THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

ELEVENTH YEAR. No. 4 EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1919 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

B. C. FRUITGROWERS AND THE ASIATIC PERIL

Present Attitude Is a Dire Contrast to That Taken a Year Ago

Cheap Labor Was Then Their Only Desire, But Shoe Is on Other Foot

[By Jas. H. McVety]

The B. C. Fruitgrowers Association is in favor of legislation to prevent Japanese and Chinese from owning land.

One year ago, because the Chinese refused to work ten hours for $2.50 per day, the association passed a resolution asking the government to arrange for the importation of 50,000 indentured Chinese laborers at a wage rate of 50 cents per day. After wiring the resolution to Ottawa, it was pointed out to the executive committee that organized labor would probably oppose the entry of this class of labor, and it was decided to consult with the executive officers of Labor in Vancouver, explaining the position of the fruit grower and asking for assistance to secure cheap labor for the Okanagan in particular. No assistance was expected, it being anticipated that the Labor officers would admit their inability to supply labor and in doing so, tie their own hands insofar as opposition to the resolution was concerned.

A Good Samaritan

Before the delegates arrived in Vancouver, a friend of the writer, who had attended the convention in Victoria, "tipped off" the programme of the fruit-growers' executive, and when the members of their committee arrived several mines had been laid. The delegation was composed of "English Gentlemen" who stated their anxiety, "don't you know," to assist in winning the war, by securing orders for large shipments of evaporated vegetables to be sent to England. The Labor situation, speaking particularly of the Okanagan, was very bad. Almost all the white workers had enlisted, and the Chinese had refused to work for $2.50 per day of ten hours. In fact these poor deluded Chinese had preferred to remain idle or to work on "rawnches" owned or leased by their own countrymen.

Women Replaced the Chinese

In desperation, a scheme was organized to secure women from the coast cities to prevent the Allies suffering for lack of foodstuffs, and as one of the delegates admitted, it was more quickly taken up by the women by the introduction of the patriotic note so loudly sounded by those to whom the enterprise was entrusted.

Women Were Cheaper

"Frankly," one delegate admitted, "the women were cheaper," but not quite so frankly, the opinion was expressed that so many women would probably not respond again. The delegation came, as they themselves said, "looking for advice." "What were they to do? Could a supply of labor be secured?" But not a word was said about the solution they had decided upon, and a better acted piece of hypocrisy the writer had never seen.

Here the labor delegates came into action. They began by making inquiries with reference to the resolution, and casually allowed it to be known that they were aware that it had been wired to Ottawa, and that the request to Labor for assistance was only a method of preventing opposition to the project of importing the indentured Chinese or slave labor housed in compounds. From this point the discussion became general, not to overlook a little warmth at times. The Labor officers offered help if conditions were improved, and the executive telegraphed rescinding the former resolution. The experience of California was gone into, but it was evident that the sole object of the fruit men was cheap labor without consideration even for their own future welfare. During the last season the Y. W. C. A. and the provincial government filled the gap left through the inability of the growers to again work the patriotic argument on the soldiers wives and relatives generally.

From the Japanese Standpoint

During the month of July, 1918, Mr. A. S. Wells, editor of The Federationist, and the writer, were called upon by Professor R. Nagai, who fills the chair of Economics and Sociology at Waseda University, Tokio. A graduate of Oxford University, he soon showed himself to be an economist of no small calibre, being familiar with the various schools of political economy, as well as the different forms of industrial organization. He was on a tour of the principal cities of America for the purpose of securing information and apparently was fortified with Japanese government credentials. Judging by the attention paid him by the consul and other prominent local Japanese residents.

An Economist First

While intensely national in his conversation on Japanese problems, he would, when shown where a proposition was economically unsound, immediately abandon the position taken. For instance, in discussing the Japanese problem of providing for excess population, and the necessity of securing admission to less densely populated countries, he admitted that the workers of any country were perfectly justified in resisting an influx of immigrants with a lower standard of living and that the Japanese people when compared with the Anglo-Saxon, came within that class. Asked whether the Japanese had lowered their standards to that of the Koreans, when they occupied that country, he said, "decidedly not; the average of the Koreans had been gradually raised." He admitted that inevitably, if the cheaper labor went into fields of labor now filled by whites, that their standard must come down if they stayed in the industries ,and competed

(Continued on Page 8)

TIMBER WORKERS OFF TO A GOOD START

Provincial Library Dec 31/18

Industrial Organiaztion Is Starting Out With Membership of Over 500

Have Decided to Affiliate With Central Bodies

What promises to be one of the most important labor organizations in the Dominion, came into existence on Tuesday night at the meeting in the Dominion Hall, when about 800 loggers and workers in lumber camps got together and took steps to organize themselves into a Loggers Union. The meeting was the outcome of a preliminary gathering held in the Labor Temple, when such a large number expressed their willingness to join an organization that the large Dominion Hall was booked for a mass meeting, with the result that over 500 paid their membership fee. A temporary organization committee was formed, which has the question of permanent headquarters, and other details of organization matters in hand. The Loggers were unanimous in their determination to make this a real live and powerful union, truly industrial in its scope, as all workers engaged in lumber and construction camp work will be eligible for membership. Tremendous possibilities lie in the organization of workers who are engaged directly in making the essential natural resources more readily available for social use, and the industrial organization of the loggers which has decided to affiliate with the B. C. Federation of Labor, and the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, besides becoming subscribers to The B. C. Federationist, is a landmark in the history of unionism in this Dominion.

The Loggers received every assistance at their meetings from the officials of the local Labor movement. President Winch, Secretary Midgley and Acting Business Agent Gutteridge, of the Trades and Labor Council; Secretary Wells, of the Federation of Labor, and Brothers Showler, Phelp, Cowling, Ironsides and others working hard at enrolling members and speaking upon organization questions at the meetings.

Permanent headquarters have been leased at the old K. of P. Hall, 61 Cordova street east.

THE COLUMBIA WAS PACKED

Speaker at Last Sunday's Meeting Was W. W. Lefeaux

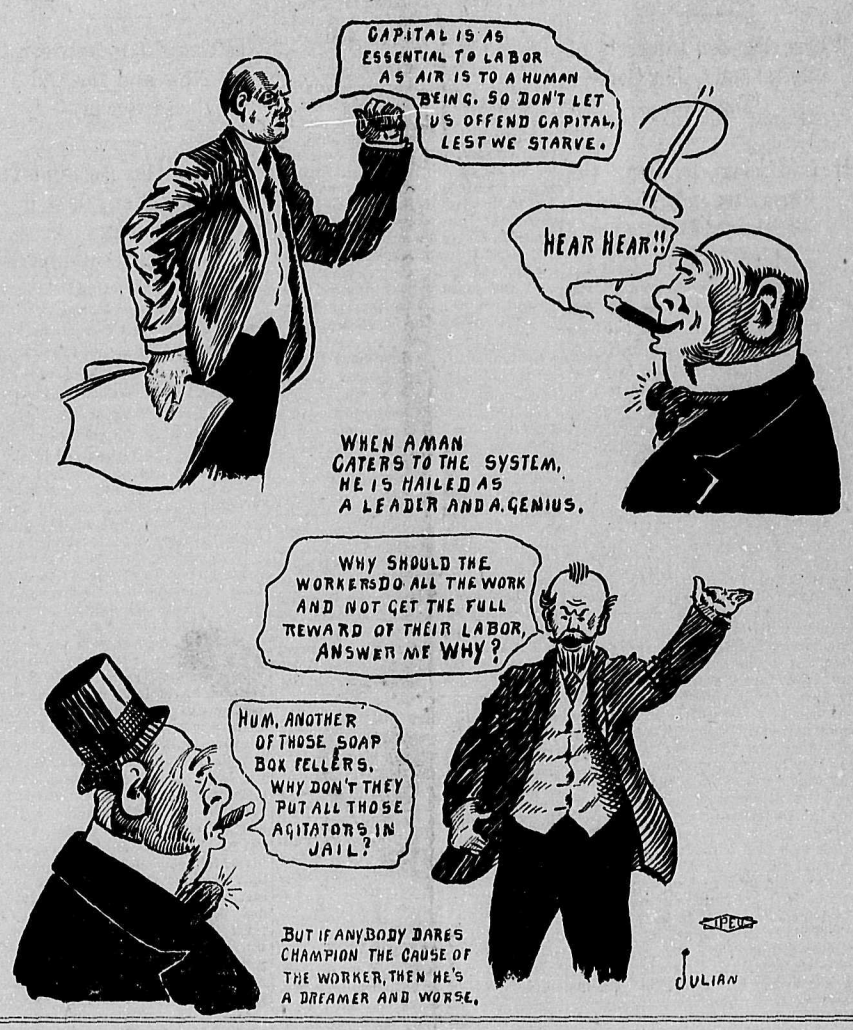
Comrade W. W. Lefeaux addressed a packed audience at the Columbia theatre on Sunday night. In his opening remarks he informed the audience that it was not his intension to amuse them. The existing chaos and consequently the miserable condition of the masses of the people demand that the workers should study earnestly the fundamentals of their position in society. He pointed out that the aim of the S. P. of C. was to educate the workers to a realization of their true status in society.

In dealing with the mental attitude of the great mass of the people the speaker said that they did not reason. As a general rule they acted instinctively and on the impulse of the moment. This acting instinctively could be seen when a fire starts in a building full of people. The first impulse is to run and it is only when the reasoning faculty is used that mere animal scrambling can be avoided. The reasoning being stops to think and asks himself the questions: Where is the fire? How did it originate? Can it be put out? and how can the building be vacated without undue injury? Attention was drawn to the fact that the low type of mind was largely due to the dogmatic teachings of a master class.

In present day society there are two schools of thought, the idealogical and the materialistic. The ideological, while accepting the evolutionary theory, defy the unknown force or principle life. The materialistic see no need for this knowing that the things which are known today were unknown yesterday and that with the progress of science that which appears as wonderful and mystical will doubtless ultimately be explained.

That changing economic conditions would force the workers to use their reasoning faculty was made clear by the speaker. The hirelings and politicians had been exploiting the animal type of mind of the great mass of the people feeding it on illusions and keeping this mass on the border line of starvation. However, such a course could not go on indefinitely. It was pointed out that the slave type of mind was abnormal and an unnatural product. The workers were not now so susceptible to the illusions of the politicians. They were asking awkward questions these days and although they lined up shoulder to shoulder to fight the Boers in South Africa, they now realize that they never got any Kimberley diamonds and that in the interests of British capitalism Chinese were brought into Africa. In closing his address the speaker said that the principal factor in the exploitation of society by a relatively few individuals was the ignorance of its members. The proper course to follow is to teach the workers from the workers' viewpoint; break down the illusions in the minds of the workers. It is necessary to show the workers that they have no stake in any country, they are propertyless and it is not their interests to defend property or the trading interest of the capitalists.

The "False" and "True" Doctrines



Are Chinamen Being Imported Into This Province? Is There Room for More Workers at This Time?

ON WEDNESDAY the S.S. Monteagle arrived from the Far East. Her cargo consisted of many kinds of commodities, amongst which were between eight and nine hundred packages of Chinese commodity labor power. It is said by the authorities that some of these Chinamen are bound for the plantations in Cuba, the balance of them being returned Chinamen, who have resided in this province in other days. A general alarm was sounded amongst the workers when the news of the arrival of the Chinamen became known. With thousands of workers without employment in the city of Vancouver and other parts of the province, and, if reports are true, seven hundred returned soldiers idle, and more following that will need employment, the situation is already serious enough. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia in London, England, is reported to have said recently, that this province can do with thousands of workers, and that there is work for all. What are the Dominion and provincial governments doing? Are the Chinese that are coming into this province really returning, and is there opportunity for more labor? Are there any vacant jobs to be filled? If so the idle men already in the province, and the returning men, can fill them. The workers demand that there shall be no more people brought to this province until those that are already here, and those that have a legitimate right to return here from the battlefields of Europe, are provided for.

A ROYAL COMMISSION IS SUGGESTED

Shipyard Situation Is Still Far From Satisfactory to Workers

The shipyard situation is far from being disposed of to the satisfaction of the shipyard workers. At last night's meeting of the Metal Trades Council, a communication was read from J. J. Coughlan and Sons, asking the support of the council in a request for a Royal Commission, to be appointed to go into the wage demands of the council. The following resolution was passed, which is self-explanatory:

It was resolved, That J. J. Coughlan & Sons be notified that this council will accept their suggestion for a Royal Commission, providing the firm pay the rates of wages demanded from Monday, January 27, pending findings of said commission, providing this offer is accepted by Friday noon, January 24, 1919, failing which we refuse to submit our case to any commission, or board of investigation.

This decision has been forwarded to Coughlan & Sons. The following wire was received by Secretary Welsh from the minister of Labor:

"Ottawa, Ont., Jan 22, 1919.

"F. W. Welsh, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

"Coughlan & Sons indicate inability to agree to Robertson wage schedule, except on open shop basis. Am suggesting to them and hereby suggest to employees through you, that under present conditions it would seem to be desirable that the agreement in effect and accepted by other employers and workmen in Vancouver, should be made applicable in the Coughlan yards. That, if an adjustment by agreement is not possible, this department is willing to establish a board of conciliation to deal with the matters in dispute, strictly on the merits of the case. The views of the men as to this suggestion would be appreciated.

"G. D. ROBERTSON,
"Minister of Labor."

A meeting of the executive of the Metal Trades Council and J. J. Coughlan was held Thursday afternoon, and a decision will be reached by the firm by Friday night. The result will be referred to a special meeting on Saturday night.

United Warehousemen's Association

The association held a very successful meeting on Friday last, the attendance being very encouraging, and after the business of the meeting, the members were entertained by Bro. Jack Kavanagh to a very interesting address, which was followed by a musical programme consisting of piano and violin selections, recitations and solos by some of the members. Those taking part were Bros. Durston, Dixon, Lamb, G. Shaw, J. Shaw, Forrest, Dickinson, Donaven, Fraser, Standen and Sparling. The members were surprised at the class of talent that they have in their membership. The association has also affiliated with the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council for the benefit of their members in that city.

Boilermakers

A Special Meeting

of the Boilermakers will be held on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 2.30, in the Dominion Hall.

Business of urgent importance.

All members are requested to attend.

By order,
M. A. McEacheran,
President.

PRITCHARD AT THE COLUMBIA

W. W. Lefeaux at the Royal Theatre on Sunday Night

Two of the best known speakers of the Socialist Party of Canada will deliver addresses at next Sunday night's propaganda meeting.

World events are moving rapidly and it behoves every man and woman to get busy and endeavor to understand the nature of the change which has been made necessary by the industrial development of the past. The more wide-spread the knowledge of the impending change, and the necessity for it, the less will be the turmoil and stress incidental to it. The platform is open for a limited period to anyone who cares to take it, either for or against the speakers. Questions. Doors open 7:30 p. m., chair taken 8 p. m. sharp, an early attendance is necessary to secure a seat.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Jan. 26—Typographical Union.

MONDAY, Jan. 27—U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Boilermakers, Steam Engineers, Amalgamated Engineers, Patternmakers, Upholsterers, Iron Workers, Electrical Workers.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28—Barbers, Amalgamated Carpenters, Machinists No. 777.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29—Metal Trades Council, Laundry Workers, Boilermakers' Examining Board.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30—Painters.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31—Piledrivers and Wooden Bridgemen.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1—Machinists No. 777, Blacksmiths.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE AND THE LABOR PARTY

Federated Labor Party Issues Statement on Position of Party

Executive Passes Resolution on Hawthornthwaite's Stand

At the last meeting of the Federated Labor Party executive, the statements of J. H. Hawthornthwaite at the Columbia Theatre in Victoria last Sunday were discussed. One of the members of the executive asked the following question: "If one old woman aged 75 in half an hour can change the views of J. H. Hawthornthwaite, what would two women do in an hour if they were much younger?" After considerable discussion the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED:.. That this meeting of the Vancouver Executive Committee of the Federated Labor Party deprecates and strongly disapproves of the expressions reported to have been made by Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite on Sunday evening last in regard to the Russian situation, based as they admittedly were, on very questionable evidence.

Inasmuch as the Federated Labor Party, in common with other labor aggregations throughout the Empire, and for the same reasons as the British Labor Party requested the British and Canadian authorities to take their hands off Russia and allow that self-determination of future destiny which has been so much prescribed; and believing that a nation which has so recently overthrown the worst form of autocracy has as yet had neither time nor the proper opportunity without outside interference to secure its foundations according to the will of its people; this executive committee wishes to make it clear that the reported attitude of Mr. Hawthornthwaite is not the attitude which the Federated Labor Party has hitherto given expression to and against which there has been no evidence submitted except the highly-colored and manifest misrepresentations of a capitalistic press and the agents of the old regime in Russia.

FOUR LABOR PARTY MEETINGS SUNDAY

North Vancouver and New Westminster to Meet Sunday Afternoon

From now till further notice, a meeting of the Federated Labor Party will be conducted in the K. of P. Hall, North Vancouver, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoons. The speaker on Sunday first is Dr. W. J. Curry, who will deal with the "Cause and Cure of Bolshevism." Chair will be taken by Mr. W. R. Trotter.

Mr. Charles Lestor will speak at the Rex Theatre, and Mr. R. P. Pettipiece at the Broadway. Mr. Pettipiece will also speak at the New Westminster meeting in the afternoon. The attendance at the Broadway meeting is growing each Sunday. After next Sunday, the Rex meetings will be opened a half-hour earlier.

A Challenge

Local No. 1, S. P. of C., has, through its secretary, issued a challenge to a debate on Bolshevism, to the best known anti-Bolshevik element in British Columbia—Mr. L. W. Makovski, the writer of "Bolshevism as a Destructive Force" presently running in the columns of the Vancouver Province, and James H. Hawthornthwaite, the one-time Socialist member in the Provincial Legislative Assembly. These two representatives of capital ideology, apparently the only apologists of any standing, have been prominent of late in their efforts to befog the minds of the plugs who are unfortunate enough to live in this prosperous burg, and this action on the part of the Socialist Party will give them an opportunity to make good their utterances.

Jewellery Workers

The Jewellery Workers report the loss of one of their members, Brother F. D. McGillivray, a victim of the "flu," followed by pneumonia. He was an old-timer in the city, having been in business on Main Street for a number of years. He leaves to mourn his loss a sorrowing wife. Local No. 42 extends to her their deepest sympathy and much regret is felt by his brother workers.

The funeral took place Tuesday, the 21st, at 3.30 p.m., from the Mount Pleasant Undertaking Parlors. The floral tributes were many, among them a wreath from the Jewellers' Union.

Sandy Watchman Back in Shipyard

Sandy Watchman, who has given splendid service to the Woodworkers all down the coast, for the past two years, as general organizer for the U. B. Carpenters, has resigned and resumed work in the shipyard as a dubber. Bro. Watchman will be missed, not only in British Columbia, but in all the shipyard centres of the Pacific coast in the United States, where he has rendered yeoman service during his term as organizer.

LEGISLATIVE NEEDS OF WORKERS ARE PRESENTED

B. C. F. of L. Executive Again Takes Up the Questions

No Definite Promises Are Made as to How They Will Be Met

On Friday last a deputation representing the British Columbia Federation of Labor, consisting of President McCallum, Vice-presidents Head and Taylor, and Secretary Wells waited upon the Provincial Government, with respect to the legislative programme laid down at the last convention of the Federation. A. S. Wells, in opening, reminded the government of the promise given last March, to the effect that in the event of any labor legislation being contemplated, that same would be submitted to the executive of the Federation.

The premier, in reply, stated that no definite programme of labor legislation had been determined upon.

The first matter dealt with was the separation of the department of Labor from that of the attorney general.

Attorney General Farris resented the criticism offered to the administration of this department, and stated that he was not recommending the proposal being adopted. From the attitude assumed by the cabinet, there is little hope for this request of Labor being granted.

Electoral Reforms

The question of electoral reforms was then taken up, the delegation pointing out the need for proportional representation, and the abolition of property qualifications for the holding of public office, and the need for the elimination of election deposits. The premier stated that a new election act would be placed on the statute books before the next election.

Company Towns

Strong representations were made by the members of the delegation in asking for the opening of company towns. Mr. Pattullo, however, was not present, he being ill, and as this matter is directly under his department, nothing could be learned of his views, the cabinet generally conceded that something should be done, and suggested that the provisions that had been made with respect to Ocean Falls and Powell River, might be applied to other places of a like nature. The members of the delegation stated that in these places some little betterment was conceded, but that they did not go far enough.

Eight-hour Day

Once again the eight-hour day was pressed for, the members of the delegation urging its passage as a measure to alleviate the prevailing unemployment, and as a safeguard against the future. The premier stated that the lumber interests were opposed to the enactment of this legislation, and that they had stated that if legislation of this kind was enforced, that they would be compelled to go out of business. It was then suggested by the members of the executive, that if the lumber interests and other sections of the manufacturing interests could not operate under an eight-hour law, that the government should take over the basic industries, as had been done in many parts of Australia. It was pointed out to the members of the cabinet present, that this would be the last occasion on which Labor would ask for an eight-hour day, and that the working class of not only this province, but of France and the Old Land, were demanding a six-hour day, and that at the coming convention of the Federation, this would no doubt be adopted as the programme of Labor.

Secretary Wells was asked if he had any solution for the unemployed problem, he replied that he had, but that he recognized that the government could not bring it about, and that the only solution was the abolition of the present system of production for profit.

Many other matters pertaining to legislation in the interests of the working class were taken up, amongst which were the protection of Longshore workers, and the improvement of the sanitary conditions in camps.

Dr. MacLean, Minister of Health, stated that if the workers in the camps would make complaints to the department, when conditions were not satisfactory, that the complaints would receive immediate attention. He particularly appealed for co-operation in this respect.

No definite promises were made by the cabinet as to the enactment of legislation, with the exception to the changes which are to be made in the electoral laws, but consideration was promised to the matters brought forward by the delegation.

The members of the cabinet present were: Premier Oliver, Hon. Mr. Farris, Hon. Dr. King, Hon. Dr. MacLean, Hon. Mr. Hart and Hon. Mr. Sloan. Over two hours were occupied by the discussion.

Engineers Local 620

Members of Local 620 deeply regret the loss of Bro. Evelyn Hollins, formerly chief engineer at the General Hospital, who died on the 14th inst. from the effects of Spanish influenza. Also Bro. Roy Barton, who died on the 18th inst. in New Westminster Hospital, from the effects of typhoid fever. The deepest sympathy of the members of Local 620 is extended to the widows and children of both these brothers. Quite a number of members have been reported seriously ill with the Spanish flu during the week. Brothers Percy Chapman, and Robert Walton have been taken to the General Hospital in a serious condition, but are both expected to recover. Bro. N. Green and wife, who have been seriously ill for the past two weeks, are convalescing, and expect to be out and around as usual in a few days.

$22 $25 $28

Men's High Grade Overcoats

$16.75

TRADE UPSTAIRS AND SAVE YOUR DOLLARS

ARNOLD & QUIGLEY

"The Store that's always busy"

546 Granville St. 546.

IN OUR NO EXTRA RENT UPSTAIRS CLOTHES SHOP

What's in a Name?

To vaudeville the word "Orpheum" means the best in the world—to Vancouver the

Orpheum Cafe

means the best eating place in town; music and dancing in the evening. Drop in any time. Biggest union house in Vancouver.

762 GRANVILLE Opp. Orpheum

License No. 10-1756

ORPHEUM THEATRE

PLAYING ORPHEUM CIRCUIT VAUDEVILLE

Matinee 2:30

Evenings 8:20

COAL

WE GIVE "SERVICE" AND QUALITY

Evans, Coleman & Evans, Limited

Phones:

Seymour 2988 and Seymour 226

Labor Wants U. S. to Retain Roads

Every indication points to the labor unions as the leaders in the movement for having the government retain the railroads. Members of the house interstate commerce committee at Washington are receiving government ownership petitions daily from unions throughout the country.

Vancouver Drug Co.

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

POPULAR MEDICINES

50c Gin Pills	36c
25c Nature's Remedy Tablets	17c
50c Thermogene	33c
25c Mecca Ointment	18c
$1.00 Chase's Liver Cure	67c
25c Fig Lax	16c
50c Mentholatum	34c
75c Bisurated Magnesia	57c
50c Fruitatives	35c
$1.00 Reid's Blood Purifier	74c
50c Zambuk	36c
85c Jad Salts	57c
25c Reid's Boracic Ointment	17c
50c Blaud's Pills	25c
$1.00 Reid's Syrup of Hypophosphites	74c
$1.00 Liquid Sulphur	69c
$1.00 Nujol	75c

RUBBER GOODS

$2.00 Hot Water Bottle	$1.19
$1.50 Hot Water Bottle	98c
$3.50 Female Syringe	$1.98
$1.50 Household Syringe	89c
50c Rubber Gloves	29c
35c Infant Syringe	23c

Vancouver Drug Co.

Limited

Original Cut-Rate Druggists

MAIN STORE

405 Hastings W. - Sey. 1965 and 1966

BRANCH STORES

7 Hastings W. Sey. 3532

782 Granville St. Sey. 7013

Cor. Granville and Broadway Bay. 2314 and 1734O-

412 Main Street Sey. 2032

1700 Commercial Drive High. 235 and 1733-O

SLATER'S

QUALITY, SERVICE, FREE DELIVERY

Canada Food Board License No. 8-22774

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

Finest local lamb, shoulder, per pound	26½c
Legs, local lamb, lb	37½c
Loins, local lamb, lb	37½c
Stew, local lamb, lb	25c
Boiling Beef, per lb	18c
Pot Roast, per lb up	20c

PORK SPECIAL

Finest Pork shoulders, ribs, 35c lb; Saturday only 28½c

Leg of Pork, per lb 38½c

Crisco, per tin	35c
Tomatoes, large tins	20c
Sunlight Soap, 4 for	25c
Royal Crown Soap, 6 for	25c
Sardines, 3 for	25c
Pork and Beans, 3 for	25c
Fry's Cocoa, 2 for	45c

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb	50c
Sliced Boneless Ham, lb	50c
Sliced Ayrshire Roll, lb	50c
Sliced Smoked Backs, lb	55c

EGGS—EGGS—EGGS

Alberta Cooking Eggs, dozen	65c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen	75c

BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER

Finest No. 1 Alberta, 3 lbs	$1.60
Fine Alberta Butter, 3 lbs	$1.50
Finest Ontario Cheese, per lb	35c
Finest Pure Lard, lb	35c
Finest Compound Lard, lb	30c
Finest Beef Fat, lb	20c
Finest Beef Suet, lb	25c
Finest Beef Dripping, lb	25c
Salt Pork, per lb	40c

3 -- BIG STORES -- 3

123 Hastings Street East Phone Sey. 3262

830 Granville Street Phone Sey. 866

3260 Main Street Phone Fair. 1683

WE DELIVER ALL OVER THE CITY AND SUBURBS

PREMIER OLIVER AND CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

Where Do the Interests of Capital and Labor Come Together

It Is Useless to Deny the Class Struggle These Balmy Days

[by W. Head.]

The words "reconstruction" and "Bolshevism" have become such well known words since the world has been made safe from democracy that it is quite the thing, dontcheknow to spread these magic words promiscuously over the pages of the daily press. Consequently it is perfectly in order for the workers press to fall in line with the general policy. That the powers that be are eminently desirous of reconstructing their broken down system of production is plainly evident when that wonderful body, the Vancouver Board of Trade is sending out peace feelers, of course, its action in asking for representatives of the local trades council to confer with members of that body may or may not have emanated from the inner councils of that body, but there is a lurking suspicion that such is the case, and if this is so, these gentlemen are experiencing a wonderful change of heart, for it is only a short time ago that they scorned the idea of ever again having dealings with such a body of traitors, etc. They even went so far as to try to stage a miniature civil war and were the instigators in an attempt to wreck buildings occupied by unionists, so the Trades Council may be well excused for their refusal to have any truck with such individuals. It is very doubtful whether much good could be accomplished by a meeting between the two bodies representing as they do two diametrically opposed factions between whom there is nothing in common, one representing the exploiters and the other the exploited. Of course, the degraded people who assert that the interest of capital and labor are diametrically opposed are very narrow minded in their views, at least, that is what the Hon. John Oliver stated before the Rotary Club a short time ago. Apparently Honest John is catering to the interests who provide the campaign funds. Honest John? says that "men are being taught to look upon stored up wealth which is called capital as a danger" and men are going to meetings holding the views that the employer of labor is the greatest enemy of mankind instead of being his greatest friend." "False doctrine is being taught throughout the land. What is being done to counteract it?" Honest John proposes a campaign of education to show the true relation between capital and labor. He says, "We want a campaign of education which will show that capital which is, after all, the stored up wealth of labor, is the best friend mankind has, and is the only way which human intelligence has discovered up to the present time by which you and I can make provision for those dependent upon us." Given as it was before an aggregation of individuals whose interests lie in exploiting labor, this address would no doubt provide soothing balm to the tortured souls of the capitalistic inclined members of the Rotary Club. Let the Honorable John come and peddle that line of bunk before an audience of workers, included among whom will be a fair proportion of those who cannot find work owing to what Honest John so fittingly terms accumulated wealth, he will no doubt be plied with some questions that will probably be a source of education to him. If John's capitalist friends are such friends of mankind, why do they oppose labor at every turn, it is only a short time ago that a delegation of working men visited John Oliver's government and asked for about the tenth time for the enactment of legislation that would tend to relieve the unemployed problem, namely the universal eight-hour day. This measure, by the way, was promised after the war. A bunch of these aforesaid friends of labor had peddled a line of bunk to the government that an eight-hour day would put them out of business; these friends? of mankind were members of the Lumbermen's Association. Can the Honorable John tell us where the identity of interests comes in there? Doesn't this little incident show that the interests of capital and labor are diametrically opposed? These capitalist interests claim that they cannot make a profit by inaugurating a decent working day. In other words the workers have to work longer hours and others have got to be unemployed in order to allow these capitalists to accumulate the "stored up wealth of labor" and as the Hon. John says, enable "you and I to make provision for those dependent upon us." Probably he means the members of the Rotary Club and himself. An article in the daily press of a few days ago gives a little indication of the poverty stricken conditions of these lumbering interests. The manager of the Fraser River Mills was said to receive $1,000 a month. This is a concern that published a very attractive balance sheet a few months ago, which showed them to be in a very flourishing condition. Other managers were paid $10,000 a year, while another was paid the measly sum of $600.00 a month. While this mill was operating in full and $300.00 a month while the planing mill was closed down. These facts again demonstrate the benevolence of the employers of labor when they will pay their slave drivers such princely salaries and at the same time strenuously oppose the shortening of the work day in an endeavor to keep the industrial reserve army at sufficient numerical strength to act as regulator to keep wages at a level low enough to enable the employing class to obtain a parasitic existence. The Hon. John would no doubt inaugurate a campaign of education? that would have for its object the denial of the existence of a class struggle despite the fact that all the powers of the state are being exercised in an attempt to cope with the industrial unrest which is looming up on the horizon. Even the capitalist press is cognizant of this fact when they publish cartoons showning hunger and injustice as the parents of Bolshevism. No, John, old as you are, a class struggle was in existence long years before you were born and the existence of such a struggle precludes the idea of the exploiter and exploited ever living side by side in terms of friendship, and while the presently constituted Trade Union movement is merely a movement that procures a series of truces with capital, the time is rapidly approaching when it will engage in a class war and when it does good bye Rotary Clubs, Boards of Trade, John Olivers, etc., for then and then only will that true brotherhood appear in this world that you so glibly prate about when you say that the war should teach us there is a common brotherhood of man.

WORLD WIDE NEWS

FRANCE

Reconstruction Programme of Syndicalists

The Central Federation of Labor of France has issued a reconstruction programme which calls, among other things, for the constitution for a league of nations through the free co-operation of all the people for the abolition of economic war after this war, for disarmament, for the establishment of an international bureau of transportation, and reparation of raw material, for the internationalization of colonies, and for a programme of no annexations, no punitive indemnities ,and self-determination for all peoples. Other features of the manifesto are the demand for a seat on the part of labor in the peace conference, greetings to the Russian, Austrian, Hungarian and German workers, demands for the restoration of free speech, and assemblage, amnesty for civil and military war prisoners, the recognition of syndical rights for all workers, and an eight-hour day.

* * *

What to Do With Munitions Plants

The national conference of workers in the chemical powder mills, recently held in Paris, went on record against the proposal raised in many quarters to close the munition plants erected by the government at great cost, and to sell them to private companies for industrial purposes. The conference points out that experts have testified that these plants can easily be turned over into government-owned chemical fertilizer plants, or into dye works, or into establishments for the manufacture of other articles now imported from foreign countries. It demands the appointment of a mixed commission of parliamentarians and representatives of the labor unions for immediate investigation of and action on this problem.

* * *

New Elections Postponed

For months the Socialists of France have demended that new elections take place at the earliest possible moment, and that these elections be preceded by a change in the electoral system. The French government has decided, however, to postpone the elections until after the signing of the peace treaty and then to conduct them according to the old electoral system.

GERMANY

Abolition of Night Work

It is an interesting fact that on the third day after the Socialists took hold of the government of Germany, night work and Sunday work was abolished in all bakeries and confectioneries throughout Germany. The abolition of night work has been a Socialist demand throughout the world, and the Socialists of Germany proceeded at once to put this part of their programme into operation in various industries, notably the ones above mentioned.

RUSSIA

Co-operation in Archangel

A recent report of the Archangel Co-operative Union shows that practically the whole population of the Archangel province is united in various co-operative societies. There are over 500 consumers' societies, with a membership of 127,000 persons. Besides these, other than consumers, such as credit societies, societies for timber felling, for producing tar, creameries, etc. The report estimates that the members together with their families thus linked up in various co-operative enterprises aggregate 500,000 persons, which is almost equal to the whole population in the province.

GREAT BRITAIN

Labor Strong in British Election

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, of New York, has cabled the following interesting data concerning the British elections:

"The report of the results of the elections in England are very interesting. The figures show that the Union Party, which had a tremendous victory in the elections, received 3,700,000 votes, and elected 359 members of parliament. The Labor Party received 2,700,000 votes and elected only 65 members of parliament. While the Union Party elected one member to every 10,000 of its votes, the Labor

(Continued on page 6)

RECONSTRUCTION IS NEEDED—NOT PATCHWORK

The Conflict Is Between the New and the Old in Society

The War Has Brought This Great Struggle to a Climax

[By John L. Martin]

After four years of wanton destruction, of a society tearing itself to pieces, the thoughts of mankind naturally turn to the problems of reconstruction. Generally speaking there are two kinds of reconstruction. One consists in the re-assembling of the old parts disintegrated by the passage of worn-out customs, institutions and ideals, on the basis as existed prior to the war. The other aims to remodel society on an entirely new basis, using for its material, the newer elements, the present world situation open to view.

It is evident that to even attempt to reconstruct on the former basis is to merely patch up the old society, with its consequent possibilities of future political and economic strife. The newer plan is to discard what has decayed in the crucible of the great war and utilize the new social forces for the basis of an entirely new social structure. Society, like every other organism, is perpetuated by the force of the new eliminating the inerture of the old. It has thus developed, that the war just concluded has been but an incident in the great war transcendent over all others, the conflict between new and old. In other words, it is but one of the historical skirmishes where the newer social ideas seek to vanquish that which is already tottering to decay. The world in its present state of flux, presents phenomena calling for much thought. Society can never be the same, and all efforts on the part of reactionaries to make it so, are attempts to have repeated, the horrors of the past. For the most part such people ignore the world's evolutionary process. They ignore or endeavor to frustrate the steps taken by society in its successive revolutions. To them every revolutionary link in the evolutionary chain is an object of grave concern, and every social upheaval, "a reign of terror." The fear manifested is naturally associated with resentment against those who threaten their fancied security. The conservative minds of today of course forget that theirs is the same experience as those who preceded them, and who opposed as strenuously as they, the onward march of a progressive society.

The great war just ended, brings to a climax a conflict where tyranny and democracy are at death-grips. The people who were driven to the shambles by their tyrannical masters are now demanding a reckoning. They are now asking the reasons for which they fought. The various subterfuges advanced fail to answer the question raised. The workers fail to see "national honor" in the persecution of those who dare to think or speak the truth. The people of Ireland fail to see the freedom for which they fought, in the crushing of their aspirations for self-government. The people as a whole fail to see the "freedom of the seas" in the might of powerful navies, or in the control by any nation of water-ways such as the Straits of Gibraltar, or the Panama Canal. They look askance at pious experssions of "self-determination" when they see those who preach it, sending troops to Russia to frustrate the government, be it right or wrong, that the people of that country desire. "What about Mooney and Billings?" is asked when this country boasts of its democratic institutions. The soldiers who have been fighting military domination, find on return to their native land, that they have an even greater enemy to overcome—the industrial tyranny of corporations and trusts. When the soldiers return to find that while they have been piling the fields of Europe with millions of dead, the profiteers have been piling wealth by its millions and billions, and when they are again thrown back on the industrial market to struggle for jobs, with the threatening terror of poverty and destitution, while the industrial magnate wallows in wealth, they will ask themselves, "What has it all been about?"

The recent strikes in Portugal, Spain and in Spanish America, the revolt of the Sinn Feiners in Ireland, the growing strength of the labor party in Great Britain, the Mooney and Billings outrage in America, the Spartacans in Germany, and the Bolsheviki in Russia, the revolt of the Canadian soldiers when leaving for Siberia, all indicate that the present social order to use the words of Macauley "hangs tottering above the boiling tide."

When all this confronts us our minds naturally drift to thoughts on reconstruction. But here is where we must take care. Any plan for reconstruction to satisfy requirements must be based on sound economic principles. Anything based merely on sentiment or political clap-trap will miserably fail to give the world what it needs. The needs of the world are economic and no more philosophy can satisfy it. Justice, not mere academic or political justice, but justice born of the people themselves, can heal society's wounds.

Speakers and writers may expound their respective plans for reconstruction, but to the organized workers belong the task of preparing the way for real and sound reconstruction. To the end that this will be made possible, the forces of labor must also be reconstructed. It must be a movement of labor and for labor. It must be shorn of all control by self-seeking politicians and schemers. It must be the working class itself, animated by an uncompromising desire to make the world safe for democracy. Prejudices regarding color, creed or nationality must be eliminated. In order to prepare for a world peace and democracy, the workers must weld themselves into a world organization. This accomplished, world-wide social democracy is assured.

Paper Rulers Uinte

Boston—Paper rulers in this city have organized and affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Indianapolis—During the month of December, 618 new members joined the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. The brotherhood has issued a charter to the men and women employed in the Kansas City paper box industry, cutters, gluing machine operators and assistants.

You will not be "soaked"

¶ So many people neglect their eyes even when they know they should have them attended to—when they know they should be wearing glasses—because they are afraid they will be overcharged—and because of the uncertainty of the cost.

¶ I want any of you union men who feel that you may require glasses—you or your wives—to come in and let me examine your eyes. Let me tell you what is wrong—if anything—what it will cost to give you glasses that will make seeing and living more comfortable.

¶ My optical service is the most efficient and the most reasonable on the coast.

Seymour 1993

J. D. GAMBLE

Manager

Granville Optical Co.

549 GRANVILLE STREET

Below Drysdale's

VANCOUVER UNIONS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—MEETS first and third Thursdays. Executive board: President, E. Winch; vice-president, J. Kavanagh; secretary and business agent, V. R. Midgley; treasurer, F. Knowles; sergeant-at-arms, J. F. Poole; trustees, J. H. McVety, J. Hubble, A. J. Crawford, W. A. Pritchard.

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

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205 Labor Temple. President, C. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 320 Cambie Street.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, M. McKenzie; financial secretary, G. Thom, 6 Dufferin Street East; recording secretary, J. R. Campbell; business agent, Walter Thomas, Room 208 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, M. A. McEachern, 1245 Alberni St.; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe St.; business agent, J. A. Moore, Room 212 Labor Temple.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES Local 28—Meets every first Wednesday in the month at 2.30 p.m. and every third Wednesday in the month at 9.30 p.m. President, Harry Wood; secretary and business agent, W. Mackenzie, Room 209 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours: 11 to 12 noon; 2 to 5 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND Operating Engineers, Local No. 620—Meets every Monday, 7.30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, J. R. Flynn, 810 Moodie St., New Westminster; vice-president, D. Hodges; secretary-treasurer and business agent, W. A. Alexander, Room 216 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 213—Meets in Room 205, Labor Temple, every Monday, 8 p.m. President, H. Burnes, 1162 Powell Street; recording secretary, W. Foulkes, Labor Temple; financial secretary and business agent, E. H. Morrison, Room 207 Labor Temple; assistant secretary, F. R. Burrows.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 3852—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, G. Thomas; business agent, A. Hill.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 643—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month. Labor Temple, 8 p. m. President, H. E. Wills; recording secretary, Fred. Lilly; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer street.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF NORTH America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204 Labor Temple. President, J. Banforth, Euclid Ave., Collingwood East; financial secretary and business agent, H. S. Nightscales, 276—56th Ave East, South Vancouver; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey Road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

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, J. N. Boult; financial secretary, M. A. Phelps; business agent and corresponding secretary, W. Lee. Office, Room 219-220 Labor Temple.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets Labor Temple, second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity Street, phone High. 1658R; financial secretary and business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive, office corner Prior and Main streets.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFfours' Union, Local No. 655—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. President, W. M. Brown; business agent, F. Haslett, 125 Fifteenth avenue east; financial secretary, Birt Shovler, 1120 Robson street; phone, Sey. 5679. Office, 587 Homer street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226—Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. President, R. Marshall; vice-president, W. H. Jordan; 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, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Head, South Wellington; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. R. Trotter; New Westminster, P. Peebles; West Kootenay, Marcus Martin, Nelson; Crow's Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman, Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, No. 872, U. M. W. of A.—Meets first Sunday in every month 2 p.m., Richards Hall. President, Jas. Bateman; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, Jas. Fearon; financial secretary, William MacDonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

January Clearance Sale

SILKS

GROUP No. 1

Consists of lovely Silks, and of splendid quality. You will know many of them—Georgette Crepe, Silk Net, heavy Habutai, Satins, heavy lining Silks, Messalines, colored Shantung, Crepe de Chine, figured kimona Silks and figured Ninon. These silks are worth to $1.75. Choice of Group No. 1, per yard.... 98c

GROUP No. 2

In Lot 2 are the Chiffon Taffetas, better grades of Messaline, Silk and Wool Poplin, Chiffon Crepe, the well known Silk Serge, Charmeuse Satin, Crepe de Chine, Novelty Plaid Silks, striped Taffetas, striped Messalines and Habutai Silks. You may recognize these as our really fine silks. Values to $3.75 a yard. Choice of Group No. 2, per yard $1.98

Saba Bros.

Limited

The Silk Specialists

652 GRANVILLE STREET

Excelsior Laundry Limited

554-556 Richards Street Vancouver

Drop Calls can be made after hours

—THE—

TROCADERO CAFE

For Union Men

156 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Phone Sey. 935

THE BEST PLACE TO EAT IN VANCOUVER — UNION CARD

J. Parliament G. Turcott

PASTIME Pocket Billiard PARLOR

—TWELVE NEW TABLES—

(Brunswick-Balke Collender Co.)

—Headquarters for Union Men—

Union-made Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes

Only White Help Employed

42 Hastings St. East

Greatest Stock of Furniture in Greater Vancouver

Replete in every detail

Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.

41 Hastings Street West

CLELAND-DIBBLE ENGRAVING COMPANY

Limited

PHOTO ENGRAVERS — COMMERCIAL ARTISTS

Phone Seymour 7169

Third Floor, World Building

VANCOUVER, B. C.

—The only Union Shop in Vancouver—

CENTER & HANNA, Ltd.

UNDERTAKERS

Refined Service

1049 GEORGIA STREET

One Block West of Court House

Use of Modern Chapel and Funeral Parlors free to all Patrons

Telephone Seymour 2425

DONT ARGUE!

CON JONES Sells Fresh Tobacco.

Ask our Patrons

THE LONDON GRILL

752 ROBSON ST

Twin Bute Is a Name

used to designate superior workmanship and the highest attainable quality in a brand of work garments. . . . .

IT IS sewn into every pair of Overalls, every Work Shirt, that is produced by Union workers, in a clean, airy factory, operating on the very finest of cloths the market affords. So don't just ask for Overalls or Shirts, insist on TWIN BUTE work garments.

Jas. Thomson & Sons, Ltd.

Makers of TWIN BUTE WORK Garments

VANCOUVER, B. C.

TWIN BUTE Overalls, are Rip-proof and Tear-proof.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

OFFICIAL PAPER VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

ELEVENTH YEAR. No. 4 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1919 (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

Reliable Dentistry

¶ Inasmuch a dental bridge or plate—or indeed dental work of any kind is not a matter of daily purchase, it behooves you to look well into the reputation of your dentist for reliability and the thoroughness of his workmanship. I count among my patients hundreds upon hundreds of union men and their families who will be proud to show you the work I have done for them. The thoroughness of my work speaks for itself, and my patients will tell you that my charges are most reasonable. I believe in fair profit for the very finest class of work. You are invited to come to me for examination and estimate.

¶ The best of materials—thoroughness of workmanship—fair prices. This is my proposition.

Opposite Woodward's

DR. LOWE
Fine Dentistry
HASTINGS AND ABBOTT

SALE ENDS FEBRUARY 1st

Reductions in Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats, Felt Hats, odd lines of Shirts, Gloves and Men's Trousers. Great bargains up to February 1st, after which we show Spring goods.

CLUBB & STEWART LTD.
309 to 315 Hastings St. W. Union Store Tel. Sey. 8380

MEN LIKE OUR SHOES

THAT'S THE REASON WE SELL SO MANY OF THEM!

We crowd more quality and value into our Men's Union-made Shoes than you'll see elsewhere for the money. This is a Union Store, and we want every Union man to come here for his Shoes.

The Ingledew Shoe Co.
666 GRANVILLE STREET
"VANCOUVER'S UNION SHOE STORE"

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

Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
2—STORES—2
48 Hastings Street East, Sey. 988-672 — 728 Granville Street, Sey. 9813

10% OFF TO ALL SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Individual Dentistry--What Is It?

It is the giving of a personal touch to dental work—imparting to it that individuality that is peculiarly your own.

The personality of an individual extends even to the teeth—in fact, to a great degree it is because of the teeth—their formation, adjustment, etc., that your countenance is distinctive. Individual dentistry preserves that distinctive appearance when work is done on the teeth.

I preach and practice Individual Dentistry. Call and see examples of my work and its pleasing result.

Phone Seymour 3331
X-Ray films taken; 10-year guarantee given; Victory Bonds taken in exchange for Dental Work.

Dr. Brett Anderson
Crown and Bridge Specialist
602 Hastings St. W. Cor. Seymour St.

Office Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings Until 8 o'Clock

T. B. HILL

Just before stock-taking, we are offering our entire stock at prices which will make them sell. It will pay a working man who has only a few dollars to spare to investigate. Following are a few of the reductions for this week:

Men's 50c Suspenders ..... 25¢
Men's Tweed Caps, worth to $1.75, at..... 75¢
Men's Work Gloves, worth to $1.00, at..... 50¢
Men's Work Gloves, worth to $1.25, at..... 85¢
Men's Work Gloves, horsehide, worth $2, at $1.35
One mixed line of Boys' Suits, worth to $11.50, at $6.85
Mixed line of Boys' Suits, worth to $14.50, at $8.85

T. B. HILL 117 HASTINGS STREET EAST

PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

Workers Must Have Power to Bring About the Needed Change

Many well meaning persons who have not carefully studied revolutionary periods and the advent to power of the various classes in history, are being bewildered by the sickly mouthings of ballroom revolutionists on what they call the undemocratic proletarian dictatorship. A little digging will soon clear away any mists that may have been formed by these "pale pink" democratizers.

The class struggle is a war inherent in the capitalist system due to the fact that the capital class live by robbing the working class. This class struggle is a process and passes through evolutionary development as everything else within this universe. The class struggle reaches its final phase of development in what is called a revolution. The revolutionary period is determined by the total impossibility of further property relations existing alongside of the productive forces of a given society. The revolution breaks. The war of the contending classes comes clear to the surface.

Now it is up to the rising class to wrest political power from the ruling class, in order to institute its own economic and political regime. This was the case with the bourgeois and the aristocracy and the methods pursued by the present ruling capitalist class to gain supremacy can be easily ascertained by reading the history of the English, French and German revolution of the sixteenth, seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. But let us to our own class and the present period of revolution. Russia, Germany, Austria Poland, Bulgaria, etc., have reached the final stage of the class war. It is up to the proletarian to seize political power and hold it to resist counter revolution and institute the socialist commune. To call a constituent assembly is but the retaining of the old political structure of capitalism. The socialist structure comes from the industrial bottom up, not the political domination down. The workers certainly must have political power first, or better, what we have referred to proletarian dictatorship, in order that the common ownership and common administration of production for use may be performed. But the proletariat cannot succeed through the old bourgeois machinery of state. This has been demonstrated in the commune of '71, in Russia, in Germany. The constituent assembly would give the vote to all parasites, vampires, loafers who have lived by the exploitation of labor all their lives. It would give it to all the hangers on of the system to all the gambling, cheating, frauding elements who desire capitalism to remain so that they could continue their robbery. Some say: "But at that we must be democratic and permit everyone the same right!" Would you permit a burglar the right of voting on whether he should rob your hovel? Would you permit a leach to express a wish as to whether he would like to suck your blood? Would you give a set of crooks who have lived by lying and fraud the right to say how industrious and honest people should conduct their affairs? Would you give military murderers, such as Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, the right to say whether there should be wars or not? Would you ask the house of Rothchilds, the plunderers of Europe, to say whether private property in the means of production and distribution should be maintained? No. You would not. They why sit in assembly and argue with such rogues, thieves and legal murderers? The master class have had all these years at their mercy to dope the working class, to lie to them, to bewilder them. The working class must have dictatorship to destroy all this poison, and that which will remain from such a filthy system. They must have power to institute the structure of the New Day, and this they will have to fight for.

The Spartacan group of Germany are right, and justified by every law and ethic of the revolution to strive for this power, and we believe that though they will have to sacrifice some of their noblest, they will eventually obtain this power.

It is noteworthy that all those who have so insisted on bourgeois democratic action in Russia and Germany ultimately came out in their true colors, and stood with the capitalist class. This timidness, and what they call their "intrinsic love of justice," whatever that might be, is camouflage for their support of the master class. Look at Kerensky, the betrayer, look at the viper Schiedemann; listen to the wailing of those social patriots of this country who sneered at Debs; see, they are even now preparing the last barricade for the system.

The road to the common happiness of all humanity, the road to the birth of real industrial freedom, the path to the glorious days of the coming world commonwealth is through the dictatorship of the producers, through the power of those who do the work of the world.

All power to proletarian dictatorship.—Butte Bulletin.

Old Wages Don't Suit

Boston.—It is reported in some quarters that returned soldiers seeking positions are demanding better conditions than when they entered the army. This annoying situation will need diplomatic handling, "experts" state.

Oppose Piece Work

Washington.—Members of the A. F. of L. railway employes' department are conducting a campaign against piece work in the railroad shops of this country. This system has already been abolished on the Baltimore & Ohio and the D. L. & W. railroads and ultimatums have been served on the Atlantic Coast Line, the Burlington and the Elkhart, Ind., shops of the New York Central lines.

Officers of the railway employes' department advise that this question be handled as a system federation and not as a local matter.

RECONSTRUCTION FROM PEOPLE'S STANDPOINT

The Farmers and the Industrialists Must Join Forces

The Farmer Is Still an Individualist in a Social Atmosphere

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

ARTICLE IV.

Comparatively few industrial workers realize the importance of joining forces with the farmers. Yet look at the situation. Here in Vancouver is a large well-organized and radical industrial group. Other industrial groups in the province are small; many of them not well organized; some of them lacking independence or initiative.

It's a long jump across the mountains to Calgary before we reach the next well-organized radical group of considerable size. Again another long jump to Winnipeg. Then to Toronto. Then Montreal. Then small groups on the Atlantic seaboard. The provincial boundaries are real barriers to concerted action. Delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress tell us that East is East and West is West. Further English-speaking Protestant Ontario never could pull with French-speaking Roman Catholic Quebec. Were the industrial centres alone to be reckoned with, the task of informing public opinion and organizing the workers for industrial or political action is a formidable one.

But while the industrial centres dominate the political and social life of the nation, the majority of the people still live in the country and in the towns and villeges. For years to come, elections in Canada will be determined by the votes of the rural population. Now while the townspeople may follow the lead of the city, the farmers are increasingly becoming class-conscious and recognize that their interests often do not coincide with the interests of those who control the big "interests" which centre in the city.

Unfortunately it is difficult for the farmers and the industrial workers to get together. They have common foes. This they are coming to recognize. But they have run up against "the system" from different angles. They speak a different language. The farmer is nominally independent, yet more under the thumb of the railroads and banks than the self-styled "wage-slave" under the control of the job-boss. The farmer is of necessity a "capitalist," yet a capitalist who generally does not make interest in the money invested but who works longer hours at less pay than his city brothers.

The farmer is traditionally conservative in his thinking, yet in Canada within the past few years the farmers have succeeded in organizing co-operative associations that are forcing even big business to sit up and take notice. Now, the farmers are beginning to discuss political action from a standpoint that is anything but conservative.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture has recently issued a reconstruction programme that is well worth study.

The draft programme took strong ground on the labor problem. "Autocracy in industry as in government must disappear. . . . The co-operative idea of partnership must prevail. . . Trade organizations must be given full and frank recognition. . . . We recommend for labor in Canada what labor has recommended for itself in Britain—the establishment of the principle of a national minimum. . . . Only through such a new social order, etc." Unfortunately this statement has been very much watered down in the final form of the programme, which contents itself with urging "the adoption of the principle of co-operation as the guiding spirit in the future relations between employer and employees—between capital and labor." This postion is disappointing to the radical industrial worker but at least the farmer is trying to see and to meet the needs of the city worker which is perhaps more than can be said of the city worker with regard to the farmer.

The main emphasis in the farmers' platform is on free trade. Agriculture, which is regarded as the basic industry, must no longer be sacrificed to the advantage of the protected interests.

Revenue is to be raised (1) By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources. (2) By a sharply graduated personal income tax. (3) By a heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates. (4) By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

The programme provides for "the extension of co-operative agencies in agriculture to cover the whole field of marketing, including arrangements with consumers' societies for the supplying of foodstuffs at the lowest and with the minimum of middlemen handling."

Then the farmers pass beyond individualism and co-operation in their advocacy of public ownership of great public utilities:

"Public ownership and control of railway, water and aerial transportations, telephone, telegraph and express systems, all projects in the development of national power and of the coal mining industry."

The returned soldiers are not forgotten, the programme insisting on gradual demobilization with suitable provision for vocational training and facilities for enabling suitable men to settle on the land. In this connection might be mentioned the suggestion of a land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of lands, that price also to be regarded as an accessible value for purposes of taxation.

The platform concludes with an omnibus paragraph into which are bundled most of the "reforms" that have been before the public, including proportionate representation and direct legislation.

The programme on the whole is progressive rather than radical. The attempt has been made to embody as many good ideas as possible rather than to work out the fundamental principles on which a true national policy should be based.

Abolition of special privilege, public ownership of public utilities and co-operative effort are the watchwords of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The farmer is still an individualist.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARDS WONT DO IT

Work Will Not Emancipate the Working Class from Bondage

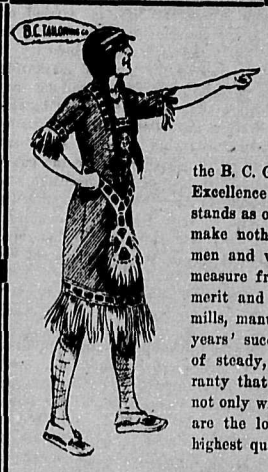
The immortal Tom Hood says, in his "Song of the Shirt": "Oh, God! That bread should be so dear, and human life so cheap." The cheapest thing on God's green earth is the human working animal, be it male or female. The wage slaves who live by the sale of their labor power must sell their ewe lamb or perish, for labor power is a perishable commodity. The slave of today must hunt a master or he dies. The Idlers Act has now gone out of business. The wage slave stands at the street corner with his only wealth wasting in his bones. The returned soldier is trying to get a corner on the labor market. He says the alien and the slacker has no right to sell himself on the market in the country that he, the returned soldier, fought for, and he demands the privilege of doing all the work himself. Everybody is grumbling about work and wages. We have minimum wage boards seriously discussing how little a female slave can reproduce her labor power upon when she gets the loan of a job, and a lot more rot that causes the most optimistic revolutionist to despair of the class to which he belongs. Let it be understood first and foremost that the bondman of Ancient Egypt had all the wage slave gets today without any agitation or worry on his part. If work could have emancipated the working class, it would have reached the Promised Land long ago. Work is a curse and no creature on earth loves it, but the slave who is proud of his chains. The working man sells himself in order to live. If I buy a thing it is mine. The use of a thing belongs to the buyer. When a working man gets a job he has sold his labor-power and agreed to deliver the goods. The moment he steps on the job, the juice in his bones belongs to the one who bought him. The buyer uses his property as he thinks fit. It is his. Work is the agony endured when delivering the juice. and the slave who loves this and whose highest ambition in life is to continue the process, is the vilest thing the earth at present tolerates. Tomorrow morning the working men and women of Canada will go to work. The moment they step on the job, they become the property of somebody else. The life force in them will be used by the master class as it thinks fit. The slaves will produce a vast amount of wealth during the day, but the wealth they produce is not theirs. They would be arrested if they tried to appropriate it. It will ever belong to those who own them while they work. A man never works, a slave does. A man who feeds himself, who produces the things necessary to his own sustenance, does not work. A horse does not work when wild and free on the prairie. He feeds himself but when a master catches him, and puts him in harness and yokes him to a plow, he works. The mule never looked for a job in the whole course of its history. It is left to twentieth century working men to fight with each other for jobs, to grumble because the government does not provide work, and to act like idiots generally. What we want is freedom from work. Liberty to live without it because the harder we work, the poorer we become. Show me a country where the slaves are working hard, and I can show you a poverty-stricken working class community. When you work, you produce goods. These goods have to be sold. If you work very, very hard, and produce many commodities, the market is full, and the boss says, "Lay off, boys, we can't sell any more," and you find you have worked yourself into starvation. An intelligent working class should demand leisure, freedom from work, liberty to enjoy life to the full. The world is fair and beautiful ,and the useful inhabitants of the planet will appreciate its beauty and understand more of its wonderful treasures, when they think less about work and move in the direction of taking possession of what they produce and hurling from power the gang of parasites whose whole object in life is to exploit, to work—somebody else.

Trade Unions Protest

London, England—Since the English government has announced that it will take over the railroads there has been some talk about the probability of the workers' political rights being interfered with. This significant statement is printed in Reynold's Newspaper: "So far as railway workers are concerned, they intend to prevent any interference with their political and citizen rights, but there is not much fear of any encroachment in this direction, in view of their strong trade union organization."

Electricians Gain

Tacoma, Wash. — Municipal electricians and the city council have adjusted wage differences. The new rates are: Line men, journeymen, $6.40 a day; foremen, $7.40 a day; superintendent, $200 a month.



EVER
POINTING
THE ROAD TO PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

the B. C. Girl is the landmark of Quality and Excellence as typified in fine tailoring. She stands as our symbol for all that is good. We make nothing but good garments—suits for men and women, custom-made to individual measure from British woollens of undoubted merit and genuine qualities, guaranteed by mills, manufacturers and ourselves. Our ten years' successful trading and our thousands of steady, satisfied customers is your warranty that you will be pleased and satisfied, not only with our goods, but our prices, which are the lowest possible consistent with the highest quality.

SUITS

For MEN, $35 up — The Pioneer UNION STORE — For WOMEN, $45 up

The B. C. TAILORING CO.
Custom Tailors to the Working Man
128 Hastings St. East NEAR THEATRE ROYAL

SHELLY'S 4X BREAD

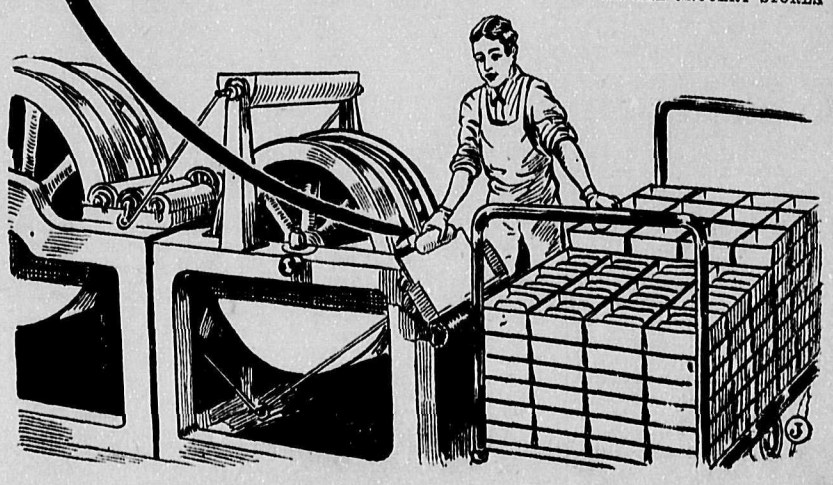
How One Hand By One Movement Can Bake a Loaf of Bread

TO grandmother—miraculous; to mother—wonderful, that from the time of placing flour in the mixer the resulting dough is weighed, kneaded, processed and moulded without the use of the human hand. Once only does the human hand touch a loaf of Shelly's 4X Bread, and that is lifting the shaped dough from the moulding machine to the pan in which it is baked.

CONSIDER for a minute what an influence modern machinery (such as the moulding machine illustrated below) has in lowering the cost of baking bread. How thousands of loaves are baked in the time the housewife bakes four. How home-baking, like home-spinning, is no longer economical and must soon be a thing of the past. Why not try baker's bread today?

SHELLY BROS. Limited
FOOD LICENSE No. 5-1061

Phone FAIRMONT 44
AT ALL GROCERY STORES



THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

A. S. Wells.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St.
Tel. Exchange Seymour 7495
After 6 p.m., Seymour 7497K

Subscription Rates: United States and Foreign, $2.00 per year; Canada, $1.50 per year; in Vancouver City, $2.00 per year; to Unions subscribing in a body, $1.25 per member per year.

"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....January 24, 1919

SINCE our last issue Karl Liebknecht has paid the price of his life-long devotion to the working-class movement. Like his father, he knew not fear. His life was one of heroic effort for the struggling masses of humanity. Lauded by the press of all lands, except his own, when he was in opposition to the war-mad junkers of Germany, he later became the target of ruling-class hatred, when he became more than an opponent of the German ruling class, and it was possible for him to take part in a revolution that was likely to spread throughout the world.

HAVE PAID IN FULL

* * *

Rosa Luxemburg, his co-worker, also paid the supreme sacrifice, and will never again in person play a part in the movement that will eventually bring about the downfall of the present system. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg may be destroyed, but the faith that was in them still lives in the minds of many more of the working class than it did prior to their day. Their work still lives, and Liebknecht and his co-worker will still play a part in the greatest movement of all time. Their works are still procurable, and will be for many a day. Their example will still be an inspiration to the members of the working class in the struggle **that is before them.** Taken at a time when they could ill be spared, the international working class will pay homage to the greatest figure in the working class movement of this age. The tribute paid at the meeting in Victoria last Sunday, when the entire audience stood in silence as a token of esteem, was no mere formal tribute, but represents the deep appreciation of the work and example of "Liebknecht, the man," and revolutionary hero.

LAST SUNDAY at the Columbia Theatre in Victoria, under the auspices of the Federated Labor Party, a propaganda meeting was held. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M.L.A., was the speaker, his subject being "Spartacus and Christ, and an Interview with Mme. Breshskovskaya." Nothing untoward happened until the speaker reached that part of his speech dealing with the interview mentioned, and then things happened thick and fast. From an advocate of the Bolsheviki, Hawthornthwaite turned into a rabid denouncer of the regime of the Soviet government. Taking the stand all through his speech that scientific Socialism was opposed to anarchy, he denounced the newly established democracy in Russia as communistic anarchy. He also stated that in his belief Lenin was an insane man. It would apear that Mme. Breshskovskaya refused to be interviewed by the press of the capital city, but granted Hawthornthwaite an audience, and it was on her statements that Hawthornthwaite based his belief and his change of mind. Asked if he had any proofs of his statements and conclusions, he replied that he had none except the statement of the lady whom he had interviewed, and he also stated that he was willing to place reliance in the words of a woman that had spent a great part of her life in Siberia for her activities as a revolutionist.

NO PLACE FOR RELIEF

* * *

In times like these men should give a great deal of thought before denouncing the activities of the working class of any country in its efforts to establish democracy, and a new order of society. This, however, was not done by the member for Newcastle, as his own statement, "that he had no other proof than the words of the lady from Russia" proves.

* * *

The Federationist for a considerable time refrained from giving any definite opinions on the situation in Russia, and it was not until some definite information had become available that any stand was taken. Not until the statements of Arthur Ransome, Col. Wm. Thompson, and other men that had been in close touch with the situation in Russia were known, and were not refuted, did the Federationist take any stand as to the situation in the land which, until the revolution, had been ruled by the greatest autocracy on earth; but when there was sufficient evidence to hand, for the formation of any opinion that was likely to be sound, the Federationist took the stand that the workers in Russia should be allowed to work out their own salvation according to the methods they thought most advantageous. We also took the stand that the Soviet government or administration was, so far as could be learned, the inception of the new order in Russia based on industrial democracy. Hawthornthwaite's statement that "communistic anarchy had been established" was evidently based on the fact that the peasants were carrying on agricultural production on the communistic plan. This does not, however, mean that the Soviet government is anarchistic. The agricultural districts in Russia have been based on the communal plan for many years prior to the revoluiton, and it was only natural that when the workers or peasants took control that they would stick to the means of production at hand until something better could be brought about. One thing, however, is sure, that while the agricultural population is living on the communal plan, that it is not the communal plan of pre-revolution days, when the product of the agricultural population was taken from them by the overlords, or the landlords, for the first thing that was done after Lenin took control was to give the land to the peasants. Anarchy could not prevail in any communal life, the two terms are directly opposed, and where communal life is carried on there anarchy cannot reign. It may be true that the agricultural industry is not carried on for a world market in Russia today, but that would be true of any production which would be carried on in any co-operative commonwealth. Another foolish statement made by the speaker was to the effect that 95 per cent. of the population was opposed to the Soviet government. This on the face of it is sheer nonsense. If a much less percentage of the population of Russia was opposed to the Soviet administration than 95 per cent., the administration could not last overnight.

* * *

Hawthornthwaite has not even lived up to that which he made so much noise about last Sunday. He was very emphatic as to his adherence to scientific Socialism. Scientific Socialists, or any other scientific groups, are not in the habit of taking the statements of any individual as being proof of the facts of the case. A Russian workman at this meeting took the platform and stated that Mme. Breshskovskaya was never a member of the revolutionary working class, but had been engaged in the revolutionary activities of the bourgeoisie of Russia, and the terms of imprisonment in Siberia mean nothing as far as her allegiance to the working class movement is concerned. Many of the Bourgeoisie have been imprisoned in Siberia for their activities in securing reforms which would favor the activities of the rising manufacturing class.

* * *

There is not the slightest doubt that men have lost their lives in the struggle that has taken place in Russia. But many lost their lives in the Paris Commune, and many more will lose their lives before order is brought about in Germany. This, however, is not necessarily the work of the proletariat, but if history is anything to go by, bloodshed will be the order so long as the ruling class carry on a policy of repression and opposition to the rising tide of democracy. Never was there any greater autocracy than that which reigned in Russia prior to the revolution. The workers without the franchise or other methods to bring about reforms and a change in the system had, naturally, to take direct action. In this the ruling class of this and other lands may find a warning. The workers with constitutional means will bring about the necessary changes without bloodshed; they have no desire to have any more of their class destroyed than has been done in the four years of war that are past. Their object is change by the line of least resistance, and that will be their method. Let those that intend to be the obstructing force beware, for on their heads will lay the blame if trouble and violence is the result.

* * *

Hawthornthwaite, with his knowledge of scientific Socialism, should know these things. At least he should have more than the statements of a woman who is not any longer in the prime of life, but is at that age when senile decay has set in, and of whom there is doubt as to her being of the working class. Not many workers can get out of Russia without the aid of the Allies. This in itself raises suspicions as to her genuineness. In any case, until the censorship is lifted, and full knowledge can be gained by the workers as to the real situation in Russia, there is good reason to believe that the Soviet administration is better than a capitalistic one. Nay, there is evidence that the workers are satisfied with conditions in that land. If an army of the magnitude of that raised by the Soviet government can be held, and production carried on, as the information that has filtered through would prove that it has been carried on, then there is more than belief in the reason of the workers when they take the stand that the Russian people are following the right track. Until such time as further proof is offered than that advanced by Mme. Breshovskaya and Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the workers are safe in taking the side of the Soviets, for if there is nothing to hide, then why the censorship. If all the statements as to the atrocities of the Red Guard are true, why not let working class representatives go to Russia and find out for certain what those conditions are? Mr. Hawthornthwaite will have to be a little more scientific before the educated workers of this province will accept his statements as to conditions in Russia. Belief is not one of the attributes of the scientific mind.

THE Premier of this province is very much concerned these days. He has had much to say on many questions this past week. He has also said some things that prove that he knows not of what he speaks. At the Rotary Club luncheon on Tuesday he gave a solemn warning against the preaching of false doctrines; he also at another time and place pointed out the need for the forming of public opinion on certain lines. The following is a report of his warning, as taken from the local press:

SOME FALSE DOCTRINES

"Men are being taught to look upon the accumulation of stored-up wealth, which is called capital, as a danger, something to be destroyed, something which is a menace. It has forced itself upon my attention lately that there are meetings called by men who only look upon life from one viewpoint, and you have men going to those meetings holding that the employer of labor is the greatest enemy of mankind, instead of his greatest friend. False doctrine is being taught throughout our land. What is being done to counteract it?

"What is needed is a campaign of education which will show the relation between capital and labor in its true proportions. We want a campaign of education which will show that capital, which is, after all, the stored up wealth of labor, is the best friend mankind has, and is the only way which human intelligence has discovered up to the present time by which you and I can make provision for those dependent upon us."

* * *

We are quite in accord with the Premier when he states that false doctrines are being preached in this fair land of ours. One of the sources of false doctrines is the press of this land of the free, where the censor still says thou shalt not say that which thou thinkest to be true. Other false doctrines as to the sacredness of property, and the limited rights or lack of them for humanity are also being preached. There are other doctrines which, however, are preached, which go a long way to showing the true relation of capital to labor, and which does not put capital in a very good light. For at many meetings which are being held in this province, the nature of "capital" and capitalistic exploitation is being demonstrated. Evidently, however, from the above, we can conclude that Honest John does not like to have the true definition of capital, and the function that it fills in present-day society, explained to the people. If, however, he is advocating any repressive measures, in so far as the spreading of working-class propaganda is concerned, he had better take care, for the people of this land have stood about all the repressive measures that they can, or intend to. He should know, having come from the old land, that free speech and a free press are not things that are lightly prized by the British people, whether they be in this or any other part of the empire. The working class knows that any proposal which either he or his government may make will not solve the working class problem, and they also realize that the solving of that problem must be their job, and the only way that this can be accomplished is by the spreading of the truth as to capital and labor. Let the good work continue.

Samuel Gompers has again been showing his reactionary tendencies. His efforts seem to be always towards the breaking up of any international gathering that will mean something to the workers. This time he has been endeavoring to secure the holding of a strictly trades union conference, as against a trades union and socialist gathering. What he thinks he as an individual can do to stem the tide of Socialism that is sweeping through the world Heaven only knows. He has been at all times an avowed opponent of Socialist propaganda, or any real attempt on the part of the workers to gain complete freedom from their present conditions. Reactionary he has been and always will be. It is time that the workers of this North American continent took a hand in the game and removed this humbug from the sphere of activity.

How to Propagate Bolshevism

It appears certain that the gods mean to destroy the reactionaries. They have already been struck mad. They are aware that a great menace to their interests has been unloosed upon the world: Bolshevism. What means are they proposing for keeping it under control? Force; but where in history do they discover a doctrine suppressed by force? Kill the Bolsheviki, urges ex-President Taft. We are doing it, and the more we kill, the more of them there are. Keep supplies away from Russia and starve Bolshevism out; so less vigorous spoken reactionaries advise. But you starve fifty other Russians to every Bolsheviki; and any starving man is a potential Bolsheviki.

Well, Russia is a bad job, anyway, sigh the reactionaries. Down to the present we have only made matters worse, but perhaps if we had used more force, killed more Bolsheviki, applied starvation more vigorously, we might have succeeded. We'll see what can be done along that line in the future. And if we fail, Russia is remote; perhaps we can localize the plague. Will not an embargo on Russian propagandists, Russian revolutionary literature, quarantine us satisfactorily? It might, if Bolshevism were an infection. But everybody ought to know by this time that it is not. Like scurvy and pellagra, it has chiefly to do with defective nutrition. Therefore it can't be kept away by quarantine.

There is not the remotest chance that Bolshevism can win over more than a minute fraction of those classes that have reason to consider their present economic and political status tolerable and their prospects good. Trotzky's logic can command the allegiance only of the disinherited. Now, this is one of the most curious facts in the history of social politics: At the very moment when the reactionary is racking his brains for devices to check the spread of Trotzky's logic, he is revolving plans for turning over to Trotzky's influence a whole great nation of the disinherited. That is not the way he puts it to himself. In his mind of water-tight compartments he conceives that those plans have nothing to do with Trotzky and Bolshevism. They are plans for levying stupendous indemnities upon Germany, and the reactionaries reason about them in terms of punitive justice, of the expediency of keeping Germany permanently weak, in war and industry, of the relief to the Allied taxpayer that would follow the transfer of the major part of the war charges to Germany. These are all good reactionary reasons; but the policy they are meant to support can be judged only by its effects. Taking the economic condition of Germany as it is, how will an indemnity policy affect it, and what will be the reaction upon German political life? Those are the tests that a conservative common sense would apply to all indemnity proposals.

What the economic condition of Germany was before the war is fairly well agreed upon among statisticians. The aggregate wealth, private and public, can not have been less than seventy-five billions of dollars; it may have approached one hundred billions. The aggregate private income fell between ten billions and twelve. The war has increased the private wealth of the German people by indefinite billions of war bonds—mortgages upon the pre-existing tangible wealth. It has reduced the tangible wealth enormously through five years of excessive wear and tear. In terms of real purchasing power the aggregate income of Germany must have been reduced by one-fifth or more, and the aggregate capital in as large proportion.

From the pre-war income of ten or twelve billions we must deduct the minimum of subsistence of 65,000,000 people if we desire to arrive at the surplus which ailments conservatism, which offers hope to the ambitious and keeps them aloof from the revolutionary spirit. Perhaps that surplus amounted to five billions before the war. It can hardly exceed four billions now. That is interest on an indemnity of eighty billions, or two-thirds of the cost that the Allies have incurred in fighting the war.

Thus if we levied upon Germany only two-thirds of the indemnity that even responsible statesmen are claiming, we should have stripped the land of all surplus income for an indefinite period, since German industry could not fail to decay still further under the exaction of tribute. For an indefinite period there would be no recipients of rents, interest, profits, no favored class of high-salaried men among the Germans. All would be proletarians, laboring incessantly for their daily bread. Germany would represent a vast lecture hall for Trotzky, where no one would hiss. With all the surplus income that corresponds with property income syphoned out for alien benefit, would a single German be disposed to dispute the maxim: Property is robbery? Of course, we should have our army of occupation in Germany. We might instruct them to shoot Trotzky and his kind wherever they appeared. Much would it profit us. Their blood would cry out that property is also murder.

Perhaps, then, we had better be somewhat more modest in our indemnity demands. How about forty billions, which would leave, say, two billions of surplus income, to stiffen the structure of German society against Bolshevist attacks? Or twenty billions, which would leave three-fourths of the surplus? Let those who have weighed well the risks decide how many of the supports of German law and order can safely be cut away.

Those risks are great. In the whole of Europe, east of the Rhine, where, outside of Germany, do we find middle-class fortunes numerous enough to offer a bulwark against Bolshevism? Not in Russia, nor in the Ukraine, nor in Poland. Not in Rumania, nor in Hungary, Bulgaria nor Jugo-Slavia. Not among the German-Austrians, nor the Czecho-Slovaks. Let Germany take fire with Bolshevism; we shall find no barriers to stop the flames anywhere east of the Rhine. But will not the Rhine and the Isonzo offer adequate protection against the westward spread of the conflagration? That is what the reactionaries must assume. Manifestly, the gods have decided upon their destruction.—The New Republic.

Scraps from the Debate

"I have for some time been of the opinion that the world powers should sink their pride for the moment, and get into communication with the Bolshevists, with the purpose of sending an Allied commission into Russia to find out what is really going on there. Such a commission should be accompanied by persons whom the Russians do not regard as hostile. One is, I believe, the former head of the American Red Cross in Russia, Raymond Robins. Another is an English writer named Arthur Ransome. I have no right to use their names, but the emergency is great, and quick action is necessary."

This paragraph is from an article by Lord Northcliffe as given in the Province of the 13th.

Colonel Raymond Robins seems to be a lone hero among colonels. On his return from Russia, it is reported he made frantic efforts in Washington to get an interview with President Wilson to tell him the truth about the great regeneration in Russia under Bolshevism. He tried for many days to get a hearing, to get the truth told, but the bureaucrats baulked him. He was later a witness at a trial of Bolshevists in New York, and the authorities prevented him speaking there. He is referred to as a friend by the Russian foreign minister in his recent note to President Wilson.

"The workers insistence is laid upon their participation in and direction of affairs in which their interest is paramount. They decline to be the base of the pyramid, and seek to bring about a new structure in which class stratification shall be absent, all being called on for the equal effort, sharing equally the gains. Apostles of the movement see in it a play for political evolution. According to their precepts, civilized man has passed through three stages, and is now ready for the fourth. The first was Feudalism, when a small number of powerful, self-created nobles held the rest in serfdom; the second was monarchism, with autocracy holding sway; the third was democracy. . . . with wage slavery; and now comes what the Bolshevists proclaim as the true Socialized state, based on collectivism, with all wealth communistic, and the abolition of . . . the tripod upon which rests the modern structure of society, namely, rent, interest and profit."

This paragraph is from a cable dispatch in the Sun of the 14th inst., by Herbert Bayard Swope. The dispatch as a whole is a plea for the examination of what he calls the "insidious" doctrine of Bolshevism. It is actually difficult, he states, to get any political leader to even discuss the matter.

Not entirely so, Mr. Swope, and it is becoming less so every day. We see them being brought to the trough and made to drink. Political leaders are being made to discuss it, and Bolshevist smiles greet their awakening intelligence. The time is at hand, let us hope, when a superior shrug of the shoulders as an argument won't go. It has covered the retreat from discussion of many a pompous fool who must now come back and face the music with the best grace possible. It is not impossible that clear, far-eyed Bolshevism will make the Versailles Congress as medieval as its prototype of Vienna, and its discussions to the future historian a mere chatter by the roadside.

But the carrying out of the terms of the secret treaties is apparently not the only matter to be discussed at Versailles. The New Republic reports from Paris a general agreement with respect to an Allied policy in Russia is being reached. French and British statesmen have abandoned the plan of sending into Russia an army of American, British and French troops large enough to overthrow the Soviet Republic. The opposition which additional military intervention incurred both from the American government and from French and British Labor, rendered it undesirable to press this drastic method of restoring order in Russia. An alternative plan is apparently being worked out, which seeks the same purpose by slower but not less efficacious means. The Soviet Republic is to be isolated, surrounded by a cordon of hostile states, and starved into submission. The execution of this plan is already well under way. Allied armies have occupied all the ports through which Russians can communicate with other nations. Archangel, Kola and Vladivostok are already held in force. French marines have recently been landed in Odessa, and preparations are being made to support them with a larger French force. Finland is to be organized into an anti-Soviet republic. Poland and Lithuania will bar any direct communication between Germany and central Russia. All these enclosing territories in Finland, Poland and Ukraine and Siberia will be used as bases for anti-Soviet military and other operations. Soviet Russia deprived of contact with the outside world and of food supplies from Siberia and the Ukraine, helpless itself to restore the material equipment needed for industry and agriculture and beset by Finns, Cossacks, Siberians, emigre Russians, Czechs and the various allied forces will be unable to sustain a prolonged resistence.

There is more than one way of hunting the bear. The American government announced that their army was not going "bill-collecting" into Germany and Russia, and French and British labor made the same announcement with respect to their armies. Will they quietly watch the trick being pulled off in another way. We doubt it.

The Jekyll and Hyde Fraternity

Experience has proved to us that when persons become interested in concerns or corporations they lose their identity as individuals and under the shelter of a big combine they perpetrate injustice without fear of individual exposure, thus we find a Jekyll and Hyde in nearly all financiers and capitalists. While we know Mr. Brown as congenial and humanitarian in private life we are apt to lose sight of the fact that the same Mr. Brown as the controlling genius of a big concern takes on a different aspect and becomes a demon whose schemes are the exploitation of the worker, forcing down wages and inflicting the tortures of hunger and poverty on thousands of the masses. It is a matter for comment that the money ghouls sought fit to raise abnormally the price of essential drugs used in combatting the recent "flue" epidemic, the egg jugglers could not resist the impulse to add to the trials of the sick poor and up went the price to $1.20 per dozen; milk spoilers could not subdue their Shylock tendencies in consequence inferior milk sold six quarts for a dollar. How are we to accept these facts in conjunction with the teachings which tell us that the sick and helpless are to be tenderly nursed back to health and as against life money has no value, why it is that when some poor unfortunate worker has to enter the hospital for treatment that the individuals whole pedigree has to be recited and his ability to pay taken into consideration before he is assigned a bed? One has but to review the events of the past few years to understand the reason for the rapid growth of protective labor organizations. It is now a matter of history that certain firms made millions of dollars out of supplies sold to governments for the sustenance of the brave lads at the front, and excessive prices were without reason charged for the bare necessities of existence at home thus while those heroes were defending big interests from destruction or confiscation by the enemy the same big interests proved their gratitude to the soldier by filling up cold storage plants with foodstuffs in order to keep up the price and in turn to rob the soldier's mother, wife, widow or orphan of the dole handed out to them by charity, and some of the directors of these big concerns were also members of the government. The monthly official statistics show us that there was ample food in storage to supply all our needs at a reasonable price yet we know that government control enabled the markets to be cornered for the selfish interests of big interests, there is not the least doubt that the food would have been put on the market had the high price asked been forthcoming but as people could not afford to pay for sufficient food to enable them to live in comparative comfort they were forced to stint themselves and the food was held up under the "conservation bogey." Was it because certain high personages were heavily interested in bacon firms that scandal in this connection was quickly hushed, was it due to similar causes that the rotting of chickens in Winnipeg, potatoes in Quebec, and numerous other incidents of a like nature passed by without anybody being jailed, is it because government members are interested that the B. C. Electric is allowed to flim flam the public into paying a six cent fare, will influence with the government block the enquiry into the case of sinking of a passenger ship up north, why did a certain company raise its trans-Pacific freight rates 600 per cent, was it because certain members of the government were aware that large numbers of soldiers and coolies were to be directed through the Pacific and in consequence large quantities of munitions would have to be transported, is it because of the one-man control of most of the coal output of this country that the worker has to pay more for inferior soft coal than he used to pay for the best hard coal, must all our cities become smoky, dirty and unhealthy because this mogul will not release hard coal at a reasonable price, why is it in a city of one of the greatest wheat growing countries of the world that we have to pay 10 cents per loaf of inferior bread? It would prove interesting to know why the government did not nationalize all our railways, and if we were told how much money that has already been paid to a certain company for the transportation, feeding and sleeping car accommodation of troops and the transport of munitions, we should readily understand that government members who are shareholders would be averse to nationalization of a dividend paying proposition, although they readily assumed responsibility of white elephant roads, knowing that the worker would eventually have to make good on them, why is it that all soldiers taking their discharge in Vancouver must travel to Victoria to get their certificates? Has the transportation fee any bearing on the matter?

It would seem that the tyranny of the monied interests is the cause of most of our sufferings. Shall this country of ours be a pleasant place to live in or shall we let the Jekyll and Hyde capitalistic fraternity make our domicile a place of misery through their greed and rapacious exploitation of the worker. We must think deeply and act wisely but until conditions are altered to enable us all to get a fair chance to live in reasonable comfort, the authorities must look for the rapid expansion of the principles of the Bolsheviki.

"The Hawk"

In announcing "The Hawk" as next week's offering at the Empress, the management are proud to be able to state that it is classed as one of the very greatest plays that has ever been staged in Vancouver. This great play is brim full of unexpected happenings from beginning to end, and like "Within the Law," contains an element of suspense that keeps your nerves on the qui vive every moment the curtain is up. "The Hawk" has broken more box office records than any play since "Peg o' My Heart," and it will probably be a prime attraction in all the first-class theatres for many years to come. The entire strength of the Empress Stock Company will be brought out in the cast of this great drama and a real treat is in store for all who attend the Empress next week.

Electricians

Last Saturday the members of Local 213 turned out in force at the funeral of Bros. H. McKay and O. T. Parsons. The mortal remains of the two brothers were laid to rest in Mountain View cemetery, over 100 members following the remains to the grave.

Teddy Jamieson Ill

Teddy Jamieson of the Musicians Union, is laid up with the flu. Latest reports are that he is progressing favorably, and it is the wish of his many friends that he will soon regain his usual good health.

Laundry Workers Strike Fund.

Previously acknowledged.....	$16,277.00
Telegraphers (commercial)....	20.00
Mr. Irwin.....	2.00
Mill and Factory Workers.....	101.00
	$16,400.00

FRED KNOWLES.

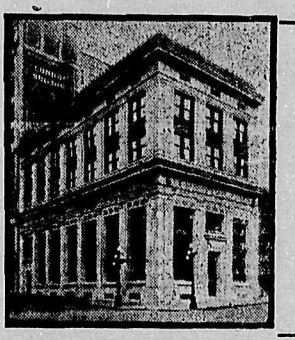
"The House Behind the Goods"

MALKIN'S BEST Pancake Flour

Don't be afraid of criticism—criticize yourself often.

THE W. H. MALKIN CO.
Limited
VANCOUVER, B. C.

CANADA FOOD BOARD
License No. 6-542 License No. 2-453



—SAVE YOUR MONEY—
START A BANK ACCOUNT IN
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Don't stow away your spare cash in any old corner where it is in danger from burglars or fire.

The Merchants Bank of Canada offers you perfect safety for your money, and will give you full banking service, whether your account is large or small.

Interest allowed on savings deposits.

G. N. STACEY, Manager
Granville and Pender
W. O. JOY, Manager
Hastings and Carrall

Dentistry!

Crowns, Bridges and Fillings made the same shade as your own natural teeth.

Dr. Gordon Campbell
Open Evenings 7.30 to 8.30
Dental Nurse in attendance.
COR. GRANVILLE AND ROBSON STREETS
Over Owl Drug Store
Phone Sey. 5238

TELEPHONE PARTNERSHIP

The making of even the most ordinary telephone call involves a partnership of at least three persons.

The effectiveness of the service depends on the degree of team-play existing between these three partners—the person calling, who co-operates by consulting the directory and calling by number always; the operator, by making the connection quickly, courteously and with the maximum degree of human accuracy; and the person called, by answering promptly.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED 1855
Bank of Toronto
Assets $84,000,000
Deposits 63,000,000
Joint Savings Account
A JOINT Savings Account may be opened at The Bank of Toronto in the name of two or more persons. In these accounts either party may sign cheques or deposit money. For the different members of a family or a firm a joint account is often a great convenience. Interest is paid on balances.
Vancouver Branch:
Corner Hastings and Cambie Streets
Branches at:
Victoria, Merritt, New Westminster

Our Selling System
Quality in Fabrics
Style Correct
Price the lowest possible consistent with value
Two Stores:
Society Brand Clothes
Rogers Building
Fit-Reform Clothing
345 Hastings Street
Burberry Coats at both stores
J. W. Foster
Limited

Ring up Phone Seymour 2354 for appointment
Dr. W. J. Curry
DENTIST
Suite 301 Dominion Building
VANCOUVER, B. C.

EMPRESS THEATRE
WEEK OF JANUARY 27th
One of the greatest plays of all times,
"The Hawk"
Better than "Within the Law"
Prices: 15c, 35c and 50c

PANTAGES
Next Week
LEROY, TALMA AND BOSCO
WILL STANTON AND COMPANY
Other Big Features

VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT JOINT SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD
SECTION NO. 8

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following materials:
Gravel—1,200 cubic yards.
Sand—750 cubic yards.
Bricks—75,000 No. —
Cement—2,500 barrels.

All tenders must be submitted on or before January 31st, 1919, on forms which, together with specifications and conditions can be obtained from A. D. Creer, Engineer to the Board, 409-410 Credit Foncier Building.

The right to reject any or all tenders is reserved.

W. J. HOGG,
Secretary-Treasurer.
401-2 Credit Foncier Building,
Hastings Street West,
Vancouver, B. C.

Karl Liebknecht--Traitor and Patriot

[By W. J. Curry.]

Ever since slavery began the unpardonable crime has been for slaves to attempt to throw off their yoke.

The beginning of wisdom is to know our enemies. In the year 1907 Dr. Karl Liebknecht published a ringing indictment of militarism and German imperialism and for this act of "treason" he was found guilty and sentenced to a year and a half in prison. In his address to the court in his defense he said: "The aim of my life is the overthrow of monarchy and the emancipation of the exploited working class from political and economic bondage. As my father who appeared before this court exactly thirty-five years ago to defend himself against the charge of treason, was ultimately pronounced victor, so I believe the day is not far distant when the principles I represent may be recognized as honorable and patriotic."

Treason and patriotism are but relative terms and to be a champion of human liberty is to be an enemy of human slavery.

History Repeats Itself

The majority of the world's most beloved immortals were in their day, hounded and hated and crucified for sedition by the powers that ruled and those who today are building monuments to Jesus and Socrates for our Brunos and Joan de Arc's and John Brown's are of the same class and moral calibre as those who villify and would crucify the advance guard of human progress today.

One of Professor George D. Heron's most dramatic and powerful lectures is entitled "The Day of Judgment" and in this he portrays that day when the present scribes and rulers and chief of police will call upon the mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the wrath of the victorious revolutionary workers.

Day by day during last week we have read the news reports and editorial comments in our local dailies, which seems to gloat over the brutal assassination of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxenburg, the two individuals who of all the loved in Germany, does in the minds and hearts of millions of the common people of all lands best represent freedom for the workers and peace and good will to mankind.

I wonder if those poor puppets of plutocracy ever feel the foreshadowing of that day of judgment when it will be accounted that teaching falsehood and hiding the truth is the greatest and most menacing crime that it is possible to perpetrate on the humane race?

Is there a daily paper in this city that would open its columns to the working class side of the world's problems or devote a page to an open forum for the discussion of the vital questions of the day? We know there is not one, yet what a farce it is to prate of "democracy" when intellectual liberty is forbidden and when understanding alone can bring peace and progress. What will the future think of a class which ruled by ignorance and brute force?

Why is it that a man like Karl Liebknecht and his party who were a short time ago lauded to the skies because the enemy of Prussianism today cannot be mentioned in our press except in terms of contempt? It is because the European war is over and that the great crisis of the class strugle between exploiters and workers, master and slave, is on and in comparison with this class war the prizes of territory and trade and the national animosities between the Allies and the Central Powers sink into insignificance. We know that the press is in the pay of the business interests and "they who pay the piper set the tune" and we are therefore assured that the antagonism of our newspapers toward men like Lenine, Liebknecht, Arthur Henderson and Debs is to us proof that these men and their principles must represent freedom for the workers and peace and plenty for mankind.

Five years ago Liebknecht was admitted to be one of the greatest and bravest men in Europe. He opposed the war fearlessly condemned the kaiser and his class and exposed the international armiment combined of Britain, France and Germany. While the majority of Socialists who cringed to the war lords were the object of condemnation by the daily press. But the coming of the new international precipated by the great war has reversed this order of praise and censure.

Today we learn that Bolshevism is the spectre haunting Europe, the tragic joke of it is that the class which tells us that this proletarian movement endangers the peace of the world are of the same class that have driven millions to slaughter and brought famine and pestilence and degredation and pain on mankind all down the ages while the workers have always stood for peace and stand for peace today.

A few days ago one our local editorials informed us that Jean Jaurics, the great Socialist leader, jurist and greatest orator of France, who was murdered by a military maniac at the time the war broke out got what was coming to him because he opposed the three years military service imposed by the French government, and our local press has told us of late that when the butchers trained in their art by the junker class of Germany shot Karl Liebknecht, he too was getting his deserts, and Rosa Luxemburg who had stood up with Karl in opposing the war budget deserved to be rended by the wolves of German militarism and have her mutilated body thrown into the canal.

These things are revealing to us, something of the moral constitution of those who mould public opinion. Is there any wonder we have a troubled world?

The Reign of Terror.

Truly in the opinion of our wise ones there is no crime like that which threatens privilege and no reign of terror as terrible as that which would compel the privileged classes to get off the backs of the common people and to serve for what they consume. The kaiser Socialists backed by Hindenburg and the military class are now in power in Germany and are the favorites of the daily press and Allied governments, for they stand for "law and order" and profits just as Kerensky stood for the law and order of capitalism in Russia. Scheidemann, the kaiser Socialist, who a few months ago was condemned as a traitor to the world's peace is now almost a hero because class affinities are stronger than national rivalry.

Any form of exploitation is preferable to none. Past revolutions simply represented the change of exploiters and more plunder and there were no suggestions of "intervention" to restore "law and order" in any past revolutions. The other nations looked on and smiled and traded with either side.

We are now led to believe that it would be better by far to even have the czar and the kaiser back on their thrones than that the Bolsheviki's or Spartacans should establish industrial democracies, repudiate the national debts and abolish secret diplomacy and profits.

They have murdered Karl Liebknecht but his soul goes marching on, for he lives in the cause for which he lived and for which he died. That assemblage of statesmen in Paris who represent trade and commerce of the existing social order will doubtless form a league of nations to suppress any rising or political activity on the part of the masses to throw off its yoke.

They may retard their day of judgment, their resistance to the evolutionary flow of human progress may bring on violent upheavals but history proves that no powers on earth can prevent the death of a system of society and the birth of a new social order when its time comes, and there is every evidence that that time is near at hand. We see the handwriting on the wall everywhere.

In Canada we have the ballot unless that ballot is interfered with and political democracy should be destroyed, there is no reason why our transition into industrial democracy should not take place peaceably and the best guarantee of peace is understanding.

Karl Liebknecht came as a meteor, out of darkness, brilliant but transient like some others of his kind. He made mistakes which cut short his career, he overestimated the intelligence of his countrymen to underestimate the blighting influence of generations of training in Prussian patriotism. He tried to leap too far and he fell short, but his life is an inspiration and also a lesson to his comrades throughout the world.

THE BOLSHEVIKI AT THE FORUM

Mr. Makovski Left the Key to the Situation at Home

The keen interest of the workers in Bolshevism was strikingly demonstrated at a meeting in the O'Brien Hall on Sunday afternoon, at which the subject was introduced by L. Makovski, who has written on it at some length in the local press. The large hall had every seat occupied; and scores were lined up along the walls, unable to find other accommodation. Geo. Hardy was chairman, and the meeting was held by the local Open Forum.

While Mr. Makovski apparently did not measure up to the standard expected by some of his hearers, he was given a fair show on the whole; and it must be admitted that he faced the situation courageously and frankly from the Bourgeois point of view. His first endeavor was apparently to discredit Lenine on the ground that he "didn't believe in Bolshevism or in the working man," and Trotzky on the ground that he was a Ukrainian Jew and not a Russian at all. Both were opposed to the Duma; their idea was "the domination of the people by the proletariat," by means of secret committees.

The speaker further declared that "in two months after Trotzky's return to Russia, the Bolshevists were dominated by Jews." These were mostly from America, as was evidenced by going over a list of the leading names. He admitted that the Russian government had always treated the Jews abominally; also that "we owe to the Jews most of our art, religion, music and what we call culture." Nevertheless, the Jew was "an internationalist—a man without a country," and there was the secret of Bolshevism!

If Mr. Makovski sought to wean his hearers from Bolshevik tendencies by this presentation of the matter, he was probably nonplussed by the sudden storm of applause which greeted this last remark. "I'm not sure," he said, "whether you interpret it just the same as I do," and a merry peal of laughter gave him his answer. The audience was similarly tickled by his mention of "burning the credit books" in the Russian banks. A further reference to the treaty of Brest-Litovsk also failed to win him any great sympathy, although he added, "How many lives the Allies lost through that peace, there is no need to go into." Another great burst of applause occurred when he mentioned the formation of the Red Guard, "to spread internationalism through Europe."

The Bolshevik leaders were, of course, very clever men, and the peasants, simple and illiterate. Russia was 92 per cent. agricultural, and had been in the habit of exporting enormous quantities of foodstuffs; but now, "all through the territory under Bolshevism, there is starvation," the speaker asserted. There was another laugh when he remarked, "I'm not asking you to take my word for it;" and then he suggested they would "prefer to believe Maxim Gorky or The Federationist." Quoting an alleged case of "13,000 people being fed" in one instance, he asked whether that indicated famine or not. "Must have been a Vancouver bread-line," remarked somebody in the audience, and another merry ripple ran around. The speaker then said that Gorky was "a man of the people," and "truly representative of Russia," and proceeded to quote him to the effect that "Lenine is a man of genius and does not know the meaning of morality." According to the same authority ,the Russian children "laughed with glee" at seeing a man dragged blood-stained through the streets and drowned; nevertheless the children were "starving."

Tragically, Mr. Makovski exclaimed, "The Bolshevists have violated the soul of Russia." Proceeding, he suggested, "You may not all of you have much reverence for the church. (Laughter.) The church in Russia has been crucified, but remains one of the strongest forces there is." The domination of the proletariat was to exclude anyone who wears a clean collar, but the speaker smilingly conceded amid laughter, "I see a remarkable number of you who are wearing clean collars."

Coming back to internationalism is "the unity of all the nations on the earth," the speaker explained that it differed from the League of Nations, "which President Wilson represents at the peace conference." The audience showed its enjoyment of this naive remark by another loud burst of hilarity. The speaker then tried to "rub it in" by asking how many of them would unite with the Chinese and Japanese for purposes of production? He supposed they would "unite with all the savage races of Africa for the same thing?" Amid much applause, somebody said, "Certainly."

After dwelling on the incongruities of the various nations by reason of climatic conditions, modes of production, etc., the speaker allowed that "internationalism in some form may have its excellences," but as preached by the Bolsheviki it meant nothing but anarchy.

Then touching on "reconstruction," the speaker said that the right way to go about it was by evolution. "You forget the human cost of revolution," he said; and somebody at once countered with "What about the war?" But he wasn't saying anything on that question. "I've talked about the war for five years," he replied, "and I think we may leave it alone." At which his audience had another hearty laugh.

In closing, Mr. Makovski thanked his hearers sincerely—"for listening to me so patiently, apparently against your will," and it must be acknowledged they gave him a hearty round of applause as he sat down.

The chairman remarked that the speaker had "certainly amused the audience, (applause), and that there had been also, for every open mind, some small or great instruction. Then he threw the meeting open for questions and discussion, with the remark, "I don't think we have any more time to waste; we have wasted some already." (Laughter.)

Several questions were then put as to the speaker's standing in Russia, and his sources of information. He explained that he had some Polish blood in his veins, but had lived a considerable time in England; it was quite patent to his audience that he had the English middle-class accent and psychology. As to his information, he had read Maxim Gorky and The Federationist, and had "seen several Russians" who came this way. That he was not unused to debate appeared from his ready answers—or, rather replies to the various questions. Thus when Comrade Pettipiece inquired what he would think of any body of Russians who came to Canada to interfere with social and economic problems, he readily retorted that the Bolsheviki "have interfered in every country in the world." Another questioner asked if he had any special antipathy to Jews—Moses, Marx and Jesus Christ being of that ilk; with equal readiness he "presumed" that the Bolsheviki would crucify Jesus Christ today. While such replies may be dismissed as mere tricks of repartee, they perhaps placed the speaker at a slight advantage over some of the comrades, who showed a little "emotionalism" at times.

Comrade Bennett opened the general discussion by flatly asserting that the speaker knew nothing whatever about Bolshevism—nothing outside the Bourgeois associations of his own life. To him, the "people" meant the Bourgeois, while the "proletariat" were only the slaves. When the proletariat had all the power and all the say-so, they would be the only people. The Bolsheviki were victorious everywhere, because the people joined them everywhere they went. The "starvation" spoken of was "not in Russia, but in Siberia, where the Allied troops are in control." He thought the speaker had some "gall" to complain of the Bolsheviki muzzling the press, when "right in this country today you cannot publish anything the Canadian government don't want."

Another comrade said the speaker had not shown them the cause of Bolshevism, what it was, or what it was going to do. It came into existence owing to capitalism. Worse than the "flu," it would spread because the working class would go in with it all over the world to get rid of the parasite class. (Tremendous applause.)

Comrade Kavanagh referred incisively to a certain kind of "evolutionists," and pointed out that "each system must kill the idealogy of the preceding." The proletariat of the world must of necessity destroy the idealogy of capitalism with its notions of truth, justice, morality, etc., and build up an idealogy based on common ownership in all things necessary. The social evolution was not yet achieved in Russia; for a starting-place, on industrial dictatorship was necessary. He promised Mr. Makovski that, when they got control, they would establish a dictatorship that would prevent him and his like from printing their lies.

Comrade Thomas also testified to the speaker's absolute ignorance of the new regime, which was "starting a new era for the civilized world."

J. Fleming, too, thought that Mr. Makovski hasn't enlightened us very much at all. They had got Bolshevism here in Vancouver—people openly confessing and proud of it. (Hear, hear.) He did not know that he was altogether in favor of Bolshevism, though its aims and ideals were recognized by the Methodist church as "absolutely admirable." In any case, he was not keen on the idea of "taking care of the other fellow's morality," which savored of taking the mote out of the other fellow's eye and forgetting the beam in one's own.

In case Mr. Makovski had not already enough points to reply to, a few more questions were now aimed at him. One was, "Does Mr. Makovski think we're all Jews? We're without a country!" Another was double-barrelled: (1) "Is not Kerensky at this time an admirer of the Soviet government?" (2) "Why is not Kerensky allowed to leave England?" Another was, "Why should we have any reverence for the church? What has it done for us? We know very well what it has done to us!"

Mr. Makovski's brief reply was of a somewhat defiant and taunting character, and did not throw much further light on the situation. He was "proud to speak for the Bourgeoisie," who under present conditions were the majority. No doubt Jack Kavanagh would be the leader of the proletariat when they became "the only people." They stood for the class war. (Hear, hear.) He thought there were enough intelligent people in Canada to take up that gage and stand for the class war too. His hearers were ready to shed blood—except their own blood. ("What about the men in jail?") Canada was a Democracy. (Derisive laughter.) They ignored the soul of a people. (Laughter and hear, hear.) If the proletariat wished to force the issue by force, it would only end again in reaction.

The chairman paid tribute to "the courage of our friend to come and face the music," and said that those last words of his would be answered at very considerable length. For next Sunday, somebody waggishly proposed "that Mr. Makovski be asked to speak on Bolshevism." Mr. Makovski good-naturedly joined in the laugh, and the meeting decided to hear Kavanagh or Pritchard handel the subject at the next meeting.

CHEWING THE CUD

Consistency demands that Great Britain pluck the Irish bean from her eye.

* * *

There has been no suggestion so far from the clergy that the scriptural punishment of heaping coals of fire on their heads should be substituted for the imprisonment which the conscientious objectors are still undergoing.

* * *

The London Times remarked that the great welcome given President Wilson was because of the draught of liberty from the New World which he brought with him. Nobody noticed any draught when our Sir Robert and Sir George arrived.

* * *

The present seldom gives the past a long memory. A crippled soldier who won the Victoria Cross in the great war depends for his living mainly upon his sister, who is a waitress in a Montreal restaurant. I wonder if he was the soldier, minus arm and leg, whom Howard Falk, the head of the Social Service Department of McGill University, pictured peeping into the Ritz on Peace Night and again on New Year's eve, "fascinated by the spectacle of excess and flaunted wealth."

* * *

I sympathize with Mr. Pritchard; but if he knew Col. Chambers as I do—if he had dreamed of medieval chivalry as he gazed upon him, full panoplied, guarding the scarlet sacredness of our senate, he would not be so upset by the anomalies of the censorship. The Colonel is a rare specimen, of the non-bulky variety, of the early mid-Victorian period. Had he seen Sir Roland Wilson's opening article in a recent Hibbert journal he'd have blackened out some paragraphs. Fancy such heresy as the suggestion that the independence of Ireland is to be preferred to "the still more hateful alternative of having permanently to hold down the sister island by force."

* * *

There is another medieval scribe in Ottawa who'll crupt at that. He was won't to ingratiate himself with the entourages of vice-royalty by remarking that when he saw a Yankee in Canada he could not resist the feeling that he should be hanged for high treason. Verily, there are some rare specimens in Ottawa outside the museum.

* * *

It is twenty years gone since the late Sir William Van Horne closed a discussion with me on the Chinese in British Columbia by changing the subject after marking this statement: "All British Columbia needs is capital and cheap labor." What I gather from Trade Commissioner Thompson's utterances since he returned on a visit to his old stamping ground his prescription is: More sweat and less talk. What men of great affairs say should be listened to with great attention; yet much attention oft begets what they might regard as the irreverent thought that they do not know what they are talking about. They make idols of trade and commerce as the Israelites made an idol of gold when Moses was upon the mountain. The welfare of the people is the supreme purpose of the state. The spread of comfort and happiness, not the trade returns, are the measure of the progress of a country. That was always the true, and is now to be the accepted measure. The old system was engulfed by the war. Our trade commissioner is anachronistic.

BREHON McCARTY.

Harry Neelands, of the Typographical Union, is back from Tacoma, where he has been in attendance at the Northwest Typographical Union conference, held on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

IF IT'S REALLY

Good Clothes

you're needing, you have no alternative — speaking commercially, artistically and advisedly —but to go to Ford's.

Ford Suits

are smart, stylish and sensible. They embody all that is best and latest in style and design; they are made by Union Craftsmen in Union Shops from high-grade Old Country woollens and sold in a Union store by Union men, with the fullest guarantee as to fit, wear and quality; strictly to custom-made, they give twice the wear and ten times the comfort of any ready-to-wear suit and, at Ford prices, are the most economical clothes any man can purchase. The Ford Suit at $37.50 is an eye-opener and a record-breaker for style, quality and general excellence.

UNION STORE

LADIES' SUITS FROM $40 UP

Ford TAILORING Co

338 Hastings St. West

South Side Between Homer and Hamilton

The American Clothes Shop

Save a "Ten-Spot" On Your New Overcoat

All Regular $32.50 Values at $22.50

CERTAINLY not since the pre-war days—perhaps never—have you been offered such excellent values in overcoats. There are about 100 coats in this offering. To make a quick clearance we have made this sharp reduction in price. We wish further to impress upon you that these coats represent, at today's values, coats that would sell for $40.00. They were bought "right" and represent, even at the regular price, a dollar saving opportunity. At this special price you cannot afford to "pass them up." Practically all the wanted styles for young men, or the conservative middle-aged man, are shown. Some have the raglan, others set-in sleeves. Quarter, half or full linings. Some are beautifully lined with good quality satin. The colors are greys, browns, and neat, subdued patterns. All sizes.

WE ACCEPT VICTORY BONDS AT A PREMIUM

To anyone wishing to purchase clothing with Victory Bonds that are fully paid up, we will allow a premium of 5 per cent. above par and bonds which are only partially paid we will accept at par.

A Special Offering of Blue Serge Suits at $25

This special value is the result of careful, far-seeing buying by our predecessor. Two years ago he foresaw that good quality, all-wool, blue serge was certain to advance sharply in price. Even he did not anticipate that the advance would be over 200 per cent. within the next two years. However, so rapid has been the increase in cost that suits of equal quality are today selling for $40.00 and in some instances $45.00.

Carefully tailored, in all the wanted styles. Special showing Saturday at $25.

The All-Union Store for Men

T. B. Andrews

53 Hastings West

The Jonah-Prat Co. Square Deal Union Store for Men

UNTIL FEBRUARY 7TH WE WILL BE RUNNING A BIG STOCKTAKING SALE. EXTRA SNAPS IN FURNISHINGS. 200 FANCY TWEED SUITS TO CLEAR AT $16.00—DON'T MISS THEM.

The Jonah-Pratt Co.

Square Deal Union Store

401 HASTINGS STREET WEST

FIRE SALE

Offers Big Showing in CHILDREN'S BOOTS

42 pairs of child's all kid and kid with fabric tops, button with lace tassel. Sizes to 7 1-2. Regular $1.90. Fire Sale Price **$1.35**

32 pairs of child's velour calf and patent leather boots in lace or button styles. Sizes to 10 1-2. Regular $4.00. Fire Sale Price **$2.35**

17 pairs of child's chocolate kid boots, laced; sizes to 5. Regular $2.00. Fire Sale Price **$1.35**

41 pairs child's patent ankle strap slippers. Sizes to 10 1-2. Regular $3.00. Fire Sale Price **$1.85**

16 pairs of misses' fine velour calf boots; also a good quality patent with mat kid top or with fabric top; button or lace; sizes 11 to 2. Regular price $4.75. Fire Sale Price **$2.85**

33 pairs misses' fine kid boots with patent tip, in lace or button; sizes 11 to 2. Regular price $3.50. Fire Sale Price **$1.85**

64 pairs misses' best quality patent colt boots, with high fabric tops, in lace or button. Sizes 11 to 2. Regular $4.75. Fire Sale Price **$3.65**

A Durable Boot for Youths and Boys

83 pairs, for youths and boys; boots in the durable chrome leather, tan or black; triple red stitch, hand sewn sole, double toe-cap; solid leather counter and heel.

Sizes 11 to 13 1-2. Regular $4.50. Fire Sale Price **$3.35**

Sizes 1 to 5 1-2. Regular $5.50. Fire Sale Price **$4.35**

"The Home of Good Shoes"

RICHARDSON'S

649 HASTINGS, W. NEAR GRANVILLE.

Are You Hard To Fit?

Do you have trouble getting Shoes to "feel good" on your feet. Do your Shoes feel too wide in some places and not wide enough in others? And worst feeling of all, do your Shoes fail to fit you in the arch of the foot?

If you have any of these troubles you need a COMBINATION LAST—a Shoe that, for example, would be "C" wide in the ball, "B" wide through the waist of the Shoe, and only "A" wide in the heel, making a snug, easy-fitting Shoe with plenty of room in the fore part, and yet fits closely at heel and waist—just firmly enough to hold up the arch and keep the foot in place in the Shoe. For ladies in black kid and brown calf. For men, two lines in black kid.

WILSON'S

Twin Shoe Stores

157-159 Hastings St. W.

Near Cambie

OH, DEAR RESPECTABILITY!

I hug my hearth fire, cozy, warm,
Approved by wise and loving friends;
But dearie me!
She passes in the marching storm,
Down the long road that never ends,
Rebel an doutcast, beggared, free,
The woman that I dare to be,
I dare not be.

I have a task that fills my days,
I do it with a right good will,
And earn thereby both bread and praise
But dearie me!
Why does her mocking laughter still
Burn to the very soul of me,
The woman that I dare not be,
I dare not be.

A sanctuary I would seek,
On Sundays in the house of prayer;
But when I kneel among the meek,
Oh, dearie me!
Between me and the altar there,
God's scorn in her clear eyes, I see,
The woman that I dare not be,
I dare not be.

—Allene Gregory in the January Liberator, with apologies for slight interpolations.

Printers Raise Wages

Dubuque, Iowa.—The Typographical Union has secured a five-year agreement with employers which raises rates to $26 and $28 a week. The contract may be reopened the first of every year by either party on 60 days' notice.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

Two of the best all-union eating-houses in Vancouver—the

Good Eats Cafe

All That the Law Will Allow

We Deserve Trade Union Patronage

No. 1 110 Cordova St. West, or

No. 2 622 Pender West

—APPLICATIONS FOR—

Winter Term

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL

Received up to—

Monday, January 6th

Success—trained students are always in demand.

Phone Fairmont 2075

Phone us now, for full information.

Success Business College, Ltd.

E. SCOTT EATON, B. A., Principal

Corner Main and Tenth Vancouver, B. C.

The Last Week of Our

Semi-Annual Sale

Next week will be the last week for such SHOE VALUES as we are offering at this sale.

—SAVE MONEY ON YOUR SHOE BILL NOW—

George A. Slater's Invictus Boots; $10.00 and $11.00 values for $7.85

Men's tan calf Boots; white fibre soles, at $5.95

Other lines of Men's Union-made Footwear at big reductions.

Boys' and Girls' "Steelite" School Boots; the best wearing School Boots at anything near the price.

ON SALE IN OUR ECONOMY BASEMENT

K BOOT SHOP 509 HASTINGS ST W. WOODS

LETTERS TO THE FED.

What Does "Bolsheviki" Mean?

Editor B. C. Federationist: As I had the opportunity at the O'Brien Hall last Sunday, to hear one of the most unreasoning explanations of "Bolshevism" by an "intellectual genius," who calls himself Mr. Makovski. I would be very thankful if I am allowed to express some thoughts on the subject, through The Federationist.

The speaker, Mr. Makovski, seemed quite willing to unlock the "great safe of knowledge" and let some of us poor ignorant workers take a "peep" in it, but the speaker evidently left the key at home, and was standing there unable to open it.

The speaker's explanation of "Bolshevism" was, that a few "agitators" of Jewish birth, some of them on the pay-roll of the imperial government of Germany, had mixed themselves among the wage workers of Russia and were preaching certain doctrines that were "anarchistic" and dangerous to the "old noble soul of Russia," in brief, that was the speaker's explanation of "Bolshevism." Now, the question arises. It that explanation true? Is the speaker's explanation in accordance with the underlying economic forces that governs us all.

In order to understand the great changes that are taking place within the superstructure of "capitalism" we must get the key that has been formed by different brilliant students of the "capitalist system of production," we must study economics from the point of view of the wage worker.

Evidently Mr. Makovski is not a student of Karl Marx, Engles, Adam Smith, and others, because if he was, he would not make himself foolish and tell a public assembly that the attempt of the Russian wage workers, to establish a dictatorship of the "proletariat" was produced by a few agitators of Jewish origin.

Had Mr. Makovski been a student of sociology as understood by the majority of the wage workers of today, he would of necessity be convinced that a dictatorship, not only of the Russian proletariat, but of the proletariat of the world must take place, in spite of all the different interests that desires to enslave the workers. In spite of all "agitators."

The key that Mr. Makowski so intelligently left at home is the "wage system" that is the corner stone that we must build our "explanations" of "Socialism," "anarchism" and "Bolshevism," capitalism or any other "isms" on. The student of any of the "isms" mentioned, will not be able to explain any of them unless the present robbery of the wage workers at the source of production is understood.

However, Mr. Makovski, if he has any spark of intelligence at all in his cranium, must know that all the different articles that are commonly called commodities are produced for sale, he must know that all commodities are bought and sold for money.

Now we will follow the argument to its conclusion. First it will be necessary to put forth a question. Does the wage workers receive in terms of money, the full value of their labor power? To any reasonable student of Socialism there can only be one answer, and that is: No! Well then, when all commodities are bought and sold for money there must, to the extent that we wage workers are paid short, be an accumulation of commodities on our different national and imperial markets, those surplus values can not, in accordance with capitalism be disposed of within the domain of the country where they were produced, because we, the intelligent wage earners, are standing there with our pockets empty, not being able to buy any of it.

Now the same situation is prevailing in all of our countries the medium of exchange is concentrated in our different national treasuries measured by billions of dollars or pounds, the name does not matter.

On the other hand we have the wage earners by the millions looking for "jobs" and cannot get them, because there is no one to use the unreasonable amount of commodities that we have produced, and by so doing, create more jobs for us, and the reason for not "using" or consuming those commodities is this: That we have been so long accustomed to buy everything with our "wages" that we can hardly conceive of rising or consuming anything without "paying" for it. If this "intellectual genius," Mr. Makovski, is going to speak to any more assemblies of the public, and give any more "explanations" of Bolshevism, or any other "isms," I would advise him not to forget the key to all "isms," wages, the next time. The dictatorship, or an industrial administrative of the machines of production, by the working class of the world, must take place, it is as natural as day following night.

The onward march of the workers of the world toward "the great international class struggle" between international capitalism and international Socialism, cannot be stopped whether certain "agitators" be they of Jewish or British origin, are opposed to it, or in favor of it. The economic laws, that has moulded the destinies of the empires of old, are still moulding the destiny not only of Russia, and all the rest of the empires today but of the whole human race.

ERNEST LINDBERG,
205 Carroll St.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Will you grant me space to make a suggestion, which is that as the labor market is now over-stocked and will be more so in the near future, what with the shipyards laying off large numbers of men, I think it the height of madness on the part of the workers to talk strike to raise wages on a falling market.

Now, Mr. Editor, what I would suggest is that a protest be sent by all organized bodies and unorganized bodies making a demand that not one pound of foodstuffs be shipped out of this country until th eprice of all foodstuffs grown and manufactured in this country are reduced. This can be done, it was done in Australia the second year of the war by the Longshoremen's Union, and it can be done here. This is no fight for a few crumbs for craft or any bunch of men, but for the interest of the whole people.

I think, if it is taken up by the different unions and discussed, a manifesto may be drawn up and sent from coast to coast. The people who have produced these things should certainly be able to get them a great deal cheaper than they are, for there is plenty of food for all and still a lot over.

The food controller said that they shipped 11,000 of tons last year, but there is to be 25,000 of tons this year, as we have got to feed the Germans so that they can pay the war claims that the Allies may make on them. I hope to see something done along the lines mentioned by the different unions as it is our only chance for the people to exist.

T. BOOKES,
4075 Harris St.,
Vancouver Heights, B. C.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CORNER

Discovering Nature's Secrets.

E. A. F.

Did you ever read fairy stories? "Oh-h-h, yes," says one little girl. "NO," stoutly declares Jim, "fairy stories are only for girls." I'l tell you a secret. There are boys who do like fairy stories and there are girls who don't. But very few boys and girls know that fairy stories can be read in two ways. The first is to just read the story and then put the book down and say they either like it or don't like it. The other way is to say, "Every story written was first thought out by someone, because a book is just like preserved talk. It came into somebody's head and this somebody thought it was worth putting down. What made this story worth putting down?" If you ask yourself this question you get very strange answers sometimes. Some stories are written simply because they are "the kind people like" and will buy "to pass the time;" some to make people want to do different work, or think in a different way; some to tell of the wonders of the world in an interesting way; some to make people think bitterly of others; some to make them think kindly, some—but I haven't room for any more "somes." The next time you read a story try to think why it was ever written. Here's one, right away.

"Are there fairies, mother?" asked a little girl whose mother always called her Fairy because she was so happy and bright.

"Have you not read many stories of fairies in your school books?" asked her mother in return.

"Yes, mother," replied Fairy, "but I don't believe there are really truly any fairies. Why do we never see them? Has anybody ever really seen one?"

"Some people think they have," said her mother, "and only a few years ago an old Irishman (for some Irish people are absolutely sure there are fairies) refused to allow some people to build him a house on condition that he pulled down his ricketty tumble-down hovel, which was such a disgrace. They asked him why, and he replied, 'Well, you know, the fairies shelter here when there are no flowers and leaves and they help me in my work. They don't like new places and if I pulled down my hut I might offend them and make them my enemies.'"

"But, do you know anybody who has seen a fairy?" persisted Fairy.

"No," said her mother. "But years and years ago people knew very little about the wonderful things of the earth and sky, and thought and thought. Some decided the sun caused all the wonderful changes in the earth, weather and people and taught all their boys and girls to think so too. They were called sun-worshipers. Others felt these changes were taking place but did not believe that the sun was the cause of them. The Irish, or Celts as they were then called, saw their loved ones die, and believed that whatever it was that had made them able to move and talk and help others was still moving and talking and helping without a body but had a home in Fairyland, and were called fairies. They would leave Fairyland, though, and do far more wonderful things than when they had bodies. All this the boys and girls of those days were carefully taught and believed and that is why some people of today believe in fairies, and that the wonderful things in the world are brought about by them. Such people never troubled to ask 'Why?' because they were so sure the fairies were doing it all and that they would never tell how. Some other people, however, who did not believe in Fairyland thought they might find out something about these wonders of their world, and sometimes by accident, sometimes because they thought long and carefully, more and more men were continually finding that these things, which none had understood before, could be explained, if only sufficient thought and care was used. But some of the earliest thinking men were treated more cruelly by both the priests and those who had power in the country."

"Why did they treat them cruelly for thinking?" exclaimed Fairy.

"They knew that if these men set others thinking about the things around them, that they themselves would not be able to make the people do as they wished them to do," replied her mother.

"But they couldn't make big men do what they told them to do, could they?"

"Well, you see, for hundreds of years the very rich people and the priests were the only people who could read and write, and they frightened those who could not read for themselves by telling them of the terrible evils which would come if they did not do as they were told. Then the priests became afraid when people began to think and say that what they told the people was not true, so to stop others doing so they were cruel to the first men brave enough to speak out against them."

"What did these men think about?"

"Oh, plants, and why they grew in some places and not in others, why wood floats and iron sinks, why it rains."

"What good did that do?"

"Wonderful good. It made other people ask why about other things and gradually people found out there were real reasons they could understand for all the things that happened on the earth."

"And what good did that do?"

"They used some of the knowledge they had gained to improve what was already in the world. Our apples would be very poor if someone had not thought about them when they were no bigger than crab apples. We should have no telephone if none had thought about sounds and echoes. When people found what caused certain things to occur, they made things happen to order. One man, Daguerre, learned something about shadows and began to make shadows inside a box. From what he did people have learned more about shadows and how to keep them until now we have photographs of almost everything and the word photograph means shadow writing. Getting to know about these things is called 'scientific research' and using the knowledge to do greater things is termed 'evolution.'"

"That's something like 'revolution,' isn't it?"

"It sounds like it, but it is better

"It sounds like it, and I daresay you've heard people lately saying, "Are we going to have evolution or revolution? This means, 'Are the powerful people of the world (because they have money) going to study what has been the result in the past, of not allowing people to speak their ideas, and learn that it results in these people planning to overthrow those who oppress them; or are they going to still forbid them doing what everybody really knows they have a right to do? If they study the past and decide that revolution is always the result of oppression they may decide it is better to put a stop to this oppression. Then there will be evolution. If the people who hold the power still oppress the people whose labors have given them the profits which in turn gave them the power they have, then there will most likely be revolution, which so often means suffering for some who have done nothing to deserve it. Which would be the better, Fairy, evolution or revolution?"

"I think evolution would be better than revolution," said Fairy.

What do you boys and girls think about it?

And why was this story written.

WORLD WIDE NOTES

(Continued from page 2)

Party elected one member to every 41,000 of its votes.

"This fact has made a tremendous impression in England. Even in the districts where the labor candidates were not elected the party polled a tremendous vote."

* * *

Parades of Unemployed Workers

"Everyman" of London calls attention to the fact that processions of unemployed workers through Trafalgar Square and down Whitehall have been on the increase in recent weeks. "It is from such spontaneous demonstrations," says "Everyman," "that every revolution in history has sprung. . . . Representing the discharged war workers of the nation, they present an extraordinary varied range of classes; and old and young march together in a startling contrast. Yet these demonstrations are highly significant, and their frequency must be an unhealthy sight."

SCANDINAVIA

Visit of Scandinavian Journalists

In connection with the visit of Scandinavian journalists, who came to America at the invitation of the Committee on Public Information, three Socialist editors recently visited the Rand School. They were Otto Johanson of the Social Demokraten, Stockholm, Sweden; Emil Marrot, editor of Fyens Social Demokrat, Odense, Denmark, and Jacob Vidnes, former editor of the Social Demokraten of Christiania, Norway. They stated that very little labor and radical news regarding America was permitted to reach Scandinavia. Thus the only news regarding Eugene V. Debs that filtered through was the false report that he had denounced the St. Louis resolution of the Socialist Party. About the I. W. W. trial, practically nothing was known.

SWEDEN

Goteborg Workers Want Food

The Communal Federation of the Workers of Goteborg has addressed a demand to the Swedish government that a just distribution be made of the food supplies that are being imported into Sweden. The manifesto points out that the middlemen are making enormous profits, and that food is only within the reach of the wealthier classes. The limit of endurance has been reached by the workers, it states. The manifesto demands that all middlemen be eliminated. The workers of other communities are called upon to make similar demands.

SWITZERLAND

Bank Clerks Strike and Win Demands

That even "white collar slaves" are beginning to see the value of united action, is seen from the fact that the bank clerks of Zurich recently conducted a successful strike for higher pay and other concesions. Their wages are now from $50 to $60 a month instead of $16 to $20 a month, the pitiful wages given them before the strike. The general public was in hearty sympathy with the strike, and persuaded the women who were offered the bank clerks' places, not to accept the offers.

Furthermore, cabs, taxis, stores, restaurants, cafes and public offices went on strike in order that the bank clerks might win their demands.

Railway Clerks Uniting

Stockton, Cal. — Railway clerks in this city are awakening to the advantages of organization and are acting accordingly.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

One of Our Navy Blue

Yorkshire Serge Suits

Is the Best Clothing Investment We Know Of Today

Fabrics have suffered such dilution and prices such inflation that a man has to be a fair judge of Clothing to know when he is faced with good Clothing value. Through the war years we have done our best to give those who look to us to supply their clothing requirements the best that is going with more or less success. There is one bright spot in our buying—a navy serge suit at $32.50 which, because it never fails to be fashionable and widely worn season after season, we were able to requisition sufficient high-grade material to meet requirements. Compare this suit with any navy serge suit you can find. Examine its texture. Note its weight and wearing qualities. There are few stores that have its equal at $40.00. You men who have a suit to buy in the near future should drop into the store and let your own eyes and fingers be the judge of the fairness of our statement. You will not be intimidated in any way. The suit itself must convince you.

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized ..... $ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... $ 14,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... $ 15,000,000
Total Assets $360,000,000

518 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and British West Indies.

Also branches in London, England, New York City and Barcelona, Spain.

Twelve branches in Vancouver:

Main Office—Corner Hastings and Homer Streets
Corner Main and Hastings Streets.
Corner Granville and Robson Streets.
Corner Bridge Street and Broadway West.
Corner Cordova and Carrall Streets.
Corner Granville and Davie Streets.
Corner Granville and Seventh Avenue West.
1050 Commercial Drive.
Corner Seventeenth Avenue and Main Street.
2016 Yew Street.
Corner Eighth Avenue and Main Street.
Hudson Street, Marpole.

Also—North Vancouver, New Westminster and 27 other points in British Columbia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

One dollar opens an account, on which interes is paid half-yearly at current rates.

THOS. PEACOCK, Manager Vancouver Branch

C. W. FRAZEE, Vancouver, Supervisor for B.C.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP Factory

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what it's name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

All Shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-union.
Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the Union Stamp.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

Highest Grade Mechanic's Tools

FOR ALL TRADES

Martin, Finlayson & Mather Ltd.

45 Hastings St. W. :: Vancouver, B. C.

"The Children's Friend"

Valley Dairy Milk

Rich--Creamy--Nature's Best Tonic

VALLEY SPECIAL BUTTER, The Butter That Betters the Bread, 60¢ the pound

Valley Dairy Special Approved Milk is a "complete food" and Nature's best tonic, as it contains both protein and energy. It is quickly and easily digested, rebuilds the body, and restores the spring to your step—and sparkle to your eye.

Valley Dairy Approved Milk is pure, rich cows' milk—with nothing added and nothing taken away. It is always uniform in quality—in cleanliness—and, best of all, in purity. Being the milk of pure-bred Holstein cattle, it is acknowledged by physicians and nurses to be most easily digested and assimilated; donating its nourishing and body-building qualities, with the least effort to the stomach, as it is not loaded with greasy fat, yet it contains all that rich, creamy, nourishing food value which makes it Nature's best tonic.

Valley Dairy is the sole distributor of this milk. A quart a day will prove a big help to perfect health. Phone your order in now.

Phone Bayview 553

Staple Values

THAT EMPHASIZE THE ADVANTAGE OF BUYING AT THIS STORE

In spite of the fact that prices will be higher later, we are offering thousands of dollars worth of dependable merchandise at prices that in many instances are below today's wholesale cost.

35c WHITE COTTON, 24c
1000 yards to sell at this price. It's 36 inches wide, with a round even thread and good wearing. A great bargain.
Sale price, per yard **24c**

55c WHITE FLANNELETTE FOR 41c YARD
EXTRA HEAVY White Flannelette, with a nice soft fleecy finish; American manufacture and 36 inches wide.
A great bargain. Sale price, per yard..... **41c**

75c WHITE FLANNELETTE FOR 59c YARD
BRITISH MAKE and dependable quality; 36 inches wide and very strong and heavy.
Sale price, per yard..... **59c**

85c CREAM SAXONY FLANNEL, FOR 59c
NICE UNION QUALITY, 26 inches wide; well finished; good value today at 85c.
Sale price, per yard..... **59c**

60c WHITE TURKISH BATH TOWELS AT 49c EACH
EXTRA HEAVY quality, in two sizes, 18x36 and 22x46 inches. Exceptional value today at 60c.
Sale price, each **49c**

65c BLEACHED SHEETING FOR 49c
1000 YARDS in this line—genuine English manufacture; 70 inches wide, with a linen finish and good sound thread.
Great value at, per yard..... **49c**

75c BLEACHED SHEETING FOR 59c
FULL BLEACHED quality, English make; 30 inches wide; good strong quality. A real bargain, per yard **59c**

$1.00 BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 79c YARD
500 YARDS of full bleached Table Damask in a nice assortment of neat designs; 60 inches wide.
Sale price, per yard **79c**

$3.00 BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, $1.98 YARD
150 YARDS only of full bleached Table Damask, from Irish lines, but manufacturer's "seconds." Just slight imperfections; 70 inches wide. Sale price, yard..... **$1.98**

$8.50 WHITE BLANKETS FOR $6.98
150 PAIRS only of nice soft fleecy finish White Blankets, with pink or blue borders; exceedingly warm and bound with ribbon. Three sizes at these prices:
Size 60x80 inches. Regular $8.50.
Sale price **$6.98**
Size 66x80 inches. Regular $9.50.
Sale price **$7.98**
Size 72x90 inches. Regular $10.50.
Sale price **$8.98**

Canada Food Board Licenses 5-1482, 8-14590, 10-4435, 11-163

The Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 1670

Granville and Georgia Streets

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BEST

COAL

For your kitchen—Wellington Nut
Kitchen, furnace and grate—Wellington Lump

For Your Furnace

Comox Lump — Comox Nut — Comox Pea

(Try our Pea Coal for your underfeed furnace)

MACDONALD-MARPOLE CO. LIMITED

Phone Seymour 210 Phone Seymour 210

1001 MAIN STREET

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
THE NEW CANADIAN ROUTE

THROUGH Mount Robson and Jasper Parks across the prairies through the most fertile grain belt in the world to Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.
CONNECTIONS at Winnipeg and Duluth for Central States, at Toronto and Montreal for Eastern States and Atlantic ports.
FINEST TRAINS, Electric lighted, Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, also Dining Cars.

For Rates, Tickets, Literature and Information, apply to
ASSISTANT GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
605 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C. Phone Seymour 2482

HOTEL ALCAZAR
Opposite Labor Temple
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—Headquarters for Labor Men—
Rates—75c and $1.00 per day.
$4.00 per week and up.
Cafe at Reasonable Rates

COWAN & BROOKHOUSE
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
Printers to The Federationist

The Federationist is produced from our modern newspaper printing plant.

Cascade Beer

ONE OF THE FINEST TONICS
Good for Health Improves the Appetite

CHEAP PRODUCTION
Everyone knows that cheap goods can only be produced by using cheap materials and employing cheap labor.

CASCADE BEER
is produced from the highest grade materials procurable—Cascade is a UNION product from start to finish.

VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTION

Speech Delivered Before the All-Russian Soviet Executive Committee, October 22, 1918
[By N. LENIN]

I believe our present situation, despite all the contradictions it contains, can be characterized by two theses: First, that we never before stood so near to the international proletarian revolution as at present; second, that we on the other hand never found ourselves in a more dangerous position than now.

And the most serious part of our situation consists in the fact that the broad masses of the people are hardly aware of the danger that menaces us. Therefore, it must be one of the principal tasks of the Soviet representatives to make the present situation entirely clear to the broad masses—no matter how difficult this task may sometimes be. The weightiest objection that was raised against the Soviet government, not only by the bourgeoisie but also from the ranks of the lower middle class that had lost faith in Socialism, was that we allegedly had begun the Socialist revolution in Russia in a reckless manner, as the revolution in Western Europe was not yet due.

Comrades, now in the fifth year of the world war the general collapse of imperialism is an evident fact; now it is clear that the revolution in all the belligerent countries is unavoidable. We, however, whose existence at the beginning was counted by days or weeks, at the most, have done more in this year of the revolution than over has been done by any other proletarian party in the world. The bourgeoisie no longer denies that Bolshevism is now an international phenomenon. Of course you know that the revolution has broken out in Bulgaria and that the Bulgarian soldiers are organizing councils, or Soviets, after the Russian model. Now comes the news that similar Soviets are in the process of being organized also in Serbia. The national bourgeoisie of the various small states of Austria will not be able to hold out. In Austria, too, the revolution of the workers and peasants is knocking at the door everywhere.

In Germany the press already talks openly of the abdication of the kaiser and the Independent Social Democratic party now dares to speak of the German republic. This certainly means something! The German revolution is already a fact. The military party talks about it openly. In East Prussia revolutionary committees have been formed; revolutionary slogans are being uttered. The Scheidemann gang will not remain at the helm very long; it does not represent the broad masses of the people, and the proletarian revolution in Germany is inevitable.

So far as Italy is concerned, the revolutionary sentiment of the proletariat of that country is evident to us. When Gompers, the social patriot who has turned himself over to the bourgeoisie, visited the cities of Italy and preached patriotism to the workers he was hissed out everywhere. During the war the Italian Socialist party has taken a big step toward the Left. In France at the beginning of the war the number of patriots among the workers was only too great, for it was declared that the soil of France and Paris was menaced. But there, too, the attitude of the proletarait is changing. When a letter was read to the last convention telling what mischief the Entente was up to in Russia there were shouts of "Long live the Russian Socialist republic" and "Long live the Soviets!" Yesterday we got word that at a meeting in Paris 2,000 metal workers greeted the Soviet republic.

And in England it is true that the so-called Independent Labor party has not openly entered into an alliance with the Bolsheviki, but its sympathies for us are constantly on the increase. The Socialist Labor parties of Scotland have even come out openly for the Bolsheviki.

This fact looms up before us entirely on its own initiative: Bolshevism has become a world theory and tactics of the international proletariat. And the workingmen of all countries, who formerly read only the lying and calumnious articles and news reports of the bourgeois press, are now beginning to take stock of what is happening in Russia. And when last Wednesday a demonstration took place in Berlin, and the workers—in order to show their ill-will toward the kaiser—wanted to march in front of his palace, they then went to the Russian embassy in order thus to announce their solidarity with the acts of the Russian Proletarian government.

So, Europe has got this far in the fifth year of the war. Therefore, we also declare that we never were so near to the world-wide revolutions as we are today. Our allies are millions and millions of proletarians in all the countries of the world. But for all that, I repeat that our situation never before was so percarious as it is at present, because in Europe, as well as in America, Bolshevism is being reckoned with as a world power and a world danger.

Immediately following the conclusion of the peace of violence (Brest-Litovsk) we began the positive work of building up the Socialist republic. As soon as we gave an opportunity to the peasants actually to get along without the land owners, and a chance to the industrial workers to arrange their own life without the capitalist, as soon as the people understood that it could manage the state itself, without slavery and exploitation, then it became clear to everyone, and also manifested itself in practice, that no counter-revolution in the world would be able to overthrow the Soviet power, i. e., the government of the workers and peasants. It required many months for us to come to this conviction in Russia.

In the cities the revolution began to consolidate itself already in November, 1917, but in the country it did not do so until the summer of 1918. In the Ukraine, on the Don, and in various other places, the peasants have had occasion to feel the power of the constituents and the Czecho-Slovaks in their own affairs. This required many, many months, but our agricultural population comes out of the struggle hardened. The danger menacing them from the side of the capitalists and the land owners, but were not frightened, and merely said to themselves: "We have learned much in a single year, but we shall learn still more."

The West European bourgeoisie, that up to now has not taken the Bolsheviki seriously, is now becoming aware that in Russia a power to arouse true heroism and a genuine spirit of self-sacrifice in the masses. When this proletariand power began to infect Europe the bourgeoisie of the world noted that it, too, must reckon with this enemy. And so the bourgeoisie began to unite more closely in proportion as we drew nearer to the proletarian world revolution which flared up, now here, now there.

Now the situation for us, for the Russia of the Soviets, has changed and events are following their course at a quickened pace. Before, we had to deal with two groups of imperialistic robber states, that were striving to destroy each other. But now they have noticed, especially by the example of German imperialism, that their principal enemy is the revolutionary proletariat. By reason of this fact a new danger for us has now arisen, a danger that has yet not quite unfolded itself, and is not yet fully visible—the danger that the Anglo-French imperialists are quietly preparing for us. We must keep this danger clearly before our eyes so that we, with the aid of the leaders of the masses, with the help of the representatives of the workers and peasants, may make the broad masses of the people aware of this danger.

In German government circles we may now observe two lines of thought, two plans for salvation, as it were, if there can be any talk at all of salvation. One group says: "We want to gain time and hold out until spring; perhaps we may succeed in winning by arms!" The other says that it is of the greatest importance to arrive at an agreement with England and France at the expense of the Bolsheviki. In this connection one might believe that between the English and French on the one side, and Germany on the other, a tacit agreement something like this exists: "Don't you Germans leave the Ukraine so long as we have not arrived there. See to it that the Bolsheviki don't get in, then everything else will be adjudged." And the Germans take great care to do so, for they know that for proved service they, too, will get some of the loot.

That is the judgment of the Anglo-French imperialists, for they very well understand that the bourgeoisie of the occupied districts—Finland, the Ukraine or Poland—will not be able to hold its ground a single day after the withdrawal of the German garrisons and the bourgeoisie of these countries, who only yesterday sold their territory to the Germans, are today offering their fatherland to the English and the French. This conspiracy of the bourgeoisie of all countries against the revolutionary workers and the Bolsheviki is constantly becoming more clearly outlined and becomes cynically apparent. So it is our direct duty to point out this danger to the workers and peasants of all the belligerent countries.

But for us, comrades, the German revolution is favorable. Considering the power and the degree of organization of the German proletariat, we may believe that the German revolution will develop such power and will be well organized that it will solve a hundred international problems. Only we must know how to march in line with the German revoltuion, not to run ahead of it and injure it, but to help it. And our comrades, the communists of the Ukraine, must bear this in mind. Our principal work must be carrying on propaganda, but a daring, persistent propaganda.

We must not forget that Germany forms the most important link in the revolutionary chain. The success of the world revolution depends to the greatest degree upon Germany. We must not fail to consider the changes and excrescences accompanying every revolution. In every country the revolution follows its particular ways and these ways are so different and tortuous that in many countries the revolution can be delayed one or two years. Every country must pass through definite political stages in order to arrive at the same point—the inevitable proletarian revolution. And although the international proletariat is now awakening and making important progress, we must confess that our position is particularly difficult because our enemies direct their attacks against us as their principal enemy. Now they are preparing to fight, not against hostile armies, but against international Bolshevism.

We must direct out entire attention at present to our southern front, where the fate, not only of Russia, but also of the international revolution, is to be decided. We have many prospects of victory. But what favors us most of all is the fact that a change has taken place in the popular feeling. The people have grasped the fact that in defending Soviet Russia it is not defending the interests of the capitalists, but its own interests, its own country and desires, its factories and shops, its life and liberty. The discipline of the Red Army is gaining, but it is not a discipline of the club, but the discipline of Socialism, the discipline of a society of equals.

The army is turning out thousands of officers who have gone through the course of study in the new proletarian military schools, and other thousands who have only gone through the hard school of war itself. Our southern front is the front against the whole Anglo-French imperialism, against the most important opponent we have in the world. But we do not fear this opponent, for we know that it will soon face the struggle with its "internal enemy." Three months ago it was said that only the half-crazy Bolsheviki could believe in the German revolution; but today we see how in the course of a few months Germany has changed from a mighty empire to a rotten tree trunk. The force that has overthrown Germany is also working in England. It is only weak today, but with every step that the English and French advance in Russia this force will steadily rise to power and will even become more terrible than the Spanish influenza.

The seriousness of the situation must be apparent to every worker who knows what he is aiming at and he must make the masses see it, too. The mass of workers and peasants is mature enough to be allowed to know the whole truth. The danger is great, but we must, and shall overcome it, and for this purpose we must develop and solidify the Red Army without halting. We must make it ten times as strong and large as it is. Our forces must grow with every day, and this constant growth will give us the guarantee, as before, that international Socialism will be the victor.

(Lenin's speech was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, and a resolution was passed embodying his recommendations.)

ANY SOLDIER TO HIS SON

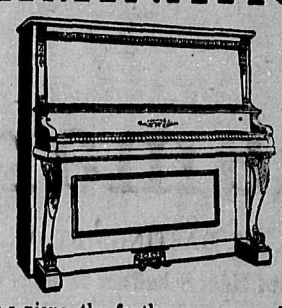
What did you do, Daddy, in the great world war?
Well, I learned to peel potatoes and to scrub the barrack floor,
I learned to use a shovel ,and a barrow, and a pick,
I learned "to get a jerk on," and I learned "to make 'em click."
I learned the road to Folkestone, and I looked my last on home,
As I heaved my beans and bacon to the fishes and the foam;
And the Blighty boats went by us, and the harbor hove in sight,
And they landed us and sorted us, and marched us "By the right,
Quick march!" along the cobbles, by the kids who ran along
Singing "Appo-Spearmante-Shokolah" through dingy old Boulong.
And the windows, and the nurses ,and the niggers and Chinese,
And the gangs of smiling Fritzes, as saucy as you please.
I learned to ride, as soldiers ride, from Etaps to the Line,
For days and nights in cattle trucks, packed in like droves of swine;
I learned to curl and kip it on a foot of muddy floor,
And to envy cows and horses that have beds of "beaucoup" straw.
I learned to wash in shell-holes ,and to shave myself in tea,
While the fragments of a mirror did a balance on my knee.
I learned to dodge the whizz-bangs, and the flying lumps of lead,
And to keep a foot of earth between the sniper and my head.
I learned to keep my haversack well filled with buckshee food;
To take the army issue and to pinch what else I could.
I learned to cook Maconochie with candle ends and string,
With "four-by-two" and sardine oil and any god-dam thing.
I learned to use my bayonet according as you please
For a bread-knife or a chopper, or a prong for toasting cheese.
I learned to gather souvenirs, that home I hoped to send,
And hump them round for months and months and dump them in the end.
I learned to hunt for vermin in the lining of my shirt,
To crack them with my finger nail and feel the beggars spurt,
I learned to sleep by snatches on the firestep of a trench,
And to eat my breakfast mixed with mud and Fritz's heavy stench.
I learned to pray for Blighty ones, and lie and squirm with fear
When Gerry started strafing and the Blighty ones were near.
I learned to write home cheerful, with my heart a lump of lead,
With the thought of you and mother, when she heard that I was dead.
And the only thing like pleasure over there I ever knew
Was to hear my pal come shouting, "There's a parcel, mate, for you."
So much for what I did do; now for what I have not done,
Well, I never kissed a French girl, and I never killed a Hun;
I never missed an issue of tobacco, pay, or rum,
I never made a friend, and yet I never lacked a chum.
I never used to grumble after breakfast in the line
That the eggs were cooked too lightly or the bacon cut too fine.
I never told a sergeant just exactly what I thought;
I never did a pack drill, for I never quite got caught.
I never stopped a whizz-bang, though I've stopped a lot of mud,
But the one which Fritz sent over with my name on was a dud.
I never played the hero or walked about on top,
I kept inside my funkhole when the shells began to drop—
Well, Tommy Jones' father must be made of different stuff;
I never asked for trouble; the issue was enough.
So I learned to live and lump it in the lovely land of war,
Where all the faces of nature seems a monstrous septic sore;
Where the bowels of earth hang open, like the guts of something slain.
And the rot and wreck of everything are churned and churned again;
Where all is done in darkness, and where all is still in day;
Where living men are buried and the dead unburied lay;
Where men inhabit holes like rats, and the only rats live there,
Where cottage stood and castle once in days before La Guerre;
Where endless files of soldiers thread the everlasting way,
By endless miles of duckboards, through endless walls of clay.
Where life is one hard labor, and a soldier gets his rest
When they leave him in the daisies with a puncture in his chest.
And I read the Blighty papers, where the warroirs of the pen
Tell of "Christmas in the trenches," and "The Spirit of Our Men."
And I saved the choicest morsels, and I read them to my chum,
And he muttered, as he cracked a louse, and wiped it off his thumb;
"May a thousand chats from Belgium crawl their fingers as they write;
May they dream they're not exempted till they faint with mortal fright;
May the fattest rats in Dickebusch rave over them in bed;
May the lies they've written choke them like a gas cloud till they're dead;
May the horror and the torture, and the things they never tell,
(For they only write to order) be reserved for them in Hell!

You'd like to be a soldier, and go to France some day?
By all the dead in Delville Wood, by all the nights I lay
Between our line and Fritz's, before they brought me in;
By this old wood and leather stump, that was once flesh and skin;
By all the lads who crossed with me, but never crossed again;
By all the prayers their mothers and their sweethearts prayed in vain;
Before the things that were that day should ever more befall,
May God, in common pity, destroy us one and all.

—The Nation.

ELIMINATION

BELL PIANO



BELL PIANO

In considering a piano, the further you proceed with the process of eliminaton and comparison of different makes, you discover that the BELL "ART" PIANO will stand the closest sort of investigation—that the SUPERLATIVE MERIT of this REPRESENTATIVE CANADIAN PIANO has been triumphantly demonstrated in practically every College and School of Music throughout the Dominion—that inventions patented and controlled by the BELL COMPANY, such as the "ILLIMITABLE QUICK REPEATING ACTION" and the "TONE SUSTAINING METAL BACK" are individual and peculiar to the BELL "ART" PIANO, and none other. These are important facts, stubborn facts, and ought to weigh with any prospective buyer, who critically considers the question.

WE HAVE PINNED OUR FAITH TO THE BELL "ART" PIANO FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, AND IT HAS NEVER GONE BACK ON US! Above all the TONE QUALITY of the BELL "ART" PIANO remains unimpaired after years of use.

If you're in the market for a piano, let the word "BELL" ring in your ears.

Montelius Piano House Ltd.
524-28 GRANVILLE ST. Terms If Desired

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
Men's Hatters and Outfitters
630 Granville Street
619 Hastings Street West

Canada Food Board
License 8—1855

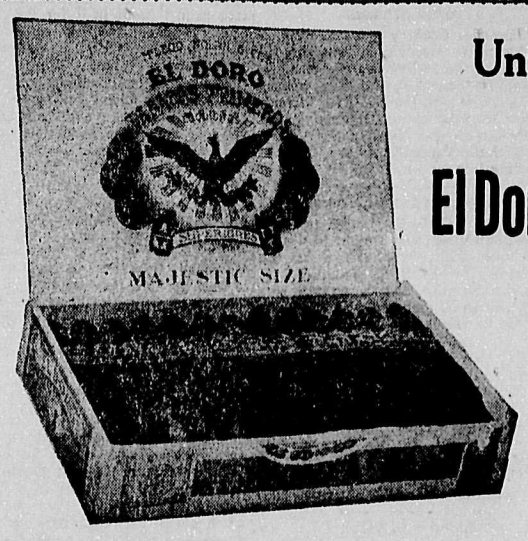
HE LIKES IT

The home provider appreciates the money he saves by "Paying Cash and Carrying."

Baking Powder, Malkin's Golden Crest; 20c tins for	15c
2½ lb. tins 45c 5-lb. tins	85c
Pacific, Buttercup and Maple Leaf; 20-oz. tins for	11c
Clark's Pork and Beans, 3 cans for	25c
Dyson's Pickles, 2 bottles	35c
Rogers' Syrup, in sealers	35c
Extracts, Vanilla and Lemon; two bottles for	15c
9 Cakes Royal Crown Soap	25c
Sunlight Soap, 4 for	25c
Rolled Oats, per sack	45c
White and Brown Beans, per lb.	10c
Nabob Coffee, per lb.	45c

Best Government Inspected Meats—Fresh and Cured; Reasonable Prices.

S. T. Wallace's
Marketaria
118 HASTINGS ST. W. SEY. 1266



Union Blue Label Cigars

El Doro and El Sidelo

McLEOD, NOLAN & Co.
Makers
LONDON, ONT.

These Cigars are made from the highest grades of Imported Tobacco grown, and are made under the most sanitary conditions in a strictly union factory.

Any honest connoisseur of tobacco will tell you that they are the Cigar of Cigars.

For Sale Everywhere

If your dealer hasn't got them, write D. J. ELMER, 3418 Alberta St., Vancouver, B. C.

THE PIONEER UNION STORE

Claman's LIMITED

153 HASTINGS ST. W.

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Union Made Overalls

Our Overalls are made by union labor out of extra heavy quality denim, and will give the best of service. Made with or without bib in black, blue, and blue and white stripe.

Under "Our Right Selling Plan" which does away with all waste through bad debts, charge accounts, etc., the prices are

Overalls

$2.25

Combination Overalls

Plain Blue and Khaki Only

$4.50

B. C. Fruitgrowers and the Asiatic Peril

(Continued from page 1)

against the labor with a lower and less costly standard of living.

"But we are not interested in your industries," maintained the professor; "we can take care of that end of the business better in Japan. What we need is an opportunity to place our laborers on your vacant lands—to clear them up and get cultivation started. Then you city dwellers and workers in industry will get cheaper foodstuffs." "And lower wages?" suggested the writer ,and he admitted that would probably be the ultimate result.

California Allowed to Cool

From what the professor stated, the writer gathered that the strain caused in California by the influx of Japanese would prevent any further expansion in that direction in the immediate future, and that the unsettled conditions in Mexico, coupled with the similar standards of living of the two peoples did not make for progress in that country. On the strength of the aid given the Allies by the Japanese, it was expected, however, that some arrangement could be made by representatives of Japan for an extension of their emigration programme, British Columbia being favored on account of climatic conditions and ready access to the home land. With the Japanese already recognized as one of the great powers, the writer believes that the peace terms will contain something of importance on immigration questions as far as that nation is concerned.

On the Industrial Field

The professor was glad to know that many Labor organizations were accepting Japanese as members, but his pleasure was not so great on learning that a lower wage was not permitted, recognizing that this rule nullified any advantage his countrymen might gain by securing membership as except in isolated cases, the employers, wages being equal, would employ the Anglo-Saxon in preference to the Japanese. Considered from any standpoint, except that of the Japanese, the professor admitted that with the difficulties of assimilation, language and political handicaps, it would be better for his countrymen to "settle their own problems in their own country and in their own way."

Grower Coming Into His Own

From what the writer has seen of the fruit-growers, they are not a class deserving of any sympathy. As long as they were able to secure a supply of cheap labor to compete against the workers of their own nationality, they utilized that labor and exploited it to the fullest extent, but now that there is a likelihood of the surplus value going to a Chinese or Japanese employer, quite naturally their British blood boils. But cheer up. After the Japanese have secured your ranch you may be able to beg employment at the wage you yourself paid the English or Canadian worker before he enlisted for overseas, fixed by the competition of the Asiatic you were so fond of in years gone by.

SUITS

—AT—

$25.00

We have a limited number of suits at the price which are extraordinary value.

—SHOP OF—

"Fashion Craft"

Thos. Foster & Co.

LIMITED

514 GRANVILLE STREET

Office Workers

The Office Workers held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and it was decided to take steps to increase the membership. The executive is meeting tonight to complete the details. The Victoria Office Workers are also organizing, and they have been in touch with the secretary of the Vancouver local this week, seeking information.

Carpenters Special Meeting

The A. S. U. B. Carpenters are holding a special meeting tonight to discuss the working class problems, so that the delegates to the B. C. Federation of Labor convention, and the western conference can be prepared with the views of the membership.

The Jewelery Workers of Seattle have established a minimum wage of $6.00 per day of eight hours.

Local No. 42 held a smoker and concert Friday, the 10th, and the nomination of officers for the insuing year took place.

The installation takes place Friday, the 24th, at 8 p. m.

Kingsley in Victoria

E. T. Kingsley will be the speaker at the Federated Labor Party meeting in Victoria next Sunday. Last Sunday the Columbia was packed, and it is expected that the house will be full to capacity to hear the "old man" give his ideas on the Bolsheviki.

Shipwrights Affiliate

The Shipwrights of Victoria is the latest organization to affiliate with the B. C. Federation of Labor. Victoria has a larger per centage of affiliated locals with the provincial Federation, than any other point in the province. What about it, Vancouver?

Vancouver Shipwrights

At the special meeting of the Shipwrights on Tuesday last, the action of the Metal Trades Council executive in laying the wage schedule before J. J. Coughlan & Sons was endorsed. Quite a number of the members of this organization are without employment.

Midgley Better

V. R. Midgley, business agent and secretary of the local central body, is back on the job, he having recovered from his sickness.

REX THEATRE WAS PACKED TO THE LIMIT

Pettipiece Deals With the Great Questions of the Day

Workers Are the Victims of World Wide System of Exploitation

The speaker at the Federated Labor Party meeting in the Rex Theatre on Sunday evening was R. P. Pettipiece, who took the question of "Getting together" as his topic. The theatre was packed from end to end before the meeting began, and it was noted that not a single person left the building during the address, which was of something like an hour's duration and was heartily applauded.

Birt Showler acted as chairman, and pointed to the crowded meetings now being held in the city as an indication of how the workers were waking up. At the Labor Temple that afternoon there had been a gathering of "timber wolves" or lumber workers; and, though it was an organization meeting, some hundreds were present, the largest hall in the building being packed. A couple of hours had, in fact, been spent in signing up members. Meanwhile, another big crowd had attended a discussion of Bolshevism in the O'Brien Hall.

Comrade Pettipiece began his talk with a reference to the recent municipal elections, especially in Ward 3, where the opposing forces had gone to remarkable pains to defeat Comrade Trotter. "The way they worked on election day," he said, "should emphasize the necessity of the workers taking a leaf from their book." Too many were ready to "hear the message" and let it go at that; there was no definite organization as the outcome.

After attending the afternoon talks on Bolshevism he thought the Socialist movement was becoming altogether too respectable by comparison. "The Bolsheviki," he said, "has got the living daylight scared out of them; they don't know where to look or what to do." (Laughter and loud applause.) It might be, however, that the press was directing its attack on Russia "to keep us from looking too closely what is going on right here in Canada."

The speaker's allusion to the movement for "bringing labor and capital together" gave further amusement; he then went on to make some trenchant remarks on "reconstruction," and declared that "the reconstruction of capitalism is a physical impossibility." They must be ready to meet the new situation that was going to be forced upon them; it would be impossible to continue along the old lines. "Some of these mornings we are going to wake up and find ourselves confronting by something serious," he warned.

The press, he pointed out, was urging interference in Russia "because they are conducting an international campaign;" as, power, capital was international—"knows no flag and no country"—the Bolsheviki had a splendid example to follow. He did not see why they should find fault with the Russian workman, "even if he has chosen a bunch of Jews to lead him out of the wilderness." There would be a roar go up to high heaven if they had sent soldiers here to interfere. The speaker expressed the belief that "if only they can hold on till there's another crop, it will take all the powers on top of this earth to upset them." (Laud applause.)

As to the preparations—including the mounted police force—to deal with the rising tide of Bolshevism in Western Canada, the speaker remarked that, even before getting peace signed, they were proposing to impose conditions here "that we have been fighting four years to break down in Europe." As to consulting labor and taking our industries, Canada was the worst offender of the whole bunch. Nothing was done that hadn't profit in it for the ruling class. Four or five big corporations owned practically all the principal resources of the province.

The speaker pointed out that in Russia, which was 92 per cent agricultural, capitalism had not been highly developed; hence the temptation of big markets for our local "pirates." But the workers here were victims of the world-wide system of exportation; lumber, for instance, was produced to be shipped away instead of being used here. As to coal-mining, if the mines were restored by legal enactment to the people, they could be made as safe to work in as a printing office, double the present wages could be paid for a four-hour day, and the coal would still be sold at half its present price.

The worker's plight was such that he could never get anywhere and didn't even own his job. Competition with his fellows decided what he should work for; that was now to be intensified by the influx of returned soldiers, with some thousands of widows to boot — "the widows of the poor devils they have butchered over there."

It had been said that the bourgeoisie would accept the challenge or threat of the workers. But if the workers simply folded their arms the bourgeoisie was helpless. "They couldn't bake a loaf of bread—they couldn't operate an engine—they couldn't blow a whistle tomorrow morning." (Laughter.)

Concluding, the speaker commented on the small number of votes cast in recent elections the world over, as if the people were absolutely disgusted with the whole business. He was not quite sure if the change would come that way after all; it might be that a big industrial organization would ultimately deliver the goods. They should, however, organize to get enough members in the house to indicate what kind of legislation they wanted, and back them up with industrial organization. Further, they should carry the glorious gospel of discontent among the workers, and "make it that there'll be too many of us this time, and they won't be able to string us up."

Numerous qestions from the audience were replied to by the speaker. Asked as to the difference between the revolutionary socialist party and Bolshevism, the speaker said it was that "they've got theirs in operation and we haven't." (Laughter.) "They are Soviets at work, and we're still beating the air." With regard to the Sinn Feiners, he "liked them because of their enemies," and was "always in sympathy with a bunch of rebels." As to the dissension between workers, including soldiers, the speaker said, "Industrially, our interests are not identical. Politically, it's possible for us to get together." Once they had the bread-and-butter question settled, they could begin to live as human beings. "That's as near to the kingdom as I'd ever come," he added; "as near to Heaven as I ever want to get." He believed, however, that if the present spirit kept up, there would be a Soldiers' and Workmen's Council in this city in three months. (Great applause.) "When they bring in their mounted police and begin their re-construction we'll all get into one camp, because we'll have to." (Renewed applause.) Asked as to the Chinamen, the speaker said, "I wouldn't wonder if he'll be with us too." (Laughter.)

Dealing further with the question of "one big union," he pointed out that if there were 100 men for 20 jobs, it made no difference whether they were all in one union or all outside. The solution was not in an industrial union at all, but by political action. He had wasted more time in the trade union movement, for many years past, than any man of his acquaintance. Unions belonged to capitalism. It was always a matter of a little more wages or a little shorter hours—"all they want is a job." They should pay more attention to the political side.

The "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary songs were sung during the meeting. The new "Labor Star" was on sale, and there was a collection of $77.39.

Purchase Millinery At a Splendid Saving

Noteworthy assortments are offered at prices that will appeal strongly to those who seek the utmost in value, combined with style and deserving quality.

Models for all occasions at $2.75, $4.75 and $6.75.

—First Floor

Gordon Drysdale Limited

575 Granville Phone Sey. 3540

The Humors of Victory

The return of Alsace-Lorraine to France is not without its lighter side. For one thing, it would seem that the lot of the working class of these provinces is liable to be worse under the flag of the French Republic than under the rule of the Hun. Humanite, the Paris official Socialist paper, reflects: "It must be allowed that since 1871, those who dominated over the annexed countries made conditions relating to wages and labor, education and public health, in many respects better than those of the French proletariat. The comparison is not flattering to us, but it is a statement of fact."

The article is full of French grimaces over the problem raised. "And the schoolmasters of Alsace-Lorraine," it exclaims, "when they compare their salaries with those of their French colleagues."

The iron ore of Lorraine presents another problem. According to the French-Swiss paper, Gazette de Lausanne, German industrial ruin will be the result of their acquisition by France. On no account must France export ore to Germany, but on the other hand, France's allies do not require it, and France cannot utilize it herself, but still the article concludes: "The utilization of French minerals must be sought in other directions than that of exportation to Germany."

The Norddeutsche Allgemaine Zeitung comments: "The Anglo-Saxon powers aim more or less openly at depriving Germany of her colonies, world trade and economic means of life. . . . the best means to this end appears to be the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. They will control the raw material of the German industry, and America will be freed from the dreaded German monopoly of potassium. In itself, of course, Alsace-Lorraine is a matter of supreme indifference to any Englishman or American, and it is disgusting humbug when they talk of fighting for the rights of the people of Alsace-Lorraine."

Germania, the German Catholic paper, thinks the Alsace-Lorrainers, who are mostly devout Catholics, will find their position unpleasant under a republic, which is constitutionally atheistic." Other German papers regale their readers with quotations from the London Times, Daily News and Daily Chronicle, of 1871, and from a book of President Wilson's published in 1894, in which German unity and patriotism is favorably contrasted with French insolence.

The future historian, the cold-blooded scrutinizer of our tricksters, balancing the account of our words against the tale of our deeds, will have some moralizing of his own to do. What will he think of the "no annexations, no indemnities, self-determination for peoples," of the Bolsheviks and the workers of all countries? It is now deemed impracticable. It would cut up imperialisms into smaller self-governing communities. But this may be a condition for the attainment of their ideals by the workers.

CARPENTERS HOLD SOCIAL EVENING

Presentation Is Made to Active Member of Branch for Services Rendered

Last Friday evening the Amalgamated Carpenters of Victoria held a most successful social evening. The large auditorium was well filled by the members and their women folk, and a splendid programme was provided by the committee in charge. Later in the evening a supper was served in the large dining hall, and the display of dainties provided by the ladies would indicate that the carpenters are blessed with women folk who are capable of preparing comforts for the inner man. During the evening a presentation was made to A. S. Wells, who until recently had been a member of this branch, and to Mrs. Wells, a beautiful case of cutlery being presented to A. S. Wells and a silver teapot to Mrs. Wells. By request of the branch the following speech delivered by the president in making the presentation is published:

President's Address

Ladies and Fellow Workers, or, better still, on such an occasion as this, I am going to take the liberty of addressing you as Brothers and Sisters.

As president of the Victoria branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, I am glad to welcome all assembled in this hall tonight. Especially glad I am sure we must all feel to have with us as "guests of honor" our esteemed brother Albert Wells and Mrs. Wells, who came over from Vancouver to spend the evening with us. We have met together tonight for a two-fold purpose. First to have a social evening and a good time together, and secondly to make a presentation to Brother Wells for his invaluable services during the years it was our pleasure to have him with us in our branch of the society. (Applause.)

During the ten years I have been in this branch—and I am glad to say there are quite a few of "the old guard" in the room tonight who will bear me out in what I say—we have witnessed many ups and downs during that time; in fact more downs than ups. Many well-known faces have been removed by the hand of the "Grim Reaper." Others have gone to new pastures to work, and so, brothers, it is up to us to carry on the work that they who came before us started.

It's needless for me to say how much we miss the presence in our branch of such an active trade unionist as Brother Wells. His example is one we could all do well to copy. He is one who times without number, has put his job at stake in staying by his union principles, and studying his fellows more than himself, and I only wish that all our members were imbued with such enthusiasm in the Labor movement, and then we would certainly be living under much different conditions than we were under our present system of government.

Brother Wells is anything but the pro-German he has been branded from time to time in the press, and I speak as one who knows him, and believe I am voicing the feelings of all his fellow-workers, when I say he is a man whom we all respect and place our confidence in, and is absolutely above suspicion, and that we are much better off as a branch for his having spent a few years amongst us.

We are not going to forget the part our wives have to perform in connection with our trade unions. It is chiefly owing to their unselfishness that our trade unions have reached the high state of efficiency they have today. We all realize that the struggle for an existence gets more complex every day, and if we only stand fast, shoulder to shoulder, we (the working class) will soon be the controlling force in the country instead of taking a back seat.

So I will take this opportunity of asking every lady present to see that her better half attends the union meetings regularly. It is certainly not asking very much of you ladies to part with your better half just for two or three hours on one night in two weeks, to attend to that which vitally concerns our daily bread. We have with us tonight one who has proved herself to be a real co-worker with her husband in the cause of trade unionism —I refer now to Mrs. Wells. (Applause.)

She has known what it is to be without her husband for three months and more at a time, when he has been on the society's business, and when he was in Victoria he was so keenly interested in organized labor that he was out at various meetings almost every night in the week. And it is to women like Mrs. Wells that we all owe a deep debt of gratitude. (Hear, hear!) I will not trespass upon any more of your time now, as we have quite an interesting programme to go through, and I sincerely hope you will all enjoy yourselves and make this a happy family gathering.

In making the presentation to Brother Wells, the president said as follows: "Brother Wells, in the name of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Victoria I present to you this case of cutlery as a token of the esteem and regard in which you are held by all of us, and to show our sincere appreciation of your invaluable services to your fellow-workers and the society of which we are members." (Loud applause.)

In making the presentation to Mrs. Wells, he said: " Mrs. Wells, I ask you to accept this present from the boys as an appreciation of your unselfish example, which has been the real key to your husband's success, and the achievements he has accomplished in the ranks of organized labor. We wish you both every success in your new field of work."

In replying to the president, and the demand for a speech, Bro. Wells said that he did not know if he could speak, for any man would be a stoic if he was not moved by the unexpected expression of regard which had been made. He also stated that anything he had done was not for reward, neither had it been for altruistic reasons, but because the working-class movement demanded the services of every member of that class who recognized the position of the workers. He referred to the sacrifice paid by Karl Liebknecht for the movement, and said that what little he had done was as nothing as compared to the service which such men had rendered. For himself and wife he thanked the members, and stated that it was the duty of all workers at this time to endeavor to understand their class position.

The following contributed to the programme:

Pianoforte duet, Mr. Findler and Mrs. Hunt; duet (cornet and euphonium), Mr. Green and Mr. H. Green; ventriloquist, Sailor H.M.S. Lancaster; duet and dance, Misses R. and B. Hunt; song, Mr. Witley; violin solo, Mr. A. D. Woods; comic song, Sailor H.M.S. Lancaster; duet, Messrs. Hill and Findler; presentation; refreshments; cornet solo, Mr. H. Green; song and dance, Miss Dooley; elocutionist, Mrs. Greenslade; song, Mr. Menelaws; duet, Messrs. Starkey and Belton; song, Miss R. Hunt.

LAUNDRY WORKERS ARE MAKING AN APPEAL

Russian Society Makes Donation to Geofroy Defense Fund

Having about 80 members out of employment as a result of the strike, and having no means whatever to make provision in any way for those members on account of the withdrawal of strike pay at the close of the strike, the Laundry Workers Union has sent a letter of appeal to all locals, affiliating with the central body.

As a result of this appeal, the following donations have been received:

B. C. Coast Stewards Union	$ 25.00
United Bro. of Carpenters	25.00
Firemen & Oilers Union of B. C.	100.00
Machinists Union, 777	100.00
	$250.00

The Russian Society of Vancouver, at a recent social took up a collection in aid of the Geofroy appeal fund, and realized $24, which amount has been placed to the credit of the fund.

The money so far received ($250)), has enabled the organization to pay 50 members $5 each. The most needy cases were taken first, and the remaining members will be taken care of just as soon as the funds will permit it.

The Laundry Workers desire to thank those who have donated.

Blacksmiths and Helpers

The conditions of this trade today are not all that could be wished for, but if the membership would take the necessary interest in the meetings, progress would be more rapid.

A very interesting and lively meeting was held last Saturday at 2:30 in order to discuss the Coughlan situation also the failure of the employers to pay the last award under the Robertson agreement.

A strike vote will also be taken at this meeting.

The membership is now in the neighborhood of 225, two members being initiated at the last meeting.

Seattle Teamsters Busy

At the last regular meeting of the Teamsters in Seattle, it was decided to purchase three automobiles for the use of their officers. This is one of the reasons the Teamsters are so strong today, through running their union on business-like lines and giving their officers the same treatment that they are working for.

Teamsters and Truck Drivers Sick Benefit Association

The first annual meeting of the above association will be held in the Labor Temple on Wednesday, January 29, at 8 p. m. All members should attend, as the election of officers will be held, and other important business will come up.

Teamsters to Meet

The joint Teamsters council, representing the Teamsters from Portland and other points in the south, to Vancouver in the north, is to meet this week-end in Vancouver.

Returned Men Idle

It is reported taht there are close to 700 returned soldiers in the city out of employment. With the many men that will come back in the next few days, this total will be greatly enlarged.

The Largest Men's Store in the West—A Union Store

Workingmen

Don't Pass Up These Specials In Boots for Workers

—You'll pay more money elsewhere for boots not nearly as good as these.

—These boots are honest leather—selected quality—special tanning—built to stand out-of-door conditions and hard usage.

They are backed up by our guarantee—"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back."

MAIL ORDERS

The Specials noted in this advertisement will be sent postpaid to any address in B. C. on receipt of price. Give size and width.

We solicit out-of-town trade on all lines of Men's Shoes. Tell us what you want—what you want to pay—we'll do the rest to your satisfaction.

Our "Money Back" guarantee applies to Mail Orders

HIGH BOOTS

—in Black Urus Calf or Brown Army Grain Leather.

—Uppers are extra stout yet very pliable—soles are extra heavy.

14-in. Top $8.00 10-in. Top $7.00

WORK BOOTS

—Ordinary height—in Black Urus Calf or Brown Oil Grain.

—Stitchings of uppers is reinforced.

—Soles are double—a boot that will give satisfaction under any conditions.

$6.00

Wm. Dick Ltd.

33-45-47-49, Hastings St. East.