on the 26th ,by a victory all along the line; 8-hour day, 18c per tie, teamsters $90 and board ,other day men, $5 a day; bull cook, $70, one cookee $75, the other $80; pay whenever called for and big improvements in camp conditions.

As reported in last issue, Merrill Ring & Moore, at Duncan Bay, had managed, after four months' strike, to get together a bunch of strike-breakers, ranging in age from 15 to over 70, and it may be that to the type of crew working in the camp was due the accident on Friday last, by which two men lost their lives, and two others, we understand, were seriously injured. The men were riding on a flat car on a train in which were loaded cars; of course something went wrong and two men are now buried. There is a law against carrying men on flat cars on loaded trains and same one broke that law. Who was it? Whose duty is it to see tht the laws are enforced? The lawyers were instructed to attend the inquest at Campbell River but before they could get there the inquest was over. Of course the verdict was "accidental death." But the case is not done with yet; it may be necessary for the union to spend a thousand or two, not on behalf of those who are dead, but to protect those who are living, and this can best be done by seeing that those responsible for breaking the law are punished. This organization stands for the enforcement of the laws, and if those who are supposed to look after them do not do their duty, then the union itself must act, and where the laws are inadequate to give the worker that protection and those conditions to which he is entitled, then the members themselves must write these laws into their own code.

We anticipate that the laws relating to camp conditions and camp and mill workers generally will be better enforced during the coming year than they have been in all the previous history of this country. Particularly will this be true of the prairie and eastern provinces.

Many of the members did not realize how much fact there was in the repeated statements that the employers were preparing a black list of active union members, but this has been forcibly brought home to many of them this week when, after applying for jobs listed at the employers' labor agency, and having answered many questions as to their past history, all of which was written down, including height, weight, color of hair, etc. they were then told that the employers had given instructions that no man who had a strike record against him would be put to work in an association camp. That's the stuff to make a fighting organization of it. A man who hasn't backbone enough to strike, if necessary, to improve his working conditions, isn't worth having in an organization, but it must be impressed upon the members that in a hunger strike the one with the biggest purse can hold out the longest. That's the boss. But the strikes need not be hunger strikes, and the boss always comes through with the demands when it is cheaper to pay than fight.

The members in camp must be sure and elect their delegates before the camp closes down. Camps with 50 or more paid-up members can elect a delegate whose transportation only will be paid by the organization. His expenses must be paid by the men whom he represents. His credentials must be signed by at least 50 of the men who elect him. Smaller camps of 25 members can elect delegates if they wish, but the organization will not defray his transportation. This is not to penalize the small camp and give the preference to the large one, but simply because the expense of such a large number of delegates would be so tremendous, and seeing that the questions must go to referendum, there is no good purpose served in piling up unnecessary expenses. Delegates meet January 5, 6 and 7. Convention opens 8th.

Organizer Golden in Ontario reports remarkable success being met with hearty welcome in nearly every camp, in each of which he gets many members and appoints a delegate. At Benoits the old man raised Cain and ordered him out of the camp, saying that as he was neither priest nor doctor he was not wanted there. Jim paid 50 cents for his supper, and then when the men heard how the old man had treated him they insisted upon him staying the night, one young Frenchman giving up his bed for the purpose. Quite a number of the men signed up and a delegate was appointed. Whilst walking the track the next morning the organizer met a young returned soldier who willingly agreed to join, was just being fixed up with the necessary receipt, when tearing along came a big boss who jumped the young fellow for his board where he had stayed over Sunday. The young fellow handed over his last $2, which went into the bosses' jeans instead of the union treasury, but that new member is worth more to us than dollars and it was about the worst investment the boss made when he took over that last two dollars. At the next camp 27 men were lined up, and so the good work goes on.

Fellow-worker J. M. Clarke is at Fort Francis and has opened a district office there at the Webster Hall, 519 Mowat Street. Their district will cover Rainy River County from Kashaboiwe, westward. He found that Fellow-worker La Bell was able to handle the Edmonton situation, and Cowan, McKnight, Lamont and Mard had Prince Albert so well in hand that there was no good purpose tto be served in going there.

Tom Mellows is looking after Sudbury district; he is at present located at the Sudbury Hotel. Fellow-worker R. Lockhead at 314 Bay Street, is looking after Port Arthur headquarters.

Fellow-workers Baxter and W. A. Nicholson took a trip to Merritt and after doing some good organizing work, got a local branch established with local secretary and full equipment. All districts are notified that I. Weinstein, who was acting as organizer, is no longer in that capacity, and is not to be recognized in any way without first communicating with headquarters.

Members' attention is drawn to the fact that heavy demands are being made on the central strike fund, but that in their interest in the defense fund this matter has been overlooked.

During the past week contributions to the defense fund have come in from Kingcome River, $171; Myrtle Point, $123.15; Bainbridge, $87; Union Bay, $211.50; Hardwick Island, $180; Simoon Sound, $25; Jackson Bay, $102.50; Jackson Bay (boom camp), $55; Headquarters, Camp 3, $107.45, and a large number of smaller amounts from camps and individuals. Also $152.75 from Heriot Bay, without information what for. Will delegates in sending in give name and amount of each contributor, so that liberty bonds to the amount can be sent him.

An old-time logger, Jack Woods, who was active in forming the organization, wants the boys to know that he is getting busy on his usual Christmas Day arrangements for giving the loggers in St. Paul's Hospital a good time. There is a large list of them at present, so a lot of assistance is asked for by him.

It is not the intention of the secretary to reply either through the Fed. or the Worker to the personal attacks that are being made upon him by certain individuals, sometimes using their own names, sometimes assumed ones. He prefers to meet these real individuals face to face before the entire mmbership. All he asks is that they attend the general meeting in January; he will be there, and hopes that they will.

PRICES GOING UP WAGES STAY DOWN

Millmen Must Get Together If They Are to Get Decent Conditions

Eighteen new applicants were accepted into membership at the last meeting of the Engineers and Mill Workers Unit of the O. B. U. While this progress is satisfactory for the present, it will be necessary for the Mill Workers to get a hustle on, and join the organization if they want to take advantage of the present boom in the lumber industry by securing for themselves a little of the profits that their employers are now making out of their labor.

The price of finished lumber has almost doubled during the past two years, yet wages for mill workers have remained practically the same, and unless they receive an increase in wages pretty soon ,there is some doubt among those who are organized as to whether the wages now being paid will be sufficient to purchase the necessities of life to enable them to reproduce their power to labor.

The attendance at the various business meetings of late is very small, and while those who do attend realize the nights are cold, and that it would be much more comfortable sitting at home by the fire, they also realize that if no one took an active part in the Labor movement, it would not be long until they could not afford to have a home and a fire to sit by and consider, it is up to every member who can manage to attend a business meeting, to do so at least once each month.

Meetings are now being held as follows:

Vancouver—Every Monday, room 302, Labor Temple.

New Westminster—Second and 4th Wednesday, room 2, Labor Hall.

Port Moody—Second and 4th Fridays, Orange Hall.

Maillardville—Second and 4th Thursdays, Moving picture theatre.

A copy of The Federationist is mailed to each member weekly, and in future any member who does not receive a copy of same should look up his membership book and see if he is paid up to date, as if so, he should put in a kick to the secretary, W. A. Alexander, who will investigate the cause as to why the paper has not been delivered.

Ask your grocer if his clerks are in the union?

LETTERS TO THE FED.

(Continued from page 6)

not abuse the right of collective bargaining as organized labor had done and adopting resolutions to that effect.

I shall not agree that all members of the institute are being deceived but the resolution and the unanimous support of such showed a gross ignorance of the "crisis" on the right of collective bargaining or else they were purposely promulgating lying propaganda against the working class in behalf of the selfish and greedy interests. If such is not the case it would be well for the members of the institute to get better posted on the "crisis" of the right of collective bargaining, before they misinform others after being misinformed themselves lay the blame on innocent people's shoulders and not on the class who did really abuse the principles of their own laws as they most usually do on such matters.

The truth cuts as a two-edged sword and there will be some who will turn their backs to the following statement. The right of collective bargaining at Winnipeg was denied by the employers to the employees when the workers demanded an agreement for higher wages to meet the increasing costs of living.

The employer refused to bargain which resulted in a general strike at Winnipeg. The strikers expecting that on the fact of the right of collective bargaining clause regarding labor disputes in the International Peace Treaty that the government would intervene in behalf of the strikers and compel the employers to abide by the clause in the treaty as it was their duty to do so in upholding the Peace Treaty but instead the government trumed traitor against their own Peace Treaty clause and assisted the selfish interests in Winnipeg to spread the lying propaganda about the crisis and slandered and defamed the brainiest and most sincere of the workers and now if the Peace Treaty is ratified on the 1st of December, I do not know how they can justly keep these poor victims of the monied powers in prison or even find them guilty since they were intimidated by the monied class.

It would be much better for the monied class to read more of the labor papers than they have been doing and get posted on working-class conditions which to a great extent are undescribable by words or print and a good way for them to get posted would be to subscribe to the B. C. Federationist or some of the many small publications of the working class. Not being subsidized they cannot publish a very large publication or yet a daily, and being opposed by such powers that be instead of being assisted in their educational work among the masses regarding a class struggle and being restricted there is not a great amount of reading to be done to start a reader thinking, but most of the people are so far behind on the subject that they would need to secure some kind of a primer to coach them into line to gain any great knowledge of class society.

I would recommend the members of the Canadian Mining Institute to subscribe to as many of the labor publications as possible and keep posted on the labor situation and not place themselves open to criticism of the working class as they have done at the Vancouver convention and do not cater too much to that side of society which binds the other side down, but surely you can place yourselves in a position for the uplifting of humanity and surely the members are humane enough to read both sides of the subject and collect the concrete facts for what they are worth and quit flirting with the selfish evil powers but fill the measures and weigh the truth in the balance of justice and judge with equity and you will cease to bow to the cruel selfish interests who defy and stamp at justice with an iron heel in their profiteering and oppression of the working class.

THE PROSPECTOR.

(The following letter has been sent for publication. We are not able to say whether our correspondent is a wag, or whether he is as his letter would denote, but having read the letter with a good deal of amusement, we do not desire to prevent our readers from enjoying its peculiarities ,and so we print it just as it was written with all its misspelling, and other errors. Our readers can take it as they wish, to us it looks like a very clever piece of satire, and a very clever tilt at the present system.—Editor.)

Celista, Nov 28, 1919.

Dear Sir and Brother.

Editor B. C. Federationist: I am writing you in haste, and in great distress, of mind. I am fifty four years past, and am just about tottering on the verge of the grave, i even fear i am beginning to in some small way losing faith in prayer.

It is this way with me.

For the last fifty years, i have been praying to the good Lord to give me this day my daily bread and lately it has come to me that the bread varies in proportion to the ammount of work i am paid for. that is to say, No work, No Bread. Notwithstanding i have still an abiding faith in prayer, For the last twenty years all efforts in that direction i have concentrated in just one The following Prayer. (It is not copyrighted)

Oh God our Heavenly Father,
Who Art in Heaven,
Give me I pray you
One Hundred thousand dollars,
And i promis to give
fifty thousand to the Poor.
Amen.

My neighbour, Harold Noakes, who i fear is one of those queer aggitators, has told me i must be drunk or crazy to think that God would trust me with so large an ammount of money as that, this occured about three months ago, and he has not visited me since

Oh, well, i may have been over hasty, and no doubt twas an occasion where Christian humility demanded i should have profered the other cheek, Well, well, even the Apostle Paul found trouble with his thorn.

A few days since i was visited by Neighboor Charly Johnson and i was not surprised when he brought the conversation around to my squable with Noakes, neither of them it seems, deny the power of Prayer. Johnson puts the case this way.

Addmitting, that God gave me one hundred thousand dollars, say in gold coin, such coin not coming from any of the existing Mints, no matter if it was standard in every respect would still in Law be counterfiet. (By Hing i had not thought of that)

Again, were the ammount in Canadian Bank of Commerce Bills, those Banks he tells me have all their bills numbered and in the event that two bill bearing the same number appears at the bank one of them must be a forgery, and furthermore, when the mounties traced the bills or coin back to me, that he did not believe that there could be found in all this Christian world a court that would except my unsupported word, and it would be up to me to produce God in Court to prove my Alibi.

(Well i declare, i never saw it in that light before) At this point Johnson i suppose noticed that i was displeased with his impious reference to the God head, He took his hat and went.

Well after his departure, i mused for some time, and concluded to carry my trouble to the Divine Healer, so strapped on my knee pads and assumed an attitude of devotion and adoration, you know i find it necessary to wear pads on my knees, two parts of my garment seems to wear out astonishingly fast, the seat and the knees, to protect the latter i wear pads.

I don't think i had been praying longer than four or five hours when as in a vision it seemed to me i could see the way to my hearts desire.

You must have become aqquainted with the fact, a fact that all the great Eddetors are aware of, namely, that mighty sums of Bolshevik money is being distributed far and wide throughout the world, it is indeed fortunate that they or your self or their or your readers have no use for the money, i see in this the hand of God, and at last, and in the very near future i will have abundant proof to confound those scoofers who heretofer have caused me much pain.

Only one small difficulty remains to be overcome, the Good Lord has not informed me just where the Lucre is stored, and who is there among you who would question the divine wisdom

i confess i don't care to bother the Edditors refered to they are kept so busy those days. being a subscriber to your valued paper for some time and feeling sure you can not only help me, But at the same time can prove instrumental in no mean manner of making his divine will manifest to the ungodly. Almighty Honour indeed, and a virtue that should prove its own reward

So dear Sir, i hope you will let me know as soon as you can just where those huge sums are being disbursed, and just how i should proceed to acquire the mazuma.

My need is at this time indeed great, a person named Law is continually sending me letters begging me to send him all i can spare for the Winnipeg Defence fund, Judging by the amount of mail he sends me i am beginning to fear some mischievous person has been telling him that I am the person in charge of that treasure chest. Why man, at this time a five dollar bill to me would seem large enough to cause a total Eclipse of the Sun.

I think it might be safe to publish this letter in case you have forgotten the address of that treasure house.

in that event, it might be, some of your readers could recall it to mind.

Hoping for a reply by return mail or as soon as possible, i remain

Yours Fraternally

WILLIAM J REDDY,
Celista, B. C.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Re resolutions appearing in last issue of the Worker by Fellow-worker Allman. According to Allman, the only thing he is desirous of is that the membership should read, study, and digest aforesaid resolutions. If the 16 points had been written as comic opera, it might be possible to set them to music. President Wilson and his 14 points, which were the acme of Bourgeoise, idealism, while on the other the 16 points as put forth by F. W. Allman, read, like the vaporings of an illogical mind which has ceased to function.

After reading and re-reading, as he requests, it occurred to me that he might mean and think the resolutions are all right, which I doubt. Hence this letter.

If they are written with serious intent, then the worst fate he could ask for them would be that the membership read them over. They would not have to think very deeply over any one of his resolutions. The 16 points will die a nice quiet death after the rank and file read them, as they are full of contradictions, and those that do not conflict are simply foolish. It is about the worst drivil that has appeared in the Worker since the convention, and that is going some. The Worker has cost the organization $1836.37 in three months, not including postage and the editor $40 per week. The same money could have been spent to greater advantage on organization work.

After careful consideration of the resolutions the worker on the job will come to the same conclusion as the writer.

Clause 1 reads: A paid official of the L. W. I. U. shall not hold office longer than six months, and must go back to work in the industry for one year, before he can hold office again. Clause 9 reads: The secretary-treasurer and all officials of the L. W. I. U. shall be nominated from the floor of the annual convention. Does F. W. Allman not know that annual means once a year? If he does not then I would advise a course in English for him. When the secretary-treasurer's six months of office expire, how are they going to elect a new secretary-treasurer when there will only be a convention once a year, according to Clause 9? Think again, fellow worker; something slipped somewhere. Of course the office of secrtary-treasurer could easily remain vacant for six months, or for that part, he could step boldly into the breach himself.

Just about the time the secretary-treasurer was getting acquainted with the work and had things running smoothly, yank: out he comes and in goes some dub who knows nothing, and everything is upside down. The system we have at present seems to work all right. When you get a secretary-treasurer who gives results, keep him there; but just as soon as he does not satisfy the membership pull him out, whether it be six days or six months.

Clause 2. That no paid official shall have a vote while holding office. It's too bad he would not make himself clear. A vote on what? Does he mean the city elections, or the Dominion? I would like to know.

Clause 4. That no official or employee shall hold office in this organization unless he is an actual wage worker in the lumbering industry. What this organization needs is efficiency in the conduct of its business. If the above resolution is placed in the constitution it will create certain jobs for men who have been looking for same for some time. It seems they are willing to sacrifice the affairs of the office so a few individuals can get a job.

Clause 6. Business meetings shall be held every Sunday at 2 p.m. The L. W. I. U. has ceased to be centred around the coast. It's members are to be found all over the Dominion of Canada. The workers on the coast want to view this organization as it really is, an organization stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, also from north to south. One year from now the L. W. I. U. ought to have the greatset organization on the North American continent. Of course that depends on how the individuals buck or try to stop progress, as they have done in the past. In dealing with the business meeting, he says that by giving 24 hours' notice any seven members can call a special business meeting in any branch? The idea is simply foolish; at that rate they could call a special business meeting every other day and pass motions which would probably affect members they had never seen or heard of. Remember seven men dictating the policy for 12,000 members, some idea, eh? The coast ought to be made a district, with secretary-treasurer, executive board and other committees so as to conduct the business for the lumber workers on the coast. A business meeting every second and fourth Sunday is enough to conduct the business of the L. W. I. U.

The organization being run on the job, that is the place to become acquainted with its workings.

Clause 14. No organizer shall advocate a political party platform. When an organizer is elected he is supposed to be elected for his ability to organize and his knowledge of industrial unionism. What his political beliefs and ideals are should not be of any interest to a man who claims he understands his position in society.

The way the above clause reads, the L. W. I. U. would own an organizer body and soul for 24 hours per day and seven days a week. Would it be breaking the rules to go to a picture show. A man who could think straight would not be bound by any such bunk.

Clause 16. If some of the members would practise what they preach about subordination and discipline the union would be better off today.

Fellow workers, like Fellow Worker Allman, I ask of you to read carefully, get to the bottom, find out what it means. Believe nothing you hear or read; investigate, find out for yourself, take nothing for granted—you know or you don't know. Now is the time to prepare your resolutions, have them published in the Worker so the members at large can discuss them, also instruct their delegates to the convention to obey the wishes of the men who send them there.

Come on now, fellow workers, altogether, let us all get into the business and pull, and in the very near future we will have an organization which will be second to none in the country.

All it needs, boys, is all pull together and a little work.

Yours for economic freedom,

WALTER COWAN.

McKenzie and the I. W. W.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Since I wrote that open letter to all members of the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U., the Worker has arrived, and considerable space is taken up with "resolutions for your consideration," which is nothing more or less than the I. W. W. constitution, although the cowardly plagarists who put it there were not men enough to state where they got it from.

Having neither the initiative or the intelligence to bring forth anything of their own, they must copy the constitution of another organization.

Even an honest I. W. W. must look with disgust on such tactics, and as one of those elected to the O. B. U. convention from the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U., I hereby declare that I shall neither by act or word (spoken or written) advocate the said constitution. And I feel certain that no other unit of the O. B. U.

(Continued next page)

Why Is PARIS in Vancouver

Twelve years ago I came to the conclusion that there was only one way to make shoes and that was of solid leather. Since that time I have stuck to this principle and have found that it was the right one. In my repairing and making the best of leather is used. As a conclusive proof look at my ever-increasing stream of customers who go out of my store satisfied that they received their money's worth.

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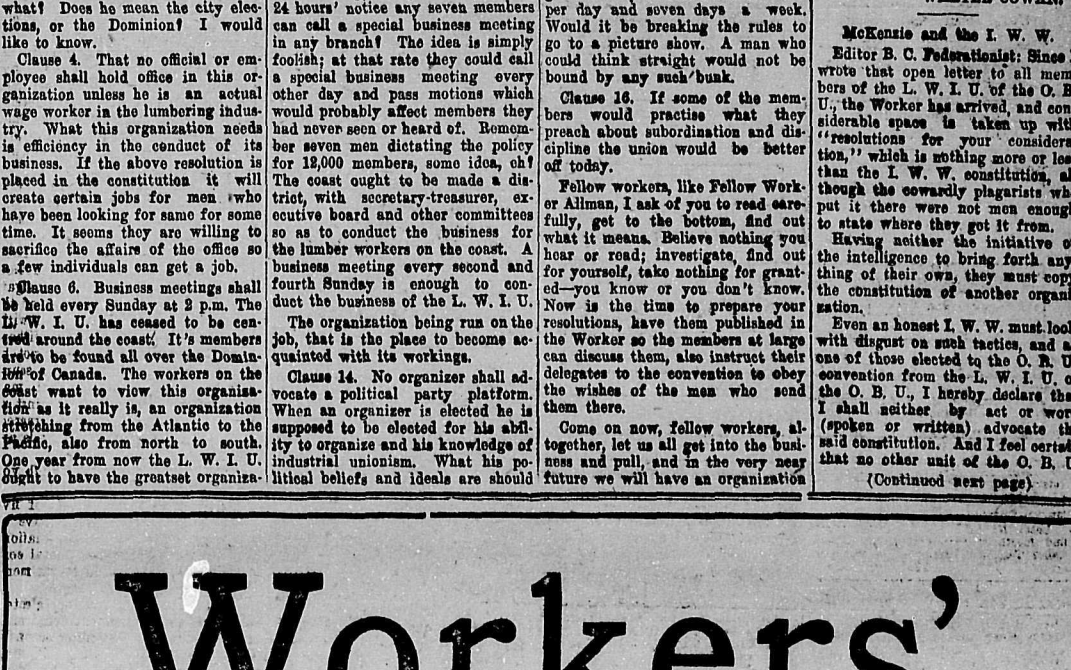
For the Defense of the Men Arrested as a Result of the Winnipeg Strike, in Denominations of $1, $2 and $5. Have You Got Yours Yet?



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Liberty of Speech and Action Is Worth Paying and Fighting For

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WE SELL FOR LESS

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Our Self-Serving Non-Delivery Plan saves you money. Look over this list and be convinced. These specials are good for one week, commencing Friday, December 5th.

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White Swan Naptha Soap, per bar 5c
Jonathan Apples, 3 lbs.....25c
Crystallized Ginger, per lb..49c
Bovril Cordial, 16-ounce bottle 75c
Choice Eating Figs, per pkt. at .....10c and 13c
Empress Mince Meat, 2-lb. tin 36c
Manzanilla Olives, bottle....10c
Finest Jap Rice, lb. 13½c
Chicken Haddie, per tin.....24c
Pacific Milk, per tin.....12c
Royal City Tomatoes, 2½-lb. tin 17c
Purity Shaker Salt 11c
White Swan Naptha Soap, per bar 5c
800 Dominion Matches 21c
300 Dominion Matches 8c
Excelsior Dates, per pkt....22c
Reindeer Coffee and Milk, per tin 14c
Dyson's Tip Top Sauce, per bottle 16c
Clarke's Plum Pudding 18c
Delmonte Sliced Peaches, per tin 30c

Delmonte Sliced Apricots, per tin 30c
Bon Ami, powdered and bricks 11c
Pumpkin, 2½-lb tin 12c
Old Dutch Cleanser, per tin 8c
Libby's Tomato Soup, tin..11c
Bartlett Pears, 2½-lb. size, per tin 39c
Saanich Clams, per tin 16c
Delmonte Sugar Corn, tin....24c
Empress Mince Meat, 2-lb. tin 36c
Quaker Tomatoes, 2½-lb. tin 18c
Quaker Tomatoes, 2-lb. tin 15½c
Delmonte Spinnach, 2¾-lb. tin 22c
Bournville Cocoa, per tin....25c
Malkin's Best Tea, lb....63c
Rickett's Blue, per pkt..... 5c
Wild Rose Pastry Flour, 10 lbs. 69c
Dutch Tea Rusks, pkt. 19c
Cottom's Bird Seed, pkt.....20c
Gem Lye, per tin.....12c
Finest Australian Currants, per lb. 25c
Baking Powder, Nabob, tin 24c
Purity Flour, 7-lb. sack....49c

SPECIALS FROM THE FRUIT DEPARTMENT

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Jap Oranges, per box.....$1.15
Soft Shell Walnuts, lb. 45c
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GET IT AT WOODWARD'S

How Australian Ideals Were Sacrificed

(Continued from page 1)

read articles reprinted from English newspapers—including the London Times—that had already passed a British censor in London. Worse than that, he refused to allow labor papers to publish articles that had already appeared in other non-labor papers in Australia. He prohibited, by means of the censorship, any reference to the possibility of the introduction of colored labor into Australia. When boatloads of Maltese laborers reached Western Australia, his censors forbade any reference to the fact. Finally, he issued an order that no newspaper was to be permitted to reflect disparagingly upon William Morris Hughes either by cartoon or by letterpress.

Not one of these censorship restrictions—and scores of them could be quoted—had the faintest justification from a military point of view. They were purely and simply acts of political despotism, and brand forever their author as an enemy of political freedom and democratic institutions.

Another blackardly abuse of power was his refusal to allow the establishment of a labor newspaper in Queensland. This was done under the mis-use of a regulation prohibiting the formation of a company during war-time, without the consent of Mr. Hughes—and which he took fine care did not get his consent. But at the same time at least three anti-labor papers were allowed to establish themselves throughout Australia, and he wasn't even asked for his consent. In this, matter Hughes showed a most vicious spite though he claimed to have sunk party differences for the sake of his country.

In the domestic policy of the country, we know him as a strike-breaker, a union smasher, a destroyer of free speech and press, and an unscrupulous abuser of the functions of government. But how does he figure in foreign affairs. No better, be assured of that.

Whether he was privy to the secret treaty between Britain and Japan, whereby the latter got certain of the German Pacific islands, it is not known for certain. But the Australian people have a better opinion of Great Britain than to believe that the treaty was made without some understanding with the Hughes government in Australia, especially when the latter was so vitally concerned in the matter. At any rate, when the Peace Conference came up, Hughes showed his hand. He demanded all the former German possessions for Australia as though they were so many ornaments to hang on his watch-chain. Of course, Japan then insisted her "rights" under the secret treaty—and which, by the way, she had automatically denounced by agreeing to President Wilson's fourteen points.

What is the result of this? Australia has an enormous expanses of black man's land placed under her charge. In its present state the cost of upkeep will be terrific, and the only way to improve the position would be to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in development, and as many more in armaments. But, worst of all, it is a black man's land and can only be developed in a black man's way. Our national ideal of an all-white continent is to be flung away for the sake of these expensive and dangerous territories. Our national escutcheon threatens to be besmirched with the stain of coolisism.

Wilson's idea of internationalizing the German possessions in the Pacific was the ideal of the Australian labor party. Had it been done, the Australian people would have been saved an enormous burden, and would have had in its place the welcome barrier of an internationally maintained armament placed between her and Japan. As it now happens, Japan's dominion stretches to within a stone's throw of Australia, and provided for her a handy jumping-off ground whenever she desires to make the next leap in the future.

Thus it comes about that, mainly through the anti-labor trickery of Prime Minister Hughes, the white Australia policy is today in deadly danger. The centre of navalism has been shifted to the Pacific ocean, and later on we may find the warships of foreign nations bombarding our cities and towns, and colored races making their entry into our midst. And when that happens, we can lay much of the blame at the door of William Morris Hughes, the present anti-labor Australia prime minister.

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Will Bring About Amalgamation of Forces

(Continued from page 1)

the unions. He said that it struck him as being peculiar that this was only being started in the old land in 1919, when the spy and secret service men had been so long in the game in this country. In a jocular manner he stated that this again showed how backward they were in the old land. He stated that the ruling class of the old land had some traditions behind them, and were used to ruling, but that the ruling class of this country worked on the basis that while the meetings were open, that there was some secret telepathy by which the workers passed on their designs.

Del. Wells said that any member of the O. B. U. who thought the new organization could function to bring about a change in the system, did not understand the capitalistic system, and that talk of forming a new society within the shell of the old was so much nonsense He urged the workers to endeavor to understand the system, and not to make silly statements which could be used to cause men to be arrested for attempting to bring about revolutions.

Del. Kavanagh also pointed out that the material conditions of a people was the cause of the actions of society, and that people reacted as the cause of further movements. on conditions, and the conditions again acted as the cause of further movements.

A general discussion then took place on many matters in which it was pointed out that little knowledge combined with much misguided enthusiasm was dangerous, and that revolutions were not made or plotted, but came about because of the conditions that prevailed.

Secretary Wood reported that efforts were being made to have Professor Angus address the next council meeting, and as this meeting was the regular educational meeting, if the professor could not be secured another speaker would be on hand to address the council.

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COUNCIL GETS NEW LEASE OF LIFE

(Continued from Page 1)

pigs and men with deceased minds. This seemed to be the consensus of opinion of other delegates but delegate Russell asked for an apology from delegate McVety and it was given.

Considerable discussion took place over the insertion of a clause in the constitution that was being presented for adoption of a clause in the constitution that was being presented for adoption by the council. The constitution committee were desirous of inserting a clause which provided that no person be seated who had advocated secession from the affiliated A. F. of L. movement. In objecting to this it was pointed out that a great many of the live wires who are still with the International, advocated secession. The clause was finally made to read that any delegate who advocated secession while a delegate to the council, shall be unseated and his organization asked to appoint a delegate in his or her place. With the addition of this clause the old constitution of July, 1917, was adopted.

The question of the name of the council also came up for discussion and it was decided to stick to the name of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

Delegate Sully in referring to what the Federationist reporter had quoted him as stating at the last council meeting (daily paper reporters made the same statement) informed the council that he would like to see the men on trial in Winnipeg discharged because it would be the "best way to kill them." If they were sentenced they would become martyrs and would boost their movement. He was therefore oppsed to the scheme that the "sharks had of collecting money" because it would only tend to build up the O. B. U. movement.

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FURTHER HEARING OF THE PERJURY CHARGES

(Continued from page 3)

being in Deakoff's house one night when Deakoff gave him a revolutionary song to read?"

Reply: "He never give me anything of the kind."

Mr. Reid: "And you said, "There are many mistakes in spelling!'"

Reply: "I never say anything of the sort."

Mr. Reid here hunted apparently for the "song," Mr. Rubinowitz remarking that it was scribbled on a half-sheet of paper. It was not found.

Mr. Reid: "Who told you to come down here?"

Witness (pointing) "Lawyer." Then he added: "I hear they looking for me and I sent a letter to my friends, and they sent me word to come. They sent me a telegram to come to Vancouver, because they knew I was a good friend to Deakoff."

Mr. Reid: "Where's the telegram?"

Witness looked among his papers without success, beyong finding the envelope (undated).

Mr. Reid: "When did you get that telegram?"

Reply: "Friday week."

Mr. Reid pressed witness as to whether he had received any letters from Vancouver, or seen any Russians and talked to them, before coming down here.

Reply: "Yes, they told me to come down here because I was a friend of Dourasoff."

Mr. Reid: "They threatened him?"

Reply: "No; told me I had to come down. Lots of people told me they were looking for me."

Mr. Reid: "Did you know the Mounted Police were looking for you up there?"

Reply: "No."

Witness gave his present address on Union Street; and Mr. Reid asked to have him back at the next hearing.

Mr. Rubinowitz had no objection, but stipulated that Dourasoff was not to try meanwhile to get into touch with him and tamper with him. Counsel explained that he had reasons for this; while Mr. Reid raised a great rumpus about it being a reflection on himself. The magistrate duly warned "the accused and any other witness;" but Mr. Reid still kept up the racket, in spite of Mr. Rubinowitz's repeated assurance that he was not suggesting anything against counsel himself. He had discovered that the summing of this witness had become known beforehand to Dourasoff, and he wanted him safeguarded. Finally he characterized Mr. Reid's fuss as "sham indignation."

Mr. Reid continued the cross-examination, eliciting that witness witness knew that Porfiry could read Russian, because he had seen him read a Russian newspaper in a poolroom. Counsel rather eagerly grabbed the opportunity to make a "meeting" out of this, but the best he could get was that there were "two or three men together." Witness mentioned the name of the newspaper in question, but had not seen Porfiry reading another mentioned by counsel.

Mr. Reid: "Did you see any Russian papers from Seattle in Deakoff's house?"

Witness: "No."

"Or anywhere?"

"One paper brought by Dourasoff" name given).

"Where was it published?"

"New York."

Witness now retired from the stand, and next Wednesday was suggested for his further examination, witness to remain in Vancouver. Then he was recalled by Mr. Rubinowitz, who elicited that he had written two letters to Dourasoff, who had formerly gone under the name of Terasoff; also that witness had "entree" to the homes of Russians here, and took Dourasoff with him when he visited them.

Mr. Reid here objected again, and Mr. Rubinowitz explained that he wanted to show the circumstances under which the letter to Dourasoff was written, the wives of the arrested Russians blaming witness for introducing Dourasoff among them. The opposition was maintained, and Mr. Rubinowitz turned to the disputed passage in the letter and asked for witness's own translation. The magistrate ridiculed the idea; and after some further suggestions as to an "independent" interpreter that matter was also dropped.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "You came down here specially to give evidence?"

Reply: "Yes."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Because you got this—"

Mr. Reid objected.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Why did you come here?"

Reply: "They knew I knew Dourasoff, and they wanted me to come down here."

Mr. Rubinowitz now wished to question witness further about the reading of newspapers and the remarks of Dourasoff. This he explained was in view of the contention that Dourasoff was an "agent provocateur."

Magistrate: "I'm not trying Dourasoff for being revolutionary. I don't know anything about his politics, and don't care. Why waste time in talking about what was said, except so far as it bears on these cases?"

Mr. Rubinowitz: "To explain why the Russian women said something to him."

Magistrate: "What's that got to do with the case?"

Mr. Rubinowitz: "To show that this witness is not giving his evidence because he is afraid."

Magistrate: "I can't see how it's going to help me to decide whether Dourasoff and Roth were guilty of perjury or not."

Mr. Rubinowitz argued that if the allegations generally were shown to be the results of imagination and invention, then the Dourasoff charges were also to be taken as false.

The magistrate could not apparently get the same point of view, and remarked: "We get so far afield, we'll some time get so far that we'll never find our way back."

Mr. Reid again mentioned the two letters witness had written to Dourasoff from Vancouver and Granby Bay, one of which came back. This led to an interesting bit of additional testimony in view of the fact that the authorities had been "unable" to produce this witness at the immigration inquiry.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "You say that Dourasoff wrote a letter to you?"

Witness: "Yes."

"Where were you?"

"Anyox, B. C."

"Dourasoff knew you were at Anyox?"

"Sure."

Mr. Reid: "Why not produce the letter and ask him? That's what I'd do."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Dourasoff knew where he was."

Mr. Reid: "I object unless the letter is produced."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "When was it?"

Witness: "About the beginning of September."

Mr. Reid: "Did you ever answer it?"

Witness: "Yes; the letter came back." Everybody was apparently desirous of having any documents available produced, but witness had not got the letter in question. He said, however, "I've got the letter I wrote Dourasoff in May."

Magistrate: "Oh! that's of no value."

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Letters to The Fed.

(Continued from page 7)

will stand for it either, whatver the loggers may do. I would rather withdraw as a delegate to the said convention, than sacrifice the principles of the school of thought to which I belong. But believing that that gang of disrupters do not express the sentiments of the majority of our union, I shall ,unless a re-election takes place which would put me out of count, act as a delegate to that convention.

When a police officer, or another agent of the government, asks any of these follows whether this is an I. W. W. organization or not, they answer that it is not, but they know that it is their earnest desire that it should be, if they could have their way. How are we, who know that it is not, going to be able to state that with assurance in future? If I were an I. W. W., I would not be ashamed to declare myself. Nor would I descend to such literary stealing or underground tactics to ruin an organization which does not call itself the I. W. W.

Fellow workers, if you wish to join the I. W. W., do so honestly. There is no need of having two G. E. B.'s. (general executive boards). There is one in existence in Chicago, United States ,at present.

I hope by these few lines that I have declared myself sufficiently so that you may know what I stand for.

Yours fraternally,
A. McKENZIE,
Secretary-treasurer,
Kamloops District.

On Just Laws

Editor B. C. Federationist: Your circular letter came duly to hand. I see by the Federationist that Del. Russell says that our Canadian laws are just. Possibly he means something very different from what I understand by that word. If I thought our laws were just, and justly carried out, I would not be in any union that was seeking to change those laws. When I resigned my position as J. P. in 1914, I gave as my reason that I was fully convinced that a number of our laws, and certainly the general practice of our courts, encouraged dishonesty and crime. I have not weakened in my opinion. I believe that justice is practically impossible under the present system. First, because there is no thorough and impartial investigation, and secondly, because the expenses of courts are such that a poor man has no show. I have no sympathy with the crazy people who would attempt to cast out our system, bad as it is, until they were pretty sure they had something better to put in the place of it. I believe in hitting one nail at a time. I think if we could be assured of justice in our courts it would be a great reform that would bring many others very soon.

Now a short time ago the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers demanded a higher scale of pay, in consequence of which, as I would not buck against the union, I have been dismissed and a non-union man put in my place. That seems quite legal, and I suppose Mr. Russell would think just, and as far as I can see, at present the union has not power to protect or help me. I do not know if the O. B. U. would be any better or not, but it puts me in a very tight fix. I had just bought a piece of land and if I had kept receiving my wages for another four or five months I would have been in a position to have put something on it that would have helped to make my living. Now, knowing there are quite a few engineers out of work, I see no way of making a few dollars until the spring and I paid nearly all my available cash for my land, but I believe that a fair trial in all cases should be had and without it we have no security or foundation for stable government. I have previously given $5.00 (more than a day's pay); I herewith forward $1.00 more and if I should see any means of getting money before the affair is closed I will send some more, because I believe a vital principle is at stake.

Yours respectfully,
ALFRED WIGGS.

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