THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 2 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1920 $2.00 PER YEAR

Over the Top and Some to Spare Is Record

Lumber Workers Unit Reached Objective of 15,000 Members in 1919—Chase Strike Still on—Discrimination Shown at Some Camps

Over the top with nearly a thousand to spare. The actual membership in good standing on December 31 was 15,852. This does not include the several hundred who will swell the total owing to the amalgamation of the L. W. I. U. and those members of the Engineers and Millworkers' Unit who are employed in the lumber industry. This amalgamation was recently arranged and takes effect immediately. This will undoubtedly result in greatly increased headway in lining up the millworkers, who, realizing that they now have the loggers with them in getting better conditions in that portion of the industry which in the past has been notorious for its long hours and miserable pay will not hesitate long in demanding from the mill owners a share of the unprecedented boom and wave of prosperity in which the lumber employers are waxing financially fat. Why not an 8-hour day and a $5 minimum for all millworkers? It's up to themselves now. Here's a question the organization would like to put up to the wife and family of the millworker: How would you like to have daddy home for another hour or two each day and yet be assured that his minimum earnings would be $5 a day? If you can get along on less money let us know how you do it, as we are daily faced with the problem of making even that amount procure the barest necessities of everyday life.

Remarkable Features

Two rather remarkable features evidenced themselves when getting out the membership records. One was the number of men who had already paid the whole of this year's dues, and the other that less than one hundred members who joined the union during the first three months of its formation had lapsed.

Discrimination Shown

Reports received are to the effect that the Nimpkish Company are actively discriminating against union men and they fondly imagine they have succeeded in getting a non-union crew. Lumber companies are like individuals, they live and learn. Here's wishing the N. T. Co. all the activity that will come to them this year. This also applies to the Whalen Pulp & Paper Co.; their mill and yard conditions are notorious. It's time the men lined the company up. For a long time the men put up with their bum cheques and rotten conditions. Now the cheques are good, but mighty small, and the conditions are several doors removed from heavenly.

The trouble at Premier Mine, Stewart, appears to be near settlement. The manager signed terms satisfactory to the men, and 25 are leaving for the mines. No more will leave until word is received from them that the company is living up to the agreement.

Chase Strike Still On

Chase strike is still being actively carried on, with splendid results. The company did at one time manage to fill their camps with prairie chickens, but even these have quit in disgust at the conditions.

At Camp 5 of the Victoria Lumber Company, Ladysmith, they had some trouble owing to an attempt to raise the board from $1.20 to $1.50 without any increase in wages. Everyone quit, demanding a wage increase of 50 cents a day. The employers thereupon agreed to bring their board rate down to that prevailing in other camps. The men then decided to go back to work. The beauty of the whole thing was that the company tried to run the raised board over the men without notifying them of the fact. When it did leak out, the men walked out.

Calgary Reports

Calgary reports a strike of construction workers at the Burn-Jordan-Welsh outfit at Granger, Alberta, owing to an attempt to reduce wages from 50 cents to 45 cents an hour, The men were unorganized at the time, but have since lined up.

The New Ladysmith Lumber Co., at East Wellington, have, through their solicitor, who is also barrister, notary, police and stipendiary magistrate, etc., informed our delegate as follows: "I am advised by Mr. Coburn, the president of the New Ladysmith Lumber Co., that you are persistently trespassing on the company's property by entering the company's dwelling houses, yards and works. Unless you desist from same, action will be commenced againt you to restrain you from so doing in the future." Yours, etc.

The organization has not yet discovered whether any similar notice has been served upon the provincial health inspector, but it is hardly likely, as there is no evidence that he has been guilty of persistently trespassing upon the company's property by entering the dwelling houses, yards and works, but Mr. Coburn can be assured that he will do so in the very near future. In addition, for the information of all whom it may concern, the legal advisers of the union are at all times open to take up the gage of battle in the legal tournament yard in defending our members and delegates when performing their to their fellow men, the organizaion and themselves. Will the employees of this outfit who carry union cards get busy? It's up to you to take action to protect your own living and working conditions, and do not lose sight of the fact that an injury to one is an injury to all. Workers in other camps where the conditions need improving would do well to get together on this matter.

STRIKE IS ON AT STEWART, B.C.

Company Refuse to Meet Men's Demands and Strike Is Called

The Premier Gold Mining Company at Stewart, B. C., having refused to meet the demands of the employees, has a strike on its hands, the men quitting. The men complain bitterly of the food, and state that they could not stand the conditions any longer, and as the company refused to meet their demands, they had no other course to follow except to strike. The camp is organized, and all the men belong to the O. B. U. A building has been rented in Stewart, and a grubstake provided, and the men are picketing the camp, and intend to fight it out to a finish. There are still a few people left on the job, but the profits of the company are getting a bad shaking by the withdrawal of the organized labor power of the strikers.

5,000 REDS ARE JAILED IN U. S.

Government Is All Het Up Over General Labor Unrest

New York.—More than 5,000 suspected radicals are under arrest in various centres of the United States following concerted raids by United State officials which began early Friday night.

The suspected radicals, or at least all of those of Russian or alien origin, are to be brought to Ellis Island and it is said that at least half of those under arrest are probably subject to be deported.

"Soviet Arks," loaded to the guards with a varied assortment of radicals, will go floating across the Atlantic before long to Bolsheviki Russia, following a coast to coast series of raids which began Friday night in practically every city of consequence in United States, beginning here, where nearly 800 were sent to Ellis Island and sweeping across the continent to San Francisco, Seattle and Portland.

The department of justice made the following announcement of the aims and purposes of the communist party, as revealed by the seized documents:

"The communist party is a conscious expression of the class struggle of the workers against capitalism. Its aims are to direct this struggle to the conquest of political power the overthrow of capitalism, and the destruction of the bourgeoisie state.

"The communist party prepares itself for the revolution in the measure that it develops a programme of immediate action expressing the mass struggles of the proletariat."

T. A. BARNARD TO SPEAK AT ROYAL

Literature Held Up By Authorities Arrived This Week

The speaker at the Federated Labor Party meeting in the Royal theatre next Sunday evening will be Comrade T. A. Barnard. Mrs. C. Lorimer will occupy the chair.

Literature that has been held up for the last three months by "somebody," (the postal authorities always state that they "haven't seen it,") arrived unexpectedly during the week. Fourteen bundles of Labor Leaders, from the British National Labor Press, dated as far back as last November, were the first to arrive. The I. L. P. in Great Britain seems to have considerably more freedom in its publications than our land of hope and glory, and some exceptionally good articles by noted writers are contained in the Leader. A bundle of literature has also turned up from C. A. Kerr Co. of Chicago. The December number of the Liberator has at last arrived.

The attendance at the Labor school have been steadily growing, and at the present rate the school will soon be self-supporting. Interesting topics, good teachers and a fine library keeps those that are already members and brings more. The school meets Sundays at 2:30 in the O'Brien Hall.

Owing to an error in the report sent to The Federationist re the Sunday School Christmas concert, the names of three little girls who took part were omitted. Theywere Miss G. Simons, who contributed a piano solo in fine style, and the Misses Dillon, who provided a pleasing vocal duet.

The meeting of the F. L. P. Debating Club has been postponed to January 17. The club's activities are reported in another column.

DEFENSE WILL LINE UP ALL ITS FORCES

Will Not Rest Until Russell Is Free—Legal Opinion Sought

Big Convention in Winnipeg on Jan. 18 Will Decide Future Action

(Special to The Federationist)

Arrangements are now being made for the holding of the labor defense convention in the Strand Theatre, Main Street, Winnipeg, on Sunday, January 18, to which all labor organizations, no matter what affiliations they have, will send their delegates. The purpose of the convention is to discover the precise standing of the labor movement in all its aspects, in view of the summing up of Mr. Justice Metcalfe, the trial judge in the Russell case, and the verdict rendered on the seven counts of the indictment charging seditious conspiracy against eight men, arrested as a result of the Winnipeg strike.

Will Have Legal Opinion

One of the best constitutional lawyers in the city of Winnipeg has been briefed for the purpose of giving his judicious opinion on the matter. Labor men of all shades of opinion are apparently unanimous in that by the decision in the Russell case, all labor's rights have been ruthlessly undermined. Added to the legal consideration, there is also the bitter feeling amongst the members of the rank and file of the organizations that went on strike, that if Russell be guilty for having carried out their instructions, they are also equally guilty, if not more so.

Cement Labor from Coast to Coast

By means of this convention Winnipeg labor hopes to be able to cement together in one vast volume of protest the voice of labor from coast to coast. On all sides can be found the grim determination that the matter shall not rest until Russell is free.

Report to Be Published Broadcast

It is intended that the account of the convention shall be published broadcast, so that labor east and west will be able to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest just what the Winnipeg trials mean to labor of this country.

Shipyard Laborers

The election of officers and other important matters will take place at the regular meeting of the Shipyard Laborers Union this (Friday) evening in the Labor Temple.

SOCIALISTS OF ITALY A POWER

Force Concessions From Italian Government and Are After More

(By the Federated Press)

Rome—Two fundamental concessions, paving the way for the abolition of monarchism in this country, have already been forced upon Premier Nitti through the united action of the Socialist bloc of more than 150 members of the new parliament.

The first of these abolishes the oath of allegiance to the king, heretofore required of members of parliament. The second deprives the king of the right to declare war, reserving it exclusively to parliament.

So far-reaching are these reforms, to which the premeir has committed himself as the only alternative to a Socialist cabinet, that a radical transformation of the Italian constitution will take place.

The Socialist bloc, behind which also stands the General Confederation of Labor, is making the abolition of the censorship its next objective. A few weeks ago it succeeded in preventing the use of federal troops to break a strike in Milan.

METAL TRADES TO PROTEST

Will Hold Mass Meeting to Express Disapproval of Sentence

At the regular meeting of the Vancouver Metal Trades Council, held in the Labor Temple on Wednesday evening, the delegates from the Boilermakers Union introduced a resolution, from their union, calling for a mass meeting to be held Sunday week in some local theatre, for the purpose of formulating a protest against the injustice of the sentence of R. B. Russell of Winnipeg. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and a committee struck off to make the necessary arrangements. A majority of the delegates present spoke on the subject, and it was the general concensus of opinion that all the trivial differences between the O. B. U. and the International organizations should be laid aside, and an whole-hearted support given to making the protest one that the powers that be could not very well ignore.

RUSSELL LOSES ON FIRST COUNT

Appeal Against Sentence Now Being Heard in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Jan. 8.—The appellate court upheld the crown in the appeal case of R. B. Russell today, insofar as count one is concerned.

Chief Justice Perdue said he could see nothing vague in the first count of the twenty-eight-page indictment against the strike leaders, which Mr. Cassidy contended was general and not specified because it mentioned a seditious intention without attributing it to anyone. Indications point to several days of argument, because the defense had only begun on its first point when the court adjourned for the noon recess. Arguments are largely on technical points of law.

Reasons for appeal: The indictment is general and not specific. The eight men should have been tried together, because they were indicted together, this would give the defense thirty-two challenges, four for each accused. With the trials split Russell should have been given twenty-eight challenges four on each of the seven counts in the indictment. Prospective jurors should have been allowed to say whether the general strike last spring caused them and monetary loss. Documentary evidence produced against Russell, which had no association with him. Accused was not permitted to put in evidence to show that the strike and its continuance were not intentions of the accused, but that on the contrary he tried to stop it. Evidence of the strike and alleged unlawful acts committed during its progress should not have been admitted against accused. Overt acts were put in the form to lead one to suppose they were the substance of the charge. Mr. Justice Metcalfe's instructions on this point after his long dissertation to the jury would have been alright if they had been made at the beginning of his charge.

Resolution, speeches and acts in the labor organizations' meetings come under the protection of the law as they are the result of a lawful trade combination as defined by statute. Evidence of public meetings which was entirely irrelevant to the charge was admitted. Wrong interpretations were placed on some of the evidence by the judge in his charge to the jury. The question of who is to pay for the prosecution also may be argued. The defense alleges that the prosecution is not being paid for by the provincial government, therefore it is illegal.

The question was raised by the defense as it closed its case before Mr. Justice Metcalfe. At that time Hon. Thomas Johnson, attorney general was not allowed to answer questions put to him by Mr. Cassidy.

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

ONE BIG UNION FOR ALL WORKERS

Tom Mann Says Workers Only Need One Union

"Some of you present are unemployed and have not received any wages. It is up to you to take the matter in hand."

So said Mr. Tom Mann, general secretary of the A. S. E., speaking at Coventry.

The workers today he proceeded, did not receive one-half of what they produced. They should get an increase in wages and a shortage of hours.

It was the duty of trade unions to co-operate for common action, and they could take common action of a very effective kind.

They were prepared to relieve the employers of "the heavy responsibility" that they said now fell upon them.

The various trade unions should pool everything. They should not have 80 unions, or 40, or 10—they only needed one.

The meeting concluded with loud cheers for Mr. Mann and the singing of the "Red Flag."

O.B.U. IS LEGAL IN UNITED STATES

Arrested Member Reads Constitution to Jury—No Indictment

In view of the Criminal Syndicalist Law and other enactments of the United States against radical Labor organizations, the following news received from a correspondent in Los Angeles is quite interesting:

Los Angeles, Cal.,
January 2nd, 1920.

V. R. Midgley,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Comrade:

Things here have taken quite a change lately. We have a comrade named Graydon that was arrested with an O. B. U. card on him. He was held on $25,000 bail, which was afterwards reduced to $10,000, which his brother furnished after laying in jail for four days. He was brought before the grand jury to be indicted, being charged with having an I. W. W. card, which he denied. He read our constitution to the grand jury, and explained to them the exact workings of the O. B. U., with the result that the grand jury refused to return an indictment, and held that the working plan of our organization was absolutely legal. He now is going to start a libel suit against the newspapers for stating that he was found with an I. W. W. card (which is a felony in this state). He will also start suits against the district attorney and the city for false imprisonment, no warrant or complaint having been issued.

Now about the organization work here. Since this comrade has been released, there is all kinds of opportunity for building up a large organization, and I would like to hear from you, and have you suggest how to go ahead and take care of our membership, and what to do with the hundreds of men that are very anxious to join with us.

The charter of Carmen No. 644, has been taken away by the Internatoinal officers, and the local president has lost his card for belonging to the O. B. U.

Hoping to hear from you by return mail, I remain,

YOURS FOR THE O. B. U.

C. M. O'Brien Arrested

Amongst those arrested in the recent arrests of Reds in the land of democracy to the south of us, was Charles M. O'Brien, at one time member of the Alberta Provincial Legislature. Charley was arrested at Rochester, N. Y.

Marine Engineers

All marine engineers (gas or steam) are requested to attend a meeting to be held in Room 301 of the Labor Temple this evening (Friday) at 7:30 p.m. to take up important matters dealing with this trade. As this concerns all marine engineers it is suggested that you make it a part of your business to notify others of the meeting.

MUCH SPECULTION AS TO REASON FOR BIG PANEL

Record in Jury Panels Is Made at Winnipeg for Labor Trials

Labor Much Concerned and Questions Motive of the Prosecution

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Winnipeg, Jan. 2, 1920.—The jurors for the adjourned Fall Assizes of the Court of King's Bench, Eastern Judicial District, Province of Manitoba, have now been empanelled, there being over two hundred and fifty names appearing. This constitutes a record in the history of the judiciary of Manitoba, being the largest panel by far, greater than that called for the trial of the Roblin ministry and Contractor Tom Kelly, or even of the recently adjourned assizes, there being, in both instances, a round hundred empanelled.

It has been usual in times past to strike off a panel of around 48 or 50, this being exceeded in the case of the assizes at which the provincial ministers were tried. There is much speculation abroad as to the purpose of calling so large a panel, comment in labor circles going so far as to indicate in no uncertain manner that, in so far as labor is concerned, it conceives it to be a deliberate attempt on the part of the Crown to have sufficient jurors for the forthcoming trials of the strike leaders as to easily exhaust all possible challenges for the defense, and thus leave the field for the Crown counsel to pick and choose according to their fancy.

At any rate, the incident is unique in the history of Manitoba law practice, as the docket for the adjourned assizes is much smaller than at any average assize.

Coughlan Will Speak

J. J. Coughlan, of Coughlan's shipyard, has asked permission to address the next meeting of the Metal Trades Council. The council granted the permission, and a meeting will be arranged for next Wednesday evening in the Labor Temple.

The wage dispute between the Dominion Coal Co. and the miners of Nova Scotia, has not yet been settled.

Gibson's Heights Helps

A benefit dance for the defense fund was held recently at Gibson's Heights, B. C., and after paying all expenses the sum of $5.15 was forwarded to the defense committee.

RUSSIA'S WOMEN AT THE HELM

Taking Their Places in the World of Labor on Committees

(By the Federated Press)

Moscow—Women who are assuming important positions in the development of the industrial life of Russia, are filling their places with signal efficiency.

One of the largest factories in Moscow, formerly Poliakoff & Co. has on its works committee three women, one of them manager of the concern. Everywhere factories have been obliged to stop production for lack of raw material and fuel, but her factory has been able to work constantly. The factory has attached to it a dining room, a nursery, and a school, and meetings and concerts take place at frequent intervals. The workers all live in healthy and comfortable tenements.

Another factory, the great confectionery works, which formerly belonged to Sioux & Co., also has at its head three women who are respectively president, secretary, and treasurer of the works committee. The factory has a school, a good library and reading room, and carries on courses of lectures and musical instruction.

Mr. J. E. Bird Says Believes Russell Innocent

Council for Defense Reviews Winnipeg Trial at Trades Council Meeting in Two-Hour Address Comments on Russell's Ability and Sincerity

To an audience that taxed the capacity of the largest hall in the Labor Temple, Mr. J. E. Bird, of Bird, Macdonald & Co., solicitors, etc., of this city, who has been assisting in the defense of R. B. Russell at Winnipeg, in an address last night of over 2 hours, reviewed the trial and the events that led up to it. His reference to Russell's manliness, and his demeanor in the court all through the trial brought forth considerable applause, as did his references to the other men who are on trial. A noticeable feature was the absence of press representatives at the press table, at all regular meetings of the council the press is represented, this making it all the more noticeable when it was well known that Mr. Bird was to address this meeting. At the commencement of the meeting President Midgley announced that as Mr. Bird was to speak, the regular business of the council would be dealt with at the close of the address.

After Mr. Bird had stated that he was pleased to see such a gathering, as it showed the interest the working people took in the Russell case, and that during the strike in Winnipeg the police had nothing to do until June the 17th, he launched into his subject and said, in part, as follows:

I have been asked to make a report in regard to proceedings at Winnipeg against the alleged strike leaders.

The charge against the defendants is a charge of seditious conspiracy. It will probably go down in the records of the history of Labor as one of the most important state trials ever held in Canada. It is a state trial inasmuch as the offence is alleged to have been committed, not as against individuals, but as against the state, the Dominion of Canada itself.

Definition of Sedition

Now, I do not propose to go into any legal discussion in regard to sedition. It is an offence under our Criminal Code, section 134, which says:

"That everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who speaks any seditious words or publishes any seditious libel, or is a party to a seditious conspiracy."

Now, "sedition" is not defined in the Code.

Section 132 says, that seditious words are words expressive of seditious intention. We have to look to the common law of England, the judge made law, to find a definition of sedition.

"A seditious intention is an intention to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite dissatisfactoin against the person of His Majesty or the government and constitution of Canada or either House of Parliament or the administration of justice;" or "to excite His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure otherwise than by lawful means the alteration of any matter in church or state by law establishes," or "to cause discontent or disaffection amongst His Majesty's subjects," or "to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between different classes of such subjects."

The Indictment

The indictment preferred by the grand jury at Winnipeg in November against eight defendants is a document of great length, requiring exactly 55 minutes of the court's time to read it. It occupies the full eight columns of the daily paper solidly printed. It contains seven counts; six counts dealing exclusively with seditious conspiracy and one count of creating a common nuisance.

Common Nuisance

This count of a common nuisance is laid under another section of the code, section 222, which says "that any one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment or a fine, who commits any common nuisance which endangers the lives, safety or health of the public, or which occasions injury to the person of any individual."

Dealing first with the charges of conspiracy, the first count contains a statement alleging as against the defendant all the necessary ingredients to constitute seditious conspiracy. Where I have read the elements with the word "or," the Crown has alleged all these elements with the word "and," and have charged the defendants, and each of them, with having committed all these things that can come within the definition above.

The second and third counts repeat the same charge with varying language, charging the defendants with having planned the conspiracy and alleging that at the Walker theatre and later the Majestic theatre in Winnipeg, followed by the meeting of the Western Labor conference at Calgary, The B. C. Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers of America, the formation of the O. B. U., the issuing of propaganda in connection therewith, and adoption of the tactics of the Socialist Party of Canada, and the circulation of seditious letters and pamphlets, all were part of the seditious conspiracy charges.

Russell Chosen as Test Case

Mr. Bird then went on to give a picture of the court room, with its marble corridors, etc., and general air of splendor. He described in detail the trial judge, and the de-

(Continued on page 8)

LESTOR AT THE EMPRESS SUNDAY

Daily Press Accounts of the Reds Are Very Misleading

The attention of the workers in Canada lately has been drawn to the campaign by the American government against the radical element, or the "Reds," as a blatant and vicious daily press is pleased to call them.

Now, the average man, at the present time, and as a direct result of existing economic conditions, is undoubtedly becoming radical, but he does not care to be addressed as a "Red." The reason for this is because the activities of the "Reds" have been presented to him in such an unfavorable light from pulpit, press and platform.

An enquiry into the position of the Socialist Party of Canada, however, will very soon convince him as to where he belongs, and also give him an understalding as to the actions of the ruling class in their campaign against the "Reds."

The opportunity of hearing Chas. Lestor at the Empress theatre next Sunday night should not be missed by any man of radical thought.

Meeting begins at 8 p.m. Questions and discussion after the address. To get a good seat come early.

"Labor" will be the subject of a lecture on economics by Professor T. H. Boggs of the Department of Economics, University of British Columbia, to be delivered at the Brotherhood House, 233 Abbott Street, on Wednesday, January 14, at 8 p.m.

ANOTHER BIG LABOR VICTORY

British Labor Defeats Former Secretary of Home Affairs

London.—Sir John Simon, former secretary for home affairs, Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in the Spen Valley by-election, has been defeated by Tom Myers, the labor candidate.

The returns of the election, which was held December 20, show the following results:

Myers, 11,962; Sir John Simon, 10,244; Col. Bryan Fairfax, Coalitionist Liberal, 8,134.

Even the most fervent supporters of the labor party did not forsee such a victory, although prepared for a big poll after the recent elections had shown the unsuspected strength of their adherents in every part of the country, even in the most purely agricultural districts.

The turnover of votes has been very heavy on every occasion where a Laborite has entered the recent by-elections. The laborites in the Spen Valley increased the poll from 8,508 to 11,962, while in Plymouth the laborite vote rose from 5,324 to 9,292, and at Rusholme from 2,985 to 6,412. At Bromley, where hitherto there had been no labor candidate, in the late by-election the labor candidate polled 10,077, and at St. Albans, a laborite, making a bid for a formerly uncontested seat, got 8,890 votes.

During the election campaign, Ramsay McDonald had the following to say in the Glasgow Forward, which speaks for itself:

"One would think, judging by the newspapers, that there was no labor fight being put up in Spen Valley, and that the only issue of the election was how a squabble between two sections of the Liberal party was to be settled. We have had great meetings in the constituency, but hardly a line in the press records their triumphs. We need not trouble very much, as on the election itself this will have only a good effect."

PROTESTS FROM ALTA CONVENTION

International Unions Take Up Cudgel on Behalf of Russell

The Alberta Federation of Labor convention now in session at Calgary has appointed a committee, on the motion of Alex Ross, M.P.P., to take up the subject of the advisability of calling a general strike as a protest against the conviction of R. B. Russell. The convention is composed of International Union delegates to the number of about 70, this number is reduced from that of last year (over 200) owing to the split between the O. B. U. and the International Unions. As a result of the Winnipeg trial the convention has also gone on record as favoring the abolition of "stool pigeons" by the Dominion police. Alex Ross, M.L.A., the mover of the resolution, claimed that there were 1,000 such men in the employ of the police.

Popular Sport of "Hunting Reds" Likely to Be Extended to Canada

FOLLOWING in Father's footsteps seems to be the popular pastime of the Dominion Government, Father being the United States Government. Having adopted U. S. A. methods in "settling" strikes by the use of the courts and the arrest of the chosen spokesmen of labor. And now that we have had the use of decisions of the courts of that great democracy to the south of us, in cases where men are charged with crimes of sedition, it is only natural that there should be more extensions to the popular sport. The Federationist has learned from good authority at Ottawa, that the police or police agents, or anybody having police authority throughout the country, have received instructions from the Dominion Government, to secure the names of all persons having pale pink, red, or crimson political views. The next step in the game now so popular, and the tune of which is called by the financial interests of this country, which are really American interests, will no doubt be the arrest of the most "dangerous" members of the working class. The degree of "dangerous" will be determined by the amount of knowledge the respective individuals will have of the present skin game of capitalism. The future is fraught with great and interesting developments of the game, which is the suppression of the truth as to the position of the working class. Let the merry game go on. Lay on McDuff. The worst is yet to come, and the end is not yet, but those high in authority are certainly blind as to the trend of modern events. They will walk blindfolded into the inevitable result of repression, and forceful methods of suppressing the truth as to the world situation, which only the Socialists can explain. They fear only the truth. Upon their heads rest the results, not on the workers.

ARNOLD & QUIGLEY'S

JANUARY

Clearance Sale

THIS WEEK

$30.00 Heavy-Weight Vulcanized Tweed Raincoats, Raglans, Belters and Slipons.....$15.00

$50.00 Genuine Indigo-Dyed Pure Wool, West of England, Navy Blue Serge Suits.....$39.75

Arnold & Quigley

"The Store That's Always Busy"

546 Granville Street

SLATER'S

Quality Service Free Delivery

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Pork and Beans, 3 for 25c
Sardines, 3 for 25c
Large Tins Tomatoes, per tin....20c
Small Tins Tomatoes, per tin.....15c

BUY TEA
Nabob Tea, only, per lb. 55c
Slater's Tea, only, per lb. 50c

Sweet Oranges, per doz. 45c
Cream of Wheat, per pkt. 25c
Puffed Wheat, per pkt. 20c
Heins Tomato Soup, 3 for 50c

LISTEN
Get our price on Flour before you buy.

Onions, 3 lbs. for 25c
Carrots, 3 lbs. for 25c
Peanut Butter, per lb. 25c

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

No. 1 Steer Rolled Roast, lb. 25c
No. 1 Steer Pot Roast, from, per lb. 12½c
No. 1 Steer Oven Roast, from, per lb. 18c
Finest Boiling Beef, from, lb.....15c

SPECIAL
Pork, shoulders, regular 35c, Saturday only, per lb. 26½c

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb. 59c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb.55c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Bacon, per lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Roll, lb....45c

LOOK HERE—BUY BUTTER
Slater's Famous A'berta Fresh Churned Creamery Butter—Saturday only, 3 lbs. $2.20
Limit, six pounds.

Alberta Cooking Eggs, doz. 65c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, doz. 75c
Finest Pure Lard, 2 lbs. for 75c
Finest Compound Lard, 2 lbs. 65c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Finest Sugar-cured Boneless Rolls—Regular 51c per lb. Saturday only, per lb. 45½c

Finest Beef Fat, per lb. 20c
Finest Beef Dripping, per lb. 35c
Clark's Pork and Beans, large tins 30c
Finest Macaroni, 2 for 25c
Heins Tomato Ketchup 25c
Libby's Tomato Soup 15c
Van Camp's Tomato Soup 15c
Finest Clams, 2 for 35c
Apple-Strawberry Jam, large tin ..35c
Apple-Raspberry Jam, large tin 35c
Grated Pineapple, 2 for 45c

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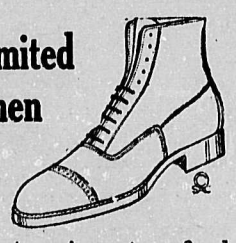

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COAL MINERS IN AUSTRALIA SWING TO O. B. U.

Early Ballots Indicate Big Majorities in Favor of New Movement

Important Statement Is Made by Miners' President

[By W. Francis Ahern]

Some time ago the Australian Coal and Shale Federation Employees Association—which covers all miners in Australia, with the exception of metalliferous miners—decided to take ballots on three important questions. These were whether the miners favored a six-hour bank to bank day in preference to the eight-hour bank to bank system, whether they favored the abolition of the contract system of wages or payment on tonnage hewn, and whether they favored joining the One Big Union.

Balloting took place on these three questions during the first week of December, and at the time this mail left Australia, the first progress reports were to hand. They were as follows:

	Yes	No
Northern District (New South Wales:		
Six-hour working day.	4760	691
Abolition of contract system	3744	1608
Joining One Big Union.	3567	2435
Southern District (New South Wales:		
Six-hour working day.	2205	151
Abolition of contract system	1834	700
Joining One Big Union.	1677	754
Broken Hill District (New South Wales:		
Six-hour working day.	1721	91
Abolition of contract system	1438	418
Joining One Big Union.	1679	248

The figures for these districts are incomplete, while there are figures yet to come in from the Western District (New South Wales), and from the other Australian States of Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania.

Commenting on the result of the ballot, as far as it was disclosed, Mr. A. C. Willis (secretary of the Coal and Shale Federation), said that as far as the One Big Union question was concerned, the Miners Union would proceed to organize the mining department of the O. B. U. This would include all miners, whether in coal, shale, metalliferous, coke and smelter workers, and all those in any way connected with the mining industry. The department, when fully organized, would have a membership of at least 50,000.

The miners of Australia have started on a campaign of the mines for the people, and worked in the interests of the people, and not for the exclusive profit of the coal barons.

The Mines for the People

This is the statement issued by the president of the Australian Coal and Shale Employees Federation, who has been actively campaigning amongst the various miners lodges on the matter. At all meetings of the miners, the constitution of the One Big Union was explained by the president (Mr. J. Baddey), who said, in part: "With the principles of the One Big Union, we are in perfect accord, but we think we should put our own house in order and organize our department of the O. B. U. There has been mnch discussion on the question or arbitration by our executive, as to its inclusion in the constitution. We do not ask you to accept arbitration, but as it is in our constitution, it is right that you should be consulted before it is altered.

"As you know, we have got agreements without arbitration. If you carry the O. B. U. ballot in the affirmative, we will go right ahead and link up with the other departments of the O. B. U. when they are formed. We have got to get colliery clerks, mechanics, deputies, shotfirers, carpenters, in fact all workers in the collieries, into the One Big Union.

"Today the proprietors tell us: If we give you miners an increase, we will have all the other unions making the same demands. We should consolidate our forces, and in a body get justice for every worker in the industry. When we get an increase in wages, and allow it to be passed on to the public, we are deliberately bolstering up the system that robs our fellow workers as well as ourselves. We should look for a higher ideal. We can never be contented while we are being exploited.

"It is no good going to the owners and demanding a six-hour day. They will only pass the cost on to the public, in increased price of coal. We must not act in collusion with them as we have done in the past. We must fight out as brother miners in the Great Britain and the United States are fighting—for the abolition of private ownership of the mines. Coal production must cease being a process of exploitation of the many for the benefit of the few. They must be owned by the people and worked in the interests of the people.

Not State Ownership

"I do not mean owned by the State, for what is simply management for the capitalists, who are the real beneficiaries who receive interest on their investment in state bonds. If the miners operated the mines for the benefit of themselves, they would eliminate the present wasteful process of management and marketing. Today we find the colliery owners are also the ship owners, and the railway owners. They are able to increase the price of coal by passing in on through their other holdings so that by the time the coal reaches the public, the extra cost is enormous. The miners must organize and fight for the mines for the people. We should link up internationally with the miners of Great Britain, Canada and the United States, and so prevent the coal miners in any one country being used against the coal miners of another."

Miners and the One Big Union

At the time of writing, the talking of the ballot on the question of linking with the One Big Union is just about completed, and from advance reports to hand, it is stated that the question will be answered in the affirmative by a large majority. Contrary to expectations, the miners of Australia are plumping whole-heartedly for the One Big Union.

The Victorian Railway Union has also carried the ballot taken on the question of linking with the One Big Union by a substantial majority. This is an important organization, comprising the railway men of the State of Victoria, the second most populated State in Australia.

Several other Australian unions have also carried ballots in favor of the One Big Union. Active organization work is being carried on by the O. B. U. organizers, and while for a time matters were somewhat quiet in regard to the spreading of the O. B. U. doctrine, efforts are being made to start a vigorous campaign in the near future.

The Blind War

(By B. Roustam Bek in The Nation)

When two or more countries are bound by a military alliance, they must act in war as one fighting body in order to attain a definite common end. If only the smallest disagreement arises between the allied armies, the defeat of both is likely. Harmony in action of all technical units, as well as the co-operation and co-ordination of diplomacy, is an indispensable condition, without which a final victory is impossible. This principle, acknowledged by all strategists, has been verified in the World War.

Unfortunately for the Allies, there was anything but unanimity in the reactionary coalition which undertook armed intervention in Russia. The constant vacillation of Allied diplomacy after the November revolution in 1917 paralyzed the strategy of the military leaders. The Allied governments looked on these operations as of secondary importance; their attention was concentrated on Bolshevism, but not on the Bolsheviki and their growing military strength. The Allies became so alarmed at the spreading of "Bolshevist" ideas in their respective countries that they began vigorously to fight alleged "Bolshevism" at home, while the Bolsheviki in Russia gained time to organize their strength. There was no attempt at a serious investigation of the political situation in Russia. The interested governments tried to guess at it, looking through the spectacles of their old-fashioned officials, and consequently they underestimated the revolutionary spirit of the Russian nation. Trotzky was scorned and mocked alike by Russian military refugees and by the British War Office. Even France, a country with revolutionary experiences, refused to believe that Trotzky would ever be able to form a force strong enough to resist the invasion of Russia by a well-organized counter-revolutionary army supported by all the Great Powers of Europe, America, and Japan.

Instead of organizing a strongly united coalition, the Allies from the first disagreed in regard to the steps to be taken toward Russia and in their respective political aims. France desired to see a strong, united Russia, and a powerful, independent Poland as a buffer state between Russia and Germany; while Great Britain favored the disintegration of the former Russian Empire into several small, powerless states, thus preventing the long-pending menace to India. The Japanese designs upon Siberia created a certain anxiety in America, which hesitated to favor those designs. It was a public secret at the moment when England was in favor of Japanese intervention in Siberia, the United States opposed it. After long discussion, it was finally decided to create an Allied front in Russia, for the announced purpose of preventing the Bolsheviki from joining with the Germans. Thus the invasion of Russia was undertaken without declaration of war.

A movement of purely strategical character, the war against Russia was begun without a serious reconnaissance, except for information collected from ignorant British agents and business men returned from Russia, as well as from Russian refugees, mostly members of the old regime, who anticipated personal advantage from armed intervention. There was no seriously prepared military plan for this gigantic campaign. The officers and men of the expeditionary forces were not even told whom they were going to fight. In the beginning, it was said that they were going against the Germans in Russia, and later that their enemy would be the Bolsheviki, who were described by the press as undisciplined band of cut-throats, murderers, robbers, and looters. A few reasonable men who knew the real situation in Russia tried to draw the attention of the British War Office to the fact that such an invasion of Russia was an impossibility.

The famous Napoleonic doctrine that strategy tolerates no uncertain or half-measures was ignored. Consequently, there was neither strategical intelligence in the Russian adventure nor political determination. The British General Staff was not acquainted either with the topography of Russia, or with the ethnographical and historical characteristics of the country. Russia was less known to the English officers geographically than Sahara.

In normal circumstances, strategy prepares its plans of campaign and selects its objective after being fully informed by the diplomatists about their political aims; and while accomplishing its plan by means of arms, depends upon constant and strong support from diplomacy. During the invasion of Russia the strategy of the Russo-Allied forces was wrecked by the contradictory aims of Allied diplomacy. It will be remembered at how many times and at what important strategical moments the Allies not only declined to recognize Kolchak, but even announced their intention of withdrawing their troops and cutting off Kolchak's supplies.

Waging this blind war against Soviet Russia, the short-sighted Allied politicians for more than a fiscal year failed to realize that the Reds had under arms not fewer than two million men well equipped and splendidly drilled men; that there were about one million additional in training; that within two years the Soviet officers' training corps had supplied the army with 40,000 young officers from the working and peasant class. They also ignored the fact that Russian industry, which had been enormously increased during the war with Germany, though insufficient for a population of 180,000,000, could easily supply all the needs of an army of eight millions, without any outside help, and that the inexhaustible resources of raw materials were sufficient for all needs. They exaggerated the significance of the proposed blockade of Russia, forgetting that the army of an agricultural country cannot be starved by blockade, and that the blockade therefore only brings useless sufferings upon the peaceful citizens of the industrial centres. They refused to see that armed intervention and blockade together could do nothing but increase the national spirit of the population, and thus strengthen the party which controlled the government.

The political situation was mixed in the minds of the Allies in a jumble of uncomprehended terms. Allied statesmen would not understand that the Bolsheviki were a political party, and that they alone were able to save Russia from anarchy and to unite the soviets in one federated republic. They did not realize that with time the extreme revolutionary aggressiveness of the Bolshevist Government must pass through transformation, and that consequently the soviets might become a government acceptable to Europe; or that the circumstances of the French Republic, the birth of which met with the same hostility, might be repeated. Exaggeratiton and "anti-Bolshevik" propaganda by means of the most hideous and stupid lies confused the diplomacy of the Allies, as misinformation concerning the military situation wrecked their strategy. They underestimated, also, the working-class sentiment in their own countries, which on several occasions interfered with their strategical plans for the supply of munitions and the dispatch of reinforcements. From the military point of view in general, the anti-Bolshevist forces in Russia were defeated chiefly because they failed to support one another in time, thanks to the lack of unity among their commanders in the first and most important stage of the first campaign.

Kolchak, for instance, having underestimated the real strength and the military value of the Soviet army, started his first offensive much to early. Denikin, on the other hand, was not fully prepared for a general advance, and was thus unable to rescue the army of Kolchak after its debacle at Perm, west of the Ural Mountains. Similarly, General Judenitch was unable to resume the long-promised attack on Petrograd, because of the hesitation of Finland, the Baltic states, and Poland. This attack should have been undertaken at the moment when Kolchak's army, constantly pursued by the neemy, had been pushed back to Omsk and practically annihilated.

Denikin succeeded in penetrating as far north as Orel, and seriously threatened the industrial centre of Soviet Russia—the town of Tula. There he was suddenly checked, defeated, and deprived of the initiative. He could not count upon any relief from any source. The northern invasion of the Archangel-Murmansk front had already been brought to a standstill and recognized as a failure by the Allies themselves. Denikin's situation henceforth became critical. The Ukrainians suddenly turned against him, thus threatening his rear and left flank, and a serious revolutionary movemenet began far in his rear, menacing the naval bases through which he was supplied by the Allies. The front which Denikin covers with his army now presents a line of 750 to 800 miles, from Beridichev, southwest of Kiev, on the west, and Tsaritsin, on the Volga, on the east. Three separate columns of Denikin's forces are now retreating in order to avoid encirclement by the advancing enemy. The western column, after fierce fighting for Berchdichev, is falling back to the south on the River Bug toward Odessa; the central column, defeated at Orel, is retreating along both sides of the Kursk-Kharkov railway on Kharkov; the eastern column of General Baron Wrangel is still holding the fortified position around Tsaritsin. These three groups maintain communication by means of cavalry Cossacks, which compose half of Denikin's forces. Winter and bad roads have reduced the value of cavalry by forty per cent. Denikin has no strategical reserves.

The Reds have concentrated against Denikin an army preponderant in men and in artillery, and during the last six weeks have advanced in the centre to a depth of about 130 miles. They hold the section of the middle Don to Kachalinskaia (west of Tsaritsin) and have thus entirely separated the forces of Baron Wrankel from the central column. The Reds later captured Romny and Sumi, southwest of Kursk, in the triangle Kiev, Kursk, Kharkov, and after a fierce ten days' battle took Bielgorod, north of Kharkov, moving their divisions from Ostrogojsk on the River Don in a southwesterly direction. It has thus become clear that their main strategical objective in this theatre is Kharkov, which is the key of all South Russia, because it is the junction of the most important railway lines and is linked in communication with practically all the industrial centres of Russia. The Soviet armies have simultaneously attacked both flanks of the enemy in order to prevent the sending of reinforcements to the central column, which is in a desperate position, because Poltava, southwest of Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav to the southwest, Alexandrovsk to the south, and Taganrog to the southeast have for a considerable time been in the hands of the Reds, thus making the retreat of the central Denikin army impossible. Strategy teaches us to encircle the enemy in order to annihilate him entirely, and it looks as though the bulk of Denikin's forces were already encircled. The fall of Kharkov,* which has the same strategical significance in the south as Moscow in the north, means the end of the civil war. If we take into consideration that in the Caucasus, thanks to the White Terror of Denikin's generals, the revolutionary movement is in full progress, we see the deplorable position of the southern invaders.

All the eastern Black Sea stores, from Novorossisk to Sochi, and the towns of Ekaterinodar, Maikop, and Baku are in revolt, and most of them are already under Soviet rule. The Turkestan army, composed of three strong corps, after having defeated the British in Transcaspia and captured all the fortresses on the Persian frontier, has captured the town of Kazandzik. Its activity is very important in the present decisive moment. The friendly relations which Soviet Russia has established with Afghanistan protect the Republic of Turkestan from any attempt by the British Indian army to penetrate into that part of Soviet Russia. The news of the disaster of Kolchak and the defeat of Judenitch, as well as the beginning of peace negotiations between Soviet Russia and the Baltic States at Dorpat, must certainly become known to the army of Denikin, thus hastening the termination of the sanguinary drama in Russia. The days of Denikin are numbered. His army has no way of escape and must either capitulate to the Reds or perish.

This article was written and already in type when the news was received in New York that Kharkov had been taken by the Soviet forces.

BUREAUCRATIC GOVERNMENT NOT WANTED

Australian Trades Unionists in North Take Action

Demand That They Shall Have Say in Choice of Government

Mention has been made in these columns previously how the people of the northern teritory of Australia—which is 100 per cent. unionized—not being satisfied with the way the governor was handing out "democracy" there, ordered him to leave the Government House at Port Darwin (Northern Territory). Having horse sense enough to appreciate the feelings of the people, the governor needed no second telling. The Australian government attempted to show some opposition, and sent a warship along to restore "law and order," but the men of the navy did not appear willing to do the "law and order" business, so nothing was done.

It was thought that the Australian government would have tried to meet the wishes of the people in some way by giving them some form of government more in keeping with what they desired, and less in keeping with British Crown Colony methods. However, it set about putting up another administration so near to that instituted by the dismissed governor as possible.

Clear Them Out

Unable to stand the business any longer, the people of the Northern Territory decided ,last October, to clear out the whole bureaucratic gang. They sent a deputation along to the administrator (Carey) the judge (Beven) and the secretary (Evans) that their absence would be welcomed. The officials made some demur about quitting their jobs, but the people then made it plain that they would have to go. Moreover, as there was a steamer there at the time, they decided that the officials should be given 24 hours to get on board, and not return. Seeing that the people were determined, the officials allowed themselves to be deported.

Refuse to Pay Taxes

Of course the Australian government, incensed at the action of the people there, are making alarmist statements about them setting up a Soviet government, and running the country as they like. They have done nothing of the kind. All they are asking for is that they be ruled as white people with white people's privileges, and not as slaves and serfs. They have invited a commission to come and enquire itno their complaints, stating that they have a good case. They are denied the franchise and other things that other Australian citizens enjoy, and generally are ruled in Crown Colony fashion. They have refused to pay any taxes until they get the franchise and representation in the Australian parliament.

At first the Australian government was disposed to talk force, but on second thought they realized that force would be a bad weapon in a locality like the Northern Territory of Australia.

Its a hard matter to get Australian militia to dictate force by arms against their own fellow citizens, and doubtless the Australian government has realized this. It has now consented to appoint the commission to discover what is wrong, and at the time of writing show some earnestenss to try to right the wrongs that have existed there for too long.

The people of the Northern Territory claim that they had to apply a little direct action in order to bring their grievances to a head. In this they seem to have succeeded admirably.

The British labor party's attitude on the Coal Bill has fooled the government. Labor called the bluff of the government and placed them in a predicament.

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HOW THEY DO IT IN RUSSIA

Decree of Soviet Government Dealing With Conchies

The following from Le Populaire (Paris) of November the 8th is the text of a decree of the Russian Soviet government exempting conscientious objectors from military service.

Decree of the Council of People's Commissars relating to exemption from military service by reason of religious convictions:

1. Persons who, on account of their religious convictions, cannot take part in military service are bound, subject to the judgment of the National tribunal, to replace it by an equal period in the service of the comrades, by sanitary service—mainly in the hospitals for contagious diseases—or by other work of public service, at the option of the recruit.

2. The National Tribunal, in giving its judgment for the substitution of civil work for military service, shall demand a report on each case from the United Council of Religious Groups and Communities of Moscow. Evidence shall be given as to whether such religious conviction precludes participation in military service, as well as to the sincerity and honesty of the refractory persons.

3. In exceptional cases the United Council of Religious Groups and Communities may apply to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee for the complete exemption of a person, without the substitution of any other service whatsoever, if they are able to prove by written documents on the question, and by the life hitherto led by the said person, that such substitution would be incompatable with his religious convictions.

Supplementary: The claim for exemption may be made by the person himself or by the United Council. The latter may demand that the case be tried at the National Tribunal in Moscow.

Buy at a union store.

Among those Resolutions

Let "care of the teeth" be among the first of the resolutions you will make—and keep—during the coming year. What a world of ill-health and misery would be saved if this were generally kept! Resolve that you will at least visit the dentist for examination, so that you will know what is necessary to be done to put your mouth in perfect working condition, handsome and wholesome. If you have missing teeth, no matter where located, allow me to show you the new Removable Bridge.

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CAMP REPORTS

OCEAN FALLS

Benson's Camp—Company is willing to do the right thing by the boys. They were union men themselves before taking on this outfit. New camp and anybody going here in the spring will find it as good as any on the coast.

LOUIS CREEK

McLeod's Camp—100 per cent. union. Everything going well. New camp under construction, eight-hour day, wages satisfactory. Good place to work.

LANGLEY PRAIRIE

McKee & Campbell's Camp—Camp conditions are the best of their kind. Large roomy bunkhouse 16x24, built of best cull lumber, covered with tar paper. Eight single bunks built of lumber from same pile as the building itself. One spring and mattress which was donated by a worker. The modern lighting system is derived from a small power 75c lamp, and a lantern, both of which were installed and owned by workers. The dining room is of canvas and it has been said that it might have been new when erected about a year and a half ago. In one corner the cook sleeps the sleep of the innocent and the just. The sanitary conveniences are insanitary and inconvenient. The washroom at one end of the bunkhouse consists of a bowl which sometimes reposes upon a nail keg but more often upon the floor. Frequently during the past year the place has been swept out; it has been suggested that a vacuum system be installed, but up to the present a broom is usually used when one can be found. Anyone desiring to evade the attentions of government officials—such as health inspectors—are recommended to keep this outfit in mind.

NASH

McGoffern's Camp—Ten-hour day, 40c per hour; $1.00 for board, such as it is. Bum water, cooks and grub. Rotten accommodation. No sanitation. One hundred per cent. unorganized. All prairie farmers and stump ranchers hostile to organization of any and every kind. The most "belly-conscious" camp that could be found. If they can read, they won't, except a well-known eastern catalogue. Recently a bunch of the boys went to this outfit and when they found what the "accommodation" was they quit, greatly to the wrath of he who would be obeyed, who told them to go where the wicked cease from troubling. One "near" hero decided that the journey to the unknown destination was too risky, so he repented of his heroism, expressed regret that he had ever dared to strive for better conditions on the job, was forgiven and permitted to return to his job. What more can such as he desire—or deserve?

SURF INLET

Belmont Mines—The following is from the World of December 20: "The Belmont-Surf Inlet Mining Company is emulating the Granby M. S. & P. Comnany in improving the living conditions of its employees. A model town is being built, comprising homes and public buildings equipped with electric light, steam heating systems and running water. There will be a club, too, with reading rooms, well equipped with periodicals. It is treatment of this nature that creates a good feeling between employer and employed, and if it were more often adopted we should hear less of strikes and inefficient labor. Far too often the workmen at a mine receive less consideration after their day's work is over than the mules or horses belonging to the mine owners." That's what you read about. This is what you get: This is the worst outfit I was ever in. A large number of men are hired and fired every week. The only reason we can see for it is to get the boats to call regularly, which they otherwise would not do. It would be interesting to know the basis of agreement, if any, existing between the various officials in this matter. Board poor. The lower bunkhouse is swarming with bugs for dealing with which the company's store keeps a big stock of "Keatings," in which you can invest the profits of your investment of labor in the company's mines. The walls of the first floor are marked with black from the use of the carbide lamp in endeavors to exterminate the pests, but alas and alack they come out extra strong when there is no frost, and during heavy rains the floors of upper and lower rooms are dripping. For $2.50 a month you can get half a bedstead in a room. The camp is infested with stools. The stopes in the mine are not kept barred down and other places on the levels are bad. The statement in the World is absolutely untrue and men who are looking for decent working and living conditions should keep away. If you come up here get your union card beforehand and help to bring this outfit to time.

"ONE ON THE JOB."

RAMPART

East Kootenay Camp—This is a fair camp; good food, good cook, warm bunkhouses; frame buildings; double bunks, two-deckers, hay to lie on, a few bed bugs; some men eating out; foreman non-union but fair; floors kept clean by a good bull-cook; lots of hot water but no bath house or washing accommodations except in open air; cleaning-up job, finishing up cutting. Our papers are arriving regularly. The company has subscribed for the following papers and periodicals to be distributed in camp: 3 copies Saturday Evening Post, 2 copies Popular Mechanics, 2 copies Metropolitan Magazine, 3 copies Country Gentleman, 2 copies Montreal Family Herald (weekly), 2 copies Winnipeg Free Press (daily), 2 copies Calgary Herald (daily), 2 copies Daily Province, Vancouver. They are waking up and hoping this bunch will keep the men from reading the Federationist and other working-class papers. But—too late—the men demand the real dope for their basis, with light stuff for the side. There were four prairie chickens, or prairie loggers, working on Christmas Day. Hope they will invest the proceeds in improving their minds—they need it.

Yours for the cause,
DEL. 1661.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT

Blackpool—The delegate at Wilson's camp was fired on January 5 for lining up the men in the union. The men called a meeting at noon to discuss the situation, and appointed a committee with a paper signed by 45 men to demand reinstatement of the delegate. The boss told the committee that he did not want to see the paper or hear any of their grievances, but that those who did not care to work could call at the office and receive their time. About 31 men quit. There is about 65 men employed in this camp.

Conditions in the above camp are reported to be rotten, grub is poor, and they are trying to reintroduce the 10-hour day. This camp is now on the unfair list of this union. All men with union principles take notice. Blackpool is situated on the North Thompson River about 12 miles north of Mount Olie.

DELEGATE 618.

List of Contributors to the Chase strike fund paid into the district office from November 16 to December 31, 1919:

M. W. Sullivan	$ 5.00
Angus McDonald	2.00
F. McDonald	2.00
Oscar Fleming	2.00
John Murphy	10.00
Donald Anderson	10.00
M. Johnson	1.00
Total	$ 32.00
Received from Cranbrook district	$ 92.75
Contributions	32.00
Total	$124.75
Paid out of district treasury	$108.00
Total paid through district office	$232.75

Wanted—Address of Robert Wilson, who went to Severson & Smith's Camp, Bishop's Landing.

Wanted—John Balfour's address.

Wanted—Will Basil Anderson, last heard of at Columbia River Lumber, Camp 2, Golden, write to his mother! Anyone knowing the whereabouts please notify Mrs. A. Martin, 571 Richards Street, Vancouver!

PRINCETON

The O. B. U. gave Princeton the time of its life on New Year's night when the lumber workers held a smoker in aid of the Kimberley striking miners, the proceeds of tion amounted to over $100. Amongst other attractions were eight well-staged boxing bouts. The affair was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, which is the largest in the town. This was packed to capacity.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT

There is no doubt but what the Province of Ontario is an enormous field for the Lumber Workers Union to cencentrate their organizing activities upon. There are at least three times as many men engaged in the lumber industry in Ontario as there are in British Columbia, and it is superfluous to say that it is essential that these men be organized. It may take time, and it may cost money; but there is no better way in which that money can be spent than in organization. It is also superfluous to say that we can not improve, to any great extent, our living and working conditions, in this province, if we do not organize our fellow workers in the East, thereby helping them to secure better living and working conditions.

Our conditions in the lumber camps of British Columbia is nothing to boast about, but when they are compared with the slave pens of Ontario, they seem like a paradise.

It is only by improving a man's surroundings that you make him respect himself enough to demand that he shall have living conditions fit for a human being, and that has got to be our task in Ontario, if we want to keep on improving our conditions in British Columbia.

What is required in the East is tons of literaature, pointing out the necessity of organizing, and the reason for organizing. It may be all very well to stick a card in a man's pocket, but it is just as important that that man should thoroughly understand the reason that he is carrying that card. When we keep in mind the fact that the biggest percentage of these men in the Eastern lumber camps have never been in an organization, and have never been reached with propaganda of any kind, it will easily be seen that education is required just as much as organization.

Last summer the Timber Workers started to organize the sawmill workers at Fort Frances, but did not meet with any great success, and today they have lost almost all the members that they ever had there. After the L. W. I. U. started to organize around Fort Frances the Timber Workers also made a feeble attempt to get busy organizing again, but I do not know if they have succeeded in signing up one new member or not. They let out one long howl of dying agony in the shape of a handbill appealing to the lumber workers to organize. They struck a very dramatic attitude and exclaimed: "Mr. Timber Worker, 'to be or not to be,' an eight-hour day with wage scale set, or an eight-hour day with no wage scale? That is the question?" and still appears to be the question, so far as they are concerned, because no one seemed to bother about answering it. Of course, when they spoke about no wage scale, they meant the L. W. I. U. Evidently they thought that they could get some one to fall for their wage scale and agreements.

By careful handling, by laying a good solid foundation on which to build, and by a clear cut, well-defined policy there is no reason why the L. W. I. U. should not sign up thousands of members in Ontario during the next year, but it must be a pure and simple labor organization, and not one of the kind that we are told will go out with a club some fine morning and establish the co-operative commonwealth. The labor organization that will succeed in organizing the lumber workers of Ontario must be a pure Labor organization with all the bunk about its overthrowing the capitalist state left out of it, otherwise it is lost energy to try and build up a union there.

We have a membership of around 3000 in Ontario already, but we have only scratched the surface. In fact, one may almost say that we have scarcely started yet, but if a clear defined policy is laid down at the next convention, I have great hopes of seeing the Lumber Workers of Ontario almost solidly organized by this time next year.

J. M. CLARKE.

The Blind Seeth.

The West Coast Lumberman says: "Operators would save themselves a lot of trouble and give their mills and camps a good reputation as places in which men like to work and live, attracting thereto the best men, if they would use a little foresight and keep just ahead of the crew in supplying little things that the men seem to think necessary."

In other words, don't let it become necessary for a committee to wait on you to make a request for some improvement—make the improvement before they ask for it. Your bosses ought to do some scouting around your plants. Do a little detective work. Find out what the men want without their sending a delegate to tell you.

There is nothing that lends weight to the value of an organization movement like results. If a committee through a demand even succeeds in getting a toilet repaired, it has accomplished something and is bound to magnify its weight, influence and importance among the workingmen.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEFENSE

Contributions to Winnipeg defense fund since December 17 total $1026.60. Cranbrook district, $400.

Members of McLeod Timber Company, Gambier Island, as follows: Friend $3, W. Sinclair $2, W. Basil $2, W. Hodges $5, S. Skelp $2, G. English $3, W. Levingstone $2, P. Hanechan $2, R. W. Wilson $2, Friend $1, Friend $2, J. Farrington $2, P. Sutton $1, D. MacLean $1, A. Wilkman 25c, H. Hayse $1, J. Beck $2.50, F. Marone $1, J. Bakerick $1, W. Butte $3, J. Merkle $1, Hugh Boss $1, M. Healy $1, W. Puce $1, Friend $1, S. A. H. Murphy $2, J. H. Ross $1, A. MacLean $1, J. O. Donnell $2, A. Kirkpatrick $2, R. Bannister $1, R. Stewart $1, J. C. Ross $1,, N. Haynes $1, F. Farnnh $1, J. Ingram $2, W. M. Stanham $1, A. MacDonald $1, W. Murphy $1, D. Woodhouse $1, W. Donning $3, W. O'Donnell $2, J. M. Fuller $1, F. Galliger $5, P. Paine $1, A. Leonside $5, H. Carnahan $5, J. J. Newton $1, A. J. Casey $5, D. McKenzie 1, D. J. McDonald $2, B. Grey $2, A. Eklunnd $5, A. Doniiet $1, F. Elliet $2, E. Youngbery $6, H. Johnson $5, Yorello $1, F. Atkinson $2, A. Ritchie $2, V. Palo $3, A. Johnson $2, F. Erickson $3, O. Hill $5, A. King $2, Clents $1, A. Campagnalo $1, A. Suteierei $1, A. Zavazzi 1, J. Campbell $2, J. McPherson $2, J. Gray $5, J. Baird $5, O. Leviellett $2.

Contributions from members of Cowichan Lake as follows: W. Hoffman $7, R. Higgins $5, W. F. Grosskleg $5, P. Sharkey $5, F. Gustafson $5, G. Lindquist $5, T. Roberts $5, J. L. Killpatrick $5, N. Golia $5, J. Knight $5, J. J. McNiel $5, O. Nelson $5, J. McEachern $2, E. Sellstead $5, P. Miller $2, J. Martin $5, W. Duokichick $5, J. Peters $2, E. A. Nicholl $5, E. Grizenko $5, G. Willmot $5, J. Martineau $2, T. Fort $2.

Contributions from members at Camp B, Rock Bay, as follows: A. Anderson $5, F. Strom $5, D. Jonghin $5, J. McIntrominey $5, E. Hamilton $5, J. Bailey $5, P. Campbell $5, E. Mosher $5, T. Fraser $5, J. Digmas $5, A. Nordstrum $5, S. Campbell $5, A. Knutson $5, J. McMillan $5, A. Brown $5, L. Westlund $5, M. George $5, W. Casey $2, E. Beale $2, S. Aiello $2, N. Hanney $2, S. Erickson $2, C. Lefive $2, H. Boyd $2, C. Peterson $2, T. Molan $2, W. Woodwards $2, J. Barriault $2, E. N. Arthur $2, C. Wilson $2, L. Bartlett $1, F. Smith $1, W. Woodwards $1, J. Barriault $1.

Contributions from members at Dempsey Ewart Co., Carriden Bay, as follows: G. E. Titzlaff $10, R. Pollard $10, A. Nolan $2, C. H. Martin $2, J. Tapp $2, C. J. Roberts $1, A. A. Ormsby $2, K. Ostapchuk $1, T. Jessick $1, Emil Johnson $2, F. Brown $2, H. Hornbrook $2, T. Johnson $5, N. Pearson $2, J. Pahkala $1, D. McDonald $2, O. Engstrom $5, R. Hinksman $2, B. Hamilton $2, F. Paradice $5, J. Cumie $2, I. Smith $2, J. Cameron $2, R. Nash $1, S. Polsky $1, N. Sizenko $1, G. McDougall $1, A. McDonald $2, E. Johnson $1, J. Ryan $5, P. Ringnell $5, F. Rodgers $1, R. Devore $2, E. O'Neil $2, E. Moody $2, V. Lund $5, A. McGhie $2, F. Lendvoy $5, J. Shortall $5, C. Hill $1, F. Olson $2, W. Earnes $1, D. Stewart $2, M. Fahey 2, A. Waring $1, P. O'Heron $5, S. Benson $5, W. Abotsway $1, A. Anderson $2, J. Babich $1, A. Hennings $1, F. Conrad $1, D. Montgomery $2, E. Gray $2, M. McDonald $1, J. Gunderson $1, R. Boyd $2, T. Greig $2, J. Petrie $2, Gus Johnson $2, N. Bagotski $5.

Contributionus of $5 each, as follows: Thomas Williams, John Olson, Alex Beaudoin, W. Freeman, David Savoy, S. J. Hartneyy, John Evanson, W. A. McKay.

Contributions of $4 each: W. Pappenburg, F. E. Nighsovander.

Contributions of $3 each: Carl Ompu, Geo. DeHaan, Bernard Shaw, M. O. West, F. Casper, Mike Bannon.

Contributions of $2 each: J. Connell, Geo. Lacasse, Ed. Sarsfield, Nick Lados, Dave Kinnonen, J. Conners, J. Humphries, B. Mills, Allan Tisdale, W. Gillies, S. Lindstrom, W. Lockwood, M. Mysko, John Olson.

Contributions of $1 each: J. H. Doerksen, Dave Patterson, C. Mara, Alfred Mara, B. Wilson, L. Kauffman, G. Efiverts, John Swanson, D. Gillis.

Julius Kasting

Anyone knowing whereabouts, or having information of the abovenamed, communicate with F. Knowles, Drawer 20, Prince George. He was last heard of at the time of the strike in Prince George district last summer.

Auditor's Statement of Income and Expenditure

FROM 1st OCTOBER, 1919, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1919.

Income

Cash in Bank and on Hand as at 1st October, 1919:		
Union Bank of Canada	$4,001.72	
Cash on Hand	894.53	$4,896.25
Dues		6,087.00
Fees		284.00
District Members		194.00
Delegates	$8,238.20	
Deduct—Commission	$319.40	
Expenses	93.77	413.17	7,825.03
Donated by Members:		
Winnipeg Defense Fund	$6,159.52	
Central Strike Fund	1,190.43	
Kimberly Strike Fund	53.50	
Members in Hospital (Christmas)	81.55	
"Worker" Publicity Fund	5.00	$7,490.00
Received from Districts:		
Cranbrook, B. C.	$2,072.67	
Princeton, B. C.	851.50	
Prince George, B. C.	739.00	
Prince Rupert, B. C.	562.00	
Kamloops, B. C.	287.00	
Nelson, B. C.	140.50	
Merritt, B. C.	22.50	
Port Arthur, Ont.	70.00	4,794.67
One Big Union—Repayment of June advance		500.00
Port Alberni, for literature		50.00
Mine, Mill and Smeltermen of the O. B. U.—Receipts		153.20
		$32,274.15

Expenditure

Wages		$2,122.90
Janitor—Wages	$ 559.55	
Supplies	103.37	622.92
Furniture and Equipment		248.25
Printing, Stationery and Office Sundries		1,096.90
Printing Constitution and Ballots		399.60
Rent of Headquarters		150.00
Postages (including mailing "Worker")		743.08
Light, Telephone and Telegrams		209.04
Exchange and Bank Charges		11.25
Legal and Audit Fees		880.00
Delegates Commissions and Expenses		67.00
Organization		942.95
Members' Card Holders		1,046.40
"O. B. U." Buttons	$1,275.30	
Received from Members (exclusive of Districts)	297.90	
		977.40
Reading Room and General Literature		104.34
Special Literature:		
Indicators	$ 268.08	
Winnipeg Bulletins	235.00	
Pamphlets	73.00	
Sundry Publications	118.17	694.25
B. C. Federationist Paper		1,989.62
"Worker" (not including mailing)		1,569.17
Expenditure on behalf of Districts:		
Prince Albert, Sask.	$1,390.39	
Port Arthur, Ont.	803.70	
Sudbury, Ont.	690.30	
Edmonton, Alta.	316.25	
Fort Francis, Ont.	145.40	
Kamloops, B. C.	66.42	
Prince George, B. C.	56.46	
Princeton, B. C.	39.00	
Merritt, Victoria, Prince Rupert and Nelson, B. C.	38.47	3,546.39
Members' Donations:		
Winnipeg Defense Fund	$5,084.07	
Kimberly Strike Fund	53.50	5,137.57
Dues Per Capita:		
One Big Union	$1,655.50	
Vancouver Trades and Labor Council	150.00	
B. C. Federation of Labor	120.00	1,925.50
Strike Relief(expenses, etc.:		
Chase—Advances	$3,598.05	
Duncan Bay	416.40	
Trout Lake	414.55	
Capilano Strike	100.00	
Alert Bay	64.60	
Sundries	132.35	4,725.95
Carrying Banners, sign writing, etc.		307.35
Hospital and Sick Relief		566.30
Port Alberni, literature purchased		34.60
Mine, Mill and Smeltermen of the O. B. U.—Payments		128.80
Cash in Bank, on Hand and on Deposit:		
Union Bank of Canada	$1,048.47	
Cash on Hand (including $1,000.00 wired from Cranbrook, 31st December, 1919	1,238.06	
Cash on Deposit, U. S. S. Co. Ltd.	200.00	2,486.53
		$32,274.15

Correspondence

Fellow Worker: Seems to me, as one of the originals in the union that some of the camps close to town are never heard from lately (exception of Capilano) such as along the B. C. Electric, Stave Lake and Mission district. There are two or three camps at Stave Falls and Lake, and men are working there whom I have met in town recently who do not belong to the union. I am doing what I can in this direction in a quiet way. I worked once at Stave Lake and conditions were very poor and I never heard they had been improved since. There were lots of bedbugs and a couple of coal-oil cans to wash your clothes in, with the camps on floats, the latter being very low in the water, because they were water-soaked and old. Some fellows, you know, would work for two bits a day as long as they get a job near town. It seems to me that the camps further north along the coast have more backbone and can be relied upon to take care of themselves. The various collections will prove this. What collections have come in for the numerous strike funds or Winnipeg fund from Stave Lake camps; or Keystone at Mission or Abbottsford, or various camps in any close-in vicinity? Port Neville, I. T., Kingcome Inlet, Grassey Bay, Nimpkish, and also a lot of the little outfits have been heard from in the fight for better conditions, and in sending help to others, but the close-in camps appear to be laying down on the job in many ways. Is this because the close-in jobs are usually taken up by married men who, when they take on family responsibilities, often appear to lose the fighting spirit necessary to provide their families with the standard of living they are entitled to, whereas the outside jobs are filled by men with more go and backbone in them? Is this the reason for the apparent difference? If not, what is?

A. Q. O.

Fellow Worker: Would like to hear the boys' opinion on working conditions for the fallers. The association scale is $6.50 per day, but I consider $7.50 is low enough even to four pairs of fallers, and anything above that number $1.00 per day extra.

P. L.

Consistency

Fellow Worker: Don't you think it is about time that those calling themselves union men should live up to the principles that they profess. As a body we demand that conditions in the camp shall be up to the standard called for by the organization, but we often sadly lack in demanding that other workers should have similar conditions or are doing very little to assist them in doing so. How often when we go to the camp store do we insist that the gloves, shoes, overalls, etc., shall be union made? Do we look for the union label, or do we take any old thing that the boss cares to give us? We get the idea that it is cheap and at the same time flatter ourselves that we stand for union conditions. We think at every camp meeting this matter should receive consideration, as only by backing our fellow-workers in their endeavors to secure better working conditions can we expect to receive their backing in our own endeavors.

J. E. W.

DIRECTORY OF DISTRICT OFFICES

Cranbrook, B. C.	J. H. Thompson	Box 18
Kamloops, B. C.	J. L. Peterson	Box 812 3 Victoria St.
Merritt, B. C.	Andrew Dickie	Box 8
Nelson, B. C.	R. Barrow	General Delivery
Princeton, B. C.	R. S. Baxter	Box B
Pringe George, B.C.	F. Knowles	Drawer 20
Prince Rupert, B.C.	J. H. Burrough	Box 833
Victoria, B. C.	J. Stevenson	1424 Gov't Street
Edmonton, Alta.	C. Berg	10333—101st St.
Prince Albert, Sask.	W. Cowan	108—8th St. E.
Sudbury, Ont.	T. Mellows	Box 600 Sudbury Hotel
Port Arthur, Ont.	R. Lockhead	281 Bay Street
Fort Francis, Ont.	T. Mace	Box 390 Webster Hall

Convention Proceedings

Thursday, January 8, was the date for opening the convention proper, but the delegates convened on Monday, the 5th, for the purpose of forming committees and preparing reports. At 10 a.m. the secretary called the meeting to order. Fellow-worker Cowan was elected temporary chairman. A credential committee of five was elected, after which an adjournment for half an hour was called. When the meeting re-opened the credential committee reported 41 delegates present from Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. On motion the report was accepted and delegates seated, and instruction given that delegates coming in later should report to credential committee.

The executive committee recommended that skeleton committees be formed to which the delegates already seated, or who may arrive later, may attach themselves. That the committee consist of past management, future policy, resolutions, wage scale, camp conditions and arrangements.

The past management and future policy to be separate committees, but to work in conjunction. The recommendation was concurred in, as was also the proposal "that a stenographic report be taken of convention proceedings."

A recommendation that organizers be seated with the same status as delegates was, after considerable discussion carried by a vote of 30 to 10. The members to form the skeleton committees were then nominated, and after a motion was adopted "that no committee report until the convention convene on Thursday," the meeting then adjourned.

For the next three days the headquarters was a hive of industry, proposals, discussions and counter proposals being the order of the day, intermingled with charges, enquiries, investigations and the preparing of reports.

By Wednesday night all committees had their reports ready to present to the convention, which opened in the Dominion Hall at 10 a.m. Thursday.

Thursday's Proceedings

Meeting called to order Thursday, at 10 a.m., by Fellow Worker Cowan.

Motion adopted, that delegates be seated to the right of the chairman, and members and visitors to the left. Delegates, as their names were called, to take their seats in the space reserved for them.

Credential committee reported executive members and delegates present as follows:

Delegates

E. F. Mosher, M. R. Boyd, M. George, N. Hatherly, H. Bryan, Roy Young, J. McKinnon, C. Hastings, Frank Billings, Dan O'Brien, D. Jonghin, S. Manley, E. Winton, W. J. Sullivan, Chas. McPhail, W. Cowan, M. Johnson, M. J. Keane, Robt. McKay, H. Huland, C. Thompson, A. J. Vian, E. R. Fay, F. Daly, A. Chadwick, N. McLeod, W. H. Watson, A. H. Iverson, G. A. Clark, Tom Amoyle, J. McNicholl, C. L. Patterson, W. O. Donnell, J. E. Lemoine, W. J. Labelle, S. Carlberg, R. Barrow, J. M. Clarke, W. Moore, R. Border, Jas. Maclaughlan, Joe Grace, R. Higgins, R. Baxter, R. C. Kinney, J. Plane, W. A. Alexander, H. Longley, E. Winch.

Organizers

John Mard, G. Lamont, S. W. McKnight.

Nomination for permanent chairman for the convention was called for. Fellow Worker Cowan, being the only nominee, was elected.

Arrangements committee recommended that sessions be held from 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Night sessions, when necessary, except on Thursday, owing to an open meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on that night to hear the report of the lawyers at the Winnipeg trials, and on Saturday owing to the hall having to be vacated at 5 p.m., we therefore recommend that should the convention last three days or more that the election of officers be the first order of business at the morning session of the third day. Should the proceedings not last that long then the election shall be the first order of business on the afternoon of the second day. The order of business to be, except as otherwise provided for:

Past management committee report, future policy committee report, resolutions committee report, wage scale and camp committee report, grievance committee report, good and welfare.

Amendment—That the order of committee reports shall be:

Wage scale and camp committee report, resolutions committee report, grievance committee report, past management committee report, future policy committee report. Amendment carried.

Moved, that the following motion be adopted and sent to the men on trial at Winnipeg:

This convention of delegates from all over the Dominion, representing 15,832 members in good standing in the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of the One Big Union, pledge their support to you and all other accredited representatives in the organized labor movement in the first for freedom of thought, word and action in the struggle of the workers to live their lives free from exploitation by profiteers. Our answer to the attacks being made upon the movement shall be 50,000 members in 1920. Before men made us citizens, nature made us men. Motion adopted.

Wage scale and camp conditions committee presented their report. Motion made that it be dealt with clause by clause.

Amendment—That the report be recommended and referred to the districts for their consideration. Amendment lost. Motion carried.

Motion adopted that if there is no objection to a clause as read that the chairman shall declare it adopted.

1. Moved, that a minimum wage of $6.00 per day in camps and $5.00 a day in the mills of the province of British Columbia. Other provinces to strike their own minimum.

Amendment—That the minimum as recommended apply to all lumber workers throughout Canada.

Amendment to amendment — That the minimum wage be set by each district.

Amendment to amendment lost. Amendment carried.

2. Moved, that it be a strictly 8-hour day, camp to camp, with time and one-half for overtime, legal holidays and Sunday.

Amendment—That double time be demanded for overtime, legal holidays and Sundays.

Amendment to amendment — That no member shall work overtime at any time except in case of danger to life or property.

Amendment to amendment lost, 16-25. Amendment carried.

Moved, that all amendments and amendments to amendments be submitted to the membership. Lost.

3. Moved, that wages be paid semi-monthly in cash. Carried.

4. Moved, that all tie-making be done by day labor, with an 8-hour day. Scale to be adjusted by the tie-makers. Carried.

5. Moved, that the kitchen staff be supplied with sufficient help so that they will not have to work more than 8 hours per day. Carried.

6. Moved, that no contract, piece-work, or bonus system be permitted by this union.

Amendment—That the union is opposed to any contract, piece-work or bonus system.

Amendment to amendment—That this matter be left to the different districts. Amendment to amendment carried.

7. Moved, that the employer pay transportation to the job, but if the worker is not put to work or is discharged before having earned twenty-five dollais over and above all expenses, including fare back to town, that transportation both ways be provided by the employer.

Motion to strike out was adopted, 26-14.

8. Moved, that proper landing facilities without house adjoining supplied with stove asd wood. Carried.

9. Moved, that no bunkhouses shall be less than 18x24, not containing more than six single iron beds each with springs, mattresses, two double blankets, sheets, pillows and slips, and kept in sanitary condition. The sheets and pillow slips to be washed once a week, blankets once a month, and every time bedding is changed from one person to another. The employers to bear the cost of same. Carried.

10. Moved, that there be a stove in bunk house (centre). Carried.

11. Moved, that wash house, dry rack and bath house be installed in all camps. The bath house to be partitioned from the dry house. Carried.

12. Moved, that antiseptic soap and towels be furnished free. Carried.

13. Moved, that hot and cold water be supplied. Carried.

14. Moved, that toilet with light be provided, not less than 300 feet from all buildings. Carried.

15. Moved, that kitchen staff shall be supplied with sleeping quarters separate from kitchen. Carried.

16. Moved, that there be a sanitary store room in connection with kitchen. Carried.

17. Moved, that meat house be no closer than fifteen feet from the kitchen. Carried.

18. Moved, that earthenware be used in place of enamelware, forks, knives and spoons of nickel silver, and dining room tables be covered with oil cloth. Carried.

19. Moved, that there be six men at a table. Carried.

20. Moved, that kitchen utensils be of copper, aluminum or pressed steel. Carried.

21. Moved, that sink be lined with zinc. Dish table with same. Carried.

22. Moved, that buildings for blacksmith and filer shall be built suitable for this work. Carried.

23. Moved, that a reading room be provided in all camps. Carried.

24. Moved, that the health act be rigidly enforced in respect to camp sanitation. Carried.

25. Moved, that all complaints shall be dealt with through the camp committee. Carried.

26. We recommend an amendment to Section 4 of the Workmen's Compensation Board requirements for first aid.

First aid: Every employer who is situated more than five miles from the office of a medical practitioner and employing one or more men, shall at all times maintain in or about such place of employment, satisfactory means of transportation to carry all injured workmen to the nearest hospital. Carried.

27. Moved, that licensed "first aid" man shall be employed in camps where there are 10 to 25 men, and an additional one for every 25 men thereafter. Carried.

28. Moved, that two brakemen be employed on all logging trains and such camps that do not comply with the law, that members will notify district secretary. Carried.

29. Moved, that all walk-outs and hunger strikes be discouraged as much as possible in future and before such strikes take place they must be decided by two thirds of the members in camp.

Amendment—That no strike can be called on a question of wages except to raise the minimum. Amendment carried.

Motion, that the report as amended be adopted. Carried.

Moved, that no names be published of any members taking part in the proceedings. Lost.

Moved, that all delegates claiming transportation must present their claims for same to the credential committee not later than Friday. Carried.

Committee on resolutions presented their report, which was dealt with clause by clause with instructions that all resolutions relating to future policy shall be deferred until that order of business.

1. Recommendation to the O. B. U. convention: That the secretary-treasurer of the O. B. U. be requested to furnish a financial statement of its income and expenditures to the L. W. I. U. every month. Carried.

2. (In report as 6.) Moved, that we instruct our delegates to the O. B. U. convention to consider the feasibility of establishing at General Headquarters a paper by and for the benefit of the O. B. U. Carried.

Motion adopted, that meeting adjourn to re-convene at 2 p.m.

(To be continued next week)

Donations to Kimberley Strike Fund

The following donations have been received by the strike committee at Kimberley since October 15, 1919:

Oct. 15, Silverton	$100.00
Oct. 16, A. G. Harvey	34.00
Oct. 26, Silverton	100.00
Oct. 24, A. G. Harvey	45.00
Oct. —, A. G. Harvey	60.00
Oct. 30, Oil Refinery Workers, Ioco, B. C.	25.00
Oct. 30, A. G. Harvey	57.00
Nov. 1, E. Johnson, Duck	17.00
Nov. 4, Silverton, B. C.	100.00
Nov. 4, Highland Mine, Ainsworth	56.50
Nov. 6, A. G. Harvey	63.00
Nov. 6, A. G. Harvey	58.00
Nov. 11, T. B. Roberts, Silverton, B. C.	200.00
Nov. 17, Mother Lode, Salmo, B. C.	20.00
Nov. 17, R. Barrow, Nelson	20.00
Nov. 17, Allenby, B.C. (I. U. M. M. & S. W.)	50.00
Nov. 20, A. G. Harvey, Rossland, B. C.	297.00
Nov. 23, E. Winch, Loggers, Vancouver, B. C.	53.00
Nov. 27, Florence Mine, Ainsworth, B. C.	159.00
Nov. 28, Oil Workers, Ioco	25.00
Dec. 4, M. Cusek, Beaverdell, B. C.	67.00
Dec. 4, T. B. Roberts, Silverton, B. C.	200.00
Dec. 8, Highland Mine, Ainsworth, B. C.	72.00
Dec. 9, Barbers Union, Cranbrook, B. C.	20.00
Dec. 9, Dingwell, Rossland	171.00
Dec. 12, Fernie O. B. U.	180.00
Dec. 16, T. Hill, Nacmine, Drumheller, Alta.	100.00
Dec. 16, M. Cusek, Beaverdall,	
Dec. 17, Florence Mine, Ainsworth, B. C.	16.00
Dec. 17, Miners' O. B. U., Coalman, Alberta	164.00
Dec. 18, Miners, Blairmore, Alberta	137.56
Dec. 27, Monarch Mine, Alberta	38.00
Dec. 27, G. F. Cassidy, Wayne, Alberta	212.35
Dec. 27, T. B. Roberts, Silverton, B. C.	100.00
Dec. 27, J. J. Evans, Allenby, B. C.	46.00
Dec. —, Through delegate to	

(Continued on page 6)

THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....January 9, 1920

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

THE HYSTERICAL ruling class of the United States still continues in its idiotic efforts to stamp out the radical element in the working class movement. Thousands have been arrested, press dispatches indicate that there are more to follow. Weird and fantastic are the press dispatches in the different daily papers on both sides of the line. In fact, judging from the nonsense sent out as news, it would appear that the editors of the different papers are of the opinion that they are the only sane people on the continent, as the crimes with which the arrested men and the red elements in the United States are charged, would stamp them as idiots if they were guilty of them, and the people who would believe the weird and fantastic stories printed in the dailies, could not possibly be mentally normal. The radical element is accused of a plot to flood the country to the south of us with bogus or counterfeit money. This is supposed to be a world-wide plot. Any such plot would be as nonsensical as an attempt to discredit the present Canadian government, as the world is already flooded with "bogus" or bad money, just as the Canadian government has, by its own acts, discredited itself to such an extent, that it dare not appoint a minister, that is not already holding a portfolio, for fear of being defeated in a by-election.

* * *

The attempt to flood the country with bogus money is not, however, the only plot which the red element is charged with. This charge, however, is sufficiently silly to brand all of them, and to make it impossible for sane and intelligent people to place any reliance in any of the charges preferred. To demonstrate how futile it would be to attempt to flood the world with bogus money, something which has already been done by our captains of finance, it is only necessary to give the following figures, which appeared in the Manchester Guardian:

"One of the most interesting features of the comparison is the contrasting of the expansion in currency with the rise in prices. The figure of 100 is again taken as the standard for the pre-war years. For the United Kingdom the figures show that the currency in August, 1919, stood at 244, as compared with 100 in 1913, and retail food prices at 217, as compared with 100, the pre-war figure. In the United States in May, 1919, the currency was represented by 173, and retail prices by 181, as compared with the pre-war standard of 100. In France the currency figure had reached in June last 365, and retail food prices 263 in Paris and 293 in other towns.

Those that have been attempting to discover the cause of the high cost of living might find interesting similarities between the increase in the currency, or bad money, and the increase in the cost of living, which the Guardian has published.

* * *

Elsewhere in this issue will be found references to the activities of the authorities in this country preparatory to the red round up, which generally follows the tabulation of the names and addresses of men who have opinions that do not co-incide with ruling class philosophy. We are not in possession of information that would make us sure as to the future policy of the government, or as to whether the reds in Canada—who are mostly of British birth—will be deported to the Old Land or not. One thing, however, is sure, if that policy is adopted, the left wing of the British Labor movement would receive a decided impetus by any such deportations if they were carried out to any extent. Being a part of the British Empire, Canada would only hasten the demise of the system at the heart of the Empire by such a policy. That, however, is a matter for British statesmen, and Canadian politicians, and would be statesmen to consider.

* * *

Last week we pointed out the American flavor of the Canadian government's recent actions. If the same policy as to a red hunt, as adopted in the United States is to be carried out in Canada, the flavor will become more decided and noticeable. A short time ago, our attention was called to the close proximity of American troops to the Canadian border. This week our attention has again been called to this phenomena, by the following press dispatch:

It is understood a strong force of government agents has been rushed to the Canadian and Mexican borders to check a rush of aliens seeking evasion of deportation orders.

Other agents have been hurried to Atlantic and Pacific ports of entry to watch for radicals attempting to ship on outgoing vessels as sailors.

While boatload after boatload of Russian, Finnish and other alleged alien communists were being shipped to the immigration pens on the island, it was reported that three steamers were being put in readiness to follow the "Soviet ark" Buford to Russia with hundreds more of "undesirables."

* * *

If the United States is so much concerned in the getting rid of the radical element, we can only wonder at the concern lest they get access to Canada, unless the financial and political interests of the United States have some little interest in this country. We can understand United States concern as to Mexico, as any excuse to take control of that country by the States would be welcomed by the American ruling class, as there are in Mexico natural resources that would be ample repayment of any such policy, whether similar conditions and interests are concerned with Canada, we must leave our readers to decide for themselves. It is at least worthy of a little thought.

* * *

As Canada is a part of the British Empire, and is ruled, or was until recently, by British laws, and trade within the empire being the slogan of the statesmen of all parts of that empire, we suggest that as a method of combatting the aggressive American policy that seems to be gaining control of this land, especially in the government dealing with Labor organizations and working class spokesmen, that there should be an alliance of the progressive Labor element in this country, with the left wing of the Labor movement in the Old Land, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. An alliance such as this could be used for defensive purposes. Every arbitrary act of the Canadian government, in its dealings with the working class movement should be at once placed in the hands of the Labor men of the different countries mentioned. The news should be given to all the radical Labor press of the Old Land, such as the Daily Herald, the Glasgow Forward and the Labor Leader, by such methods the workers throughout the British Empire could be kept acquainted as to the situation in this country, and when necessary, the actions of the Canadian government could be discussed on the floor of the British House of Commons. This alliance could at a later date be made a factor in the formation of a real International Alliance of the progressive elements of the working class the world over. In the meantime, any action by the Canadian government to attempt to carry out an American red hunt in this country should be the signal for greater activity on the part of Labor. It should be the signal for a closing up of the ranks to bring about a united industrial Labor movement freed from domination of the American influences that today control and throttle Labor's activities in the American Federation of Labor. So that the police authorities should have little trouble in locating the radicals in this country—who are not criminals, but men who see the signs of the times and the new order in the making—we would suggest that all radicals, pinks, pale or deep reds, etc., supply the proper authorities with their names and addresses. To be a Socialist is no crime, and in Great Britain they are electing men of this school of thought in greater numbers than ever to positions of power and influence, the latest to be elected, T. Myers in Spen Valley, being a pronounced red, and a left winger.

* * *

As matters progress, we shall have something to say as to the policy of defending working class victims of ruling class venom and ignorance, and suggest that as a starter, Labor devote its energies to the establishing of a daily press in at least four cities in the country. Only by this method can the people be acquainted with the activities of the ruling class of this continent.

'TIS BETTER TO GIVE THAN RECEIVE.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is a very generous individual. He has given a hundred million dollars to scientific research and college professors. Canada being an adjunct or suburb of the United States, is to get five millions of this vast sum. This is being hailed with joy by the daily press, and much ink has been spread in the praise of the great oil king. We have no particular kick as to the manner in which John D. gets rid of "his" wealth, but we are very much concerned in the way in which he gets it. Industry is a very good virtue. It is one that has been extolled to the skies, and especially so since the end of the war—that is if it has really ended—but at any rate, since the armistice was signed. During many years that we have passed on this planet, we have never seen such vast sums as a hundred million dollars accumulated by any worthy son of toil, no matter how industrious he may have been. And we have seen many of this type who never went on strike. Who never asked for unreasonable hours? Men who were the embodiment of greater production; in fact who have been extolled by their employers as being "good" workmen. This has caused us to do considerable thinking. We have wondered how John D. could get enough money to be able to afford to give away a hundred million, at any time.

* * *

Having been convinced some time ago that Labor and Labor alone is the source of all wealth, in fact any text book on economics makes this clear at the commencement, and then the balance of the book is given over to the covering up of this fact—we must look to some other source for this vast wealth that John D. can throw around with such prodigality, and find out who did really produce it, as we know that the American oil king has not worked for years, and someone must have labored in order that it could be produced. We find that the Rockefeller interests are world-wide. Wherever they are to be found, there will be found workers on the pay roll of this vast financial and capitalistic organization. The number of men, women and children employed, directly and indirectly, is almost incredible. And these are the people that have made it possible for this modern Moloch to be able to "give" away the vast sums which he has donated from time to time, in order to further the cause of science.

* * *

But we fail to see where his generosity comes in. It is as nothing to the generosity of the people who work for this concern, and pile up the vast profits which make it possible for the people who control the Standard Oil trust to literally roll in wealth. No doubt they are duly thankful for the fact that they have a job. That they are able to work. They are possibly duly impressed with the magnitude of the vast concern with which they are associated and allowed to pile up the profits for. It must be really splendid to work for such a magnificent wealth-collecting machine, and to know that by their toil, John D. is able to give so much to further the cause of scientific research. No doubt this is the inspiration that makes them so generous in their attitude to their exploiters. Not only do they produce all the wealth owned by the Standard Oil trust, but they produce the pittance they receive in wages. Generosity such as this is so stupendous that we gasp in amazement and wonder that the daily press does not apportion a little of the credit for the wealth apportioned to science by the uncrowned king of oil, to those that produce it. But then it is better to give than to receive, and no doubt those wonderful slaves of the Standard Oil trust will have sufficient oil to burn in the hereafter, when they have, after a life of faithful servitude, departed to that place which is set aside for those that obey their masters. In the meantime, John D. is taking no chances. He is getting his here. But then it is harder for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, than for a camel to go through the eye of a needle. So even slavery has its compensations, even if they are not realized on this planet.

IT RESTS WITH THE RULING CLASS.

THE RESULT of the Spen Valley election in the Old Land, has thrown consternation into the ranks of the ruling class. To Labor it has given new confidence, and a realization that on the workers, in a very short time, will rest the burden of bringing about the new order in the British Isles. Winston Spencer Churchill, of bungle fame, is of the opinion that Labor is not fit to carry on the work of governing the country. That is true. The workers are not concerned in governing, they are concerned in providing the necessities of life for the people, something which no capitalistic government, or class, has ever been able to do. Labor, however, is capable of doing this, and on that class will rest the future welfare of the people of all lands. The outstanding feature of the press dispatches from the Old Land, however, is the unanimity of opinion as to the straight fight that now confronts the two classes in society. Liberals, Conservatives and Coalitionists are all agreed that they must join forces against the new power that faces them in an enlightened working class. One minister of the Lloyd George governemnt has expressed the opinion that the responsibility that Labor is assuming in the Old Land will tend to class-conscious Labor adopting constitutional methods. We wonder if it will tend to make the capitalistic class more likely to adopt constitutional methods in its fight against the working class dominance of the situation. Will the ruling class attempt to take away by any hocus pocus methods, the means by which Labor can accomplish its objects? Having secured the power to dominate the situation, and to pass laws which will for ever curtail the power of the ruling class, will the ruling class adopt constitutional methods, and not use the time-honored methods of ruling classes throughout history—force—in their efforts to regain control of the situation? Will the present ruling class be content to eat in the sweat of their own faces, instead of the sweat and misery of an enslaved class, for that is what they will be compelled to do in the day when Labor emancipates itself by constitutional means, if allowed to do so, or will the workers have to fight for their freedom from class rule and robbery? Time will tell, but the adoption of a change by peaceful methods depends on the ruling class and that alone. In the meantime the class line is clear and sharply defined in the Old Land, and the fight is now on. All that is asked is freedom to bring about the changes desired by "constitutional" methods, whether there will be any difficulty in this rests not with the workers, but with the present ruling class which faces its final fight for power.

Early in 1919 the slogan of the allies was, "No trading with Germany for at least 15 years." December 30th, 1919, France has loaned 25,000,000,000 francs, was a press dispatch in the daily papers. Time is the great healer, but trade and commerce wipes out all boundaries and other obstacles to capitalistic business.

Regarding the municipal elections, we are prepared to accept the statements made by the mayoralty candidates about one another and let it go at that. It is a pity that the campaign could not have lasted another week; we might then have learned something about the supporters of the respective candidates.

CHRISTIANITY AND CLASS STRUGGLE

Dr. Curry Advances His Theory at the Royal Theatre

"Christianity and the Class Struggle" was Dr. W. J. Curry's topic at the Royal theatre on Sunday night. Mrs. H. E. Taylor was chairman.

Religion, said Dr. Curry, had always had a tremendous influence on human thought and destiny; it seemed fitting, therefore, that they should analyze religion and find its relation to the class struggle.

Like everything else, religion was subject to the one changeless law of change, professions to the contrary notwithstanding. All economic revolutions had affected religion more or less. The prevailing mode of wealth production determined people's ideas of good or bad. The preservation of life being a first law of nature, it naturally followed that matters of food, clothing and shelter formed the predominating factor in the determination of men's ideas. The Church of Rome grew out of a feudal system of production; today they had a religion which had grown up harmoniously with capitalist production. Both of these were adaptations of Christianity, which was originally a working-class movement for the emancipation of the slave.

In further illustration of this vital connection between economic developments and ideas of morality or religion, the speaker mentioned that, in the early part of last century, the Methodist convention at Cincinnati had declared slave owning a violation of the "Golden Rule;" fifteen years later, a Methodist convention at the same place declared that it would be violating the same "Golden Rule" to rob the owners of their slaves. In the first instance, the convention represented propertyless people, who owned no slaves, and had no need of them; in the second case, it stood for men who had begun to accumulate property and needed cheap labor. Evidently the "Golden Rule" worked both ways, according to the varying ideas derived from the method of wealth production in either case.

A hearty round of applause greeted the speaker's remarks that the church was a "dying institution," as evidenced by the closing of thousands of churches in the United States during the last few years. It was not that the workers were less moral than before; but they were wiser, in that they recognized that the church was the tool of the master class. They had never been more in earnest about real Christianity, which was a matter of right relationship with one another. While the church preached "a beautiful non-resistance," and dispensed "spiritual cocaine," the working class were beginning to differentiate between the doctrine of the Nazarene and that theological institution known as the church, which for 1500 years had held back the progress of the world.

The church represented the present system—reaction, and no progress. It rested on a wrong conception of the universe, and of man and his relation to his fellow man. It was identified with exploitation, with business men, militants and citizens' leagues.

The Jews, under the yoke of Rome, hoped for freedom by some miraculous deliverance; this hope was sustained by their tradition of the miraculous deliverance of their forefathers from the yoke of Egypt, and also by the promises of their prophets that "none should make them afraid," that they should "plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof," and so forth. To quote such prophecies now was "sedition," according to the judges at Winnipeg; it was indeed treason to the present system. Similarly, the movements under Spartacus, Eunus and others were revolts against the yoke of Rome. It was all "part of the class struggle which has existed since the first slave bowed under the lash and will continue till the last slave is free." The early Christians, however, knew that force of arms was useless; they had a different weapon—propaganda.

When Jesus Christ began his campaign, he went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, opened the book and read aloud his mission—to preach the gospel to the poor, to give deliverance to the captives, etc. The rulers were angry, and would have hurled him to death from the brow of the hill, but he escaped. Their anger showed that his message was one of emancipation for the common people; the fact that the rulers were antagonistic, and put to death thousands of the early Christians, showed that the movement was one for the emancipation of the workers from slavery. The preachers dared not teach this in the churches today, or they would be cast adrift. "Dozens of them are waiting for you to make it possible for them to come down from the pulpit and preach the real gospel of the Nazarene." Such as Ivens and Woodsworth had already been big enough to do so. (Loud applause.)

As to the "manifesto of the Nazarene," the speaker said that there was a wonderful display of class-consciousness in the first three gospels. The sermon on the mount—delivered at a propaganda meeting—had a message for the peacemakers, the poor, and the persecuted. The "kingdom of heaven," held out to them, was "not a state which exists after you turn up your toes." (Laughter.) But a state of communism which was to be established on earth right away—"just as we say the knigdom of production for use is going to take place in the very near future." John the Baptist and the Apostles taught along similar lines; the people who believed in brotherhood were going to have the kingdom.

On the other hand, the church taught the slave virtues, such as "obedience," the "original sin" of their system was disobedience and the pursuit of knowledge. On the contrary, the speaker insisted that "disobedience is the first virtue—the cause of all progress" The very fact of going off the beaten track means disobedience. True Christianity was not based on faith, but on right relationship with one another—a right mental attitude—and "never mind about faith in gods of devils or things of that kind." The Good Samaritan had a right conception of man's relationship with man in order that progress might take place; yet he knew nothing of theology, and had never heard of Jesus.

Touching again on the belief that a "miraculous cataclysm" was going to bring about the Christian ideal, the speaker remarked: "The fact that they are persecuted by the ruling class should make us have a warm feeling for the Bible Students." Jesus, in the sermon on the mount, said things more violent than they dared say today. "I hardly dare quote them—I might get what Woodsworth got." (Laughter.) It was not the Gentle Jesus which the church had taught, but the Great Revolutionist against the brutality of the rulers of Rome; not that these, however, were very much worse than they were today in the United States.

"The greatest thing in the world today is the fact that the Bolsheviki in Russia are holding their own and conquering their enemies." (Applause.) "That Star in the east has burst forth as a consuming flame—to consume the present social system and compel the ruling class to get down and do their share, or starve." (Renewed applause.)

The tragedy of Calvary was the tragedy enacted all through the ages when the workers had revolted against the ruling class. But the blood of the martyrs was the seed of revolt. For every one shot down by the thugs of the ruling class, many others arose. The kingdom of heaven did not come by a miracle, as expected. Humanity had first to go through feudalism, chattel slavery and capitalism. Now, at last, the kingdom was "at hand."

DENIKIN MAKES RUSH TO SEA

Soviet Forces Hard on the Heels of Fleeing Antis

London. — Moscow wireless despatches claim additional extensive victories for the Red forces in Siberia.

Soviet armies have occupied the town of Berezov, 400 miles northwest of Toboisk, taking three steamers laden with flour and other food supplies, one communique said. Another reported the capture of the village of Yanversky with 125,000 tons of coal.

Bolshevik forces also have occupied Taiga station on the Siberial Railway, capturing 87 locomotives, 2,000 cars and a quantity of munitions, it was claimed.

More than four thousand square miles were lost recently by General Denikin's troops in their forced retreat before the army of the Ukrainian people's republic in Southwestern Russia, according to cabled information received today at Ukrainian headquarters.

Booty captured was mostly of English origin, it was claimed.

The Reds, claim further successes against Denikin. Soviet forces are approaching Odessa, they declared, and the anti-Bolshevik inhabitants of that city are fleeing in terror toward Constantinople.

The Reds also claimed the capture of Mariupol, an important port on the Sea of Azov. Denikin's forces defending Mariupol fled, partly in steamers and partly along the coast, the Bolshevik asserted.

At the Empress

Next week the Empress Stock Company will have a gigantic production of that great big play entitled "The Big Ideal," and the scenic artist and builders as well as the actors have been extremely busy getting it ready. "The Big Ideal" really tells a story within a story, and is so brimfull of unexpected incidents that one never knows what is coming next. In writing this big play the author evidently intended to play upon the human emotions of his audience in almost every minute of his story, and the fact that it has proven one of the biggest box office winners from the Atlantic to the Pacific, proves conclusively that you should see it. Margaret Marriott and Etta Delmas as well as all the other favorites of the company, will have the best opportunity in weeks to show their real acting ability, and Mr. Lawless' scenic production will be one of the real triumph of his long artistic career.

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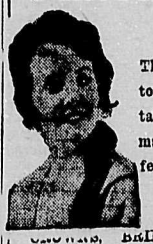

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WESTERN CLARION TO RE-APPEAR

Jack Harrington Has Something to Say on American Democracy

The Empress theatre was crowded last Sunday evening by an audience eager to hear Jack Harrington, of the S. P. of C. Comrade James Smith occupied the chair, and in the course of his remarks, announced that the Western Clarion, which had been the official organ of the party for many years, and which had come under the ban of the censor, had now again been admitted to mailing privileges, and would re-appear in due course.

Comrade Harrington said the authorities of the United States had distinguished themselves by capturing 4000 reds in the last week or so. From the viewpoint of its officials in the United States was a land of liberty, indeed, whether those people knew it or not. The States constitution provideed that if not satisfied with the form of government, they might remove it by any means at their disposal, by force if necessary. Quoting mark Twain to this effect, the speaker said if it were ever found out by officialdom that he had made such pronouncements, he would lose his place as a national idol.

In exercising the tyranny they had recently shown, these authorities no doubt thought they were stamping out revolutionary ideas, but they had not read their history. Something over eighty years ago men had been sent out from Great Britain to the colonies, to Australia and Tasmania for daring to form a trade union, and at other times for placing their own interpretation upon the Bible and opposing the Roman Catholic Church. Every known tortuous device had been used to stop the growth of ideas; men had been hunted, starved, impaled and tortured, but the freedom of expression required by man could not be quelled. If we would understand present conditions, we must look to the past conditions these grew out of.

We were all inter-related. Each life affected the other, each community, each country. While we might be able to foretell our own individual destiny, we could not outline the exact course society must take. Some five years ago, a crazy Servian shot a crazier duke. Then we had war. But there had been conditions existing that bred war. Epochal changes had taken place throughout the course of man's history. That history was bespattered with class conflict. The coming of the steam engine saw the beginning of the wane of the power of the landlords. Whatever stage of human development we might examine, we could find a nominal power and a real power. In some caess the nominal power had endeavored to assert domination, as in the case of Charles I. and Louis XVI, but they fell before superior forces. These forces at any time expressed themselves through such instruments as may have been at hand. John Hampden had refused to obey the law, and was a rebel, subject to abuse and opression during his day, but the triumph of those forces dictating his actions saw a corresponding change in the estimation of what became known as liberal thought. Those forces broke through the coast of conservatism and established another expression of conservatism, against pressure from underneath, this time from the working class. A new method of breaking the law had been effected. In Canada it took the form of order-in-council, in the United States, injunction, and in Great Britain cabinet order. The vast multitude of the people who performed all the useful work had no say in the government of affairs. The various governments had from time to time thought the removal of a few Labor leaders would remove unrest, but if there was a reason for their existence, then no display of force could remove them. The machinery of wealth production was continuously changing and developing, and society must change and grow in its ideas to meet its needs.

Working men were now studying those sciences that had immediate bearing on their lives and conditions and their voice was being heard in every land. Their conclusion and our conclusion was that no solution to the problems confronting society today was possible but ownership by the workers of those tools of wealth production in their every day use.

Broatch Is Re-elected

Calgary.—Labor has not made any gains on the aldermanic board, but is rejoicing in the return of Ald. A. A. Broatch, for the third term. Mr. Broatch was elected for a one-year term in 1916, headed the polls in 1917, and has been re-elected with the second highest poll. Ald. Broatch is the leading O. B. U. member, and many thought that because of these activities, might suffer defeat. He is a particularly energetic and conscientious alderman, and has the respect of many, both inside and out of the ranks of labor, who are opposed to his views on industrial organization. Labor elected two more and now has three members on the school board, Mrs. Corse having been elected last year.

The Geneva International has been postponed. Some of the European Socialists want a new International, others want an amalgamation of the Second and Third International, while others think it best to let matters drift along for a while.

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KWIK — QUALITY HAND CLEANER

"Deliver Us from Evil"

A Lay Sermon to the Preachers of Sermons

(By Nemesis)

My dear earth-born brothers, with whom I have much in sympathy (that is with the best of you), I make no apology for daring to preach to you, the monopolists in the science and art of preaching, because it will be a change for you and you may enjoy it; because you have preached to me quite a number of times and because the best of us are liable to accept the established view of things and smugly and complacently regard ourselves as little shining vessels of light in a dark world, while we are but fantastic and futile will-o'-the-wisps, flashing and flickering in a pestiferous marsh—which is the world of men today.

A Little Corrective

As a little corrective for that smug complacency, that offensive sense of self-righteousness and self-importance which most of you (but not the best of you) are afflicted, I am going first to give you, in as few words as possible, a birdseye view of the known universe in which our earth plays its insignificant yet all-important part.

But I pray you, my reverend masters, not to imagine for one moment that I am presenting this to you as a means of instructing you in that which every schoolboy knows, or should know, but merely to vividly awaken certain impressions in all our brains so that the resulting picture may for a passing moment remind us that our ephemeral, insect existences are not of that surpassing importance we, as individuals may, and do, sometimes imagine.

The little planet, the stage on which you and all of us perform our puny parts in life's drama, is swinging age after age around its parent sun at a speed of a thousand miles a minute or over sixteen miles a second, taking three hundred and sixty-five days to perform one revolution, so that if you are mathematically inclined you can soon determine the distance you are carried each year, yet without sense of motion and in perfect comfort and security.

Again our little planet is spinning top-like on its axis at a verying speed but at its widest part of over a thousand miles an hour, and yet there is no sensation of movement and snugly and safely are we carried in our whirling flight because of the equilibrium established by counteracting forces; but try and imagine the curious, spiral course you are taking in your unfelt flight each year round our sun and which is the result of the earth's double motion.

Earth Only a Drop in Cosmos

To give you some idea of the distance covered in your yearly whirl on our planet, I tell you it would take an airplane, travelling without stop at one hundred miles an hour, just six hundred years to do the same journey. Think of it if you can.

But our earth is only a drop in the ocean, a grain of sand upon the great seashore of the Cosmos.

Turn your eyes to the heavens on a clear still night and you see a countless host of stars, which are suns, radiating light and heat as does our own sun, into the voids of the stellar spaces. And those you can see are but an infinitesimally small fraction of the suns of the Cosmos; for the telescope has revealed milions more and the sensitive plate of the camera still more millions, the number known amounting to nearly two hundred millions, and some of these are said to be millions of times greater than our own sun.

You cannot imagine it; you cannot even think of it. Thought withers and wilts away in the attempt.

Our own sun besides our earth has other satellites (planets, planetoids and comets) whilring around it, and if these two hundred million suns are likewise furnished then try and think of the probably worlds like our own, the homes of organic life and beauty and love.

The thought is overpowering and even the worst of you must pause and begin to wonder if there be such a thing as human importance outside your own imaginings.

But I have kept the greatest wonder to the last. Our sun with its satellites is winging with incredible velocity somewhere into the unknowable void of things and is it not conceivable that just as our planets revolve around the sun so the sun itself and all the two hundred million known and all the unknown suns, are revolving round one centre, inconceivable in its immensity, but from which emanate the life-waves, and mind-waves and love-waves, those eternal realities which must ultimately gravitate back to that central and eternal home—which is God.

I have just drawn your attention to a universe inconceivable to our finite minds, yet each sun and each molecule of it, held in its place by the working of eternal unseen laws, and all whirling and spinning and pulsing through the ocons till the final day of its destiny in which you and I, as mind atoms, may play a final part.

And among all those millions upon millions of sun-lit, potentially habitable worlds I have endeavored to bring to your imagination do you think it possible there can be another such as ours, which physically beautiful though it be, is eclipsed by the black and revolting shadow of sin?

The One Stronghold of Evil

I cannot think so, for surely it must be the solitary exception in all that pure and immeasurable Cosmos—the one blot, the one stronghold of evil, the one hell in an otherwise perfect creation.

And, my dear brothers, have you not, you and your predecessors, for nearly two thousand years, blindly repeated those pregnant words, "Deliver us from evil?" Ay! through century after century have the thought-waves bearing your prayers beaten in vain against the great mind-centre of the universe because words without deeds are at a discount there; and the deeds, which have accompanied your prayers through those long centuries, have been but as bubbles, pleasing in their iridescence, but feeble as those bubbles in the fight with the hosts of evil, so that that evil has grown ever in increasing proportion till today it holds chaotic sway over all the earth.

Discontent the Portion of Majority

Discontent, weariness and actual want are the portion of the great majority of the sons of earth while the more fortunate few, revel in luxury and have a plethora of all earth's goods.

Chaos! black, revolting, moral chaos in all truth!

Through those past and wasted centuries you have piled up your palatial buildings and comfortably and smugly allied yourselves with the earth-owners and have eaten and drunk with the worshippers of Mammon and the foundation of your establishment rests on the unstable sand and the barren things you have created shall pass into the oblivion which awaits all untruths and everything which is not built on the unshakeable foundation of love—for all other things are evils.

Must Bear Responsibility

Until recently man has not exercised his supreme gift of reason, for it did not suit the followers of Mammon that he should do so, and they have thrown dust in his eyes and clouded the reason which was given to him for his salvation.

Those earth-owners chose for themselves the things which are seen and are unstable and discarded the eternal realities which are hidden from our eyes but yet are ours for the seeking; they chose greed for their god and cast love, the Savior, to the winds and the result is all that you find in the world today—misery and moral wreckage—and they who think and reason and see cannot exonerate you from the responsibility because of your unholy alliance with the earth-owners who are the sons of Mammon.

At Last Use Reason

But I say to you the one sign of the times today which fills all lovers of justice with a great and holy joy is the fact that the non-owners as a whole are at last beginning to exercise their divine faculty of reason and will no longer be put off by specious argument and mystic mouthings, but are looking the hard facts of life full in the face and realizing the injustice that rules the world and their deductions founded on the rock of clear reasoning cannot be shaken by the breath of sophistry nor by the wrath and the threatenings of the earth rulers, nor yet by the prejudiced findings of their courts of injustice naked and unashamed.

Deliver Us from Evil

And they see that peace and love can never hold beneficent sway on our sin-eclipsed and suffering planet till the conscienceless and besotted purloiners have been forced to disgorge their illgotten possessions and the whole of humanity has regained its rightful inheritance.

"Deliver us from evil."

Ay! deliver us from evil by uprooting the tree of evil itself, which is earth-ownership and the diabolical greed it has fostered in those owners and made veritable wolves of them, hungry ever for the spoil and the booty and indifferent ever to the condition of their fellow travellers along the shortening vale of life.

Must Choose

But the day is fast approaching, my reverend masters, when you must choose between two courses; either you must throw in your forces with the earth's disinherited and work for the answer to your prayer for deliverance from evil or you must go down into the abyss, awaiting the worshippers of Mammon, the upholders of the things that perish and the flouters of the gospel of love—that gospel which for two thousand years you have supported with mountains of verbiage and molehills of deeds.

Ay! now must you soon make choice, my brothers, between the greed of Mammon and the all-embracing love of Christ; between the earth-lust of the few and the yearning for a full measure of liberty and love, of the disinherited many: between the shibboleths of the purloiners of God's earth and the cries of their suffering victims, between—the devil and your God.

BIDDING FOR DIRECT ACTION

Labor Deprived of Offices By New French Electorial System

(By the Federated Press)

Paris—The operation of the new French election system was even more striking in its failure to give the people proportional representation in the final municipal elections than in the legislative elections of Nov. 16.

The December municipal elections returned 21 council members out of 80 in Paris.

These 21 polled 104,000 votes, while the 38 national bloc candidates were elected on a total poll of only 90,769.

Outside of Paris the elections were more equitable. Twenty of the most populous suburbs were swept by the Socialist Party, and in 14 large towns Socialist mayors were elected. Lyon, Lille, Marseille, Brest, Strasbourg and Toulon are among the cities won by the Socialist Party.

Between Nov. 16 and Nov. 30, the date of the primaries, the Socialist poll increased in some places by 50 per cent., and the increase continued between the primaries and the final elections.

The mayor of Ketchikan, Alaska, has allowed the Seattle Union Record to be sold in that city, but has not changed his attitude towards the B. C. Federationist and The Forge, the soldiers and sailors paper of Seattle. The workers of Ketchikan, however, are still getting the Fed through the mails.

HISTORY

We turn back historys' pages,
And read of kings and queens
Of princes and princesses,
Of men of power and means.

But seldom do we hear the tale
Of how the ancient poor
Have lived and suffered, fought and died,
Through pestilence and war.

We've heard about the suffering
Of Cleopatra when
The slave brought news that Anthony
Had fallen with his men.

But did we hear about the pain
Of mothers, sweethearts, wives,
When they had news that their brave men
Had given up their lives?

They were the ancient lowly,
Too poor, indeed, to care,
Yet this great world is built upon
The strength which once they were.

To these we owe a greater debt,
These men who fell behind,
'Twas they who had the strength to do
The power behind the mind.

So you may read of kings and queens,
And sigh o'er saints so holy,
But I am proud that I have sprung from
The humble ancient lowly.

—M. E. Dooley.

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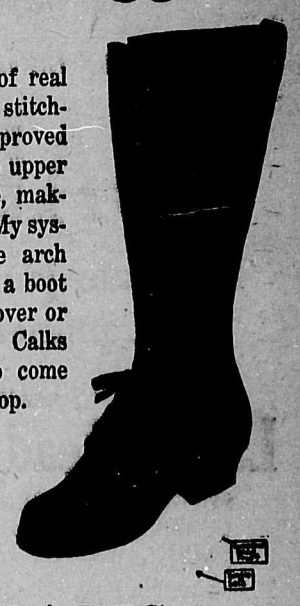

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P. PARIS

51 HASTINGS STREET WEST. Opp. Columbia Theatre

Calgary.—The Calgary trades and labor council passed a resolution, introduced by Alex. Ross, M.L.A., recently, in favor of taking every step to secure a national protest against the conviction of Russell, which he claimed was a knock against the principle of the sympathetic strike which laborites, affiliated with international organizations, could not accept.

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$35.00—Bannockburn Tweed Suit, in heather mixture. A suit with obvious hard and long-wearing qualities. It is cut in a smart three-button sack style with well balanced lines, soft rolling lapel and well tailored front.

$45.00—A medium shade of grey diagonal tweed, made by one of the best manufacturers in the trade. Three-button sack style, dressy and a decidedly good wearing suit. The collar and shoulders are tailored entirely by hand and can be depended on to retain their good lines.

$45.00—A Blue Irish Serge Suit. We have only been able to secure a limited number of these suits to sell at this price. Our next shipment will cost considerably more money. It is a decidedly dressy model, and the material is of good weight. The linings and interlinings of this suit are particularly good.

$32.50—This value can not be equalled anywhere. We are overstocked in sizes 36 and 37, which is the reason why we are making this offer. A conservative model for the man of quiet but dignified taste. A service giver at a low figure.

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Vancouver Unions

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2239 Granville Street; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Snell, 244—28th Ave. E.

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

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

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 649—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, John Stark; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provincial Unions

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

VICTORIA O. B. U. STARTS 1920 WELL

Hold Concert and Dance and Hear Chas. Lestor

Victoria O. B. U. starts the new year well. A very successful and enjoyable little concert and dance was held on Jan. 7, at the excellent K. P. Hall, hitherto sacred to the meetings of "American Internationals" and similar secret societies.

But before that, they had Comrade Chas. Lestor over to speak at an open forum meeting in the Crystal theatre on Sunday, the 4th.

These open forums are held fortnightly, and of course depend for much of their usefulness and interest on the discussoin following the lecture.

This time they were lucky; a fine evening, a good crowd, appreciative attention, useful questions asked and answered. Comrade Ellis in the chair, and a $20 collection.

Comrade Lestor, after more or less respectfully assuring his audience that he saw nothing in them to be afraid of, they were so tame, plunged at once into his subject by the statement that the One Big Union is established on a frank recognition of the fact that under the present system, Labor power, the only possession of the working man or woman, is a commodity for sale; a commodity is something produced, not for the use of the producer, but for sale, at a price roughly determined by the cost of production; and human beings are also for sale so far as their capacity for labor is concerned, and the resulting product of their labor power becomes therefore the property of their purchaser.

He described the "merry circle" of the worker's life. He goes to work to get the money to buy food to renew the strength to go to work to get the money to buy the food to renew the strength to go to work to—and so on! (Laughter.) But it is no laughing matter. The purchaser of labor power also works in a vicious circle; he has to sell his goods and make a profit to find the capital and pay the wages to make the goods, and so on, and sooner or later he has to say "stop" to the producing machine.

"But I want a job," says the worker. "Very well," says the owner of the wealth produced by Labor. "Buy up all these goods, and then I can hire you to make some more!" But it can't be did! The workers, of course, do not receive in wages sufficient to buy back more than a mere fractoin of the wealth they produce, hence the imperative necessity for more markets than the home market. Foreign markets and yet more markets, ever getting smaller and more crowded.

Result: Wars and rumors of wars, ever-growing armies and navies, clashing "Imperialistic" schemes, the inevitability of war as a feature of capitalism, the late world war as a terrible example.

The speaker forecasted revelations about to be made public as to manipulations in the European operations and the competing struggles of rival gangs of financiers who hold the yorld's peace in their hands. Even now "diplomatic relations are severely strained"—and another great war is quite possible!

The whole capitalist system is a traffic in human flesh and blood, and that system still obtains—except in Russia—(applause) where a torch is lighted which shows the way to human emancipation, because there labor power is not a commodity, and the self-government of the workers is establishing production for use instead of production for profit. (Cheers.)

The solution of the whole trouble is so simple, if we would but see it, and do it. The productoin of wealth is already largely social and co-ordinated—it is in the distribution and exchange that anarchy and chaos are so obvious, and so inevitable so long as "profit" is the fetish.

"Unrest" is universal today, and more intelligent than it used to be; people were beginning to realize that wholesale sabotaging and gambling in foodstuffs and necessities was unconcernedly carried on by the wire-pullers of the financial experts, and that they had also "watered the whiskey"—390 million dollars more paper money issued than there was gold to cover it!

What wonder, then, at the "shrinking dollar" and the H. C. of L.?

But the late war had helped some to a little understanding; some who had fought sincerely for the dear old land "liberty," as they thought, and who now find in Canada nothing much British but the flag! American methods were used and American "law" quoted to crush the Winnipeg strike, and the master class and the government were boosting the A. F. of L., which was nothing but the political instrument of the ruling class of the United States.

But 1920 is to see greater changes than 1919. We know our class is the only indispensible class, the only useful portion of society, and we have to complete the process of Socialization abandoned by a defunct and bankrupt capitalist system. We have to own the wealth we collectively produce, to take control and arrange harmonious and co-operative distribution of all the good things of life.

Tokio—Attention was attracted in an unusual manner to the abject condition of the poor in this industrial metropolis, when at a recent theatre performance a young Japanese threw himself from the balcony of the Imperial theatre into a group of millionaires seated in the orchestra. He declared that he was doing this as a public protest against the luxury of the rich. The young man was seriously injured in the fall; the millionaires were unharmed.

Antwerp—The Belgian port was tied up for 24 hours when a general strike was called to protest aganist the imprisonment of Deputy Jamar, a Socialist political prisoner. The professional unions and transport workers joined the metal workers in the demonstration.

Turkey and the Allies are having their hands full trying to put down revolts led by Moustafa Kamal Pacha, who had formed the antially party in Turkey and has opened negotiations with the Russian Bolshevik leaders.

Donations to Kimberly Strike Fund

(Continued from page 3)

Nelson (Burke) 108.00
Dec. —, By cheque re Thompson, sec. Loggers, Cranbrook 72.00

Amounts credited to Harvey and Dingwall are amounts forwarded through the district office.

FRED ATKINSON,
Sec. Kimberley Miners.

COOLIE LABOR AND NEW ZEALAND

Employers Determined to Crush Militant Spirit of Labor

[By W. Francis Ahern]

There are some serious problems facing the workers of New Zealand, which if not handled with care, might easily cause a reaction in the industrial section of the Labor movement in that country.

Profit-sharing

Ever since the conclusion of the war, employers have made a determined attempt to crush the militant spirit existing in the industrial movement of New Zealand, and have tried every device in order to try and spliti tme workers' movement. All sorts of inducements are being held out to the workers if they will desert their militant organizations—that of profit-sharing being the most common. Though this is something new in New Zealand, workers there know something of its operations elsewhere. In one or two places, the workers have fell for it only to find out the error of their way in short time. Here is how it worked out in one place, where it was going in full working order. Six workers reduced the labor time for the manufacture of certain commodities by eight hours per man—by speeding up. Each of the men received, as 'profit," four hours wages above the agreement rates, but the employer appropriated the other 24 hours' time. In other words, he shared their wages with them, in addition to getting his usual profits. Of course this lesson was necessary to teach the workers of New eZaland the futility of "profit sharing."

The Big Danger

But the big danger facing the New Zealand workers is the colored labor question. Chinese and Indian labor is favored by a section of large employers in New Zealand, and although the politicians are not brazen enough to openly advocate it, signs are not wanting that they are willing to have this class of labor introduced into that country. New Zealand has received the mandate over Samoa, and her politicians are going to perpetuate the indentured Chinese and Indian coolie labor system introduced by the Germans. This means a backdoor for indentured Labor into New Zealand, just as Fiji was in the past. Already farmers in New Zealand are screaming for cheap black labor, because of the heavy taxation, and unless the workers themselves wake up, theywill get a rude shock in the near future.

Not White Man's Job

Coal proprietors also evince a liking for colored labor, but they approach it in a somewhat cunning fashion. They say that coal-getting is not a white man's job, that it should be got with colored labor, leaving the cleaner work for white workers. Note the cunning scheme of getting cheap labor into the mines of New Zealand. Coal workers in New Zealand feel too that the bad housing and insanitary conditions they are subjected to, are enforced on them in the hope that it is not good enough for a white man to live there, and so add another reason for cheap coolie labor in the coal fields.

It is also known that for a long time the use of colored cheap labor has been mooted for the wharves and ships, and longshoremen fear that unless something is done by them in the near future, the gigantic shipping trusts may compel the use of colored labor there.

It is not a questionof differences between white and colored workers; but the question is that of the unions demanding a reasonable standard of living and cheap colored labor with a cheap standard of living. There are hundreds of colored men in New Zealand who are good unionists, and who demand just as high a standard of living as a white man, and who these are welcomed into the unions by their white fellow workers. But if a horde of cheap labor coolies are to be run into the country, and worked at cheap rates, then the unions of New eZaland have to put up the best fight they can to prevent it. If the unions could feel sure that imported coolie labor would be paid the same rates as that offered to white workers in New Zealand, there would be no need for alarm, but unfortunately they have no such assurance—rather they have every reason to believe that the scheme is for the purpose of getting cheaper labor, and at the same time breaking down the unions in that country.

Stockholm—Affiliation with the third (Moscow) international and a demand that relations with Soviet Russia be established immediately were included in resolutions adopted at the convention here of the Left Socialists of Scandinavia. About 250 delegates from Norway, Denmark and Sweden were present at the conference, which was directed by Zachary Hoeglund, a Swede.

Washington—More than 4000 square miles were lost recently by General Denikin's troops in their forced retreat before the army of the Urkainian people's republic in cabled information received here at Ukrainian headquarters. Booty captured was mostly of English origin, it was claimed. Denikine's army was last reported retreating in disorder southward toward Kherson and Odessa.

London.—There is every appearance that a new railway crisis is developing. Numerous meetings of railwaymen in the leading towns today are adopting a resolution rejecting the government's offer. The government offer is a compromise, but comes at an unfortunate moment following the Spen Valley election, which has given tremendous confidence to the whole labor movement, and the men are not in a mood to accept compromise

MILLWORKERS GO TO LUMBER MEN

Amalgamation of Two Units of O. B. U. Are Completed

Satisfactory arrangements have been completed between the Engineers and Millworkers Unit of the O. B. U. and the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union regarding the transfer of all members of the Engineers and Millworkers who are employed in the lumber industry over to the Lumber Workers' Union.

As this unit has already voted in favor of having all members who are not employed in the lumber industry transfer into the General Workers' Unit of the O. B. U., the Engineers and Millworkers will therefore give up their present offices at the Labor Temple and will cease doing business as a separate unit of the O. B. U. after the end of the present month.

So that the organization that has been built up by the Engineers and Millworkers may be kept intact, arrangements have been made with the L. W. I. U., which will allow the Millworkers to continue holding their various meetings as a branch of the Lumber Workers' Union.

The meetings in districts outside Vancouver will be held the same as usual and arrangements will be made to hold meetings in Vancouver at the headquarters of the Lumber Workers' Union, which is situated at No. 61, Cordova Street East.

Secretary W. A. Alexander will continue to act as organizer, and with the knowledge that he has now 15,000 members behind him, he should make considerable progress in organizing the Millworkers during the coming spring.

Providing there is not a financial collapse in the business world in the very near future, there is no doubt but that the lumber industry will be booming during the coming spring, and as the lumber interests have about doubled the price of lumber it will be up to the millworkers to take advantage of the boom by following the lead of their masters and doubling the price of their labor power.

Now that the millworkers have the backing of over 15,000 members in the lumber industry they should seize the opportunity of joining a live organization, when they will be able to at least secure much better wages and working conditions than they now enjoy, even if they are not quite able to go as far as their masters and double the price of their labor power, the only commodity the workers have to sell.

ALTA MINERS OPPOSE ORDER

O. B. U. Miners Accept the 14 Per Cent. Increase But Want No Strings

Calgary—The O. B. U. miners district of Alberta, held a meeting Saturday and forwarded a resolution to the minister of Labor, stating they were willing to accept the 14 per cent. increase pending further negotiations which they insist must be entered into and absolutely opposing the recent order of the fuel commissioner, requiring that all miners must be members of the United Mine Workers of America, the international organization, or leave their work.

The case against Barney Roth and Dourasoff, secret service agents of the Mounted Police, has been adjourned until Wednesday next, January 14, at 2.30 p.m.

BIG LABOR GAINS IN SCOTLAND

Secure 280 More Seats on Parish Councils—Some Big Shocks

The parish elections held in Scotland during November and December has resulted in a sweeping victory for the labor party candidates. News received to date indicate that the party has made a gain of 280 seats in the parish councils, and gained control of a great many councils. The Coalitionists received several big shocks in these elections and are dumfounded at the result.

A gain of 45 seats was made in the county council elections, thereby placing labor in control of a majority of the Scottish county councils.

A special meeting will be held in the Labor Temple, Tuesday evening, January 13, at 8 p.m., by the Vancouver Co-Operative Society, Ltd. The first months business has been a splendid financial success. A shipment of goods is due to arrive any day from the Co-Operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain.

1890 —— 1920

30th ANNIVERSARY

Clearance Sale

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS MUST GO

All Our Winter Overcoats 20 Per Cent. Reduction

MEN'S RUBBERIZED COATS—$25, $30 and $32—
To clear at **$22.75**

MEN'S SHIRTS—Colored Shirts, soft and hard cuffs.
Reg. $1.75 to $2.50. To clear **$1.45**

MEN'S SWEATER COATS—A range at $5 to $7.50.
To clear **$4.50**

ALL BOYS' OVERCOATS at 20 per cent. discount.

A Big Reduction on several lines of Boys' Suits

Clubb & Stewart Ltd.

309 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Suit Specials

Dark grey check, regular $45.00, for **$36.00**

Green and brown stripe tweeds, reg. $45.00, priced at **$36.00**

Fancy heather mixture with overcheck, reg. $45.00, **$36.00**

Grey tweed with green overcheck, regular $35.00, at **$28.00**

Heather mixture, regular $40.00, for **$32.00**

Dark grey pin stripes, reg. $37.50, **$30.00**

$3.00 and $3.50 Arrow Shirts for **$2.25**

A big line of other specials that save you a lot of money.

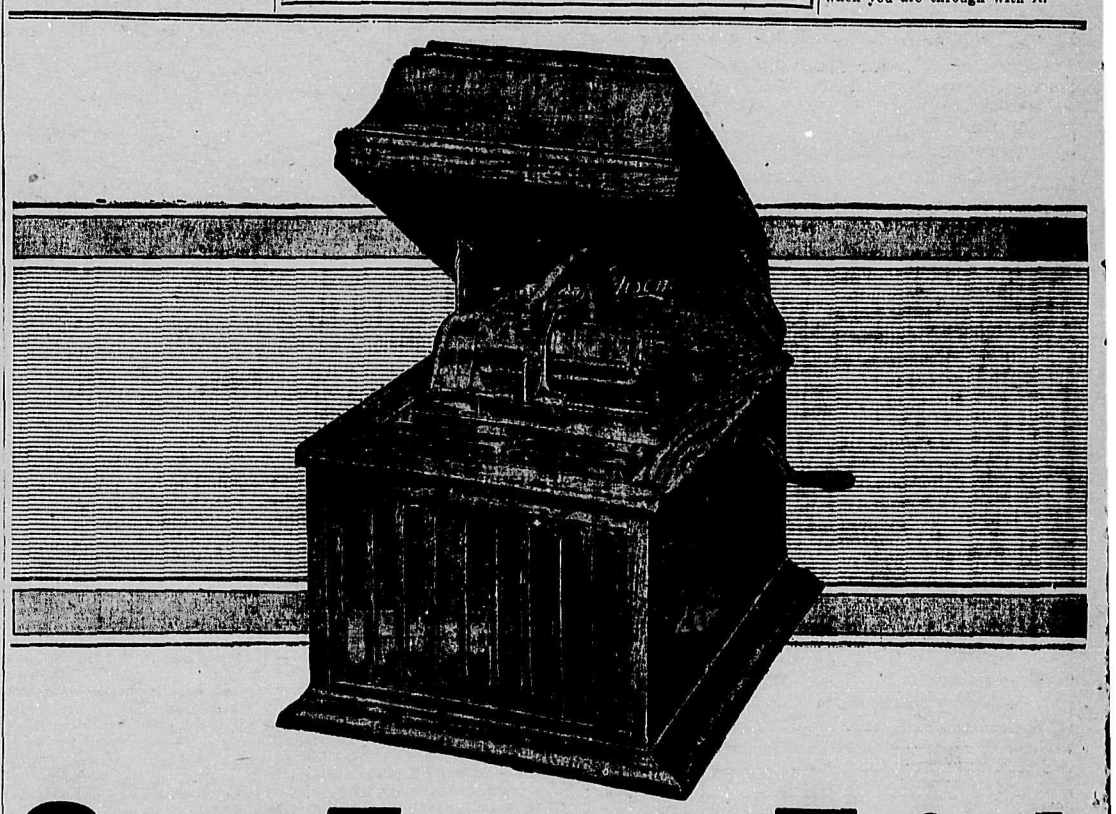
THE

Jonah-Prat Co.

401 HASTINGS WEST

Corner Homer Street

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



Sent Free on Trial

Read the Coupon Below!

An astonishing offer—the New Edison Diamond Amberola, Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, and 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-Minute Records sent to you on *absolutely free trial. Send no money*—just fill out the coupon below and send it to us at once. We will send you the complete outfit immediately. No C.O.D. Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits of the big cities. Laugh at the side-splitting minstrel shows. Hear anything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville. Judge for yourself just how much this great phonograph would mean to your home. Decide if you can get along without it. After the trial in your own home, make up your mind. If you decide not to keep the outfit, send it back to us *at our expense.*

Only $1.00 After Trial

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument after the free trial, send us only $1.00. Pay the balance of $71.80 for the complete outfit in easy payments of only $6.00 for 11 months and $5.80 for the 12th month, total $72.80. Remember the 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-minute records are included with this outfit.

Think of it—a $1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this outfit of Mr. Edison's new phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the life-like music—the same Blue Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest priced outfits. The *finest*, the *best* that money can buy at very much less than the price at which imitations of the Genuine New Edison Diamond Amberola are offered.

After years of labor on his favorite invention, Mr. Edison has made the music of the phonograph true to life. There is no reason now—especially since we make this rock-bottom offer—why you should be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's genuine instrument. You are under no obligation on this free trial offer. *Hear the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your own home before you decide.*

Send No Money *Just the Coupon!*

Convince yourself first. Get the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your home on free trial. See what a wonderful instrument it is—how it brings the music of the world's greatest singers and players, the sweet old time melodies, the jokes of the funniest vaudeville actors, all right into your own parlor as if they were there *in person*. See for yourself how much you *need* the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your life. See how much happier it will make your home. Just fill out the coupon and send it in. Of course, we do *not* want to ship an outfit to a person who can not afford to at least pay on easy payments (and when you get a free trial it must be understood that you can *afford* to keep it). Yet, no one is *under any obligations* to keep an outfit if it is not entirely satisfactory. If it is not just what you want for your home, return it *at our expense; you*, not we, must judge what the Edison phonograph means to you and we accept your decision cheerfully and without question.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Dept 239, 338 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.
U. S. Office: Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.

No obligation to buy in sending this coupon; this is just an application for a Free Trial

F. K. BABSON, Dept. 239, 338 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Babson:—As per your offer, I should like to hear Mr. Edison's wonderful new style phonograph in my home on free trial. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the rock-bottom price of $72.80 direct from you on special terms. I merely agree to take the outfit promptly from the depot, pay the small express charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory, I reserve the right to return the outfit at once at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment of $1.00 within forty-eight hours after the free trial or as soon as possible, in no case exceeding one week, and will make monthly payments thereafter of $6.00 for 11 months and $5.80 for the 12th month. Total $72.80. The outfit is to remain your property until the last payment has been made. (This offer is not open to anyone under 21 years of age. If you are under 21 ask your father, mother or guardian to fill in and sign this coupon for you.)

My name ..... Address or R. F. D. No. .....

City ..... State ..... Ship by ..... Express

Shipping point ..... Ship by ..... Occupation .....

..... Married or Single ..... If steadily employed at a salary please state .....

Give name of a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity ..... If there is any possibility of changing your residence during the next year, what will be your next address? .....

Cascade Beer

ONE OF THE FINEST TONICS

Good for Health **Improves the Appetite**

CHEAP PRODUCTION

Everyone knows that cheap goods can only be procured by using cheap materials and employing cheap labor.

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

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Use Royal Crown Soap and Save the Coupons

LABOR'S FRIEND

THE MARKET WHERE YOU GET CIVILITY, HONEST WEIGHT AND SATISFACTION

Cal-Van

Saves You Money

The Only MARKET to Offer EATABLES Direct from Producer

BEEF—Splendid Roasts from 18c per lb.

GOVERNMENT SPECIAL BUTTER
A Real Special at 70c

BREAD—3 Loaves for 25c

Shop Only at Cal-Van and Make These Prices Possible

Next Door to the Rex — All Cars Stop at the Door

HELP ALONG!

Patronize Federationist Advertisers

Here They Are, Indexed for You
Mr. Union Man, Cut This Out and Give It to Your Wife

Banks

Bank of Toronto, Hastings & Cambie; Victoria, Merritt and New Westminster.
Royal Bank of Canada, 12 Branches in Vancouver, 29 in B. C.

Bakeries

Shelly's....Phone Fairmont 44

Bicycles

Tisdalls Limited....618 Hastings Street West
J. A. Flett....Hastings Street West

Billiards

Pocket Billiard Parlor....42 Hastings Street East
Con Jones (Brunswick Pool Rooms)....Hastings Street East

Boots and Shoes

Goodwin Shoe Co.,....119 Hastings Street East
Ingledew Shoe Store....666 Granville Street
"K" Boot Shop....319 Hastings Street West
Pierre Paris....64 Hastings Street West
Wm. Dick Ltd....Hastings Street East

Cafes

Bank Buffet....Corner Hastings and Homer Streets
Trocadero Cafe....156 Hastings Street West

Chinaware and Toys

Millar & Coe. Ltd....419 Hastings Street West

Clothing and Gent's Outfitting

Arnold & Quigley....546 Granville Street
Clubb & Stewart....309-315 Hastings Street West
B. C. Outfitting Co....342 Hastings Street West
Wm. Dick Ltd....33-49 Hastings Street East
Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd....514 Granville Street
J. W. Foster & Co., Ltd....345 Hastings Street West
J. N. Harvey Ltd....125 Hastings West and Victoria, B. C.
The Jonah-Prat Co....401 Hastings Street West
New York Outfitting Co....143 Hastings Street West
David Spencer Ltd....Hastings Street
W. B. Brumitt....Cordova Street
Thomas & McBain....Granville Street
Woodwards Ltd....Hastings and Abbott Streets
Victor Clothes Shop....112 Hastings West
D. K. Book....117 Hastings Street West

Coal

Kirk & Co., Ltd....929 Main St., Seymour 1441 and 465
Macdonald Marpole Co....1001 Main Street

Dairies

Fraser Valley Dairies....8th Avenue and Yukon Street

Dentists

Drs. Brett Anderson and Douglas Casselman....602 Hastings West
Dr. W. J. Curry....301 Dominion Building
Dr. Gordon Campbell....Corner Granville and Robson Streets
Dr. H. E. Hall....19 Hastings Street East, Seymour 4042
Dr. Lowe....Corner Hastings and Abbott Streets
Dr. Grady....Corner Hastings and Seymour Streets

Drinks

Bank Buffett....cor Hastings and Homer Streets
Britannia Beer....Westminster Brewery Co.
Cascade Beer....Vancouver Breweries Ltd.
Hotel West....444 Carrall Street
Patricia Cabaret....411 Hastings Street East
Rob Roy Hotel....57 Cordova Street West
Taxi—Soft Drinks....409 Dunsmuir Street
Van Bros....Ciders and wines

Drugs

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

Dry Goods

Famous Cloak & Suit Co....623 Hastings Street West
Gordon Drysdale Ltd....Granville Street

Florists

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

Funeral Undertakers

Center & Hanna Ltd....1049 Georgia, Seymour 2425
Nunn, Thomson & Clegg....531 Homer Street

Furniture

Hastings Furniture Co....41 Hastings Street West

Groceries

Cal-Van Market....Hastings Street Opposite Pantages
"Slaters" (three stores)....Hastings, Granville and Main Streets
Woodwards....Hastings and Abbott Streets
Spencers Ltd....Hastings Street

Jewelers

Birks Ltd....Granville and Georgia Streets

Manufacturers of Foodstuffs

W. H. Malkin....(Malkin's Best)

Overalls and Shirts

"Big Horn" Brand....(Turner Beeton & Co., Victoria, B. C.)

Paints

Hunter-Henderson Paint Co....642 Granville Street

Printers and Engravers

Cowan & Brookhouse....Labor Temple
Clelland-Dibble....Tower Building
Angell Engraving Co....518 Hastings West
A. H. Timms....228-230—14th Avenue East
White & Bindon....528 Pender Street West

Railways

P. G. E....and the....C. N. R.

Tailors

Tom the Tailor....524 Granville St.; 318 Hastings W.

Tools

J. A. Flett....Hastings Street West
Martin, Finlayson & Mather....Hastings Street West

Theatres and Movies

Empress .... Orpheum .... Pantages

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Religion and Morals

Editor B. C. Federationist: Would Dr. Curry give some explanation of his perverted views on the above subject. Being an interested but disappointed listener to his address on Sunday evening at the Royal, I am at a loss to understand anybody occupying the platform of the F. L. P. playing with such words as religion and morals. Would Dr. Curry imagine for one moment an atheist who repudiates religion is an immoral person. He must know the leaders of the progressive movement in Britain and other countries are all antagonistic to religion. He must know Confuscius and Buddha have both evolved a far superior code of morals than any of the so-called Christian religions. Is it not a fact that religion is a cloak to the vilest of crimes? Does not the church bless the banners of the army? Where would religion be if it were not for the patronage of the State. There is no connection whatever between religion and morals, and here I mean by religion, a belief in a Supreme Being, and there is no other meaning. Any other use of the word is only fooling the people. It is time we called a spade a spade and used plain language when dealing with the most deadly dope used to chloroform the workers.

Yours for plain reasoning,
WALTER BATT.

Do Unions Get You Anything?

Editor B. C. Federationist: With your permission I would like to answer the above question, having gone to the meeting of the Federated Labor Party in order to hear an address by Mr. Tom Richardson, a former member of the British House of Commons, who, I may say, delivered a very able address. After he had answered a few questions from the audience the platform was thrown open to any person who wished to take it for five minutes. A person from the audience taking the platform, made the statement during his address that he had been a member of a trade union for the last twenty years and it had never got him anything or anywhere. Having seen what I think have been benefits to the working man this last thirty years, I will endeavor to explain a few of them. I may say that I commenced work on one of the large railways in England a little over thirty years ago, when the men used to work from ten up to eighteen hours per day, most of the journeys being anything from fourteen to eighteen. These had been reduced to twelve hours per day in the year nineteen hundred and three, when I left England. Since then the hours have been reduced to eight per day. During the same period the men have had advances in wages in order to meet the cost of living, which was formerly met by working a longer number of hours per day. Therefore, in my point of view, the men have gained a little in having more time at their disposal for recreation or study. I will now endeavor to show where the workmen have gained in another way, this is in regard to accidents. In the early part of eighteen hundred and ninety eight there was much concern about the number of accidents, both of minor and fatal casualties; some of which the men were of opinion could be avoided, with the result that they got the government to grant a Royal Commission to investigate into these accidents to railway workmen, the workers being granted every protection who gave evidence at the investigation. The Railway Review, the railwaymen's labor paper, published a verbatum report of the proceedings, separately from the weekly paper, in order that one could have the copies bound in book form. I will give a few of the concessions which were gained at that sitting of the Royal Commission.

All point rods on signal wires above ground anywhere about a shunting yard must be put underground, or lowered to such an extent and boarded over so that a person should not trip over them during shunting operations. All cars to be labeled as to their destination on both sides in order to prevent the necessity of a person having to creep under and go to the other side to find out its destination. These had to be attended to at once. A few more which I will give below in regard to the alterations of the coal cars or waggons as we termed them, had a time limit set so there would be no hardship imposed on anyone according to what alterations they required. The colliery owners and large coal dealers who mostly owned their own wagons were the worst offenders and avoided in every possible manner laws which were in force at the time, there being one which called for spring buffers being put on any wagon needing a certain amount of repairs. This was disregarded by having the wagon go into the workshop on different occasions, coming out first with a fresh buffer on one side (the usual wooden buffer) in order to match the other. Then a little later on it would get a new head stock at one end, this course being followed up until the wagon was completely overhauled without any of the improvements being made. This had to be stopped in some way or another, so a time limit was set for all the different improvements which were asked for, such as loose links or Gedges patent coupling, as they were termed, instead of the old stiff link which was fastened into the draw bar with a U-link and rivetted with a large bolt. Brakes on both sides of the wagons, *also spring buffers on all wagons.* The time limit I believe was ten years for all improvements to be on every wagon in the country, otherwise it would not be hauled on any of the British railways. These are a few things where, I think, a union has been of some use to a workman, as these improvements must have saved a great number of accidents.

Coming a little nearer home, who can say that the lumber workers in the camps on this coast have not received any benefits through their combining together and forming a union? Any person who reads the Federationist will see the improvements that they have got this last twelve months—since they organized. We have laws here covering sanitary arrangements in camps, but have they been enforced? No. Why? Is it because these things cannot be complied with? Certainly not, but because the men at Victoria who are supposed to represent us, listen too much to the large interests instead of the workmen. So it is up to us to both stand by one another in our unions, and also whenever possible to place men of our class both in our municipal councils, provincial parliaments, and also the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, and by so doing we may be able to get a few laws made for the benefit of the people. Hoping I have been able to show where the trades union has been of benefit to the working man,

Yours truly,
J. ASHTON.

P. R. and the Workers

Editor B. C. Federationist: I guess the letter Dr. Curry contributes to your columns on the above subject is written without a clear idea as to P. R.—what it means to the workers and how it stands in Britain. The letter states the recent successes of Labor in Britain was due to P. R. It is not so. P. R. is not used in England or Scotland or Ireland in parliamentary elections. It was tried in Sligo but only for council elections. Probably if P. R. had been in force for the recent municipal or council elections Labor would not have gained the successes it did. Does not Dr. Curry know the Liberal Party in England has pressed for P. R. for the last six years, at least? Does he not know Ramsay McDonald opposes P. R.—Philip Snowden supports it—showing the Labor Party is not definitely behind P. R.?

P. R. is only a red herring to detract Labor from the real issue. If it benefits Labor today, in the near future it would benefit the other parties, who could finance and spread their views over the larger areas more effectively and easier than any Labor group.

Labor should look into this matter carefully before it leaps, and I venture to prophesy that it would turn this scheme down. Let them educate and organize. Eventually they will win, though without any P. R., and then they will be secure. But beware of any wild-cat schemes to obtain political power.

In conclusion P. R. has no connection with plural voting, and would not abolish that evil. That would require a separate Act of Parliament. True enough, they could abolish the plural vote in each constituency, together with P. R., but still the evil would remain. Landed proprietors, etc., who have estates, and financial magnates, will still be able to use the vote in two or more constituencies.

Against P. R. and for the workers,
WALTER BATT.

GET BEHIND A BUTTON

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

Back from Siberia

(By Frances Fenwick Williams in The Liberator)

"I never met a Russian who wasn't a Bolshevist." "I never met a man of any nation who didn't hate Kolchak."

"I don't know of any British, French, American or Italian soldier who didn't sympathize with the Bolsheviki and want to see them win."

"I hope to God they wipe out Kolchak hands down."

So said a Canadian soldier lately returned from the Siberian Expeditionary Force in Russia. His name—and he is brave enough to give it for publication—is Stewart Byron McCulloch. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland; he has lived in Montana, Southern California, Mexico, Vancouver; he enlisted in the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders in 1917; he made repeated attempts to go overseas to France but was always refused on account of physical disabilities; he was finally accepted for the Siberian Expeditionary Force on September 4, 1918, after a nominal examination.

So far, so good. But Russia had a curious effect on Mr. McCulloch. Figure him as he was, a typical thoughtless, adventurous, young man ignorant of social problems, "bored to tears" by Labor struggles, Socialism, radical propaganda; then behold this same young man after three days in Siberia—a Bolshevist! Rather an astonishing outcome of military service in Bolsheviki-land; but, as we shall see presently, by no means an unusual one.

"Send those Canadians back where they came from!" Kolchak is reported to have roared in fury to General Knox of the British mission. "The only difference between them and the Bolsheviki is that they speak a different language."

And when the transport that conveyed Canadians from Siberia touched at Vancouver a defiant shout arose from the throats of the soldiers who had gone overseas to wipe out the Bolsheviki:

"Hurrah for the Bolsheviki!"

Now to arrest a whole ship-load of Canadian soldiers on their return to Canada would have caused the echoes of that strange war-shout to reach the furthest hamlet of the Yukon. The authorities were sensible enough to perceive this and no notice was taken of the outbreak.

We can gain some idea of the effect which contact with real Russians had upon the Canadian soldiers by glancing casually at the two ditties sung by these soldiers en route to Siberia, and sung by them on the journey home.

Going they sang—

"Hurrah, hurrah, we're British to the core,
Hurrah, hurrar, we're home on any shore,
We'll lick those Bolsheviki, boys, and then we'll ask for more—
As we go marching through Siberia."

Returning they sang:

"Take me over the sea,
Far away from the Bolsheviki,
The Czechs may squeal, old Kolchak may roar,
We don't want to fight those guys no more,
Oh my! I don't want to die!
I want to go home."

"That's all the time it takes—just about three days!" stated Mr. McCulloch cheerfully. "Just long enough to see the condition of things and hear a few Russians tell you the truth—and there you are! Every Canadian boiling mad to think that he's been fooled that way, and hot with sympathy for the Bolsheviki—and there's your expedtionary force for you!"

"What about the other Allied soldiers?"

"All exactly the same as far as I can gather. The Americans mutinied in one instance and simply refused to come to the aid of the Japanese."

"Are you wise to make these statements publicly?"

"I don't care whether I'm wise or not. All the boys will back me up who've been over."

"Did any of the British regiments mutiny?"

"Not in Russia and for a good reason; they were never, so far as I could find out, asked to fight. But some of the English regiments mutinied at home and refused to go to Siberia. I fancy they knew more of the truth than the rest of us. As for what we did there it was just guard duty. We simply could not and would not have fought against those people. The American officer whose men mutinied refused to compel his men to fight on the ground that he did not recognize the people they were asked to fight as Bolsheviki, that they were simply peasants. He knew of course what we all knew, that the peasants were Bolsheviki, every man-jack of them; but they never dared to breathe it because they were shot on suspicion."

"You say 'all the boys will back me up.' Can you speak for all the Allied soldiers, as well as for the British and American?"

"I can and I'll tell you why. My friend Y—, who comes of a famous military family, and who speaks French and Italian like a native, was always slipping off to chum with the Latins and said they felt just as we did. By the way, the French are the sorest of the whole bunch. Did you know that they were conscripted? I don't believe that's generally known. Yes, sir, they were sent straight from the Great War to fight in Siberia without so much as an 'if you please.' They are mad as blazes. Oh there will be some hot times when the boys of the different countries get back to their home-towns and begin to spread the truth about things."

"How about the officers?"

"The officers can't talk freely the way we do. But as they're mostly decent men we know how they feel inside. *You bet they agree with us.* But you can see that it wouldn't do for them to come out and say so. On the way home we had several addresses in which they said practically this: "Well now, we've pulled out of Russia and we needn't talk of what's done with; our business is to get home and get a job and forget the rest." They couldn't say straight out, 'Don't tell anyone what cursed folly this Siberian business was, boys!' but they might just as well have said it. We got their meaning all right. The boys just listened in silence and made no comments or promises."

"Tell me just how things in general impressed you when you first went over?"

"Well, the voyage took twenty-one days and the food was poor. The men protested and once they even made a raid on the food. Vladivostok Harbor was frozen when we arrived—when deep sea water freezes you can imagine what the cold is! We had only the clothes we had left Canada with; and we were put in box cars without even *straw, thirty or forty men in a car* with one little oil stove to heat it. There was snow even on the inside of the cars. Most of the men, like myself, were physically unfit anyhow because the S. E. F. was so unpopular that they had to take anyone they could get; and by the time we had reached our destination we were pretty well played out. But then we had to march a mile and a half—to Second River.

"Oh the misery we found there—the desolation! Thousands of refugees fleeing from the interior which *Kolchak had devastated—among* them veterans of great distinction who had won the highest honors in the Great War. You could buy decorations like the Cross of St. George (the Russian equivalent for our Victorian Cross) for five roubles—fifty or sixty cents at most. Veterans who had won these coveted decorations, who had performed prodigies of valor for them, now offered them for a few cents to us in order to ward off starvation from thier starving wives and babies."

"They were not tempted to fight for Kolchak?"

"Not the war veterans. Not one. I never saw such heroism or such determination as they showed. But other Russians were not so proud. Let me tell you that a good large part of Kolchak's army is composed of Bolshevists who desert all the time and who carry supplies and news of the old brute's plans to their friends up the line. It's really very funny. They freeze and starve till their pride gives out, then they go to Kolchak for food and shelter for a while; then as soon as they've fattened a bit, back to the Bolshevist ranks they go. I found a man who was guarding a magazine—a storage place in the earth for ammunition—in Kolchak's army. He told me that he was simply doing that in order to live and let live and was only living for the moment when he and the rest of the Bolshevists could turn and drive K. out."

"Now why did that Russian trust you with his life like that?"

"Because the Russians knew and know that every single Allied soldier in Siberia is for them. As soon as they've had five minutes' conversation with the Russians—they know. It didn't take a week to turn me from being indifferent or even hostile toward Labor problems into being a warm partisan of the Bolshevists. Considering that every Russian in sight is a Bolshevist, and that they all hate Kolchak and want their own government, one can't help seeing the wickedness of helping a few reactionaries to murder them. At every turn one sees thousands of miserable, starving, unhappy people, some of them veterans of distinction, one's sympathies are aroused, one asks about their situation, and one finds invariably that they are Bolshevists and haters of Kolchak. Of course they do not dare to come out and say so because that would, of course, be certain death. Anyhow lots are shot on suspicion. No trials for Kolchak. A Russian officer who had served for three years in the Great War and served with distinction, contracted tuberculosis and was in the hospital which the Canadians afterwards took over—Russian Island, we called it. While ill and unoccupied he subscribed to a Bolshevik paper and began to favor Bolshevism, Samroff, a Russian general, Dictator for the district between Harbin and Vladivostok, had him dressed, taken forth and shot. He was too weak to dress himself or to walk."

"Had he been talking Bolshevism in the hosptial?"

"Oh probably. They all do. You can't stop them. The only people in Russia who are really hostile toward the Russians are the Czecho-Slovaks—and it's proverbial that a Czech who gets sent to hospital always emerges Bolshevik."

"How did you like the Czechs as a whole?"

"Least of any. Of course they probably send the worst ones to Russia. The ones at home may be better. The Czechs and the Japs are the only ones who do any fighting against the Bolsheviki worth mentioning. The Czechs are mercenaries paid by France—I don't think there are any volunteers among them."

"What about the Japs?"

"The Japs interested me. They're a fine race in their way—but they're much what the Prussians were before the war—unbending, militaristic. Same virtues—same vices. They have tremendous respect for authority, love of country, determination, obedient stoicism; but with these a terrible inflexibility and cruelty. The boys who went to the Great War have often talked to me of the difference between the Prussians and the Saxons; and I should think there would be somewhat the same difference between the Japs and the Russians—the real Russians, the Bolsheviki."—

"In what proportion should you think the Bolsheviki were to the rest of the Russians?"

"Roughly speaking, ninety per cent. But that's simply my opinion. Remember I never met a Russian who wasn't a Bolshevist. But from what I hear I think there must be about ten per cent. for Kolchak."

"Czarists, should you say?"

"A handful of the old aristocracy and some business men. Three of his regiments are entirely composed of officers. It's odd though how many of the aristocracy are Bolshevist. There are, they say, many more noblemen than business men fighting for the Bolsheviki. At present there must be a goodly sprinkling of soldiers of all nations too who've deserted for conscience's sake."

"Now tell me, which of all the Allied soldiers did you like the best? One gets such different accounts."

"It's queer what a lot of good there is in everyone—but such different good! Now we're all right in our way and the Americans are right in theirs. And the Japs have fine points, though *they're the most* dangerous race in the world to the coming democracy—Prussia's ghost walking, so to speak! But candidly there are two nations which I think are really finer than the Anglo-Saxons though in a way I hate to say so—and those two are the Italians and the Russians. The Russians are simpler, kinder, more trustful, more idealistic, more—well, more noble than we; the Italians are sweet-tempered, more affectionate, more generous, more sympathetic, more magnetic. On the whole *the Italians were the most popular* of the Allied soldiers.

"By the way, there's one thing I do want to say about the Americans. People say they're given to bragging. Well they've got one thing to brag about and to brag hard about—and that's the American Red Cross in Russia! It's the best thing ever. It's fine. I wish you'd make a note of that. Tell people that if the boys of all the Allied forces could drop their arms and enlist under the American Red Cross they'd do it like a shot—every man-jack of them."

"Mr. McCulloch, you say you are a Bolshevist. Just what do you mean by that?"

"I mean that I'm a Socialist. It's the same thing when you get down to facts. We had plenty of Socialist meetings in Siberia. There were two or three Socialists in our company who had been recruited and they used to talk. It seems queer that I'd never heard ten words about Socialism till I went to put it down in Russia! but I suppose I wasn't interested. Looking at those poor persecuted devils of Russians made us all feel very Socialistic, I can tell you."

I picked up a copy of the Liberator—the May copy with Debs' photograph on the cover. "Did you ever hear of that man?" I asked.

"Debs!" exclaimed Mr. McCulloch. "So that is Debs." He laughed outright. "I should say I had heard of him. We pretty near had a mutiny in our company because Debs had been sent to jail. So that's Debs. I never heard of him till I went to Russia."

"You seem to have heard of a lot of things in Russia. But what do you think is going to happen in the end? It makes me sick every time I pick up a newspaper and see that our country has sent boots and rifles and even tanks to Kolchak's army."

"Don't worry. The Bolos will get the benefit of everything that's sent. Kolchak with a handful of the rottenest men in the Czar's army can't last forever. They'll all get killed in time. If the Allies were really helping Kolchak he could do a lot—but what can he do when the Allied men refuse to fight, and turn Bolshevik? And remember! those men are going home; and in every country in the Old and the New World they're going to spread the truth."

"Then you think Bolshevism is bound to win?"

"As far as Bolshevism goes it can't lose. But the Bolsheviki are another thing. They're suffering and dying—being butchered with our help and by our connivance—and it's terrible—terrible—terrible—to think that all the decent people in ours and every other country don't rise up and STOP the massacre."

London.—Declaring that The London Daily Herald had been an inestimably powerful champion of the couse of organized labor, the special trades union congress has gone on record as supporting the paper's drive for an expansion fund of 400,000 pounds

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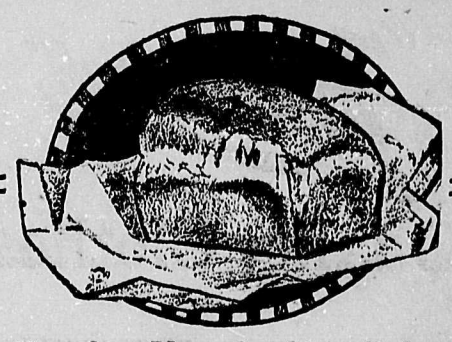

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Swifts Laundry Soap, per bar 6c
Royal Household Flour, 24-lb. sack $1.65
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Royal Standard Flour, 24-lb. sack 1.65
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Quaker Corn, per tin 18c
Quaker Peas, per tin 20c
Malkin's Best Tea, per lb. 63c
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Wild Rose Pastry Flour, 10-lb bag 74c

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Maple Leaf Milk, per tin 12½c
Pacific Milk, per tin 12½c
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Libby's Tomato Soup 11c
Maybloom Tea, per lb. 60c
Excelsior Dates, per pkt. ..22c
Toilet Paper, per roll 5c
Silver Gloss Starch, per pkt. 13½c
Royal City Tomatoes, per tin 14c
Bottles B. C. Honey, per glass 32c
Del Monte Apricots, per tin 30c
Royal Baking Powder, per tin 25c
Magic Baking Powder, per tin 25c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes, per pkt. 9½c
Eggo Baking Powder, per tin 25c
Fry's Pure Cocoa, per tin ..27c
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Soft Shell Walnuts, No. 1 quality, lb. 30c
Filberts, per lb. 40c
Fine Table Figs, per lb. 40c

GET IT AT WOODWARD'S

Mr. J. E. Bird Says He Believes Russell Innocent

(Continued from Page 1)

fendants. Referring to Russell, he said:

Mr. R. B. Russell was chosen by the Crown as the defendant in a test case. They did not choose to line up the whole eight defendants, and give us the advantage of four times eight—32 challenges out of the jury panel of practically 100 that were available on the morning that the case was called. They had a right to try any one or more of the defendants if they so chose.

Mr. Russell, a young man of 31, of pleasing appearance, bright and intelligent, gentlemanly. A married man with a small family. Mrs. Russell, during the whole course of the trial, haunted the courtroom almost day and night watching with eager interest everything that pertained to the welfare of her husband, always bright and cheerful lending him additional courage.

Russell's Career

Russell came to Canada when 21 years of age. He was a master mechanic, and worked in the machine shops as he states himself, trying to unlearn all he learned in the shops in Scotland, and adapting himself to more modern conditions. At 22 he was chosen by his fellow workmen in the shops as one of the shop committee, and later was appointed delegate to the Trades and Labor Council, and still later to represent the Trades and Labor Council at different conferences. At Quebec he and his associates tried to introduce resolutions in regard to industrial unionism in 1918, but were thwarted by the powerful activities of those sent to thwart their purposes by the American Federation of Labor. Owing to the attitude taken at that conference in Quebec, the little party of wetsern delegates assembled and promoted the calling of a Western Conference for 1919. This was in accord with the conditions in the east. Rates of pay in the east are dealt with differently by the C. P. R. east and west of Fort William, therefore, the western delegates felt that as they were treated by their employers on a different basis from those of the east, it was reasonable and proper for the western delegates to hold their own conference.

B. C. F. of L. and Industrial Unionism

Now, it transpired that the B. C. Federation of Labor, since 1911, had been advocating at all its different gatherings the formation of an industrial organization, for the purpose of meeting the ever-changing conditions of their employment, as the shop of the small employer has greatly increased in size to take in trades of different crafts belonging to different craft unions, and as these shops have themselves increased in size and become in many cases organized into gigantic capitalist enterprises, so trades unionism had to conform to the changes brought about in their employment so as to be able to meet the master on fair terms of negotiation. The craft union was sufficient in the old days dealing with the employer when he employed single crafts, but when he began to employ in his shops virious crafts, the federated union came into existence, and later the development of the Industrial Union became a necessity.

Raiding the Homes

Now, the B. C. Federation of Labor, in order to meet the situation, held its meetinp in 1919, at Calgary, immediately prior to the Western Labor Conference. Everywhere during this period of unrest there was prominent in the papers and prominent in the thougths of thinking men the conditions brought about by the orders in council. Orders in council had been passed as a war-time measure, probably necessary in order to prevent anything militating against the successfol prosecution of the war, but after the signing of the Armistice, it did away with the sanction for these orders in council, which were forthwith used by the government of Canada, and by officials for the purpose of prosecuting various people who happened to possess radical tendencies, and had in their possession documents that had been deemed by the government to militate against the successful prosecution of the war, who had all this literature banned. As you know, into many of the homes of men who were prominent in Labor circles, the North West Mounted Police entered, made a search, and these orders in council were used diligently for the purpose of supressing the activities of the Labor organizations, where they were interfering with the interests and profits of the employers. This was evidenced by the activities against Roberts in the Crows Nest and elsewhere in this Province, of which you have knowledge.

Government Aids Unrest

Now, great unrest arose by reason of these prosecutions. Every man felt he had a right to the sanctity of his own home; that he had a right to read what literature he pleased, a right to think and talk as he pleased and to discuss all matters pertaining to the social problems.

He then described the unrest that prevailed throughout the world, and the prosecutions of Labor men, and the invasion of the sanctity of their homes, and the situation in Russia, and the lies that were spread about the Soviet government.

An Absurd Contention

Continuing, he said: Now, these matters were in the minds and thoughts everywhere of labor men. In England they were agitating for the withdrawal of the troops from Russia, for the cancellation of the war orders in council. The same was being agitated in Australia, New Zealand and at the Western Labor Conference these things were prominently brought up by the resolution committee and caused a tremendous amount of discussion. This, according to the ideas of the court, was the hatching ground of the conspiracy to overturn the government of Canada and establish a Soviet government. When one looks back at this situation it seems to be almost too absurd that six eminent counsel representing the Dominion government should, day after day, urge before the jury that the delegates at the Quebec labor conference, the B. C. Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers of America and Western Labor Conference were all designed to show a common purpose, a common design detrimental to the interests of the government of Canada and likely to create public turmoil.

Good Sound Policies

Strange things happened during the course of the trial at Winnipeg. It was announced in the daily press that the allied war council in Europe had at length concluded to withdraw the allied forces from Russia and leave the Socialists to fight it out between themselves as to who should be master of the situation, whether it should be the Mensheviks or the Bolsheviks. During the same course of the trial and the last day thereof it was announced in the daily press at Winnipeg that the orders in council were repealed, and were to have no further force and effect after the 1st of January, 1920. So those things that were agitating the minds of labor at the Western Labor Conference, and which were chosen as the basis of the seditious conspiracy was actually recognized as good sound policy by the government of the allied countries of the world.

Villianous Criminals

Now, Mr. Pritchard was at the Western Labor Conference and actually obtained the greatest number of votes at that labor conference and that is referred to by the learned judge in these words:

"Now, who was Pritchard. He was the man who received the highest number of votes for the committee at the Calgary convention. Subsequently he was active with others in issuing propaganda for the One Big Union. As to Pritchard, a letter from Stephenson, the Dominion secretary, states that Pritchard was one of the most active propagandists on the coast. Pritchard was there, Johns was there."

Johns is referred to by the learned trial judge as follows:

"He and Russell were the official delegates from the Trades and Labor Conference at the Calgary convention. He received the second highest number of votes, that is to say, the highest next to Pritchard on the committee."

I suppose, gentlemen, you see in this connection a clear suggestion that the man that receives the highest number of votes and the second highest number of votes are, consequently, the greatest and second greatest criminals, and this at the regularly called and regularly held Western Labor Conference and having delegates there from all the Western trades unions of Canada. It is extremely important for labor to know that the men among them who are most popular and most effective are to be referred to in the courts of justice as these two men were referred to by Mr. Justice Metcalf.

Daylight Conspiracy

How crazy these conspirators were. They did everything in the open. They even called court stenographers to take down their deliberations in shorthand so that nothing of their plot should be unprovable.

Russell was there, so was Armstrong, but Ivens, Bray, Heaps and Queen were not there so they must have come into the seditious conspiracy at a later date. Now, Mr. Russell only spoke once at the Western Labor Conference, and that upon a subject near and dear to his heart, the question of the withdrawal of the troops from Russia, and he moved a resolution directed to the government at Ottawa humbly petitioning that the government should consider the withdrawal from Vladivostok of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Mr. Russell was appointed on the propaganda committee concerning the One Big Union at the Western Labor Conference. The One Big Union was wound in and out of the whole thread of the trial, but was not prominent towards the end of the deliberations, and the reason was that the One Big Union was not shown to have been given birth to until the 4th of June, 1919, when a second conference was held at Calgary for the purpose of preparing a constitution of that organization. The strike in Winnipeg was called a month earlier and had got into good swing before the O. B. U., which was conceived at the March gathering of the Western Labor Conference, but was not as an organization brought into life until after the referendum vote of all the trades unions had been taken, namely until June, 1919.

Tons of Propaganda

In order to get the O. B. U. into shape a campaign of education had been undertaken and directed by the Western Labor Conference. Popaganda to the different members of the international organizations was authorized and a committee set diligently to prepare such propaganda for circulation and stacks of this propaganda in barrels and boxes and bundles was produced by red coat after red coat constables at the trial in evidence of the unlawful combination and conspiracy that was before the court and jury for consideration.

At this point Mr. Bird referred to the atmosphere in Winnipeg during the trial which he described as chilly. He then continued:

A Picked Jury

Now the jury that was assembled had been carefully canvassed by the crown, as a matter of fact, they had been carefully canvassed by our own men. There had been no direct canvassing, but we had a record of their occupations, their sympathies towards labor, whether they had been hit directly or indirectly by the strike, as to their political or other affiliations. The crown had, as we were informed, most diligently canvassed every locality where a juryman had been summoned and had their complete record, and in discussing the matter with Mr. Andrews he frankly admitted no juryman would go into that box unless he knew all about him. Now, two days of the trial were consumed in choosing a jury. Jurymen were examined on the voir dire as I had never seen done in British Columbia. What were four peremptory challenges out of 96? If we challenged a man we exhausted our challenge. If we challenged a man for cause then the court would conclude we were bluffing, or if he showed in his answers that he was impartial between the court and the prisoner at the bar he would be held by the triers appointed in conformity with the code as a good juryman, and then we had either to peremptorily challenge him or let him go. Those whom we were willing to have sit as jurymen were set aside by the crown until our four challenges were exhausted and we had only four jurymen in the box out of twelve. The other eight were chosen in twenty minutes. The crown standing aside as many as they pleased and choosing the men whom they knew to be safe. Such is the condition of the criminal code that permits this condition of affairs to exist. Now, on the next trial we will have 32 challenges if Mr. Russell succeeds in getting a new trial; 28 if the seven are tried together.

A perjudiced Foreman

He then commented on the length of the trail which he said lasted 23 days, and the opinion that counsel of the defense had as to the outcome, which was that Russell would be either acquitted or there would be a disagreement, and referred to the evident predjudice of the foreman of the jury, and gave a description of counsel for the prosecution, in the following words he described the two leading counsel.

"Foxy Grandpa"

Now, counsel for the crown deserves some description. Mr. H. J. Andrews, K.C., son of a Methodist minister. A man who has been very prominent in politics in his city, well thought of, both by bench and bar, he is, moreover, popular, and is recognized as very astute and smooth. Some of his friends and some of his enemies have nicknamed him Foxy Grandpa. The only thing that would belie such a thing is his rather youthful appearance. He was very prominently associated with the Citizens' Committee, and was spokesman on a great many occasions representing the Citizens' Committee, and representing Children's Homes, etc., during the time of the strike.

Isaac Pitblado, K.C., is a noteworthy figure, one of the ablest and most successful counsel in Winnipeg. Sharp, unyielding and determined, capable in anything he undertakes.

He then recited the story of the arrest of the men, and how they were sent to Stony Mountain penitentiary on an order signed by Senator Gideon Robertson and A. J. Andrews, K.C.

Booked for Deportation

They were all going to be deported without a trial. Deported under the Immigration Act of 1919. The only difficulty the Immigration Department had was that Armstrong was a Canadian, born in the County of York, and the Act did not extend to him. They were not to be given any bail. They were to be confined during the pleasure of the crown until certain immigration officials came out from Ottawa to deal with the deportation pooceedings. A few days afterwards the policy of the crown was cnanged and they were allowed out on bail. Then the preliminary proceedings started, and once they were taken in charge before the justice of the peace their liberty was curtailed, and for thirty odd days they were imprisoned in the city gaol, having daily hearings during the process of the investigation which lasted over thirty days.

Mr. Bird here related some of the funny experiences of the arrested men while in jail awaiting bail, and he stated it was while held in durance vile that they began to really know one another.

Dominion Prosecutes

Everybody concerned in the trial was impatient as Christmas approached. The jury were tired out, one of them had taken ill. After careful consultation it was concluded it would be unwise to protract the trial to develop further the Socialist philosophy, the purposes of the O. B. U. and S. P. of Canada for which purposes Comrades Kavanagh and Harrington had been brought to Winnipeg. The whole matter was discussed and after careful consideration it was determined to cut out this evidence for the purpose of enabling the case to be concluded. The Honorable Tom Johnson, attorney general of the province, was the last witness, he was called to prove that the prosecution as a matter of fact was not a regular prosecution by the province. It was known to the defense that the attorney general had called in the Hon. Mr. Hudson, K.C., to advise the government in regard to the prosecution of the defendants for conspiracy, and that the evidence had been carefully weighed and considered, and the attorney general refused to prosecute. It was decided, for the sake of the impression on the jury, that it should be shown that the prosecution was at the expense of the Dominion government, the federal authorities at Ottawa, and paid for by the Dominion government. This evidence was excluded. A number of other witnesses had been excluded from testifying on matters deemed essential and Mr. Cassidy, leading counsel for the defense, threw up his hand in protest and stated that he would call no more evidence, that he was prepared to address the jury.

Mr. Bird expressed regrets that he had not stayed for the appeal case, but stated that he felt confident of an acquittal or at least a disagreement.

A Tricky Prosecution

Now, it is not to be wondered at that such a judgment has been pronounced. First, the sentiments of the whole community was exasperated in an extraordinary manner. Second, the crown had, by its tactics and long arms of its military forces, reached out in all directions from Atlantic to Pacific and seized documentary evidence wherever there was a prominent Socialist or labor hall or organization supposed to have radical tendencies. The accumulated mass of evidence was intended to have the effect on the jury of convincing them of a nation-wide propaganda, taking advantage of the spirit of unrest, an attitude towards the overthrow of national government. The gigantic performance was all staged, with the background of the general strike in Winnipeg, followed by the sympathetic strikes extending from Vancouver to Toronto. The jury was harrassed in their sympathies, excited by tales of distress, children without milk, hospitals left in want, sick and ailing without the necessaries of life, everybody distressed tremendously over the riots, and all kinds of evidence was brought and Russell was made responsible for all the letters written—for Cassidy's letter in Brandon, for letters written by Socialists and others who were tired of the slow progress of affairs towards relief, responsible for the outbursts of impatients by men who were suffering under the sting of want, owing to conditions of the mining camps of B. C. and elsewhere. Hundreds of letters were allowed in evidence. There were 700 exhibits altogether.

Judge Renders Verdict

Continuing, he said: There is, in my opinion, a good chance of success on the appeal, owing to the attitude taken by the judge. It was his charge to the jury, I am informed by my associate, Mr. McMurray, that ultimately brought the jury to a sense of the enormity of the offense of the prisoner at the bar.

In closing Mr. Bird stated that he had intended to refer to some of the remarks of the trial judge in summing up and addressing the jury, but as the hour was late he would dispense with this. He, however, briefly outlined some of the comments which have already been published in the columns of the Federationist. He stated, however, that he was confident that the summing up of the judge had had a tremendous amount to do with the verdict rendered. He resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause, after he had stated that it would soon be realized that the workers had no leaders, but the rank and file, was the prime factor in the labor movement and that some day Runsall would be a big man and that those who had prosecuted would possibly take off their hats to him.

President Midgley, in thanking Mr. Bird, stated that if Russell was guilty then there were many in the room who were equally guilty, and that instead of repressive measures stopping the O. B. U. movement, that they had not been able to get supplies, and wondered when his time would come.

The nomination of officers was left over until the next meeting of the council on January 15th, as were other matters that would have ordinarily been dealt with but for the lateness of the hour.

O. B. U.

A General Meeting

of the members of the **Transport, Construction, Food Supply, and General Workers' Units** is called for

Monday, January 12th

At 8 p.m.

in Room 302 Labor Temple, for the purpose of bringing about the **amalgamation of these units in a General Workers' Unit.** Admission will be by card only.

All members are urged to attend.

'PEG CARMEN AND BARBERS SECEDE

Barbers Join O. B. U.—Carmen Are Expected to Follow

Winnipeg.—Carmen of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company have severed their allegiance from the international union and formed a new independent union unattached to any other union or organization, but it is understood that it will affiliate with the One Big Union.

The Barbers' Union has seceded from the international and joined the O. B. U.

Favor Amalgamation

The Transport Workers' meeting on Wednesday night was one of the most enthusiastic and interesting since the formation of this unit. This meeting being the first meeting of the year the members turned out in force, and just to prove that the O. B. U. is still alive there was more money paid in for dues than at any meeting during the last six months, and in addition to this several new members were signed up.

The question of amalgamation with the other units in the city was given the fullest discussion, and the members voted unanimously in favor of amalgamation. The next meeting will be on Monday, January 12, in Room 302 Labor Temple, and members of the various units will be present, and it is expected that an election of officers for the General Workers' Unit will take place. Be on hand and assist in the election of efficient officers to manage your affairs for the coming term.

Another smashing labor victory has been won by John Lawson at the Chester-le-Street by-election, where he won over the Coalition candidate (camouflaged by the title of "National Democratic Party") by a three to one majority of 12,525 votes.

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The L.W.I.U.

delegates are reminded that every purchase made by members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union at the Co-operative store is credited to that union and at the end of every three months a sum of money representing the purchasing dividend will be paid over to the union for propaganda purposes. This is the co-operative method of returning the profits to the consumers. Individual members of the union can take out shares and obtain the benefits, but this other plan enables the single men in the camps to make their purchasing power an asset to the union.

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