# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

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LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY 4 1919 VICTORIA, B.C.

## THAT MISSING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

### Hope Lodge of Machinists Hears Both Sides of the Question

### Discrimination Was Not Shown by the Relief Committee

Last Sunday a special meeting of Hope Lodge No. 79, I. A. of M., was held in the Labor Temple, Seattle, for the purpose of hearing the true facts of the case with regard to the cheque of $500, donated by the lodge to the relief of strikers in Vancouver, it having been stated by two members of the Machinists International, Messrs. McVety and Bengough, on the night of Monday, July 21st, that discrimination in favor of members of the O. B. U. was being shown in the disposal of the relief fund.

In order to give the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, J. Kavanagh, an opportunity of explaining this matter, he was invited to attend the Sunday meeting, together with Messrs. McVety and Bengough. In the meeting, the chair ruled that Mr. McVety and Mr. Bengough should again state the position as they had on the previous Monday night.

Mr. McVety took the floor, and did not mention any specific cases where men had been refused assistance, after bringing a voucher from the organization to which they belonged. He gave the names of two members of the Machinists who had applied for relief to the central relief committee, and who had been told to go to their internationals. The majority of his address was devoted to criticizing Mr. McDonnell, who was travelling in Washington on behalf of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, for stating that thousands were being discriminated against, and some were being evicted from their homes. He stated that this was not correct, and had not been correct at any stage of the game.

Mr. Bengough said that Mr. McVety practically covered all of the question.

Mr. Kavanagh, in addressing the meeting, pointed out that before going into the question of discrimination, he desired to lay before them what had happened the day previous, on his going to get the permit to go down to Seattle. On going down to the immigration office, he found that there were quite a few people waiting to obtain permits, and he would have to wait his turn in order to get the card filled out. While waiting there, Mr. McVety and Mr. Bengough came into the office. Instead of taking his turn as other people were doing, Mr. McVety went into the office of the chief immigration inspector, was closeted with him for about five minutes, then came out and said to Bengough, "That will be all right," and then went away. The chief immigration inspector, or his assistant, Mr. Kavanagh was not sure which, came out of his office, gave a note to his stenographer, which he took down to the investigation department at the other end of the offices. He brought a note back from there, which he laid on the table of the officer whom Mr. Kavanagh had to pass before in order to get his permit. The officer read the note, and then turned it face down on the table. When Kavanagh had had his card filled out, he was taken first to the doctor and then brought back to the place where he first got the card. He was then taken by the chief immigration inspector to the investigation department, placed under oath, and questioned in the presence of one other and the stenographer, as to his connection with the O. B. U., the connection of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council with the O. B. U., the principles of that organization, and everything that could possibly lead him to give vent to any opinions which would enable them to refuse him admittance to the United States. Mr. Kavanagh, in the course of the investigation, pointed out to the immigration inspector that to allow McVety and Bengough to cross over, and to prevent him from so doing in face of the situation which had developed, would be showing discrimination. This was denied by the immigration inspector. The investigation continued for one hour and a quarter, and covered almost every phase of the O. B. U. and trade union activities. Mr. Kavanagh was then told to leave the room while they discussed his case, and on being called in, was told by the immigration officer that they were going to let him over as they did not think it would be fair not to do so under the circumstances. Mr. Kavanagh then asked the immigration inspector if he had not been put up to this by McVety. This the immigration inspector denied.

Mr. McVety then rose and stated that this was the first time any insinuation of this character had been made against him by Mr. Kavanagh, and that it was not true; that what had happened was that Mr. Bengough, being in Victoria, had phoned to McVety, asking him to arrange for the necessary permits to go over to Seattle. McVety had phoned the immigration inspector, making an appointment for 11 o'clock, so that he could get the business transacted as speedily as possible, that he had gone down there, got his card, and came out again. Mr. Kavanagh then pointed out to the meeting that it was very peculiar that arrangements of this character could be made, and desired to know how many of the membership of Lodge 79 were in such a position that they could make special appointments with immigration inspectors and get their permits granted without having to go through the routine passed through by ordinary mortals.

Mr. Kavanagh then went on to

(Continued on page 5)

## STATE WILL NOT REDUCE H. C. OF L.

### Workers Will Tackle the Job Themselves by Co-operation

There are a whole [illegible] Vancouver who have made up their minds that it's no use expecting the state to reduce the cost of living. One member of the organizing committee of the Vancouver Co-operative Society obtained 75 signatures in the course of five days and these were not obtained at any of the meetings that the committee is addressing. Bylaws for the society were drawn up this week and other items are slowly being worked into shape for the opening of the first real workers' co-operative store in Vancouver. The committee is in communication with the other co-ops. in B. C. and elsewhere and with the help of these and the knowledge possessed by those who are back of the society here, we are almost certain of having a business that will not only sell the best food and clothing that can be obtained for the money, but will be able to pay back a purchasing dividend that will open the eyes of quite a few people. Boost for the 1000 membership. Everyone get one. Turn your names in to the Vancouver Co-operative Society, 301 Dominion Building, or to the secretary, H. W. Watts, 405 Dunsmuir Street.

Prov Library Dec 19 [illegible]

## O. B. U. LOCATED IN KNOX CHURCH

### J. Woods Appointed Organizer for Vancouver's First Unit

In spite of all the people who say that the O. B. U. is dead, Vancouver Unit No. 1 of that organization, comprising Boilermakers, Blacksmiths and Machinists, is still flourishing. Permanent headquarters have been secured at 152 Cordova Street East, in the old Knox Church, and J. Woods, who was until the split an executive officer of Local 194 Boilermakers, has been appointed organizer. His office hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Those desirous of being supplied with information as to the new organization, can secure same by dropping Organizer Woods a line.

## A. S. WELLS AT THE COLUMBIA

### Labor Party Excursion to Horseshoe Bay by Moonlight

Comrade Wells will occupy the Federated Labor Party platform on Sunday evening next. The subject should prove of considerable interest, "Is a Canadian Revolution Possible?" With charges of sedition, seditious activity and seditious conspiracy floating in the official atmosphere it should prove an opportunity to discover what the views of a "sane" labor man are on this and allied questions. Mr. Wells' home was amongst those recently subjected to an early-morning raid, while his office at the same time was forcibly entered and ransacked by order of people who appear to be "seeing things" in such a distorted way as to suggest mental astigmatism. Mr. Wells will be calculated to give a cool, well-thought out and deliberate setting forth of his case, and that in spite of the peculiar experiences that "law and order" has perpetrated upon him recently.

To Horseshoe Bay (Whytecliffe) by water in the moonlight is the programme for Friday, August 8. The boat, West Vancouver No. 5, leaves the ferry wharf at 7.15 and returns at 11.45, giving an hour for dancing in the pavilion at Horseshoe Bay. Moon is guaranteed and the tickets are 75c each.

#### SWITCHMEN ASK INCREASE

The Switchmen's Union of North America has presented a new wage agreement to the board of railroad wages and working conditions at calls for $7.70 per day for foremen Washington, D. C. The new scale and $7.20 per day for helpers. The scale for night work calls for $8.20 per night for foremen and $7.70 per night for helpers. In all places where the present scale is higher than this an increase of $2 per day over the existing rate is called for. Eight hour day. Time and half for overtime.

#### Pressmen Make Gains

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—Nearly two pages of the American Pressmen, official journal of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union, are necessary to list recent gains by locals of this organization. Every section of the country and every unit of the international is represented in a report of continuous wage increases, shortening of hours and improved working conditions.

#### Standard Oil Strike

Long Island City, N. Y.—Several hundred employees of a Standard oil plant here suspended work when the company refused to raise wages 11 cents an hour. Officials point to their pension fund and sick benefit association, but the strikers say these are only "abstract things" and that they want more money for the hard work of making containers for oil shipments abroad.

## RAILWAY TRADES OF 'PEG GIVE $1000 TO O. B. U.

### [illegible]ba Workers Are Joining in Large Numbers

### Calgary and Vancouver Keep Adding to Membership

It is well that an ever-increasing number of workers read the news that is published in the daily press with the knowledgeg that all news concerning the labor movement is generally fixed up for the special purpose of defeating the aims of labor. Stories about the O. B. U. appear to be the order of the day, but it is by no means a boost for that organization. But because the workers do not expect the capitalist rags to boost it, and in fact do not want them to boost it, the O. B. U. continues to gain in membership.

The growth in British Columbia is exceptionally good, but the strides that are being made in Manitoba are of a very cheering nature. In fact, supplies are no sooner despatched from the office of Victor Midgley, national secretary of the O. B. U., than an order for more comes into the office.

#### Railway Trades Donate $1000

The Federated Railway Trades of Winnipeg forwarded a thousand dollar cheque this week to the secretary. The Boilermakers and Sheet Metal Workers have gone over practically 100 per cent. Many other unions are expected to act favorably upon the matter as soon as the disorganization, caused by the recent strike, has been straightened out sufficiently to enable them to make a move without fear of discrimination. The workers in other parts of Manitoba are joining the O. B. U. in ever-increasing numbers.

#### Calgary Going Strong

The Trades and Labor Council of Calgary has appointed a secretary to handle the affairs of the O. B. U. and everything points to a strong organization for this city in the very near future, with more workers in the ranks of organized labor than the city ever had before.

The appearance of international officers of the U. M. W. of A. and their hobnobbing with union-smashers has not only given a boost to the O. B. U. but will have the effect of strengthening the desires of the miners to get out of the A. F. of L. organization for all time. President Christophers is now organizing for the O. B. U.

#### Butchers Favor O. B. U.

A. Farmilo, A. F. of L. organizer, who queered himself while secretary of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, addressed a meeting of the Vancouver Butchers' Union this week and in spite of his defense for the A. F. of L. only succeeded in helping the butchers to endorse the O. B. U.

The Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen's unit of the O. B. U. will meet every Wednesday in the Labor Temple. The offices are located in the same office as formerly occupied by the A. F. of L. local.

## ENGINEERS START BIG CAMPAIGN

### Elect Committee to Cover All Branches in Which They Work

At the business meeting of the Engineers, Firemen and Oilers of the O. B. U., held on Monday last, the following members were elected as an organization committee to carry on organization and educational work along industrial lines among the workers in the various branches of industry where members of the union are employed.

General construction work, Geo. Riley; manufacturing, A. K. Daykin; mining, R. F. Petrie; saw and shingle mills, H. Longley and A. Russell; refrigerating, G. W. Gilbert; fishing industry, cannery department—Owing to no member of the union being present at the meeting who follows up cannery work, the election of a representative for this department was laid over.

The committee is to meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

Arrangements have been made with the Mill Workers Unit to hold a joint executive meeting with the engineers to discuss the matter of amalgamation, and it is expected in the very near future to have all the workers in mills organized as a unit in the O. B. U.

The entertainment committee, which was recently appointed, reported very favorably on the matter of an entertainment they propose to stage on Labor Day, and should the plans they have under way meet with success, any member who misses attending will no doubt have missed one of the best entertainments given by a local union of this size in the city. It is proposed to publish further details of the entertainment when the plans of the committee are more fully matured.

In spite of the recent attempt on the part of the moneyed interests, backed by the state to crush organized labor, this union is more virile than ever, and although the treasury got a hard knock in the recent strike, there are still sufficient funds forthcoming from members to carry on the business of the union, and also a little over to assist others in distress, and a donation was ordered forwarded to Winnipeg to assist in paying the expenses of the trial of the workers and representatives of Labor who were arrested and thrown into prison in Winnipeg recently for advocating democracy.

Any member who fails to receive a copy of The Federationist should take the matter up with Secretary W. A. Alexander, as the union subscribes in a body for this paper, and all members in good standing should receive a paper.

The Handwriting on the Wall. Just Before Feeding Time, Too.

## THE FEDERATIONIST WANTS YOU ALL TO HELP

### Increased Circulation Has Dug Deep Into Its Finances

### The Purchasing Power of Readers Can Be of Great Help

The B. C. Federationist has the second largest circulation of any daily or weekly newspaper in the Province of British Columbia. Besides that, the readers of this paper are in the habit of handing it over to their neighbors after they are through with it.

A great majority of these readers swear by The Federationist. It is one of the very few mediums through which Labor can express its sentiments and desires. If it is not yet a powerful weapon of the workers, it is not the fault of those whose energies are expended in getting it out.

During the past year the growth of the paper has been rapid, and there is every indication that this will continue, and that in the near future, its circulation will push its way to the first place in the Province.

In the meantime, however, our finances has not had the tendency to increase with the circulation. The subscription price has been kept down to as low a level as possible in order to aid in increasing the circulation. With the increase in circulation we had hoped to induce merchants to advertise for the support of organized labor. Two things, however, have happened. In the first place, a great many merchants have been persuaded to withdraw their advertising, because it is one way of crippling an adversary. In the second place, there are a great many of our readers who are not conscious of the needs of the paper for advertising from merchants, hence they do not use their purchasing power judiciously.

There should be no need to raise the subscription price, but we will be compelled to do this unless our readers turn their purchasing power into the channels that will increase the finances of the paper.

Start in today. Cut out our list of advertisers and patronize them, and tell them why you patronize them. Ask your merchant to advertise in the paper, and help encourage those who are now advertising to increase the size of their advertisement.

#### Workers Obtain Freedom(?)

Among the union workers who went out at the time of the sympathetic strike and who have since been discriminated against are the Freight Handlers' Association. Approximately seventy per cent. of the men who came out at that time failed to get taken back by the C. P. R. Of course this is a free country and this is how the workers obtain their freedom.

#### Teamsters and Truck Drivers

At a mass meeting of the General Teamsters and Truck Drivers Union held last evening in the Labor Temple, it was decided to form signing up and an application has an International local, over 100 gone forward for a charter. All old members of local 655 who are desirous of keeping their International affiliations should get in touch with J. F. Poole, Business Agent, or apply at the office, Room 209, Labor Temple.

## FINNISH BUTCHER GOVERNMENT IS DEFEATED

### Workers Were Murdered by Thousands in Civil War

### White Guard Officers Had Great Hatred for Women

LONDON, July 30.—The defeat of General Mannerheim, the strong man of Finland, in the presidential election, strikes a blow at the Russian cause and is regarded as a victory for Bolshevism. Karl Stahlberg has been elected the first president of the Finnish Republic. The election was devoid of excitement, since the arrangement made among the Social democrats, agrarians and progressive parties rendered the result a foregone conclusion. The voting by the deputies of the diet was: Stahlberg, 143; Mannerman, 50; Tanner, Social Democrat, 1; Relander, 1.

The following letter received by the Federationist from a man in Tammafors, Finland, practically gives the reason for the change in government, and speaks wonders for the solidarity of the Finnish workers when one considers the thousands that were done to death by the White Guards and the Huns.

#### A Human Slaughter House

"I was captured by the White Guards after being wounded at the battle of Messukyla and was held a prisoner for eight months. We would never have been beaten had it not been for the 12,000 German butchers that the White Guards got to help them. At the end of the war 80,000 workers were arrested and of these about 40,000 were either killed or starved to death. At the jail at Tammerfors where I was, the death rate from starvation reached as high as seventy-five per day. The bodies were taken out to the graves in manure carts, dumped into the holes and covered up. In some cases men and women who had been beaten into unconsciousness by the guards were thrown into these wagons with the dead and sometimes on the way to the graves or after they had been dumped into the holes, the victims would show signs of consciousness and this would be the signal for the officers to end their existence

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**Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen**

An open meeting of men engaged at the above crafts will be held on Wednesday, August 6, for organization purposes. You are heartily invited.

## DEFENSE COMMITTEE TAKES UP ALBO CASE

### Appeal Will Be Made from Recommendation of Authorities

### Action Also Taken in Case of Russians Arrested Locally

The local defence committee, appointed some little time ago, is finding lots of work to do. The committee is composed of representatives of the B. C. Federation of Labor, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, the Federated Labor Party and the Socialist Party of Canada. In addition to the case of the local men arrested, the committee is looking after the defence of Romeo Albo, an Italian, who was arrested some little time ago at Lethbridge. Albo has been tried by the Immigration authorities, and recommended for deportation by them. The case is being appealed, and Mr. Ostlund, legal representative of District 18 miners, is going at once to Ottawa in connection with the appeal. Mr. Ostlund says witnesses, both for the crown and the defence, gave very satisfactory evidence for Albo, and that the only evidence against him was taken from articles that Albo had written for The Federationist, and some Italian papers in the United States. If Albo is to be deported for what has appeared over his signature in The Federationist, then no individual who writes letters to it are safe from deportation, and in view of the fact that nothing is allowed in the columns of The Federationist that does not comply with the law, the only crime of Albo would appear to be that of advocating the O. B. U. Albo is an extremely capable man, and can speak seven languages, and in no way can he be considered an undesirable.

The committee is also dealing with the case of the fourteen Russians who are being held by the authorities here. No complaint has been laid against these men, which is contrary to the recent amendment to the Immigration Act, which provides for men being arrested and tried under that Act on information laid, but so far as can be learned, no complaint was laid against them.

President Kavanagh, of the B. C. Federation of Labor, took the matter up with Mr. Bird, of Bird, Macdonald & Company, who has wired to Mr. J. A. Calder, minister of the Interior, protesting against the proceedings, and asking for a trial in open court. At the meeting of the Defence committee held on Wednesday night, it was decided to request Mr. Bird to act on behalf of these men, and an appeal for funds to carry on the defence of workers arrested under the amendment to the Immigration Act, or any other law, for supposedly political offenses is being issued. Money will be needed to take care of the defense of the men already arrested, and to provide for future cases, which will no doubt arise, as the government seems determined to carry on an active campaign against any workers who have taken an active part in the Labor movement, or who have any sympathy with the new democracy in Russia.

## THIS WILL BE SOME AFFAIR

### Telephone Operators Will Be There With Song and Dance

Have you made arrangements to be at the big moonlight excursion and dance which is being planned by the Telephone Operators' Local Union 77A for next Friday evening?

Every telephone girl who can get away will be on the boat and they are all practising on the latest songs in order to make the boat trip one that will long be remembered.

And as for the dancing, well, anybody who tripped the light fantastic with them at their dances during the winter can vouch for the fairy stuff that these girls are made of and will want to be at the big Bowen Island pavilion on this occasion. The tickets are only $1 and can be obtained from the B. C. Federationist and the Union Hall at 440 Pender Street West. And by the way, let us inform you that there are only 1000 tickets and they are going fast.

Further donations received by the local since last report for their strike benefit fund are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Laundry Workers dance | $144.00 |
| Plumbers Union | 50.00 |

#### Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees

This industrial union continues to make progress, having signed up a closed shop agreement with the Fraser Valley, Turners and the Valley dairies. These are the only dairies recognized as being fair to organized labor. Steves Dairy was put on the unfair list, as Mr. Nelson, the owner, refuses to employ union men and ordered the organizer off the premises. Readers will please take notice and act accordingly.

#### Are You a Desirable Slave

Among the many firms who are in the habit of demanding the pedigree of all whom they employ is Pat Burns & Co. Before obtaining a job from this firm it seems as though one must give their life history as a slave and the reasons for desiring to obtain a change of masters if it so happens that one desired or was given a change.

## EAST IS LINING UP WITH WEST

### Toronto Labor Elections Show Drift of Workers

Labor in Winnipeg and Toronto have occupied advance ground. In Winnipeg it is holding out for the One Big Union idea. Although Toronto has not yet stated where it stands on this question, the recent elections to the Trades and Labor Council was a victory for the advanced wing. One Toronto daily, with whom prohibition has become an obsession, interpreted the Toronto Labor election returns, in bold headlines, as a victory for prohibition, but the significance of the new blood on the Toronto Trades and Labor Council is the step forward to bring Labor more into line with Western Labor.

The Labor trouble in Winnipeg only became dangerous in the eyes of the government at Ottawa when it developed the idea of united political action. In England we find the same feeling of apprehension expressed by Mr. Winston Churchill, who publicly bewails the fact that there is a possibility of Labor coming into power. So he calls on all good men who regard such a contingency with horror to line up beside the Lloyd George Coalition Government and save the Empire.—Toronto Statesman.

## UNIONS TO ELECT SHOP COMMITTEE

### Coughlan's Shop Committee Is Turned Down by Council

At the meeting of the Metal Trades Council held Wednesday evening a lengthy discussion was held over the subject of the shop committee in the shipbuilding yard of Coughlan's. The discussion took place over the personnel of the shop committee proposed by the Coughlan firm and it was finally decided that the council would withdraw its shop committee, turn down the shop committee proposed by Coughlan's and advise the various unions working in the yard to form a shop committee of their own, composed of one man from each organization, and that said committee shall elect a "convener" who shall call the committee together whenever necessary.

## J. KAVANAGH AT THE EMPRESS

### Will Deal With the Cause of Existing Social Conditions

The Socialist Party of Canada will hold its usual propaganda meeting next Sunday at 8 p.m. The speaker, who has had a long experience in the Labor movement, and whose reputation is known throughout Canada and the United States, will deal with existing social conditions, laying bare the cause, and pointing out the course which must be followed by the workers, so that they may escape an ever-increasing measure of poverty and degradation. It should be looked upon as a duty by those who toil for a living, to attend these educational meetings of the Socialist Party, for the need is great.

Our masters cannot help us; a readjustment of the social system alone will suffice; an enlightened working class can and will bring this change about. Get busy!

Questions and discussion after the talk.

#### Meat Cutters and Butchers

The regular meeting of the Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union will be held on Tuesday, August 5, in the Labor Temple and business of importance will be taken up. Things are moving very fast these days so it is up to the membership to attend the meetings and keep in touch with the progress and activity of the local.

#### H. C. of L. Will Stick

New York.—The man who expects to see Mr. H. C. of L. retire will be disappointed according to a statement issued by the Merchants association. The opinion is expressed that prices and wages will remain at their present high levels indefinitely, if they do not mount higher. The housing outlook is discouraging, it is stated, because of a failure to build. The association makes two recommendations—one not to worry landlords who are charging high rents, and the other to exempt from federal taxation the income from mortgages up to $40,000. The workers, of course, are blamed for building costs, and it is suggested that the determination of organized labor to maintain these rates will be successful, though they violate the "law of supply and demand."

Indianapolis — American mine workers produce the cheapest coal in the world, work longer hours and receive a smaller percentage of their product than do European miners, says Robert H. Harlin, statistician of the United States Mine Workers of America. "The individual American coal miner," he says, "produces from two to three times as much coal per working day as the coal miner of Great Britain or continental Europe."

Co-operators in the State of Washington are now launching an $100,000 wholesale house.

## TRADES COUNCIL IS TO LOSE ITS CHARTER

### Organizer Farmilo Asks for Charter and Seal of Central Body

### Organizing Committee Is Appointed — Investigation of Labor Bureaus

Last night's meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will be looked back on as an epoch in the labor movement. From the very commencement the air was charged with expectancy, and the delegates were not disappointed. Organizer Farmilo informing the council that he would be compelled to ask for the charter and seals of the council. The first matter brought before the council was a letter from Organizer Farmilo asking the following information: Has the council assisted in the organization of the O. B. U., and if the council had adopted the constitution of the O. B. U., and were supplies being purchased from that organization? The secretary was instructed to reply in the affirmative.

#### Hudson's Bay Company

The executive recommended that the Federationist be requested to carry a write up, urging preferential treatment of all stores except the Hudson's Bay stores. The recommendation was adopted.

Business Agent Kavanagh reported on his visit to the Seattle Machinists, a full report of which appears in another column in this issue. He also reported on the organizing of the general workers, and stated that in his opinion the organizing of these workers would have to be done on the job. Reporting on the mass meeting in the Avenue on Tuesday evening, held to protest against the action of the authorities in arresting local Russian residents, and taking proceedings against them under amendments to the Immigration Act, he stated that it was a disappointing meeting in view of the fact that it was not as well attended as it should have been. He stated that this was in his opinion due to the fact that the workers were apathetic and that they did not understand the significance of the question. He stated that trial by jury had always been looked upon as the right of British subjects, and that if they take any man and without trial by jury deport him, then all our so-called democracy was destroyed. He pointed out that in a trial by jury publicity was given to what was going on, and it was necessary that this publicity should prevail for the workers to understand just what was being done.

Dealing with the relief funds, he stated that there was very little money left, and recommended that this fund be closed and the balance turned over to the council. Del. Midgley asked a question as to relief money being used by the council, to which Del. Kavanagh replied that the council had given some $1300 to the relief fund, and that when the strike committee had disbanded all accounts of the committee were not paid, and the committee had handed to the relief committee some $178, and so it was not a matter of strike relief funds being used by the council.

Del. Midgley reported that the defense committee was issuing an appeal for funds to aid in the defense of the Russian workers, and Romeo Albo of Trail, who had been ordered deported by the authorities, and against which decision an appeal was being carried to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

#### Audit Report

The audit committee reported that the books of the council had been audited and everything found correct. The committee also reported that the strike committee funds, and the relief fund receipts and expenditure had been gone into, and that everything was correct, there being only a mistake of $2 in addition. The report of the committee was adopted.

#### Farmilo Addresses Council

At this point Organizer Farmilo was granted the floor for the purpose of addressing the council. He stated that it was not his intention to take up much of the time of the council, that he was there to transact the business he was sent to do for the Trades Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor. Continuing, he said that it was not necessary to go into the merits or the demerits of the attitude of the council, as he was aware that the delegates were prepared and knew where the council was heading, and that he was there on a strictly business proposition. He stated that the council was chartered by the Trades Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor, and naturally when it became hostile, or becomes a party to the organization of another organization with similar ideals, or, as expressed by the council, different ideals, that the hat was thrown down by the council, and it was his duty to take charge of the charters and seals of the council so that they could carry on another council under the laws and regulations of the organization, and there was only one course for him to adopt, and that was to ask the secretary to hand over the charter. He then handed the secretary the following statement:

"To All Loyal Members of International local unions in the City of Vancouver.

"I, the authorized deputy of the American Federation of Labor, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, shall proceed to carry out instructions of the aforementioned bodies, and the regular meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor

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FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

No. 1 Steer Boiling Beef, lb. ....12½c
No. 1 Steer Brisket Beef, lb. .....15c
No. 1 Steer Pot Roast, from, lb...17c
No. 1 Steer Oven Roast, from per lb. .....20c

FRESH LOCAL LAMB

Lamb Stew, lb. .....25c
Loins Local Lamb, lb. .....29½c
Legs Local Lamb, lb. .....35c
Shoulder Local Lamb, lb. .....28½c

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Slater's Red Label Tea, lb. .....45c
Nabob Best Tea, lb. .....55c
Pork and Beans, 3 for .....25c
Sardines, 3 for .....25c

VINEGAR SPECIAL

Nabob Pure Malt Vinegar, reg. 30c bottle, Saturday only, quart ..... 20¢

Cosco, tin .....40c
Laundry Soap, 6 for .....25c
Sunlight Soap, 4 for .....25c
Worcestershire Sauce, 3 for .....25c

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. .....55c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, per lb. .....60c
Slater's Sliced Back Bacon, per lb. .....60c
Slater's Sliced Roll Bacon, lb. .....45c

PICNIC HAM SPECIAL

Finest Picnic Hams, weighing from 4 to 6 lbs. Reg. 45c lb., Saturday only 38½¢

Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen .....55c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen .....60c
B. C. Fresh Eggs dozen .....70c

BACK BACON SPECIAL

Finest Back Bacon, smoked, reg. 60c. Saturday only, whole or half, lb.... 47½¢

Finest Canadian Cheese, lb. .....38c
Finest Beef Dripping, lb. .....35c
Finest Pure Lard, lb. .....40c
Finest Leaf Lard, lb. .....38c

COMPOUND SPECIAL

Finest Compound Lard, reg. 3 lbs. for 75c, Saturday only, lb. ..... 35¢
Limit 4 lbs.

THREE BIG STORES

930 Granville St. Phone Sey. 826
123 Hastings St. E. Phone Sey. 5202
3266 Main St. Phone Fair. 1663

Take Advantage of Our Free Delivery



# Turner, Beeton & Company, Limited

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings

VICTORIA, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF "BIG HORN" BRAND SHIRTS, OVERALLS, Etc.

Factory organized under "United Garment Workers of America"



INTERNATIONAL

# UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY. That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L.

Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN OF NORTH AMERICA, A. F. OF L.

Dennis Lane Secy.-Treas.

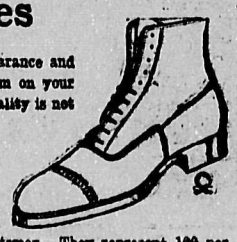
The Above Card Displayed in Butchers' Stores Denotes That Union Men Are Employed:

The following butchers are worthy of every consideration by members of organized labor. "Show this ad. to your wife." Only first-class meat at reasonable prices is handled by these stores:

MODEL MARKET .....430 Robson St. Sey. 3919
VERNON MARKET .....412 Vernon Drive
MAT CROCKER .....601½ Campbell Ave. High. 110
R. L. PARKER .....786—39th Ave. East. Fraser 127
I. X. L. MARKET .....1823—4th West. Bay. 119
BERESFORD'S FISH MARKET....1747 Commercial Dr. High. 432
DEVON MARKET .....4590 Fraser Ave. Fair. 872
GEO. AYERS' MARKET.....207 Joyce Road. Collingwood 124



# Don't Take Chances on Your Shoes



Many shoes present a nice appearance and show up all right till you get them on your feet. Then you find the leather quality is not there.

## Goodwin's Good Shoes

Are bought from honest shoe craftsmen. They represent 100 per cent. value to the fortunate wearer. THE PRICES ARE NEVER INFLATED.

FOR AN HONEST UNION-MADE SHOE CONSULT US

## Goodwin Shoe Co.

119 HASTINGS ST. EAST


# BRITISHERS TAKE DEFINITE STAND

## Manchester Launches a "Hands Off Russia" Movement

Manchester, Eng. — Manchester has definitely launched a movement for putting an end to British intervention in Russia with its corollary of military and industrial conscription in Britain.

The step was taken with deliberation and enthusiasm, and as the decision of a representative conference, convened by the Manchester and district "Hands Off Russia" committee, which was attended by trade union delegates and representatives of many workers' organizations.

It was vociferously endorsed by a crowded and memorable demonstration in the Free Trade Hall in the evening.

At the afternoon conference a resolution was passed demanding that the government should cease armed intervention in all the Russias, recall the British troops there, raise the starvation blockade, and withhold assistance from any of the reactionaries.

### Daily Herald's Great Work

Let Manchester rally the British Isles, said Robert Williams. Whatever the Daily Herald could do, in creating the necessary mental preparedness to fit in with the economic preparedness, he assured them would be done.

"Go on making the trade unions the embryonic Soviets," was his advice, "and then get your national convention in some central place like Manchester. Be prepared when you do move," was Mr. Williams' note of caution.

### Ovation for Bob Smillie

Robert Smillie's rising was a memorable occasion. Men and women arose to their feet, waving handkerchiefs and hats, and cheering wildly. Someone hailed him "First President of the Republic of England."

He stigmatized British action in Russia as our greatest crime, and declared that any action was justifiable to end it.

The meeting broke up with the singing of "The Red Flag," and it was never so heartily sung before in the Free Trade Hall.

# KOLCHAK AND FORMATION OF DEMOCRACY

## The Allies Cannot Say That Kolchack Has Accepted Their Terms

The Allies profess to be satisfied with Kolchak's reply, "which seems to them to be in the main in accord with the proposals made." For a diplomatic document that is almost candid. It means that with the best will in the world the Allies cannot say that Kolchak has accepted their conditions. It appears now from the correspondence that the Allies did not offer to "recognize" Kolchak, but only to assist Kolchak and his associates with munitions, supplies and food to establish themselves as the government of All Russia. One might suspect that they wanted Kolchak to give them a document which they could show to their peoples to refute the charge that they were working to set up a reactionary government in Russia. They have not got precisely the document they would have liked, but they are trying to make it serve, and on the strength of it they are promising Kolchak to continue their help. Kolchak's letter will hardly serve to remove the widespread conviction in Allied countries that the triumph of Kolchak would mean the triumph of the counter-revolution. Only this week the Italian sailors have, it appears, forced the Italian government to undertake not to send any more munitions or supplies to Kolchak and his friends—this although Signor Orlando is one of the signatories to the letter in which the Allied leaders promise Kolchak continued assistance. The Allies declare their desire to restore peace to Russia as soon as possible under democratic conditions. There is clearly no short cut to peace via Kolchak, and the Allied rulers know in their heart of hearts that the road to democracy does not lie through Kolchak.—Manchester Guardian.

### At the Pantages

Mirth, melody and dancing will hold the top line position in the new array of vaudeville talent at the Pantages Monday afternoon.

The principal attraction of the week will be "Her Left Shoulder," comedy musical farce, featuring Charles Lammers, Babette Winifred and company, including a dashing chorus.

For the added feature, Manager Pantages has arranged for the first appearance here of the famous Ziegler Sisters and their jazz band in their conception of late dances and syncopation.

Rosa Valyada, in a song surprise, is expected to be another drawing card for the bill.

Cramer, Barton and Sparling, funmakers, will appear in their latest mixture of songs, dances and patter.

Bell and Eva, the latter a pretty and winsome maid, will be seen in their humorous sketch, "At the Soda Fountain."

Stewart and Olive will be seen in some of the new Broadway songs and dances. ***

### Car Men Raise Wages

Boston.—An arbitration board has awarded an eight-hour day and wage increases to striking employees of the Boston elevated railway system. Rates are advanced up to 62 cents an hour, and wil date back to May 1. Union officials declare it is the best wage scale in America for street transportation workers.

Macon, Ga.—A one-day strike of Macon Railway and Light company platform men resulted in recognition of the Street Car Men's union, a 10-hour day and a wage rate that ranger from 36 to 40 cents an hour. Former rates were from 23 to 28 cents.

Where is your union button?

# Essential Russian Democracy

[By Vladislav R. Savic]

Author of "Southeastern Europe;" Formerly head of the Press Bureau in the Serbian Foreign Office.

I first visited Russia in 1904. Those were the days of autocracy, yet the first thing that struck me in Russia was the freedom of speech. Everybody said what he wished on any subject. I traveled in Russia from the Russian border to Finland and from Warsaw to Samara, and the fact of the freedom of speech and thought in Russia stood paramount. All institutions, social and political, in Russia and elsewhere were undergoing a searching criticism. The discussions were marked by a degree of tolerance unusual in Europe. Men of very different walks of life, students and professors, men and women, learned and ignorant, all spoke freely. Nobody tried to avoid an argument by shilding himself behind some acknowledged authority.

Then, I never felt I was a foreigner in Russia. In the beginning I attributed this to the circumstance that I was a Slav myself, that I spoke Russian, that had read Russian authors in the original, and therefore, was able to fit myself more quickly than others to the Russian moral atmosphere. Later on I learned that that was not the case. I met Englishmen, Germans, and Frenchmen, representing very different mental and moral aptitudes, and they always confirmed my observation that only in Russia had they never felt themselves foreigners and were never treated as such. I remembered how in Paris a foreigner was never admitted into the intimacy of French life and society. A Frenchman associates himself with foreigners only to be amused. The superiority of French civilization is ever present in his mind, and he condescendingly listen to a foreigner in order to get a new proof of how everything that is not Parisian is barbarian. The slightest foreign accent in your French makes you a laughing stock of the young ones and bring an ironical smile to the lips of the elder Frenchmen. InLondon nearly everything stupid or bad is foreign. "A nasty foreigner" is commonly in the mouth of the full-blooded Britisher. In Germany a foreigner is invited into German homes where a girl is to be married; or a foreigner's invitation is accepted whenever they hope to get a good dinner, or to break a bottle of champagne at his expense. Otherwise he is reminded that "Deutschland urber Alles" is a fact never to be disputed.

In Russia this consciousness of national preminence and excellence has never existed. In my experience the Russians were much inclined to admire foreigners for their knowledge and their greater political experience. For the Russians the foreigner was always an honored guest. The best way to honor him was never to make him feel that he was foreign among them. The Russians possessed in an incomparable degree the fine sensibility never to hurt a foreigner, and also a characteristic aptitude to fit themselves into the moral situation of other people. This made Russia a real cosmopolitan country, and gave her an enormous power of assimilation in spite of the rigidness and narrow-mindedness of the Russian governmental system. Therefore, invariably all foreigners could say that their best time, outside of their own country, was in Russia. A great Russian poet, Tyutchev, has said, "Russia can't be measured by yards, she can't be surveyed by eyes, she can be understood only by loving hearts." If this is true of Russia, it is true of all human beings. In Russia more than elsewhere they applied that measure to foreign persons and things. How many of us foreigners are willing or able to apply that measure of sympathy to Russian things and situations?

I had read Russian books before I went to Russia. I read them again in the Russion atmosphere. I found that they were interesting and enlightening, just because they were not "fiction" but the very realities of Russian life. The heroes of those admirable "Sketches of a Hunter," by Turgenev, lived in Russia still in 1905.

If I venture an opinion bearing on on the present Russian situation, it is that, whatever may be the deficiency and the vices of the present Russian Government, the soviet in Russia has come to stay, for the simple reason that it has always been there. The Russian mir is an institution older than Russia herself. The mir, characteristically enough, is the same word that stands for world and for peace. For the Russian people the world is the same thing as peace and the same thing as the common ownership of all land, that is, of all wealth. In a Russian peasants mind the reality of life cannot be separated from peace and common ownership. War and private property may seem to such a mind an ugly nightmare into which humanity has been bedevilled by some evil deity.

Every five years the whole village was gathered in the mir, which here means an assembly. The land was redivided on the basis of the need of every family that formed the mir, that is, the village. And the land thus divided was called also the mir. This institution formed the background of all Russian economic, social and moral life for centuries.

Besides the mir the Russian peasants decided on many of their affairs by soviet, or village assembly. Whenever a Russian village was about to undertake some step leading to activity outside of their village the peasants would call a special meeting and discuss the matter. Nearly always three or more hodoks, goes, were chosen and sent out into the world to investigate and report on the matter. The hodoks would leave their village somewhere in springtime when snow was melting. They would return in October when the snow reappeared, and report to the village soviet on their mission. In the following springtime the villagers would undertake action on the basis of their report. Those hodoks were always illiterate peasants; but their honesty, their common sense and desire to see and find out the facts in which their village was interested were marvelous. Only the stupidity of the Russian bureaucracy, always interfering with them, prevented the village soviets from improving the lot of the Russian peasantry.

There was still another important social and economic institution of the Russian people rarely or never heard of in this country. The Russian workmen, carpenters, masons, etc., mostly worked in the arteyls or syndicates. Those arteyls traveled from their villages into towns all over Russia in search of work. If there was work, say, for thirty of them and there were fifty in an arteyl, those thirty would share their earnings with the twenty unemployed. In that way they avoided competition and developed a higher degree of solidarity and socaibility among themselves.

Another characteristic trait of Russian village life was their singing and musical choruses formed on a cooperative basis. The choruses of different villages arranged yearly competitive performances like the athletic teams of the best English and American universities. They were hired sometimes for festivities in the neighboring towns, but really were an inseparable trait of daily village life. Just as much of their toil was used in common, so were their joys and pleasures socialized more than anywhere else in Europe.

One should bear in mind that individualism as practiced in western countries was unknown and unsympathetic to the Russian conceptions of good life. Just as much as the social ideal of an Anglo-Saxon is to be independent, the social ideal of a Russian was to be in harmony with his group. Therefore the Russian democracy, if it ever should come to be realized, must differ from the western democracy just as much as their national philosophy differs from the social philosophy of the western nations. If democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people, we must be ready to admit in Russia a democracy very different from ours, as our forms may appear to them arbitrary and artificial, and therefore likely to bear fruit quite different from that expected by sincere and enlightened democrat of other nationalities.—The Public.

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# AUSTRALIA AND SIX-HOUR DAY

## Inter - State Conference Bring Matters of Importance to Labor

By the time this dispatch is being read, the Australian Labor Interstate conference will be sitting in Sydney, and dealing with the matters referred to it from the various state branches of the Labor movement in Australia.

Among the matters to be dealt with is a proposal to amend the Australian Defence Act, by deleting the compulsory service clause, and thus leaving it optional for cadets to serve in the army. Three Australian state conferences have already expressed a wish that this should be done. A motion for the institution of the recall is also to be discussed, while another motion ass for a referendum of the Australian people on the question of unification, the abolition of state houses of parliaments and state governors. Some of the state conferences ask for the holding of a national conference to reconstruct the constitution of the Commonwealth.

The questions of nationalizing banking and insurance is also to be discussed—there being a varied list of suggestions on the matters. There will also be discussion on the advocacy of a six-hour working day, in order to deal with the growing problem of unemployment, and the need for replacing returned soldiers in some position. There are also suggestions to alter the tariff in order that Australian industries may be more adequately protected. Increases are asked for old age and invalid pensions, also the maternity allowance of $25, which now deemed to be too small, while special soldiers' legislation is sought respecting pay, pensions and repatriation—it being argued that the provisions now being made by anti-Labor governments in Australia are by no means adequate.

Buy only from a union store.

# DAY DAWN

Clad by an Arctic splendor,
All radiant in view,
The realms of ardent vision
A seer's hopes renew;
He pictures opal cities,
With terraced streets of gold,
As promise, faith and rapture,
The heavenly gates unfold.

Yet watchful stand the toilers,
Who rear these earthly halls,
To greet a newer message,
That past the stillness calls;
Man shall redeem his freedom
By justice, love and truth;
For thus shall life, unfettered,
Renew its golden youth.

Still, down the distant ages,
Across its fields of toil,
Oppression stalked unsated,
And hungered, 'mid the spoil;
Not now in open battle
The tyrant struts in might;
But men sustain his conflict
As wealth invades their right.

When by the broad Pacific
The Spanish legions knelt,
And gazed o'er endless waters,
A nation's birth was felt;
They deemed their deed immortal,
A new world gave to man;
They opened nature's portal
To foster nature's plan.

Thus, in the years that follow,
Shall toil and stress achieve
The fuller guerdon, granted
To those who gain, and grieve;
Not now the gathered harvest,
Not yet the treasured wreath;
Forbear that fadeless future
We dare to probe beneath.

When, as the times awaken,
His living powers are felt,
And man, the great contriver,
His vital skill has dealt;
Then rise the storied mansions,
Then soar the skyward heights.
While industry, as victor,
The hero's toil delights.

Where ring on giant anvils
The welding blows of steel,
Where pulses, all—electric,
Thrill lever, beam and wheel.
Where myriad-told, the workers
Their engine shops invade,
There gleams the future promise—
The realm of tireless trade.

Shall others win the bounty?
And shirkers snatch the prize?
Sustained, in act and conscience,
By home-envenomed lies;
The hand that sways the sceptre,
Of labor's matchless force,
Shall claim the full fruition,
And guide a nation's course.

Within the sunken channels,
Of time's resistless stream,
Engenders now the promise
Of man's transcendent dream;
The power he yields for lucre,
Regathers aim and fire,
Within its compass girding
The soul that shall not tire.

Dark are the hours of watching;
Darker ere dawn shall break;
Till newer birth, triumphant,
Shall hail all lands, awake;
When world-wide order, springing,
Full-bodied from the strife,
Shall crown man's great adventure,
To reap the wealth of life.

—W. G. Boynton, 1919.


"FROM MAKER TO WEARER"

## You can't afford to overlook the Famous

—you'll always find as complete a range of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments as can be found in the West—the equal of any stock in quality and style—at less than usual prices.

We are enabled to offer Vancouver ladies these superior advantages in shopping because of Mr. Kostman's excellent connections with Eastern manufacturers and mills and the close touch he keeps on the market—always adding to his stock the latest and best in every line of garments.

YOUR INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK INVITED—
—WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT.

# Famous

623 HASTINGS ST. W. Near Granville

CLOAK & SUIT CO.


### Demand Mooney Trial

Denver—A new trial for Mooney and Billings "without further delay" was demanded by the twenty-eighth convention of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The convention established a pension department and an old-age pension department, which shall be self-sustaining, shall be entirely separate from all other departments and shall in no way create a financial liability for any other department.

It was voted to publish the brotherhood's official magazine semi-monthly "until such time as we may establish a daily press, at which time, in the judgment of the grand lodge officers it is thought best, they may revert back to the monthly edition."

In permitting the discussing of political questions in the magazine, it was voted that these articles be confined "exclusively to the advocacy and promotion of a Labor Party in Canada and the United States."

### Still Going Up

The average cost of the weekly family budget of staple goods was slightly higher, being $13.72 at the middle of June as compared with $13.53 in May, $12.79 in June, 1918, and $7.35 in June, 1914, says the Labor Gazette. The index number of wholesale prices for June was the same as that for May, being 284.1 as compared with 280.6 in June, 1918, and 135.3 in June, 1914.


GET THE HABIT

—LET THE—

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Sole leather used. Shoes made to order. Union shop with Union principles.

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# COAL

Lump (sacked), per ton ..... $11.00
Washed Nut, per ton, at ..... $10.50

KIRK'S Celebrated Double Screened NANAIMO-WELLINGTON COAL Is Always Dependable

Ask the woman who burns it.

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## Hillcrest Dairy

A. FISH, Prop.

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Housewives should insist on all delivery men showing their union cards.



Phones: Sey. 7786-O, Sey. 6148L
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LABOR TEMPLE

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VAN BROS.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

—CIDER—

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UNION MEN'S ATTENTION



—THE—

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For Union Men

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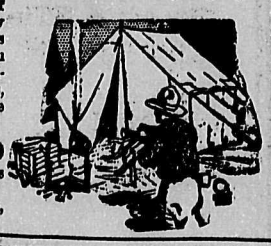

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The Complete Sporting Goods Store
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After a day's labor than a Bottle of

BRITANNIA BEER

Ask for it
It's Union-Made
For Sale at all stands
Westminster Brewery Co.

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# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

OFFICIAL PAPER BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

ELEVENTH YEAR. No. 31 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1919 (In Greater Vancouver, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

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BEGINS SATURDAY, AUGUST 2nd

THIS SEMI-ANNUAL Shoe Event is eagerly looked forward to by thousands of Vancouver's citizens who know our reputation for honest dealing.

This season, owing to later Summer weather and other causes, we have a larger stock than usual to clear out before the Summer selling closes. See local evening papers for full particulars, prices, etc.

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We offer our services at prices which are within the reach of any person who has regard for their health and comfort.

Let us examine your teeth and give you our estimate on putting them in proper condition.

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Office open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

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Our shoes are "Union Made" and our Expert Shoe Service in Fitting is one of the attractive features of this shoe store.

This is a "Union Store" and we want the business of the "Union Man."

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IT'S TIME TO CALL THE BAKER

Tell Hubby To Bring Home a Loaf

The Corner Grocery Store Has 4X Bread

SHELLY'S 4X BREAD

Food License No. 5-1061

Phone Fairmont 44

# Devilite *or* The Age of Atrocities

(Being extracts from a lecture delivered at the Cosmic Institute, Vancouver, on October 3rd, 2500 A.D., by the eminent citizen, Lawyer Seobright; the word lawyer signifying exponent of physical, moral or mental law and has no connection with the lawyers of the present day, for the age of atrocities having passed away for ever, these latter disappeared also as there was left nothing by which they could function.)

[By Nemesis]

"Brothers and sisters, in place of my pre-arranged address on 'The Certainty of a Future Existence,' as proved by the latest discoveries of our great psychologic lawyer, Citizen Wood, I feel compelled, contrary to my usual custom, to deal with things unpleasant, and to draw aside the curtain which hides the past from our view so that you may glance back and realize some of the horrors through which our forefathers struggled to freedom and to knowledge; and I am doing this with a set purpose for, far as we have advanced on the road to perfection since the sinister days, I am about to speak of, we yet must keep a lookout on our spiritual and moral towers and guard against any possible reaction arising from the past state of savagery to which we are directly linked by our ancestry.

"Recently, as you are aware, a serious case of atavism has occurred in our midst and has been the cause of much discussion by our lawyers; a case in which an individual attempted to shirk his first duty to the state, which is doing useful work for the benefit of his fellows, and to exploit his fellow citizens for his own selfish ends. He is now, as you are aware, in the home for atavistic patients which has been practically unoccupied for several generations, and is reported as slowly recovering from his disease.

"Though you will shudder at my recital it is yet wise, I think, to fortify ourselves by a recognition that this same weakness may be lying dormant in each of our beings for surely, a knowledge of any weakness is the first bulwark of defense against the possible evil consequences which may arise out of it.

I intend to first draw your attention to those early so-called civilizations in which money was first used. This money, as you are aware, for you have seen some well-preserved specimens of it in our museums, consisted of small pieces of metal usually circular, or printed pieces of paper, which were exchanged for all kinds of commodities.

Whether this money was invented in the first place simply as a convenient means of exchange of commodities or was the result of a fiendish plot, on the part of a certain small section of the community in which it originated, to enslave their fellow men, a function which if only too well performed, cannot at this late date be for a certainty determined.

But without doubt after its introduction that terrible period of the enslavement of man began and it was not till after its abolition that that enslavement terminated.

The system from its use was as simple as it was barbarous and of course reflected the ignorance, and the undeveloped state of man, the animal, at that period, and I wish you to consider this last fact in passing judgment upon the unfortunate possessors of the dull and cloudy consciousness of those far-away, past days; for rest assured the future being will look back even upon you and me with some sort of pity, in the great days of the earth, when it shall be peopled and blessed by the perfect man.

That simple money system was merely this: A man labored and produced wealth in the form of commodities and he was paid for his labors not by the commodities he produced, but by money—but in quantities which would only buy back a small portion of the products of his toil. The surplus accrued to his employers, a class of beings, who had taken to themselves—in the beginning violently, and against the natural laws which they then did not comprehend—the whole earth and constituted themselves the owners thereof.

Now, as you can readily imagine, the earth became peopled by two distinct classes, the owners and the workers; the former rich and voluptuous, the latter poor and abstemious, and I want you, here, to carefully note the inevitable result of this unjust and diabolical social system..

By the working of the law of compensation, with which you are conversant, while that owning class was retrogressing that class of workers through their sorrow and their suffering was morally and mentally evolving and in the end rose superior to their oppressors and finally took possession of the earth and their own destinies. In the light of our present knowledge of the laws which govern the mind of man it is easy to explain the terrible effects which that system produced and which ended in the almost universal insanity of our forefathers.

Their madness took the form of amassing those curious circular pieces of metal and printed scraps of paper; and the sources from which they were accumulated, viz.: the various parts of our mother earth were fiercely contested for by all the nations of the world.

Fiercer and more unnatural grew the struggle to produce the commodities which sold in the markets of the world for that money and in the revolting melee, man at last flung ruthlessly aside every moral consideration and became absolutely brutalized and insane.

These are terrible words for me to utter, but have we not learned that the truth, however revolting, is better seen in its terrible nakedness than indecently robed in fine linen and purple; and that I am presenting to you only the naked truth I will show by facts unearthed from the very few records in the form of old newspapers and documents, which survived the last cataclysm and have been preserved in our archives and to which I have had access and upon which I found my statements.

You are well aware that such a wholesale breaking of all the moral laws could not occur without the inevitable reactions and wars of conquest always accompanied by great slaughter and suffering and characterized by terrible atrocities were continuously being waged. For many long centuries this state of affairs continued, each generation growing more brutalized, yet each shouting out its own praises and claiming mental and moral advantages over the preceeding ones.

In the course of time the first explosive substance was invented, and this caused a new era of more fiendish atrocities, an era which terminated, as I shall show you, after a long period, in the utter destruction of the greater part of the human race, out of the ruins of which arose our own true but by no means perfect civilization.

New explosives, each more deadly and more powerful than those preceding, were invented together with, of course, the means of employing them in the form of monstrous engines, a few of which are still preserved as curiosities, although it has been expressed many times by our more advanced minds that this revolting evidence of the savage beings from whom we are descended, should be destroyed as a safeguard against ourselves, an expression of opinion in which I heartily concur more especially after the recent violent case of atavism.

It is distinctly traceable that as these terrible means of destruction were invented, as I said each more horrible than the one that preceded it, the minds of the users of them grew more debased, more destructive and more ruthless in the atrocities practised upon their fellow men till at last nothing was too horrible for them to contemplate with unconcern and without protest.

I will give a few instances of these barbarities, although I do not intend to harrow your minds more than is barely necessary for my purpose in addressing you today.

You know what those undeveloped races of our earth did not know, that after such conduct the inevitable reaction must follow in full measure and in the second decade of the 20th century the first of the series of world wars broke out in the part which was then called Europe and the terrors and brutality of that war were greater and more horrifying than anything which the world had as yet experienced.

In addition to the already known explosives which were terrible enough, others which had been secretly invented for such a crisis were brought forth and employed.

Acrid and burning fumes, which destroyed the tender tissues of their victims, inflicting terrible and unbearable agonies, were mercilessly and remorselessly employed.

Flaming liquids were hurled on their deadly errands of torture and destruction, scorching, blinding, maddening all they touched.

Each side vied with the other in inventing more fiendish and more torturing barbarities and the mercy of God and the love of Christ were obliterated to the last throb in the hearts of those insane peoples.

Innocent women and children suffered the usual war penalties of rape and murder and the horrors of hell flamed and flared over the whole of that great territory.

I cannot stop to tell you of all the minor atrocities which were common during those fearful years, but there is one curious incident in the melee which our most renowned psychologists have long pondered over but to account for which they have not yet found an adequate explanation unless it be that the perpertrators of this outrage were inflicted with an intenser form of greed madness than their fellows, but personally I think the true reason will be found to have a deeper and more diabolical source than mere madness.

During the whole time that first world war was in operation and when no nation knew how it would emerge from the fiery furnace or whether it would emerge at all as a nation, the greed of certain persons belonging to them (and it must be noted that no community was free from those fiends) became so intense and so pitiless that by doubling and trebling the prices of the goods they controlled they were able to amass great piles of their money thereby causing much miscry among their fellow men among whom were the families of the soldiers who were fighting for them. It is indeed difficult to dive into the mysteries of the human mind ano discover the true cause of conduct which can only be defined as diabolical and showing how war debases even the most intelligent of human beings and turns them into savages it has been found among the few legal records which survived the third world war—the last of all wars, resulting in man's regeneration—that savage laws were enacted during the strife by which many of the more advanced minds of those days—men with vision—were shut up in dungeons or executed for daring to differ with their rulers on their policies and proclaim that difference in speech or writing.

Probably you will agree with me when I assert that these latter atrocities were even more reprehensible than those connected with the death dealing explosives.

One incident which has caused much comment and speculation by our most eminent lawyers, though trivial in itself when compared with those with which I have been dealing, yet serves to illustrate the fiendish cruelty which possessed the money-maniacs of those dark ages. It is an account of a poor workman's family turned out into the streets to starve, in the depths of a rigorous winter because they could not pay to the landlord or owner of their house, the money due to him as rent, notwithstanding the fact that the said landlord possessed more money than he could have used in a century.

I will pass over the smaller and what might be called the individual atrocities, but which, like the larger ones, grew out of the unnatural social system in vogue in that unhappy age, and to adust which huge organizations involving policemen, udges, magihtrates, lawyers, prison warders and a host of others, were maintained by the ruling classes.

You, from your vantage ground of these present days, will see that all these individual atrocities were artificial, that they did not arise out of the innate wickedness of man, but were caused by the conditions under which he lived.

I will pass over also the second great world war with the remark that it was similar to the first only intensified in its horrors and after affects. Where in the first war thousands had been killed, mutilated, blinded and stricken with revolting diseases, similar victims in the second cataclysm were claimed in their tens of thousands and the succeeding world plagues, raging with fierer intensity, the population of the earth was appreciably decimated.

After that the peace of exhaustion settled upon the earth during which time, a period of about thirty years, each nation was secretly racking its brains to invent an explosive of such destructive force as would make it complete master of the others.

Then the third and last great war fell suddenly upon the world. One nation had invented an explosive to which was given the appropriate name of "Devilite," and entered the war with great hopes of a world success. But unfortunately for those hopes, their invention had been secretely bought by several of their rivals, the result being that the slaughter of that war, which only lasted thirty-five days, was so terrible that three-quarters of the entire population of the globe were completely wiped out.

Then it was that the survivors of the remaining quarter of the population, after the plagues had subsided, came to an agreement by which our present system in its initial stages was instituted and man entered upon the millenium period of his earthly existence which will last till the cooling of the sun makes life on the planet impossible.

I hope you will see why I should think it necessary to present to your minds all these horrors, the repitition of which has naturally caused you and I many shudders, but I repeat, directly descended as we are from the savages of that dark age, it is necessary to fortify ourselves against any possible atavistic tendency which may still lie dormant within us however faint and feeble that tendency may now be.

A full knowledge of any dangers that may threaten us reduces its potency for evil to a minimum for knowledge is a power for good while ignorance has been the curse and blight of the ages.

In conclusion I will merely draw your attention to the great mystery in connection with that age of atrocities.

It is one which has defied all attempts of our greatest lawyers to solve, though time after time in conclave assembled for that end.

You have realized that during this age of atrocities the Christ was born upon whose teachings a great number of churches were founded and upon which also our own purified Christian religion of deeds rests.

Christ taught the doctrine of love which was destined to regenerate the world because it was founded on the moral laws of God and works in harmony with the whole of the vast and incomprehensible Cosmos.

Love! That age of atrocities we have been discussing was the anithesis of love, and yet there are no records now existing which show that, through the whole of that age any one of those great churches made any organized attempt to convince the rulers of those barbarous nations that their social system was the antithesis of Christ's doctrine and must be abolished before the kingdom they taught and prayed for could come upon the earth.

Through those long centuries of strife and robbery, crime and folly that mysterious, awful silence of the churches was unbroken.

Terrible in its completeness it seemed to brood like a thing born of fear—like an unseen spirit of evil through that dread time over every land on earth, and those great churches failing as they did in their duty to their Founder, crumbled at the last cataclysm into irreparable ruin which is the fate of all things which conform not in all ways to the law."

## HOW AUSTRALIAN LABOR WILL REGULATE MINING

### Plans for Control of This Industry Are Framed for When Labor Controls State

The New South Wales Labor Party proposes to carry out the following proposals relating to mining, when they secure control of the government of that Australian state. There is to be state financial support for prospecting parties seeking new fields or exploring old workings; while the government will also erect batteries and other treatment plants in approved districts, and make acess to private-property for bona fide miners easier than it is at the present time.

The Labor Party proposes that full compensation shall be paid to all persons meeting with accidents in mining. In the case of death, a substantial rate will be paid, while in cases where accidents prevent the worker carrying on his occupation, he is to be paid his full wages during the period of incapication. All mines are to be nationalized, and under the joint control of the men employed in the industry. In taking over the mines from private owners, the only compensation to be paid shall be the actual money invested therein—this to be paid for by interest-bearing bonds. The management of the mines will will then be in the hands of committees in conjunction with the minister of mines, each party appointing an equal number to control the working of the mine. The hours of labor shall be reduced to 30 per week—five days of six hours each. All contract and piecework shall be abolished, and weekly wages paid instead. In addition, holidays—two weeks yearly—shall be granted the men on full pay, while bathing and dressing accomodation shall be provided at all times.

Where is your union button?

# WORKERS WILL NOT GO BACK

## R. P. Pettipiece Wants a Labor Movement That Moves

Though not insensible to the seductive call of the out-of-doors on Sunday evening, Comrade R. P. Pettipiece and some hundreds of others foregathered in the Columbia Theatre to give further consideration to some of the questions of outstanding interest to labor the world over.

Adopting a metaphor as old as Socrates or older, Comrade Pettipiece alluded to the "birth-pangs of the new civilization," growing ever sharper and more frequent as the time draws nigh. As a result of the war, the workers seemed to have traded all they ever possessed of democracy and brought home their militarism in its place. (Applause.) Nevertheless, the O. B. U. of the Peace Conference had got the job of their life to get the workers to go back to the conditions they were in before the war.

The various bankrupt governments were giving out gratuities, etc., "to keep them sort of satisfied for the time being" while attempting some sort of social readjustment. But in the Old Country the workers had been obliged to organize the shop-stewards movement, determined to use any instrument and any method they could.

Though press reports had to be studied with a knowledge of what to eliminate and what to read between the lines, it appeared probable that the Old World peoples would be able to compel the withdrawal of the Allied troops from Russia. The Allied governments were making no mistake in paying attention to this new movement in Russia; if one wheel of the capitalist mechanism were withdrawn, there could be no further interchange of business, and capitalism would collapse. The movement, however, seemed to be in pretty good hands; the poor Russian, in the last year and a half, had shown himself well able to take care of his own affairs. (Applause.)

The nationalization of railways, mines, etc., in Great Britain, would not achieve everything; nevertheless it was one of the stepping stones to collective ownership. As owners of the industry, the workers would have a legal right to say how that industry should be operated. So far, they had relegated ownership to others, and thus were bought and sold as chattels.

China, Japan, and other countries were now entering the world's markets, in what was to be one of the fiercest and bitterest struggles ever known. They would lay down goods here cheaper than they could be produced on the spot; the suggestion was to lower the standard of living here in order to compete with them. The whole thing was impossible, and must collapse at an early date. There could be absolutely no other way out of it but by collective ownership.

There was in this country, however, no talk of nationalizing anything. The plan of the O. B. U. at Ottawa, with all the scallywags under one banner, was simply to perpetuate their rule at whatever cost. The working class in Canada were compelled to find some other than so-called constitutional or parliamentary methods, and were doing the best they could under the circumstances. The Ottawa government had made "political" action well-nigh impossible. The N.W.M.P. was "a new form of democracy that the boys brought home with them."

The speaker deprecated striking, etc., as a brutal method—a barbarous way of fighting—and not the most effective way. Yet each organization must keep on going, by whatever method it could. If such an exhibition of solidarity could be staged about one week before election day, that would be the correct time to do their striking. (Applause.) As to "sympathetic" strikes, no wonder they had got the "sympathetic bug," after so much talk of sympathy with poor Belgium and so forth.

"The interests at Ottawa are not going to let go easily. They are going to take the pick of our men and put them behind the bars." Later, they would no doubt find a Siberia for them, after the example of Czar Nicholas. But the Bolshevists seemed a good deal like the local mosquitoes; no matter how many were killed, millions came to take their place." (Laughter.)

The speaker reiterated that the workers here must just drift along and do the best they could till a complete change occurred. Probably something would happen in the old country pretty soon. They must all be tolerant of each other, working and thinking along the lines that they each thought good. "I don't care what kind of a labor movement you've got, so long as the blamed thing moves. Ally yourself to the part of the movement that you think you can work best with. No doubt, when the proper time comes, we'll all do our bit."

With regard to the food supply, there were tons of fruit going to waste in the country, while the industrial army in the city were paying top prices. Pat Burns and the like had got complete control of the food supply of the country. "You can't buy anything without their consent—can't do anything without their consent. By keeping the visible supply small enough, they can make you pay what they like." As an ameliorative measure, the speaker suggested the nationalization of the elevators, cold-storage plants, etc., so as to arouse the public to see that this system of production for profit should be abolished and production for use set up in its place. "We must get possession of the powers of the state; there can be no argument on that at all." (Applause.)

In replying to numerous questions at the close, the speaker further emphasized the workers' need to acquire ownership, and thus a legal right to kick and the development of responsibility for operation of the utilities. Not that this would be altogether a solution so long as the power of the state was in other hands. In the speaker's view, the "red-coats" were no different now from what they had been in the past; they were hired for the same dirty purpose. "They can't be any better than the thing they represent and are a part of." The power of the state must be captured. "Then, if they refuse to let go, they have provided us with a whole lot of precedents as to what we can do with them." (Applause.)

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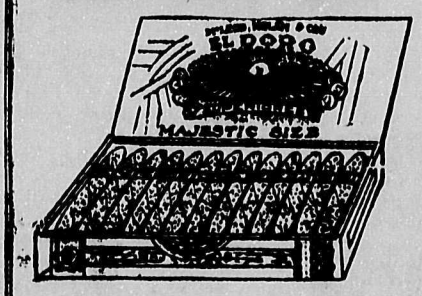


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# THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....August 1, 1919


THE PROUD BOAST of British Columbians, that free education is the right of the children in this Province, has been shattered. The Bolsheviki, however, are not to blame for this departure in the matter of education. The property owners in the city refuse to come across with the money for schools, and so the School Trustees are going to extract it from the parents of the school children, by charging a fee of $2.00 per month for pupils at the High Schools. Two dollars per month does not appear a very large sum, but to many of the working people of this city, it will be sufficient to prevent them from having their children attend High School.

**PROPERTY HAS DECIDED.**

* * *

Education today is given on lines that will make the workers more productive, and better fitted to carry on the business of the ruling class. Any curtailment in the opportunities for the children to receive the highest form of education now in existence, will only tend to operate against the big interests, and will, if carried to any great extent, be more detrimental to the employing interests than it will to the working class. Even in the smaller things the evils of the present system can be readily seen by the close observer. Private property is the basis of the present system. Private property in the ownership of the means of wealth production, and by that ownership, the enslavement of the working class, is at the bottom of all the troubles in modern society. Private property is in this instance the guilty party, and the propertyless working class, cannot do anything to give the children back their educational facilities free of cost. In civic affairs, the ownership of private property gives to the owner the right to set the limit of the expenditures of money for any civic project. Intelligence is of no account in matters of this kind. Property has a vote. Humanity, not blessed with private property, can only look on. Until the present system is abolished, the workers must realize that their children's education is none of their business; it is the business of private property, and as the workers are the slaves of a ruling class, that ruling class which controls all property, even that property which is situate in the slave's carcase, can do as it pleases, educate the slave or leave him in ignorance if they see fit. Property is sacred, humanity in the forms of slaves only exists for the glory of the God of modern civilization. "Profit" and the workers have no say in anything that is likely to interfere with that god. Moral, as the workers cannot do as they like, so long as they are the property of a ruling class, it should be the mission of the working class to bring about such changes as will give the members of that class complete control over their own destinies, and then they will be able to have their children educated in such manner, and in such things as will be a blessing to all humanity, instead of for the interests of a class that neither toils or spins, but yet controls the lives of its slaves and enjoys the products of their labor.

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LABOR in this country has been condemned by every small-minded individual who cannot see any further than the end of his nose, for the attitude adopted on the question of intereference by the Allies in Russia. The only action taken by labor in this country on this question, has been the passing of resolutions of protest. Labor in the old land and in France, however, has gone much further in its opposition to the attempts being made to crush out the new democratic regime in the land which was so long ruled by the most despotic government that ever existed. It has been said that the Soviet Government of Russia is opposed by the majority of the Russians. If this is so, how on earth has it lasted so long, in spite of the assistance given to the counter revolutionary forces, which have been aided by the Allies by men and by munitions. The British Government has been pushed into a corner on this question by the active opposition of the workers in the old land, and Winston Spencer Churchill in the House of Commons during the past week attempted to justify the allied intervention. He attempted in the first place to justify it on the grounds that intervention in Russia stopped the use of German forces against the Allies during the war. Not attempting to disprove this point of view, it cannot now be used as an argument for continued intervention, and there must be other reasons. In his speech Colonel Churchill stated "that in a few months there would not be a single British soldier in Russia, but on the other hand we are continuing a powerful contribution of munitions to Denikine, and considerable economic aid."

**WHY THEY DO IT**

* * *

In other words, while withdrawing the troops, a possibly more powerful weapon is to be used against the Soviet Government. Economic aid may be assistance by supplying the counter revolutionists with munition and food to carry on their campaign, and it may also be the continuance of a blockade against Soviet Russia, or both. The minister, in his attempt to justify the Allied intervention, however, showed the real fears of the Allied governments, which is that the new democracy may spread to other comtries. From all sources we gather that some 3200 persons have been killed by the Soviet Government since its inception, the greater part of them being counter revolutionists. In Finland the White Guards have been responsible for the slaughter of some 40,000 persons, and yet we do not see any desire on the part of the Allies to intervene on behalf of the working class, which is the victim of ruling class brutality in that country, but they use the so-called atrocities of the Soviet Government as an excuse for intervening in Russia. Russia has committed the unpardonable crime of ditching the rule of capital, and that and that alone is the reason for the intervention of the different capitalistic nations in that country. Winston Churchill and all the other statesmen of the capitalistic countries may think that military intervention or economic aid, or blockades, will stem the tide of democracy which got its greatest impetus in Russia, but they cannot stop the wheels of progress, and what has happened in Russia will occur in every country in the world before the present class struggle is ended. There may be different methods adopted to change the system, but the final outcome will be the same. One thing, however, that should not be lost sight of by the workers, is the lesson to be learned by the struggle that Soviet Russia has had to make against international capitalism. Now more than ever it is necessary that the workers of the world should unite, regardless of race nationality or creed, so that nations that follow in the establishment of democracy will not have to carry on the fight alone, but may advance as an international working class in all countries, taking forward steps in unison. Capital is international, and acts internationally, and so must the workers. The workers of this country more than any other must realize this, and govern their actions accordingly, or the plight of the Russian proletariat much intensified will be their lot.

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RACE RIOTS in the States have held the first place in the news items this week. There may be a reason for these riots that does not appear on the surface. One of the things that may be partially responsible for these outbreaks is the fact that a large number of colored people were taken to the north during the war to carry on production, and as in this country, the alien has been the butt, in order to cover up the conditions caused through unemployment, so the colored population may be the goat in the U. S. A. A more plausible reason, however, is the fact that one of the greatest organizing campaigns that ever took place in the U. S. A. is now being carried on in the largest industries, including the steel and packing industries. Negroes are largely employed in both of them, and in order to prevent the closer organization of workers a race war is started. Divide and Rule has always been the method of the ruling class, and while about half a million colored troops were sent from the U. S. A. to fight on Flanders Fields, and they have shown that they were as capable fighters as the whites, and to a great extent dissipated race animosity by so doing, the ruling class is never above descending to any lengths to accomplish its purpose. No matter what the cause, however, race riots and race antagonisms are detrimental to the workers of any country.

**THOSE RACE RIOTS**

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DURING the last hours of the last session of Parliament the sum of fifty thousand dollars was voted to the Canadian Press Limited. Naturally, questions were asked, and in answer to questions put to Sir Thomas White by Mr. Morphy, M. P., the following explanation was given:

**THE "FREE" PRESS**

"The Canadian Press Limited is an incorporated news agency of which all publishers of daily newspapers in Canada are members and stockholders. It does not operate to make a profit; the expenses of operation are assessed against the individual newspapers according to an established basis. The Government grant is to be applied towards the expense of maintaining a day and night leased wire news service over the three great natural gaps, namely, between Ottawa and Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, and Montreal and St. John. The bridging of these gaps will make it possible for this association to operate a national news service from coast to coast.

"The motive of the grant of $50,000 is to enable the better distribution of Canadian news throughout the entire Dominion."

Fifty thousand dollars for the distribution of Canadian news sounds good. No doubt it will be news that fits in with the ideas of our most democratic government. It may be news that affects labor, and if it is, the workers can gamble that it will not be news that is favorable to them. Is it possible that news that is paid for in this manner will not bear the taint of a subsidized press? No sane persons would believe that this is possible. It is also to be supposed that Unionist papers, or papers that are supporting the government, will publish "news" as it is given to them by the Canadian Press Limited, and if the government of this country is to be the originator of Canadian news which the Canadian Press Limited is to send out, we can be assured that it will be in the interests of our most democratic government. Of course there is no intention of subsidizing the press, but we notice that the labor press does not get any such news service paid for by the government, and another doubt will be raised in the minds of the workers as to the truth of press despatches which, while not subsidized, at least receive the financial support of the government of this country.

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We accept the apologies of the editor of the B. C. Veterans Weekly. If, however, he still doubts that the workers are dispossessed, how does he account for the fact that a three weeks' strike finds them hungry and without the wherewithal to get the eats. This also applies to the officers of the labor movement, even if they do get $40 per week. Forty dollars now looks like $18 did a few years ago. You can call a slave a proletarian or a dispossessed member of society, the fact remains that he is a slave and slaves never did have anything but that which their masters gave them.

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The recent elections in Finland have proved a decided tendency on the part of the Finns toward democracy. Mannerheim and his gang of murderers can take to the tall timbers as soon as they please, and the sooner the better for their safety. An outraged working class is not likely to forget that 40,000 of their number were slaughtered by the White Guard, which were the forces under Mannerheim, and acted chiefly under his instructions. The Allies evidently backed the wrong horse when they pinned their faith to the forces of reaction and headed by the defeated candidate for the presidency.

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It has been reported in the press that it cost the city $13,247 for special police during the strike. In view of the fact that there was no disorder, and that the court records show that there was no increase of crime, in fact a decrease in the number of criminal cases during the strike, we are wondering why the expense, not that it will affect the workers very much, but as a matter of curiosity. We are also curious to know who were the recipients of the sum mentioned, and to know if the amount paid for special police duty was $6.00 per day, and if on the 23rd of June the following names appeared on the pay-roll of the special police: W. Drinnan, Captain Whittaker and Mr. Harnett. We would also like to know if these men received pay as special police. Did they also receive pay from any other occupation while in the pay of the city?

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The Germans have appointed certain judges to determine who caused the war. If they had have appointed some of the left wing of the Socialist movement of that country, they might have found the cause of the war. If, however, they are unable to locate it, the Federationist will in five minutes give them the only cause of not only the late war, but all wars under capitalism. In fact, to save the judges time, we will give it now. The cause of the late war was the desire for a place in the sun, the sun being the world's markets, and if Germany started it, it only saved some other nation the trouble. In the last analysis war is caused by capitalism, and war is the only logical outcome of the mad struggle of the different nations to dispose of the surplus wealth stolen from the workers at the point of production.

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Labor and Capital must get together, is the slogan these days. In fact, if we believe all we read in the press, if labor will only be more reasonable, that is be reasonable and accept the dictates of capital, then all will be lovely. Quite a number of Vancouver's leading lights have been exploring the province, and looking over the industries which are in operation, hoping to find some new field of exploitation this last week. How it must have pleased these gentlemen when they visited Ocean Falls. They were told that labor agitators were not wanted there, and a couple of these pestiferous people had recently been got rid of. What a lovely place Ocean Falls must be. How capital and labor must be working in harmony in this ideal slave camp, where to express a view contrary to the view held by their employers by any one of the employees, would be the signal for the instant dismissal of the unruly slave. Industrial peace under these conditions must gladden the hearts of the profit seekers in this land of freedom. And what a pity it is that the other parts of the province cannot be blessed with the same kind of slave, then indeed would the lot of the ruling class be one of complete beatitude, and the lot of the worker complete servitude, without even a semblance of liberty left, and no room for freedom of thought of action. Truly an ideal state for the employers. But we are afraid that even Ocean Falls will eventually produce some unruly slaves, and the present state of peace will be disrupted. Too bad, too bad.

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The chief function of the international unions these days seems to be to send their striking members back to work, or else saving them from the evils of the O. B. U. What really lies back of it all is the desire to save the per capita tax.

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Clear the decks for action! With your help Vancouver labor can have its own daily by Labor Day.

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The Government of Canada is certainly not very humorous or it would never have passed that legislation which makes it illegal to advocate the overturn of the present political order, or to change the industrial system under which we live, by force, in view of the fact that all governments only hold their power by force, as represented in the police and military forces.

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How democratic are the international unions. No government has acted more arbitrarily than have these organizations. Constitutions were framed for guidance. But the laws of the Medes and Persians were never more rigid than are the laws of these bodies.

## TRADES COUNCIL TO LOSE ITS CHARTER

(Continued from page 1)

Council will be held in the Labor Temple, Thursday, August 7, 1919, when credentials will be received from the delegates representing the laws and principles of international trades unionism, as expressed by the American Federation of Labor and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

"(Signed) A. FARMILO,
"General Organizer of the
"American Fed. of Labor."

Del. Kavanagh stated that he wished to point out that the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was an incorporated body, and congress or any other body could not take away the seals, and if the name Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was used by any other body the council could take legal action for infringement of the council's rights.

A good deal of questioning was then indulged in. Del. MacDonnell asked how Organizer Farmilo accounted for his apparent favorable attitude to the O. B. U. at the Calgary convention to the A. F. of L. He replied by stating that he was not an individual who wasted a lot of time, and after attempting to move an amendment at that conference he saw it was useless.

President Smith asked if the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was opposed to British institutions. Organizer Farmilo replied that so far as he knew Congress was prepared to uphold them.

Del. Midgley stated that the council had three seals, one from Congress, one from the A. F. of L., and one from the province when the council was incorporated, in, he thought, 1897. He stated that the council owned the machines of the two seals from Congress and the A. F. of L. and they could have the rest of them.

**More for the O. B. U.**

The Butchers reported that they had decided to go over to the O.B.U. The Carpenters reported that they would discuss the O. B. U. question tonight, and Local No. 1, O. B. U., reported that that organization was making good progress, while Del. Midgley reported that the G. E. B. of the O. B. U. could not get supplies fast enough to meet the demand.

A motion to appoint an organization committee to conduct an organizing campaign for the O. B. U. was adopted, the committee being Del. Woods, MacDonnell, Edwards, Youngash, Marr, Haslet, Pietrie and Lavis.

Several questions were asked by a delegate from the Loggers as to the payment of per capita tax by units of the O. B. U. It was pointed out that the council was still under the same constitution, and that the council would continue as heretofore with such organizations as were now affiliated, but that O. B. U. locals would pay the council 10 cents per capita tax.

A delegate from the Longshoremen stated that his organization would take another vote on the O. B. U. question before deciding to go over, and the Street Railwaymen reported that they had laid the matter on the table for the present, and had not yet come to any decision.

**Labor Bureaus Under Fire**

Del. Midgley reported that there was evidently some skin game being played between the private labor bureaus and the government institutions. He stated that a worker had gone to a private agency which had collected a dollar from him for a job. He was told to go to the Government Labor Bureau and ask for certain work. The individual in charge of the private agency then got in touch with some one on the phone, and gave the name of the individual who was going for a job. He intimated that there was something wrong, and moved that the matter be enquired into. The motion was adopted.

The council adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

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San Francisco—The Chinese boycott as a protest against the Shantung award has cut off the greater part of Japan's rice supply and is causing a serious condition in Japan, according to Americans arriving from Shanghai and Tokio. Japanese prisons and many of the poorer people are compelled to mix potatoes and other foodstuffs with their allotments of rice, the nation's staple food.

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**Every 8-Hour Bill Killed**

Madison, Wis.—The state legislature killed every eight-hour bill that has been introduced. The last one to get the axe provided for an eight-hour day for women employed in commercial establishments. This bill passed both branches of the legislature. Assemblyman Anderson of Kenosha asked that it be recalled as he wanted to offer a slight amendment that would make the act effective the first of next year. This was agreed to and then when it was placed before the assembly it was promptly done to death.

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C


# Wars Triumphant Failures And Victorious Defeats

[Trenchant Criticism of the Peace Terms by Ramsay Macdonald, in the Socialist Review]

The sweet fruits of victory are always more dangerous to those who pluck them than are the bitter ones of defeat to those upon whose laps they are thrown. History is full of the doom of nations that have been victorious, the reason being that the brute power that gave the victory claims as its reward the satisfaction of making the peace after its own heart. The vanquished nation is either spurred on to contest the victory of its enemy or is compelled to pursue a greatness which belongs to human qualities and not to organized power, and in either case the victor is the vanquished. Wars are thus triumphant failures and victorious defeats. After all great battles comes pillage. Soldiers and statesmen are expected to return not merely with triumphs but with trophies; and in punishing defeated nations ideas of how to do justice which hold good between individual and individual, when responsibility is definite and personal, are applied to nations when all the circumstances are different. The spirit of the victorious nation deteriorates. The results baffle intention; purposes are missed; equity, which we seek to serve, is outraged by our judgments; the ideals which we sought are somehow repelled by our way of seeking them. By and by we discover that the imperturbable eternal laws of moral justice, which human intention cannot control, frown upon our doings, and we are hustled with but little ceremony from the judgment seat where we sat in our time of victory to be ourselves tried by the consequences of our acts.

I wonder how many people have detached themselves from the rushing tides of these days, and from a quiet place have surveyed what is going on. Europe has been engaged in a conflict of principles and causes. "The graver follies of fame and dominion" are said to have been alien from its thoughts, and certainly were alien from the thoughts of that army of men which arose in a night in August, 1914. The spoil of this war was to be liberty. The world was to be freed from the clouding frown of militarism, and when it was all over, men were to sit at their firesides in peace and tell their children how the old bad times died and the happier times came. For that our young men faced death and terrors worse than death. They had no hate, they had only enthusiasm in their hearts. When they went away, they left many of us racked between a desire to go with them and a knowledge that the way they trod could not lead to the haven they sought. So the world became a dolorous dwelling place. Now that is over. The graveyards extend far and wide, the little securities, which people living in times of peace had built up to fend them against the needs of age and to smooth the latter part of their days, are gone, the pages still unfilled in our lives have been torn out ruthlessly. Europe is on the verge of bankruptcy. And what has come to us in consequence of this Where are those who asked our people to die, and who sent them forth in quest of high ideals? We have paid the price: What do they bring?

The Peace Conference at Paris is the answer. For months a handful of men have been sitting in Paris with the peoples of Europe, Asia, and Africa as personal possessions. These peoples have been waiting like slaves in the market to know who their masters are to be. Estates have been forfeited with their goods and chattels. The dividers of the spoil have made their agreements; they have hired agents and have made bargains with them based upon results; they have choices and vanities, and the chief work of the Paris Conference has been to adjust the balances. Those who attend Christie's sales know the process. Nor is that all. Certain remnants, like Constantinople, have been hawked round the dealers, and in the end have had to be given to the buyers of miscellaneous oddments. Let us read once more how armies and army captains divided amongst themselves the gold and silks and precious things they captured after a battle, and then we shall understand Paris. The high venture started with visions and ended with spoil. We read of crusades that began with sacraments and enthusiasm for the Holy Sepulchere, and ended with the murder of believers, the rape of virgins, and the ruin of Christian power. We had hoped that these chapters of moral repulsion, which laugh so cruelly at our faith in the reality of goodness, belonged to years long since passed. We have been mistaken.

I am not surprised at all to find disquietude amongst some of the most ardent supporters of the war as a moral crusade, and that "respectable" persons like Professor Hobhouse, Professor Gilbert Murray, and the Bishop of Oxford are now addressing memorials of protest against Paris decisions. They are objecting to the inevitable result of their own conduct. They are just like the deputation which waited upon me at the outbreak of the war begging me to support the government, but to stand for humane methods of killing people! The war may have been forced upon us, and we may have had to fight it. It may have been the deliberately planned act of an evil power, or the result of an intricate combination of errors and faults which, under the conditions of Europe, produced an eruption, and as such it had its justification. But no one but the most unbalanced idealist or hard-pressed politician could ever have persuaded himself that it was the necessary prelude to a secured peace. To relate peace and war in that way is return to the primitive credulities and fancies of mankind—even if it be bishops and university professors who admit that such was their faith. But at the same time these idealists have been hardly used by fate. The men whose task it was to make peace might have been different, and the results might have been more in accordance with the hopes of the dreamers. We have had victors of great dignity, of masterly reserve—men whom power sobered and whom opportunity to be self-willed made just—large-minded men who knew that reputation and honor never yet grew upon the shallow soil of the market place. The pacifist-militarist idealists, I suppose, gambled in the hope that if their side would be victorious in such heroic mould would the peacemakers be cast. But what have we?

President Wilson has adorned the official literature of the war with sentences that are worthy to live, and he went to Paris sincerely intending to bring away from it, at any rate, a League of Nations which would be representative of the people, and would secure peace by removing the causes of war as they arose. The American, however, was no match for European diplomatists. He was untrained in European affairs and not in touch with European problems, the intricacies of which baffled his simple declarations of political faith. When the Covenant of the League of Nations was published, we saw that he was beaten, and that all he could do henceforth was to get concessions, but not to enforce principles. His pronouncement upon Fiume was a last desperate but fruitless effort to maintain the independence of American diplomacy. When he shrunk from doing what Orlando did and leave the Conference, he became involved in the net of the Conference. Little did he know when he started from America that not one of the Allied Governments could support him, and that if he pursued his policy he would involve them in revolution. But he very soon saw that this was so. His courage failed him and he gave up as hopeless the task which he set out to accomplish. A man in that position drifts away from his better self and finally even opposes it. M. Clemenceau is an old man, and old men turn their backs upon the future and live in the past. It is most unfortunate that he and his immediate colleagues live in 1871. Their France is not the lady of revolutionary ardour sweeping boldly out into the future which we see on the placards, but the injured damsel who has lost her grace by brooding over her misfortunes and become shrill voiced by shrieking that she will have revenge. M. Clemenceau has never made many pretentions that he is thinking of peace and justice; the note of all his speeches and the spirit of all his actions have been "By everything I hold sacred, I am now to wipe off old scores." He stands for the France of the bourgeoisie, the France of the capitalist, the unhappy France which has again and again been a menace to Europe and to itself, the France of Napoleonism and gaudy show, the France that blindly aspires, the France that charged our soldiers for a cup of water and imposed rent for the ground where the bones of our dead are. There is a better and a greater France—the true France, but that is not in authority at present, and M. Clemenceau, the avenger, knows nothing of it. He has been the supreme power at the Conference. His tactics have been magnificent. He has been far and away the most skilful diplomatist, the most steady in his purposes, the best equipped in his knowledge and resources. The terms are his; the interjected phrases, asides, qualifications, and unimportant provisions belong to the others. The war was the child of the Franco-German War; the peace is the child of the Treaty of Frankfort. Signor Orlando has had a smaller part to play, but he too, knowing what he wanted, has driven a hard bargain with an immovable will. The Italian Government was frankly out for conquest. There was some territory over the Italian boundaries which ought to belong to Italy, but that was not what Italy wanted. It wanted truly foreign soil; it wanted great dominion; it had the thirst of Imperial vanity upon it; it knew that its entry into the war could bring it no honor, but it was determined that its emergence into peace would bring it much territory. Finally, there is Mr. Lloyd George, clever but unanchored, resourceful but without knowledge, whose bargains make peace with trouble, and whose settlements secure agreements with dissatisfaction. Of all the plenipotentiaries he was the least fitted for his task. He immerses himself in whatever he has in hand; he is a mere spill on whatever current he happens to float. He has been on both sides of every controversy that has divided the Conference from time to time. He possesses to the full all the flashing inconsistencies and audacities of the demagogue, all the goods and the bads of him whose success depends on "mob" emotions (including dukes occasionally) and whose strength is in the weakness of his kind. He is uncertain in his policy, commits himself without reflection, and sways in his judgments. When he came to the House of Commons and airly confessed that he knew nothing of Teschen, he rightly assumed that what was a grave disqualification for a diplomatist and plenipotentiary would be a joke to the crowd. When we appoint our clerks we take precautions against their ignorance of arithmetic; when we sent Mr. George to Paris we took no care to secure a representative who was to settle Europe with some knowledge of Europe, and satisfy claims with some information regarding their origin and meaning. Mr. George must have had many remorseful moments like the signatories of the protest to which I have referred, but I do him very little injustice if I say that he has thought oftener of the speeches he is to make about the work of the Conference than of the character of that work itself. All the men have been petty minded; none have had vision. They have only agreed in the end because of the great scandal of their failure to bargain successfully.

Such being the authors, need we be surprised at the proposals? To inflict punishment on Germany they outrage Europe; millions of Germans, Russians, Jugo-Slavs, Bulgarians, Turks are cut off from their racial kinship; boundaries are drawn without reference to the popular will; areas rich in minerals are attached to foreign states to please the greed of capitalists. Violence has been arbiter, and has delivered judgments which will be accepted only if every spark of independence has gone out of Europe. Indeed, melancholy is the prospect before us if the spirit of Europe is so poor that it will not kick and kick again against the artificial States that have been created. Moreover, the most dangerous pretentions of nationalism have been encouraged, and peoples like the Poles, long held in bondage by precisely the same spirit which now takes a revengeful delight in liberating them, have been encouraged to make the most extravagant demands and to go to the most excessive extremes whilst the gentlemen in Paris, like Severus, "condescended slightly to lament, that, to be mild, it was necessary that he should first be cruel." The floodgates of Moslem conflict have also been wantonly opened, first of all apparently in the folly of ignorance, for I know that, until some persons interested in India intervened, proposals were made which would have left the Moslem without a capital or a caliph to whim he could look. In a sentence, the reparition of Europe planned in Paris left Europe in the position it was in when Gibbon closed his history—unsettled borders, ephemeral governments, craving appetites, conflicting creeds, negligible political authority, and military power alone of any account. At the time of writing the follies of the original document have become too patent to its authors, and the truth of the criticisms we have made upon it have become so apparent that they are trying to revise it. But they are too deeply committed to evil and so tightly ensnared in their stupidity.

"Ah," but it is said, "whatever may have happened, the League of Nations has been born." Let us put a reasonable amount of expectation upon the League of Nations. We have had Leagues of Nations before. In subject nations today we see the blasting effects of peace enforced upon weak peoples. The wrong kind of League is worse than no League at all. Of course there is the chance that if democracy comes into power in a sufficient number of States, this Executive of Executives may become a league of peoples. But whilst we must not err on the side of being ungenerous, we ought not to fall into the equally mischievous error of being complacent and of accepting this League as something good in itself. It is not that. It may be the worst part of the Treaty; it may be a bulwark for all those interests and methods with which we are at war—if they are to dominate Europe I prefer that they should do so unallied in such a League—if democracy is to emerge it will be far easier for it to form its own League than to amend this. This is why Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Russia should be in from the very first. They ought to be brought in not merely for their own sakes, but because without them the League will be weak on its democratic side. With these young democracies in it, it will have a better chance of becoming quickly a truly democratic organ, and I am convinced that it is not the war crimes of these countries that keep them out, but their democracy. With these democracies represented on the League of Nations the capitalist and imperialist interests which now so completely control the Allies will be weakened, so these democracies are kept out till those interests get a firm grip on the machine first of all.

These critical thoughts regarding the peace proposals are quite independent of their meaning as a punishment imposed upon Germany and Austria. In fact, that aspect of them is secondary now. Two classes of minds will come to conclusions about these proposals. One will think of them exclusively in relation to the war. It will consider that they are better than Germany would have imposed upon us (a totally irrelevant reflection even if we do admit that as the result of the war Great Britain is now to adopt the lowest standards of the German militarist mentality), and it will justify itself by saying that Germany deserves to be punished and to be deprived of the power to make further mischief. The reply to those people is simple. Punishment must be administered in such a way as not to deprive the chastising hand of moral authority—these proposals are petty and vindictive, and are the triumphant blows of small minds; punishment must be definite even if it be a death sentence—these proposals impose responsibilities which are undefined or are vaguely defined; punishment must be borne by the guilty, and must not be of such a nature as to transform itself into a continuing feud and social menace—these proposals impose a punishment which is borne by the whole of Europe, and do injustice not only to the guilty nation but to all peoples. The other type of mind will see that these proposals deal not with a conquered nation, but with the reconstruction of Europe, and will scrutinize the document not as the pronouncement of a judge after a trial, but as the decision of statesmen after a survey. The first type of mind is the survivor of the horde psychology which overran Europe and plundered after victory; the second is that type which gave us the great constructive conquerors of the Charlemagne order. So, whether Germany signs or refuses to sign is one of those questions of only momentary importance which become dwarfed so soon as the moment passes; whether this document is really to be the policy upon which a violent attempt is to be made to reconstruct Europe is a matter of concern for many generations.

### Miners Enjoined

Coral, Pa.—Miners employed by the Potter Coal and Coke company organized, asked for union recognition and were immediately locked out. Those living in company houses were evicted. These acts failed to break the spirit of the men, and Common Pleas Court Judge Langham issued an injunction of the most sweeping character, prohibiting the unionists from interfering "in any way," with the business of the company.

# LENIN GETS AID OF CO-OPERATORS

## Knowledge and Experience of Co-operators Assist Revolution

The third All-Russian Labor Conference, held in Moscow in December of last year, passed resolutions creating a central administration of co-operative societies for the purpose of co-ordinating the movement for the benefit of all Russia.

N. Lenin, who was present at the conference, realized the tremendous value of the co-operative movement to the success of the revolution, and plauded the agreement between the Soviets and the Co-operators.

The resolutions recognize the struggle which is now going on between Labor and imperialistic capitalism, and that the best possible means of distributing the necessities of life to the workers should be made use of. To this end the aid of Co-operation is invoked; it furnishes a weapon for strengthening the proletariat.

The conference affirmed that at the present time when the capitalistic system is in liquidation, and when the working class is taking charge of the directing of the political and economic life, the workers must make use of every available resource for giving strength to their cause. It was resolved to create central supply communes ,and to urge that the Labor organizations see to it that they elect majorities in the councils of the co-operative societies.

### Lenin Endorses It

Lenin delivered an address on the relation between the Soviets and the Co-operatives. He began by saying that the conference of the Labor-Co-operatives is facing the important problem of uniting the economic and political activities of the Labor organizations. Speaking of the policy of the Soviet power toward Co-operation he continued: "The agreement we advocate must not be interpreted now in the same manner it was formerly interpreted. It is no longer a question of agreement with the bourgeoisie, but of mutual consent among the working class in their struggle for justice. Now it is clear to all, and even to the groups of the small bourgeoisie, that the world is divided into two poles, and that there is no place for middle parties whose efforts to form a conciliatory policy have been defeated. Considering that agreement with Co-operation is necessary, while the Soviet power does not change its attitude of unrelenting struggle with imperialism and capitalism, at the same time it realizes the importance of this agreement. We are doing constructive work in which the intensity of all the power of the workers is necessary, and in which the knowledge and experience of the co-operators can be of great service to us. The chief aim of the Soviet power was always to summon all the co-operative forces for the reconstruction of the economic existence, and we are on the way to it."

### Free Speech With a String

Homestead, Pa.—Free speech—with a string—is assured trade unionists in this city, who asked the temporary town executive for a permit to hod a public meeting. The regular executive is on his vacation and the substitute is superintendent in a steel plant. The official refused to give a written permit, but told the workers to "go ahead and hold your meeting."

The hall keepers have strict orders not to rent a hall unless the parties can show a written permit.

The unionists then attempted to hold a street meeting and Wm. B. Foster, secretary of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, and Organizer Beaghen, were arrested. The chief of police informed the unionists that there will be no meetings permitted.

Chicago—W. I. Haywood has been released from the Leavenworth penitentiary, pending hearing of arguments for a new trial. A total of $53,400 in property and Liberty bonds were furnished to cover his bonds. William Bross Lloyd, millionaire and Chicago Socialist, furnished $27,500.


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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.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNAtional Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205 Labor Temple. President, C. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 820 Cambie Street.

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

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Mondays. President Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Massecar, 1546 12th Ave. East.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, Local No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, J. Reid; secretary, E. J. Temple, 1228 Georgia East; business agent and financial secretary, G. C. Thom, Room 208 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

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

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INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Holmes, Colonial Apts., Burrard Street; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Snell, 916 Dunsmuir Street.

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

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# NATURE'S VERDICT

THE following article taken from the New Statesman will give those working for child welfare something to ponder over. It is shown that in spite of all the aids to child welfare, that Bradford has a larger mortality rate amongst infants, than has Rosscommon in Ireland, which has no such aids for infants.

Let us look on this picture and on that, finding the most ironic contrast, the master paradox, and the key to radical destiny in Nature's Verdict thereon.

This picture is the city of Bradford, which presents the most remarkable and poignant vital statistics in England today. It offers its newcomers what would appear to be every possible advantage. The city has long been prosperous, both before the war (which has merely accentuated the lines of the vital-mortal picture) and since 1914. Owing to the importance of wool, Bradford has latterly become more prosperous than ever, and recent figures show that, in such matters as subscriptions to war charities and so forth, this city takes the lead. In proportion to its numbers, about 300,000, it is perhaps the wealthiest community in the United Kingdom. Further, it is extremely generous—second to none in this also. The citizens give freely to all manner of good causes, and the municipality is as generous as the citizens. It spends some 20,000 pounds a year on infancy alone, and this sum is duplicated by the local government board, so that the few babies of Bradford, born into a community of extremely high general prosperity, also have 40,000 pounds a year spent on their special interests—this working out at the highest rate of expenditure on infancy of any part of these islands.

Given these two large facts we must ascertain only a third in this part of the picture. Is the money so generously spent also spent wisely? The answer again is superlative.

All things considered, it is probable that Bradford spends its money on infancy more skillfully, with more foresight, science and co-ordination than any other municipality in this country. It had until recently the services of three splendid servants and students of infancy, Councillor E. J. Smith, chairman of the health committee, whose book on "Radical Regeneration," with a particularly valuable account of Bradford's system of municipal milk supply, was published by Messrs. P. S. King last year; Dr. John Buchan, the medical officer of health, and Dr. Helen Campbell, the director of the infant welfare department. Mr. Smith was told by his doctor, some years ago, that he must choose between his business and his public health work. He chose what he loved, and devoted himself to it—nine o'clock every morning at the Town Hall. He regularly travelled to and from London in one day to attend the National Birthrate commission. Only too suddenly his heart failed, and he died without seeing the fruit of his devoted, exhausting and wholly unrewarded labors. He lost his only son in the war, and gave his own life in the noblest campaign of peace. I houor him as the very type of the men who have made our country great.

Let us note how these three devoted workers proceeded. They have, for instance, the finest system of municipal midwifery in the country—so good that visitors from the United States and the Continent used to be sent to study it when they asked the highest authority at the local government board what was really worth seeing. There is also what should perhaps logically have been named first, a splendid system of free feeding for expectant mothers. The mothers, however, are so prosperous — note this well — that they do not patronize their feeding centre, which has been converted into a national kitchen. The infant department is a model of its kind. (The reader will understand that I have seen and lived with all these details myself and am not offering him anything merely from reports. I visited Bradford frequently, never without learning from the three students I have named, and I am writing in Bradford now.) No municipality or private person should attempt to set up such a place without making a careful and prolonged study of Bradford's admirable infant department in all its details of method and equipment. I hope to study such things in New York and other Trans-Atlantic cities in a few weeks, but at the moment I do not see how Bradford could be surpassed in this respect, and I certainly shall be surprised if I find anything as good in either the United States or Canada.

Until the last few years there were two points whoch perhaps were open to question and which one always raised. One was the lack of any system of ante-natal care comparable to the rest of the machinery. (And pray where was such a system to be found?) The other was that, under the influence of exaggerated teaching about the injury done to milk by sterilizing it, the milk used for the infants was always raw, though the municipality was not able to control the conditions of its production. Both these points have been met. Bradford now has a fine ante-natal equipment, and it has adopted, from the United States, the system of milk grading and certification which the ministry of food and Mr. Wilfred Buckley, the director of milk supplies, rightly desire to introduce throughout this country. What they hope for, Bradford has already done. Further, there is a large use of the invaluable dried milk which has been a boon to infancy in so many places and which is incomparably superior to any milk the production of which has not been controlled by scientific cleanliness.

And now, you ask, what are the results? Well, the answer is a blow in the face—very nearly but not quite a knock-out blow. What I have described has been running for many years now, with steady improvement in principle and detail. Further, those who work for the babies have had what is almost universally proclaimed to be the immense advantage of a very low birth-rate, which has fallen from year to year, so that their task of saving the few babies that were born should have been easier each year than the year before. The upshot is an infant mortality which now stands at about 135, with no notable improvement for many years, and against a birth-rate which was only 13.06 in 1917 and probably less, according to a provisional estimate, last year. The general death-rates for those two years were, 1917, 14.6; 1918 (provisional) 18.0. The influenza was a large factor of the last two year's death-rate and the war affected all the figures of the last two years, but when the most liberal discount is made for these exceptional factors, the conclusion remains that wealthy, generous, scientific Bradford is dying out and that these wonderful and admirable efforts to save it seem futile. The explanation that the stock is inherently defective is immediately negatived by the quality of many of the living and by the record in the war of Bradford's splendid soldiers (whose deaths are not included, observe, in the dreadful figures foregoing.)

Before we attempt to interpret what seems an absurdity, and to show that it is really a paradox (which is a seeming absurdity), let us help ourselves by looking at the second picture, which I have chosen because of the extreme contrast which it offers to Bradford in every particular I have named—and, above all, in the one particular which I have designedly refrained from naming. (Have you already asked yourself, "Yes, yes' but what about——?")

Let us go almost where you will in the west of Ireland or, for choice, since the figures are in my head, to County Roscommon in Connaught. Instead of wealth here is poverty, as extreme as Bradford's prosperity. Instead of Bradford's applied science, here is ignorance—nay, the people's heads are largely crammed with active superstition. In many particulars we see ignorance in action, which Goethe called the most dangerous thing in the world. The public and explicit provision for infancy is really best left undescribed. No one would visit or send others to visit Roscommon in order to admire its medical, nursing, ante-natal, obstetric, housing, municipal or voluntary resources. The birth-rate, when standardized to correspond to the number of women or reproductive age, is extremely high. The figure is about 45 or more. In other words, the families are enormous. Now, in very many cases, the birth-rate and death-rate, especially the infant death-rate, go together. Where many babies are born, their death-rate is high; and conversely. This high positive correlation between birth and death-rate is exploited by the Neo-Malthusians who, begging the question, assume, and base all their anti-Socialist teaching, all their propaganda against poverty, on the assumption that correlation is causation, that the way to lower a death-rate is to lower the birth-rate. Bradford and Roscommon prove instantaneously that the Neo-Malthusians are guilty of the commonest of all fallacies—to confound correlation with causation. In this, as in hosts of cases in every domain of being, results which are causally independent may and will vary together—show a positive correlation—if, for instance, they be both due to the same cause or set of causes. I do not assert that there is never any causal relation between birth-rates and death-rates; but I do assert that the cases I have cited dispose of the fundamental Malthusian contention, which is clearly an example, supremely dangerous, of the common fallacy.

What, then, is the infant mortality of Roscommon, with its very high birthrate and its plentiful lack of all those good things which Bradford provides so abundantly? Well, about 35, as compared with Bradford's 135. It is the most significant and astonishing contrast in all the vital statistics that I have ever seen. Omitting 1918, because of the influenza, let me give approximate figures for a typical year in juxtaposition:

| | Birth-rate | Infant Death-rate |
|---|---|---|
| Bradford | 13 | 135 |
| Roscommon | 45 | 35 |

It may be said that this is the contrast between town and country. But that is not so; there are country paces—not in Ireland—with figures of the order of Bradford's, and the figures of Huddersfield, for instance, which has the influence of Mr. Benjamin Broadbent, our great practical pioneer, are very different to Bradford's, with the expenditure of very much less money. Further, as few know, even among real students, the infant mortality of Germany and Holland is higher in the country than in the towns. As for the palpable nonsense which has been written about urban smoke, I have disposed of that elsewhere, and so may anyone else who compares, for instance, the respective mortalities of Jewish and English babies in Leeds or of Jewish , Irish and English babies in Whitechapel. That smoke theory ends where it began.

The world-famous student who was until recently our highest official on this subject told me that, with all my praise of Bradford, I had forgotten one omission—that there is "not enough domiciliary visitation" in Bradford. I am not an official, and will simply call that home-visiting, for the shorter word is the key to all. But why is there not enough home-visiting?

Because there are no homes—or very few. In all the foregoing I have not so much as hinted at the one thing that supremely matters—the mother, the natural savior of the baby. I have written, in the modern style, as if we were not mammals. I have ignored the fundamental sin of Bradford and our civilization against the laws of life. I do not use the word in a theological sense, for I am not a theologian; here it suffices to be a biologist and a mammal.

In Bradford the mothers are incomplete. Some 90 per cent. of them go out to work. The home disappears. "Humanized" milk, which was cows' milk before "humanization" and is cows' milk still—the only way to humanize milk being to pass it through a human mother—feeds young Bradford and young Bradford dies. The modern fashion in skirts has permitted me, this afternoon, in walking three hundred yards in Bradford, to see more bow-legs—that is, rickets—than I would see in a lifetime in the west of Ireland. Our Continental friends and enemies call rickets the English disease, as they may; and the Irish may call it so, too, if they will.

Here industry flourishes, and when the mills close we see the procession of mothers rushing to the hovels where they left their babies in the morning, as Mr. J. H. Thomas has lately said. Production—of everything but producers—is maintained, wealth aggregated, by the accursed industrial system which breaks up the home, tempts the mother or the possible mother to worship the calf of gold in place of the child of life, to prevent conception, to produce abortion, or to desert her child if, despite all her efforts, she has one. So money is to blame after all, despite the splendid generosity of the municipality. It is idolatry; and the wages of sin is racial death.

In Roscommon the mothers are mammals still. The home may not be visited, but it is a home. The housing is poor enough, but the homing is the real thing. The baby is in its poor, ignorant, ignored mother's arms, its lips are at her nipple, and it lives and thrives. If we could add what Bradford has to what Roscommon has, infant mortality and infant damage would practically disappear. (This for Mr. Chesterton, who would seem to infer a condemnation of infant welfare work from a recent comment on these figures. Does he know what Mr. Broadbent's admirable visitors have achieved in Huddersfield, where many homes still remain, or how welcome they naturally are in the homes they help?) I assume, of course, that the mother can safely be a mother—for syphilis is almost unknown in rural Ireland; whilst I need hardly say that it is rife and increasing in Bradford, as the latest dreadful figures from the Infant department show. In a word, infant mortality and racial survival are social problems of motherhood. If the social problem of motherhood be solved, the doctor and the student and the visitor are nearly superfluous; if it be not solved, they are nearly futile.

In Bradford, as elsewhere, the manufacturers and the mothers, backed by public departments such as the ministry of munitions, are in favor of maintaining the system of prostituting motherhood to machinery which the war of necessity aggravated. I raise this protest against these powerful forces, to which many aggressive brands of anti-female feminism may be added. Those old figures from Birmingham, which show the scarcely astonishing fact that a baby starving to death through poverty is more likely to live if its mother goes out and earns money for food, will be cited against me but will evidently leave my withers unwrung. Survey the range of life, insect, fish, reptile, bird, mammal from monotreme and marsupial—duckmole and kangaroo—up to the tiny grey squirrel I saw in Kensington gardens on Easter Monday, chased by a horde of horrible boys, carrying its baby in its mouth, running up a tree, jumping from a slender oscillating branch to that of the next tree, which held its nest where it left its young in high safety; and so on to cat and dog and monkey and ape and man and you cannot but be assured that Bradford expresses, like the illegitimate death-rate anywhere, the consequences of the fundamental social crime, which is to divorce mothers and children, whilst Roscommon, like the sub-human races I have named, expresses the verdict of wisdom—Whom nature hath joined together let not man put asunder.

LENS.

### Packers Start Back Fire

Washington.—Meat Packers have started a back fire against pending legislation in congress that would license the packing industry. Stockholders in the network of secondary corporations are called upon to petition national lawmakers to vote against this proposal. In a letter issued by the Swift corporation it is stated that the proposed law "should be opposed by every investor in every industrial enterprise."

Congressmen and senators are being flooded with protests that, if forwarded by trade unionists, would result in charges by editors and manufacturers' associations that organized labor is "trying to bully congress."

### Win Three Years' Strike

Pittsburg, Pa.—Three years ago union coal miners started an organizing campaign throughout the Allegheny valley. They were successful, except in the case of the McFetidge Brothers Coal company and the Pittsburg Plate Glass company. The former concern, however, has agreed, after three years of fighting, to recognize the union and has signed an agreement similar to that signed by other union coal companies.


## Grocery Bargains

—AT THE—

## MARKETARIA

The Store to Save You Money

| | |
|---|---|
| Alberta Creamery, fancy; 3 lbs. | $1.75 |
| Pacific Milk, baby size; 4 tins for | 25c |
| Pacific Milk, 20-oz. can | 12c |
| Buttercup, 20-oz. can | 11c |
| Golden Crest Baking Powder, 12-oz. can | 15c |
| Eagle and Reindeer Condensed Milk | 20c |
| Australian Jams, special, 2 tins for | 35c |
| Vanilla Extract—2-oz. bottle, 3 for | 25c |
| Atlas, Mason and E Z Seal Preserving Jars— Quarts, per dozen | $1.65 |
| Pints, per dozen | $1.35 |
| Half-gallons | $1.90 |
| New Potatoes, 8 lbs. for | 25c |

## S. T. Wallace's Marketaria

118 HASTINGS ST. WEST


# LOGGERS' STRIKES ALL SETTLED

## Rancher-Logger Helps to Keep Down Wages

The strike at Empire Camp 9 of the Genoa Bay Company at Cowichan Lake has been settled to the satisfaction of the men, who stood by the strike in fine shape. They kept the job actively picketed all the time and to this is undoubtedly due the final success of their action.

This leaves a clean strike slate as far as the organization is concerned except for the trouble on the West Kootenay Light and Power line, where the men are still trying to improve conditions. The works of the Canada Copper Corporation at Princeton, Allenby and Copper Mountain are still on the unfair list. All employers have now been approached with reference to the employment of men through the Union Hall. They have also had the camp conditions schedule put up to them and are taking action upon it through their association this week.

At Sunday's meeting considerable discussion took place upon the question of adequately protecting the workers who are being discriminated against by the governmental authorities. At the present time the action is being directed more particularly against the so-called alien, but it is fully realized that if the authorities feel they can safely get away with such actions they will not hesitate to extend the scope of their activities and ultimately lay hands upon any member of organized labor whose particular views or actions are not exactly in accord with the wishes of the existing regime. Nevertheless it is but little use for a small number of workers to try and carry the whole load of bringing the government to a realization of the fact that whilst their wishes and personal interests may be conserved by censorships and deportations, yet the progress of industrial development and the awakening of the class-consciousness of the workers, makes such action at this time unsafe. The action which may be necessary to enlighten the powers that be must come from the great mass of the workers. And come it will in due season, not, as some would have, by imposition by leaders, but by spontaneous class awakening and action by the masses.

In future all proceedings of the business meetings will be published in the worker.

The question of the election of delegates to the O. B. U. convention must be taken up by the membership. Various proposals were submitted on Sunday, it being finally approved that each district should elect a delegate, or where a district is too small in membership to be entitled to a representative that it combine with another district for this purpose.

As soon as possible a complete and up-to-date book of constitution and bylaws will be issued to all members of the organization.

In last week's report considerable emphasis was laid upon the difficulty of organizing the rancher and of his willingness to accept camp conditions against which the real logger strenuously objects. Some individuals who, although ranchers are yet a different type, have taken exception to this sweeping criticism, considering it unjustified. In some individual cases it may be, in fact undoubtedly is correct, that the generalization does not apply, but we are dealing with the half-rancher half logger in the mass, and it undoubtedly is correct to say that he is at the present time one of, if not the greatest, factor at the present time in keeping down wages, in maintaining long hours and abominable camp conditions. This is amply proven by innumerable reports coming in from the short log districts, and the failure of the Prince George district to attain all its demands during the recent strike was almost entirely to this weak-kneed, uneducated element.

# MINERS LOSE A. F. OF L. CHARTER

## Daily Press Uses Dubb Crystal Gazer for Reporter

A crystal gazer employed by the Vancouver Daily Sun reports that 8000 miners of District 18 have gone back to the fold of the A. F. of L. Of course the story is false because the charter of District 18 was only taken away a few days ago, so how is it possible for the late membership, scattered all over B. C. and Alberta, to have taken action and decide to go back in such a short time. The mine owners of Alberta and British Columbia called the international officers into Calgary for the purpose of forcing the issue between the men who had endorsed the O. B. U. and those who were in favor of remaining loyal to the A. F. of L. The mine owners were ready to settle the strike, which had been on for seven weeks, provided the men retained their affiliation with the A. F. of L. The international officers were apparently in accord with this and "busted" the union in order to separate the sheep from the goats and enable the mine owners to make an agreement for the employment of A. F. of L. men who will join the new locals.

Eight hundred Egyptians killed, and 1600 wounded is the toll of blood that Britain took in suppressing the movement for Egyptian independence. The fertile valley of the Nile adds its name to the long list of places where lovers of liberty have given their lives for freedom's cause.

Denver.—A resolution to co-operate with the three other railroad brotherhoods for the creation of a national labor party was adopted at the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Similar action was taken at the recent convention of the Order of Railway Conductors.


UNION MEN ARE MADE WELCOME

—AT THE—

## Bank Buffet

Soft Drinks and Fresh Cool Beer.

The right treatment and best service.

If you want the best quick lunch in the city give us a trial.

**Ex-Sergt. Forestell**

**Corner Hastings and Homer**


The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co. has just announced another reduction in the price of its gas and electricity. This is the second decrease since the ending of the war, but what makes it so interesting is the fact that the company only recently increased the wages of all its employees.

### Give Day's Pay

The Ironworkers at Anyox have donated a day's pay towards the relief fund, the amount collected being $208.

Buy at a union store.


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Offers Some More Extraordinary

## Bargains in SILKS for Tomorrow

Shop Early—Take Advantage of the Money-Savers

**SPUN SILK**

Ideal silk or summer wear, 29 inches wide, in natural shade only. Reg. $1.75. Sale price, per yd. **$1.47**

**TUSSAH SILK**

In various colored checks, suitable for skirts and dresses, 36 inches wide. Reg. $1.50. Sale price, per yard **98c**

**CREPE DE CHINE**

36 inches wide, comes in assorted colored stripes. Reg. $2.50. Sale price, yard **$1.89**

## The Yamato

Direct Importers of Quality Silks

480 GRANVILLE ST.



## Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots Are Marked for Quick Sale

### Men's Brown Calf Boots, on Sale, $5.95

It's the best looking Man's Boot we have seen sold for this price in years—a really wonderful bargain—and if you take our word for it and come down to the store and see with your own eyes we feel confident you will not be disappointed. We bought these Shoes away below the market, as they were originally ordered by another store, and for some reason not delivered to them.

They are a sterling good weight boot in the fashionable dark brown calf, made on a medium short vamp last with heavy fibre waterproof sole and rubber heel. Our experts declare they will give excellent wear—a $7.50 value for **$5.95**

**Boys' Sizes, 1 to 5, Same Quality, $4.65**
**Youths', 11 to 13, Same Quality, $3.85**

MEN'S OUTING BOOTS—Sizes 10 and 10½ only; White Canvas Tennis Boots, with best quality white rubber soles and leather insoles. To clear at.....**$1.00**

## We Have the Best Underwear Event of the Season for Men---300 Dozens Superfine Balbriggan, $1.25 Garment for 75c

Every man who favors balbriggan with his preference for summer wear should get an outfit. We want you to examine it critically and convince yourself that the quality is as good and as weighty as the best of this particular kind on the market. It is an opportunity of rare occurrence and will be even rarer if we may judge from the advanced prices quoted for future delivery. Stock up! Reg. $1.25. A garment **75c**

### 100 Dozen Men's Combinations to Sell at $1.00 a Suit

The man who prefers to wear combinations can also join in this splendid money-saving event. If you know anything at all about underwear values you know that $1.00 a suit is a mighty low price, and especially when you get a quality like this. A fine two-thread Egyptian balbriggan. Worth $1.75 a suit. For special selling at..... **$1.00**

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**Valley Dairy Approved Milk Is from a Single Herd of Purebred Cattle**

SOMEHOW it is DIFFERENT — DIFFERENT flavor, fine, cool and satisfying. A glass of this creamy Milk is eagerly sought by children. Its rich, full-bodied flavor gives an added deliciousness when used in cooking.

VALLEY DAIRY APPROVED MILK is better, because of the care and pride which is taken in this wonderful prize-winning herd of purebred Holsteins. Curried, brushed and udders washed before each milking—housed in a barn that is spotlessly clean and flooded with sunlight from numerous windows—and pastured in the luxuriant meadows of Lulu Island with generous helpings of the best grains—all add to the richness of this Milk.

Enjoy it regularly. Let the children have plenty. It represents true economy in Milk.

BAYVIEW 553

**VALLEY DAIRY**


**Anti-Injunction Law**

The farmers legislature of North Dakota has just passed a bill, introduced by a union barber, which will have the effect of preventing any judge from preventing workers from striking or forcing them back to work by issuing injunctions. Big business fought hard to prevent the passage of the bill. The bill in brief states: "No restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relations of employment, or from recommending, advising or persuading others to do so . . . or from assembling in a lawful manner and for lawful purposes."

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


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**Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories**

**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**

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

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

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(Try our Pea Coal for your underfeed furnace)

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# Letters to FEDERATIONIST

**We are in no way responsible for the opinions expressed in this column. Correspondents must be brief or their letters will not be published. While agreeing with many of the opinions expressed in letters sent to us, and while many of them contain matter that is worthy of publication, we have in a number of cases been unable to publish them owing to their length. Will correspondents please note and govern themselves accordingly.**

**Shall We Co-operate?**

The citizens of Vancouver should ask themselves that question now. Co-operative stores have been tried in this city before and have failed for various reasons, but that is no reason why we should lie down to the admitted hold-up of the people who now control our sources of supply, when it is within our power to reduce the cost of living anything from 15 to 30 per cent.

Let us consider if co-operation pays, and we can best do that by examining the workings of co-operative movements, operated by the people for the people and also the combinations of manufacturers operated by the people for the benefit of the manufacturers.

Let us turn to the enterprises run by the common people.

Glasgow Corporation tramway system, styled the first in the world, has within 20 years paid for itself, and has put $30,000,000 to the common good besides giving a one-cent per mile fare. Compare that with the B. C. E. R. Then Glasgow Co-operative Society, whose ramifications penetrate from Alaska to India, Ceylon and Africa, where the society holds hundreds of thousands of acres of land. This society and kindred organizations such as Edinburgh has paid as much as 30 per cent. to members on each dollar spent. We need not labor the point of profit, but will tackle the problem as it affects Vancouver. Mrs. Crossfield, a Vancouver citizen, recently had 15,000 names placed on circulars demanding that the government reduce the cost of living, and what reply did she get? In effect it read: "We know there is profiteering, but we are helpless; do what you can yourselves and we will sit tight." This reply so inflamed the citizens that a meeting was held on Cambie Street grounds demanding the resignation of the government, a demand which was unanimously carried.

Mr. H. H. Stevens advises us that the cost of living may come down in the fall, but seems at sea regarding the reasons for such a statement.

We need in this city 1000 determined men and women who will act on the government's advice and "do something for ourselves."

If 1000 could be got willing to take one share at $5 each there is reason why Vancouver should not be in the Vanguard of progress co-operatively. We hear of farmers leaving fruit to rot on the ground at no great distance from the city. Hundreds of tons of potatoes were dumped in False Creek in 1912 to keep the price at $5.00 per sack. These things we know, but how much food is destroyed of which we know nothing?

There is only two ways in which a business can fail if it has sufficient capital to start; one is leakage, i.e., mismanagement, and the other is if it has not the support of the public. So now for 1000 determined to stick together and a good manager and that 30 per cent. reduction in the cost of living.

W. A. N.

**The One Big Union Idea in Australia**

Editor B. C. Federationist: I should esteem it a personal favor if you would insert the following in your valuable paper:

On the industrial plane the labor situation in Australia is similar to that in Canada, where a struggle to convert trade union workmen to the One Big Union idea is now being fought out through the methods of a wide spreadstrike. The conversion of the Canadian trades unions and unorganized workers to industrial unionism follows generally the lines laid down by the Australian movement; it differs only in that it has no clearly defined political aim.

The organizers and leaders of the One Big Union have both immediate industrial aims and a political programme. I believe the fact that tat One Big Union has a political programme and platform, distinguishes it from the American I. W. W. and the French Syndicalists, who are anti political industrialists.

The immediate work of the One Big Union is to break up the trades unions and merge their members into a single industrial organization so that trouble in one plant, if not settled, will mean trouble in every walk of life.

They do not want to rely on the platonic sympathy of working men in other trades during strikes.

They make it mandatory that all working men strike until the trouble in the particular plant or industry is settled.

They have, however, a good deal of difficulty in getting this idea accepted.

The saner trades unions hesitate, and with good reason, to fall in with this proposal.

The greatest opposition to the plan of the industrialists comes from the trades unions.

And it must be understood that unionism in Australia virtually controls industrial conditions. Before the war official government recognition was given to unionism by all states and by the commonwealth.

The principle of preference to unions obtains throughout the country, and industrial courts are at liberty to enforce the principle everywhere. So that they non-unionists in Australia have a very hard time. These trades unionists understand that if the industrialists as a body are going to threaten a general strike every time there is a strike in some small plant they must inevitably antagonize every other member of the community, and that in so widespread a struggle the industrialists will be defeated and their last stage will be worse than their first by this general defeat.

The trades unionists who merged with the One Big Union would go down also and probably he would have to begin all over again his fight for union principles. The Reds of Australia are taking a gambling chance on the destinies of organized labor but the price is too high.

TOM BURNS.

1192 Richards St.
Vancouver, B. C.

[Note by Editor.—Outside of the fact that the writer has not grasped the O. B. U. idea, his suppositions are not in line with facts. He says they make it mandatory that all working men strike, etc. The workers will decide their own policies in the O. B. U. and there will be no mandatory power except that of the rank and file.]

Editor B. C. Federationist: Will you kindly publish the following few remarks by a fairly old and wholly sincere Labor man?

Even after so many precious lives have been given up to make the world safe, we read that industries are not built up to please God, but to get the best dividends for the shareholders.

That fact has been known for a long time, and men who hold to such opinions are a danger to civilization. "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." So, as long as the capitalist nature is like it is, and our laws are made to suit them, of course it must be "Mammon," and even justice is treated as sentimental slop by such sons of evil. Business is always a part of our life and I believe honest business men will always be necessary to help direct and carry on the country's affairs, but they should at the same time ensure a full life to the weakest. We share equally in a right to live although nature divides our qualities, unequally in most ways, and whilst the individualism of some men takes them on the prairies, for instance, in spite of long and hard winters to improve their position in life ,thereby aiding in producing necessaries—a thing they would not do under control or without special inducements—the individualism of other men is a menace to civilization and must be controlled for the public good.

In any democracy life and health must take precedent to property and profiteers; and although Shylock will call for his pound of flesh, the time has passed when the workers would humbly consent to lower their standard of life to swell the roll of capital. To the average citizen, the only logical way to acquire a measure of justice is by the ballot, but the small amount of labor representation in Canada is not adequate to the importance of Labor and makes it absolutely necessary so long as employers are obsessed by dividends and greed for industrial unionism and political Labor to support each other.

Labor is fighting for right and cannot be defeated or the laws of ethics would be reversed ,and if the yoke has really been taken from the necks of small nations it must not be allowed to fall on the necks of any one else; the world can get along without it. The average standard of life must be maintained or improved; it is the people's fight. Already the forces of capital are starting out on the next intensive competitive stunt, to keep what is gained on one side, and to square accounts on the other; and when all nations are advancing there must be a steadying of the business instinct of all nations to prevent another smash. Labor itself must be the greatest factor towards regulating international affairs. The present generation owe it to future generations of human beings to rid the future of any repetition of the awful climax so recently ended, due in a large measure to intensive commercialism which encourages the individual to go to the limit, with no check on greed or any of the bad qualities in an inferior nature. An enlightened and intelligent majority must guide the destinies of democracy and elect men or women of steady and fearless purposes to amend our laws. It is reasonable to assume that some of the country's best men and women have been elected, and are doing their utmost as conditions permit to help straighten out the present tangle which great as it looks as a national problem, is infinitely greater when we consider the conflicting ideas of different nations; with different standards, customs and bigotry.

Now, it is of no use to let our desires overreach our possibilities, and to no purpose for any party to rush ahead and leave public opinion behind. The majority of thinking Labor men are striving to gain the confidence of the general public, which to my mind can only be accomplished by a clearly defined, sane policy amended from time to time to suit the ever-changing conditions, and if Labor men depend on following a line directly opposed to public wishes or not receiving public sympathy, there will always come a time of clevage only to complicate matters and end in confusion; for the opinions of Labor cover a wide field, due to environment, difference in natural development, etc., and though economic pressure touches or reaches us all, we see the remedy, or look for a remedy from different points of view.

We know the present system is not working right, a system that culminates every once in a while in a general slaughter and economic depression does not work properly, and greasing won't make it work either. Nothing less than controlling the individual by fixing a possession limit will give us any measure of safety, and enable us to define and apply surplus. To gain even that would be difficult and slow, for human nature is ever counter active, but to change the entire system (if that means eliminating individualism), without lowering the average standard of life of Canada seems to me rather doubtful for that standard is due largely to individual effort, and the status of a nation is due to the enterprise of its citizens; and no matter what our future system, it will be largely built up on our confidence in each other; also the man who will not resist will do the hardest and dirtiest work just as he does now, only he should be recompensed accordingly.

We have got to take the world as we find it in deducing our facts, and not dream ourselves into Utopia to awake and find ourselves backing up. Now the Canadian people will not have Bolshevism, have spoken against it. It fails because the world is in different stages of social development with our opinions influenced accordingly; because the upper class, although occupying false positions from an economic point of view, are not wholly responsible, but are simply part of a wrong system, and extreme treatment is not just, and because anything founded on physical force creates opposition and fosters uncertainty and war. It is a question of ethics and in my opinion justice and lasting peace can only be obtained by the coersive influence of a mighty army of right and just thinking men and women faced by the destructive outlook ahead.

When we get to that state, and the burden of misery and worry lifted and a living guaranteed to all, we can all rejoice for all men can then improve the mind and use their talents accordingly. Now, I firmly believe we should get after our natural resources and foster a spirit of confidence in our ability to construct for ourselves a remedy for the H. C. L., which can only be obtained from production and speculators eliminated in distribution. I am not writing this for the love of letter writing or because I have nothing else to do, for wresting a living from the soil in British Columbia does not provide much leisure; I am rather out of touch in many Labor matters, due to living so far from town, but I am doing the best I can according to my lights to help to get a square deal for all.

I remain, yours truly,
SAMUEL LIGGINS.

Gibson's Landing, B. C.,
July 25th, 1919.

**Subjection of Mexico**

Editor B. C. Federationist: Would you allow me to call the attention of organized labor to the following editorial in the Vancouver Sun, July 29, 1919 ,also the news column in the Vancouver Province, same date, of a movement on foot to subject Mexico to industrial slavery, under the guise of protecting foreign investments and citizens. The Province goes on to say (note) that the compact was entered into by Wilson, who gave the promise while he was representing the United States at the Peace conference in Paris, of the Entente Allied nations, that Canada acquiesced and consented that the United States should cross the imaginary line to the south, in order to quell the petty disturbances. Great gods, ye vampires and harlots. Take a back seat! Go to the peace school of Allied nations and learn your business over again. Why this move against a peaceful nation?

What is her crime? Is it because of the ownership of valuable natural resources, unexploited? If so, Mr. Editor, take and compare the Mexican constitution as written, with the constitution of the United States. You will find there is no comparison. The Mexican constitution shines above that of the United States, as gold above dross, but owing to old Spanish land grants, which pre-dates the present constitution, and which are scattered throughout Mexico from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which the constitution was bound to recognize vested interests to titled property in these grants still remain.

Nominally speaking, Mexico is the only nation left, not yet saddled with a national debt, which is the soul and essence, the very life-blood of all capitalism, and in order to subject this peaceful nation to industrial slavery that the world-wide struggle may continue in favor of capitalism, is the sole and only reason this dispicable compact was formed. If President Wilson can sanction Shantung to Japan, and Canada sanction Mexico to the United States, national lines are eliminated, which now form locked gates and bars in favor of capitalism only. It is probable, if not possible, that the United States, though Wilson is casting the boomerang, but as Canadian citizens, let organized Labor at least enter a formal protest against this pact. Through the only means now available, the proletarian press. Yours very truly,

CHAS. W. KNIGHT.

**A Word of Warning**

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: I should be pleased if you would publish the following in the interests of the Lumber Workers Union:

To the members on the job:

It is imperative that the attention of the membership of the L. W. I. U. be drawn to the manner in which certain elements are endeavoring to undermine the foundations of our organization. Concerted attempts have been made at business meetings to dictate how the organization shall be run, and who shall represent it at conventions.

The only way an industrial organization can be run successfully is by the members right on the job, and not by a few unemployed in town, whose methods and motives are questionable.

It is up to the men who are actually on the job to pass resolutions emphatically condemning the attempts of these few unemployed to dictate the policy of the organization and to insist that no matters of importance be decided without giving the working membership an opportunity to express their opinion.

Instruct your camp delegates to send your resolutions to the secretary-treasurer, who will bring them before the executive committee, who will deal with them by acting on them at once, or submitting them to a referendum vote of the membership.

Get busy, fellow workers, and clean up this bunch of disgruntled unemployed in town, who think they have a right to run the L. W. I. U.

H. W. McKNEIGHT.

# BRITISH LABOR IS RALLYING MEN OF ABILITY

## Labor Government Now Practically Assured for Great Britain

## Imperialistic Forces Appear to Be Sweating to Foil Labor

A Labor Government may come into power within the next three years, and with it the whole situation would be changed. It is an open secret that Lloyd George's hold on the country and on parliament is the fear which the ruling classes have of the conversion of the British Isles into another Australia. To avert the economic revolution which threatens the United Kingdom a determined effort will be made to rally the upper and middle classes around the Lloyd George regime and to postpone as long as possible the fateful day of democracy in the form of a Labor government. For these reasons, the young Prince's visit to the Dominion of Canada differs from former visits of royalty. The golden link of the crown is not so strong as in pre-war days. All the same the Royal Family is popular, and none more so than the shy, young Prince who is weighted with the ceremonial cares of an ancient monarchy.

It must not be forgotten that Labor in the British Isles also has changed its complexion. Leading publicists, intellectuals and philosophical radicals have joined its ranks by the thousand. In no country, perhaps, is Labor so well equipped for carrying on government as in the United Kingdom. While the old political parties show such a marked decline in the production of men of ability, Labor has on its side men of commanding power. Time was when Mr. Lloyd George could charm Labor with his music, but more and more in his advancing years the prime minister seems to feel that he is destined to follow the footsteps of his great model, Joseph Chamberlain. In this procession marches the brilliant but unreliable Winston Churchill who has definitely decided that his future lies with the prime minister. How long Mr. Lloyd George can stave off the industrial and political crisis which everyone believes to be impending, is on the knees of the gods. While everyone predicted great changes as the result of the war, those in power do not seem to take kindly to any change that will divert greater power to the masses. At bottom the strength of the Lloyd George Government is the apprehension regarding economic changes which permeates the great middle class, which was the backbone of the reform movements of earlier days.—Toronto Statesman.

**Theatrical Trades Unite**

Parkersburg, W. Va.—A state organization of theatrical stage employees and motion picture operators was formed at a conference in this city. Representatives from several West Virginia cities were present.

Buy at a union store.


**Thirty Minute Sensational Aeroplane Trip Over Vancouver Free**

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SENSATIONAL PRICES ON NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, SOFT AND HARD CUFFS

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# To the Members of the L. W. I. U. of the O. B. U.

FELLOW WORKERS—

The delegates to the convention of the O. B. U. should have been elected from the floor of the house, when the Loggers held their convention or general meeting in July, but that was overlooked. Therefore as the convention of the O. B. U. is coming near at hand, it is essential that the members of the L. W. I. U. take action immediately for the election of nominees from the rank and file—the most democratic way of electing the nominees.

We wish to see the delegates elected according to proportional membership. Therefore, the districts must combine in sending delegates. So let those districts that do combine, elect a certain delegate or delegates and get in communication with one another.

The Camp Delegate shall forward to the Secretary-Treasurer or the District Secretary the name of any member that is nominated in camp. (The business meetings at headquarters are requested to do the same.) All nominations should be in headquarters or district offices before the thirty-first (31st) of August.

After September 4th, the Secretary-Treasurer or District Secretaries shall send all nominations from his district for a referendum vote of the entire membership in that district. The return of the referendum must be in at headquarters and district offices by September 21st.

If you do not act immediately on this matter, the Executive members will be forced to elect delegates for you.

N. F. HATHERLY, J. M. CLARKE,
Executive Members.

**Want Eight-hour Day**

Hartford, Conn.—Metal polishers employed by the Underwood Typewriter Company are on strike to enforce an eight-hour day and an 80-cent wage rate.

**Profit in Leather**

New York—The Central Leather Company is not worrying about the high cost of this product. In the six months ended June 30 the company's net operating income was $9,495,622, a gain of $3,203,098 over the last half of last year. After paying all dividends the company has a surplus of over $4,000,000.


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# The Strike Is Over

## But the Need for a

# DAILY LABOR PAPER

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Canada First Keiffer Pears, large tin ....25c
Apex Raspberry Jam, 4s....70c
Apex Strawberry Jam, 4s..70c
Niagara Red Pitted Cherries for ....33c
Kootenay White Cherries 18½c
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Campbell's Soups ....15c
Libby's Tomato Soups....11c
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Potato Flour in bulk, 2 lbs. 17c
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Tapioca, 2 lbs. for ....28c
Brown Sugar, 2 lbs. for....20c
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# DEFENSE MEETING AT THE AVENUE

## Speakers Liken Deportation Proceedings to Czar's Methods

As a preliminary to further steps in opposition to the government's plan of deporting a number of Russian fellow workers without open trial, the Trades and Labor Council called a protest meeting in the Avenue Theatre on Tuesday evening.

Mr. J. Woods of the Boilermakers Union, occupied the chair, and J. Kavanagh and J. Harrington were the speakers. There was an attendance o some hundreds.

Mr. J. Kavanage explained that the proceedings against the intended deporters were taken under a recent amendment to the Immigration Act, put through all its readings and passed within the space of 20 minutes, and signed by the governor-general within an hour. The authorities were trying to find a ground to link up the Russian Bolshevists, the I. W. W., and all the so-called revolutionary movements, with the Winnipeg strike. The Russians arrested in Vancouver were members of a Russian Workers' Society, formed for social intercourse and education, and put out of business by previous action of the government; they were also mostly members of unions. Because they did not seem to be particularly favorable to the Kolchak regime, they were considered detrimental to this country.

There was more in the situation than the mere deportation of these men; any particular individual, not born in Canada, was subject to be similarly seized at any time and deported. If the workers allowed the deportation of any individual without specific charge and open trial, the authorities could cripple the Labor movement by taking away its most active members. This would tend to deter men from taking an active part; it was a threat to the whole working class movement.

An Italian had been arrested in the Crow's Nest Pass for writing to The Federationist, and was to be deported. At Winnipeg, they had begun to deal similarly with men who were British-born; it was only owing to the resulting agitation that the attempt was stopped.

There was never anything worse in the time of the Czar in Russia than they were intending to carry on in Canada at this time. What happened to any one worker, irrespective of nationality, could happen to any other worker. Native-born Canadians, however, had not the privilege of deportation! they went to jail.

In the case of the Russian workers, it meant handing them over to be shot or otherwise dealt with as the counter-revolutionists chose. It was practically sentencing them to death. To murder them here would be contrary to the received ethics; and so it was made out that they were attempting something detrimental to the interests of the country.

The Russians here were mostly not revolutionists, but the government wanted to connect Russia with happenings here. They had received a scare at Winnipeg, and were attempting to justify it, as by getting a stool-pigeon to confess to some attempt or other. They were hysterical and worried; happenings in Russia, Great Britain, Italy, France, Hungary, etc., had got them so that they didn't know where to turn.

They did not recognize that it was economic development that caused events, and so they picked up individuals and tried to connect them with the revolutionary movement elsewhere. These were ready to take the platform against the professors of any college (applause), and so the authorities attempted to suppress them. There was no reason why they should be allowed to go on making this mistake and the workers suffer in consequence. "We cannot allow this thing to go on, if we are to move peaceably along the path we desire to travel."

The speaker mentioned that forms of protest would be sent out for signatures, and the chairman added that all proceeds from the meeting, over and above expenses, would be applied in aid of the men in jeopardy. He appealed for generous support from the audience, remarking that "the cause is worth it." A collection was then taken up, amounting to about $70.

Comrade Harrington followed in a strain of fine satire, which was keenly enjoyed by his audience. Beginning with a classic allusion, he likened the Russia of the present day to the box of Pandora out of which were fabled to come all the evils found on earth. The fable belonged to the Golden Age, which always lay behind; he confessed he did not see much hope of it in the immediate future, considering the apathy of the workers to their own interests. However, they had "the great benefit of hope," to compensate for their many ills. (Laughter.)

Everybody that took issue with the powers that be was a Bolshevist; they looked no further than Russia for all that was going on. Having got them all back there, the trouble would be settled. These men had been picked up and then turned loose again while the country was in dire peril during the war; now that the war had ended and peace had been duly celebrated, they were arrested again. (Laughter...

There were certain forms of justice peculiar to the British Empire, differing from all others, that ever came down the blood-stained pike of human slavery. But the speaker's own slight acquaintance with courts tallied with the pictures drawn by Tolstoi and by Victor Hugo in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." The men liable to deportation—perhaps 180 of them in British Columbia—were guilty of disregarding certain regulations laid down by order-in-council contrary to the principles of British justice. As a matter of fact, laws were actually passed long before they reached parliament. At Winnipeg, it was attempted even to have evidence admitted without producing the witnesses. In the case of the Russians, they didn't know what was going on.

The speaker caused great merriment by constructing a hypothetical "Taulac" precedent, and a description of how "we" met King John at Runnymede—possibly a thousand years ago—and extorted from his feudal hands the Magna Charta. By that document, still in force in all its fullness, no man's property or person was to be violated except by judgment of his peers or equals. Of course, they might say that these men being Bolshevists, their equals did not exist. (Laughter.)

Technically, the Russians were not alien enemies, the speaker pointed out, and he asked them not to confuse the rape of Russia by the Allies with the rape of Belgium by the Germans. (Laughter.) Relations had now been resumed with the Germans, but not with the Russians, who had established a proletarian government. Similarly, in Finland, the Allied generals were associating with the infamous Mannerheim—"the brother of the Hun." It was a peculiar thing that no attempt was yet made to seize Austrians, who had made several attempts at destruction of property.

It was impossible for the Russians to get back into Russia without passing through the hands of the reactionary generals. For brutality, the Kaiser had nothing on Kolchak & Co.; there was no parallel to the death-train of Siberia. (Applause.) The deported Russians must pass into such hands; they might as well be lined up here and shot.

The authorities were trying to do what the mighty Roman Empire had failed to do in opposing social forces. Similarly the Roman Catholic church had failed in the Middle Ages. The knowledge of social forces was not possessed by those in power. To the members of the working class must society come for a complete solution. (Loud applause.)

## FINNISH BUTCHER GOV'T IS DEFEATED

(Continued from page 1)

with revolver shots. It seems impossible to believe these horors, but I have seen them time and time again.

**Gloats Over Deeds.**

"The commander of the detention camp at Viborg is credited with having killed the most prisoners, and is said to have boasted that if one out of every ten he had killed were guilty he was satisfied.

**Women Fight Heroically.**

"There was no such thing as a trial for these men and women. The women were included in these murders because they fought more heroically, in many cases, than did the men, hence the butchers were determined to have their revenge out of the women. In one case the men and women were lined up outside of a church (church of the parish of Hollola) and every other one of those lined up were shot and the remainder marched back to jail with the possibility of going through the same performance the next day and receiving the lead.

"By some good luck I had a trial and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment with all my civil rights taken away for eight years. Pressure from foreign countries compelled the authorities to modify these sentences, and soon afterwards I was let out on parole and if I fail to report to the sheriff I will be thrown into jail again.

**More Allied Diplomacy.**

"It is rumoured that the White Guards are going to invade Russia and that this is being done at the request of the Allied governments in return for provisions for Finland's military butchers. Anyhow the army has plenty of food whilst the populace are crying for food."

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## THAT MISSING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

(Continued from page 1)

explain the fact that the majority of those receiving relief were members of the O. B. U., because of this reason. Lodge 777 of the I A. of M., having voted some $400 for O. B. U. propaganda, its funds were placed under an injunction by Messrs. McVety and Bengough. The charter of the local was also taken away and the members placed outside the pale of the organized labor movement. Local 194 of the Boilermakers had also voted money to the O. B. U. and a similar injunction was taken out against its funds. In addition to this, Mr. Bowser, an organizer of the Boilermakers from Los Angeles, had been sent to Vancouver and had been given a list of 44 names. All the remainder of Local 194 were to be expelled and some 1600 members were expelled by Mr. Bowser. All who desired to get in good standing with No. 194 of the Boilermakers had to pass an examination committee of that organization, during which they had to submit to questionnire as to what radical organizations they might belong to, what meetings they might attend, and what literature they happened to read, after which, if they were satisfactory, their O.B.U. card was torn up in front of them.

Prior to the strike there had been no discrimination in any of the yards, but when the strike broke, the local whose funds had been seized were necessarily the first to come up on the relief list and this was the reason why so many O.B.U. names appeared as compared with those of other organizations. Mr. Kavanagh produced the books of the relief committee, the vouchers sent from the international unions, and also a letter from Mr. Phelps, secretary of the Shipyard Laborers of Vancouver, to the secretary of Lodge 79 Machinists, pointing out that no discrimination had been shown so far as he was aware.

After the strike was over, however, or a few days prior to the strike being over, the Central Strike Committee had instructed the various executives to get in touch with the employers in order to find out whether or not discrimination would be used. The Metal Trades Council had invited delegates from the O. B. U. consisting of one machinist, one boilermaker and one blacksmith, to participate in the negotiations. The replies of the employers were to the effect that no discrimination would be shown except in the person of P. MacDonneil. Two days before the strike was declared off, however, the Metal Trades Council expelled the Boilermakers O. B. U., the Machinists and the Blacksmiths comprising that organization, and also the Steam Engineers, and they made another agreement with the employers whereby no one who was not carrying international cards would be allowed to go to work, and by virtue of this, and also because of the fact that the men had been on strike five weeks and were correspondingly in need, the international was able to force many men to rejoin owing to their necessity. The strike being over, and the majority of those discriminated against being members of the O. B. U., the list of people receiving relief would necessarily contain a greater majority of O. B. U. men than the other organizations.

On the question being raised as to what had happened to Mr. Hoch, the special messenger, Mr. Kavanagh pointed out that having heard from Brother MacDonnell that the Machinists had voted $500 and the money not arriving, he had wired to Business Agent Von Carnop, asking if the report was correct. Von Carnop had wired back to say that A. W. Hoch, as spechial messenger, was coming up with the money. According to the report given to him by the stenographer, Mr. Hoch had called in the offfice about five minutes to four on Thursday, the 17th, and asked to see the secretary. The secretary being out, Mr. Hoch said he would be back in half an hour. The secretary returned about five minutes past four and remained there till 5.30, then placed a notice on the door to say he would be back at 7, came back at 7 and stayed in the office till 8 and was then in session with the Trades and Labor Council until 10 o'clock. Up to that time, that is, the time of visiting Lodge 79, he had not yet seen Mr. Hoch and had no idea what he looked like. The question was then raised owing to statements Mr. Kavanagh had made, as to what had happened when he arrived in Vancouver, and it was stated by Mr. Bengough that Hoch had been in the office of 692 on the Friday afternoon, and had seen more machinists around the office, than there were people seeking relief in the corridor. Mr. Hoch asked where were the thousands who were in need, and had then decided, on being told that that was about as many as there were around the place, to take the check back to Seattle. Mr. McVety quoted from the B. C. Federationist to the effect that Mr. Kavanagh had stated that the relief fund would be cut out because it was now developing into an unemployed fund. He also stated that he would not see anyone go hungry if he had the wherewithal to prevent it. Mr. Kavanagh replied to this, pointing out that it was all very well to say that, but that the particular act of getting the money taken back by Seattle when there was not one, but many people in the city of Vancouver in need of money at that time was, in his opinion, a low down contemptible trick. Mr. Kavanagh stated before leaving the meeting that there had been no discrimination shown, that everyone who had applied for relief and had a voucher from their organization, had received it if there happened to be money in the treasury, and that he was quite prepared to ship back to Lodge 79 the remainder of their $500, if they were not satisfied with the manner of their disbursement, but he did not think that such would be necessary.

**Hotel and Restaurant Employees**

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union has appointed a committee to get in touch with the Butchers, Bakers, Milk Wagon Drivers, B. C. Stewards, Soft Drink Dispensers, with a view of forming a Provisioning Trades Council, thus getting the catering trades together and discussing matters relative to solidarity among the members in the different crafts should prove a great benefit. The scheme has worked to great advantage in other coast cities. Seattle Provisioning Trades Council is the mostmost progressive on the coast, and there is no reason why Vancouver should not show the same spirit.

The recent strike in the city shows the need for more solidarity, and those who do not carry a card would do well to line up with their fellow workers (as the average employer will naturally take the advantage of discouraging organization for reasons well known to us all.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees wish to draw the attention of organized labor in the city to the following restaurants that are now on the unfair list: McIntyre's Cafe, McLeod's Cafe, Leonard's Cafe, Post Office Cafe, White Lunches, Citizens Club. The reason why organized labor should patronize fair restaurants is plain. Those restaurants mentioned as unfair do not intend paying a fair living wage, and besides, are making efforts to have the help drift back to the 10 and 12 hour a day, with plausible promises, such as the 'organization will not protect you, we will look after you." Fellow workers, do not be fooled. Get in the respective union that your craft calls for.

**Painters Raise Wages**

San Francisco.—Organized painters, paper hangers and decorators in this city and vicinity have signed a one-year wage agreement with the Master Painters' association. Rates are advanced from $7 a day to $8. The agreement benefits several thousand employees.

New York.—Union teamsters and chauffeurs employed by the Ward Baking company have been enjoined from even speaking to strikebreakers without first securing their consent.

**Murder by Soldier Police**

Toledo, Ohio—Soldier police act as guards at the Overland auto bile plant are blamed by the coro for the unjustifiable killing of Toledo citizens last June. The oner recommends that the grand j make a thorough investigation.

The company locked out seve thousand employees when they fused to lengthen their work from 45 hours to 48 hours a we Federal Judge Killets issued an junction against the company the men, in which the company commanded to resume operations the men were restricted in picketi The court placed a representative charge of the plant, which is tempting to manufacture auto biles with high school boys and f fledged strike-breakers.

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HERE'S A SPECIAL IN LADIES' NEW COATEES AND SKIRTS

Coatees in Black Silk Pan Velvet, smartly trimmed with belt and buttons and lined with embroidered satin and silk. Reg. to $45.00 for .... **$35.00**
SKIRTS come in washable satin, Barnet satin, Com-see-com-sa, etc., in smart fashionable styles. Reg. to $35 selling for.... **$14 to $25.50**

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN MEN'S SMART TAILORED SUITS

A limited number of men's suits in Black and Navy Blue Serges, Mixed Silverstones, etc., in leading styles for men of all ages. Values to $60.00. Sale price .... **$45.00**

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Wheat Pearls ....45c
Puffed Wheat, pkg. ....15c
Health Bran ....15c
Corn Flakes, 2 for ....25c
Cream of Wheat pkt. ....25c
B. & K. Wheat Flakes, pkt. ....35c
Robin Hood Oats, pkt. ....28c
Nabob Vinegar, bottle ....20c
Malkin's Best Vinegar, bottle 20c
Peas, Globe brand, tin ....20c
E Z Jars—Quarts, doz. ....$1.55
Pints ....55c
Pork and Beans, 3 tins for....25c
Malkin's Best Baking Powder..23c
Eggo Baking Powder ....33c
Magic Baking Powder ....26c
Malkin's Custard Powder, tin..23c
Fry's Cocoa ....23c
Hall Brand Custard Powder....14c
Soap, Sunlight, 4 for ....25c
Naptha R. C. Soap, 9 for ....50c
Naptha White Swan, 9 for ....50c
Campbell Soup, tin ....15c
Matches, 3 for ....25c
Blue Ribbon Tea ....58c
Malkin's Best Tea ....60c
Nabob Tea ....55c
Try Bulk Tea ....45c
Malkin's Best Coffee ....55c
Wedding Breakfast Coffee ....55c
Special Alberta Butter ....55c
Royal Crown Soap, 5 for ....25c
White Swan 5 for ....25c
Cans of Tomatoes, large size, 2 for ....35c
Special Alberta Butter, 3 lbs. $1.75
Jutland Sardines ....10c
Butter Cup Milk ....11c
White and Brown Vinegar ....15c
Ammonia ....15c
White Beans, 3 lbs. for ....25c
Robin Hood Oats, sack ....40c
Salt, 2 sacks for ....25c

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