THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

ELEVENTH YEAR. No. 45 EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1919 — $2.00 PER YEAR

FARMILO ATTENDS INT. COUNCIL MEETING

Delegates Complain About O. B. U. Men Getting Govt. Situations

Civic Employees Complimented on Refusal to Sign City Agreement

Credentials were received by the International Trades and Labor Council, at its meeting last night, from Machinist Lodge 182, and Electrical Workers 310. The delegates were obligated. A communication was received from the Taft, California, Trades and Labor Council, asking for information on the O. B. U. The secretary was instructed to forward information. The executive report, appointing Del. J. Sully and F. Welsh as delegates to the Victory Loan Committee, was endorsed. A communication was received from the General Hospital Drive Committee, thanking the council for its support and donation. The delegates to the United Service Council reported that the council was endeavoring to unite the returned soldiers, farmers and labor into an active political body.

Under the heading of reports from unions Del. Russell of the Steam Engineers reported success and satisfaction with his organization.

Del. Graham of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union was elected to the Executive Board in the place of Wm. McKenzie, who had resigned.

International Organizer Farmilo informed the council that he had attended several meetings of local unions, among whom were the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who were going to hold a special meeting to take up the subject of affiliation, and the Checkers and Freight Handlers, whom he informed of the necessity of their affiliation with the central body. He had every reason to believe that both these organizations would affiliate. He cautioned the delegates to the council not to become discouraged over the struggle that they are faced with, and informed them that reports in the labor press about the O. B. U. growing by leaps and bounds was not true. He referred especially to his own town, Edmonton, and stated that the machinists in the railroad shops had not gone O. B. U. and that the secretary of the Machinists Lodge, who had persuaded six men to take out O. B. U. cards, had finally given the men their money back and discouraged breaking away from the A. F. of L. In Calgary and other smaller towns there was no perceptible growth of the O. B. U. Vancouver was forging ahead as far as the International Unions were concerned, and trade unionists were not throwing their time and money into any O. B. U. movement.

Del. Showler asked if it was a fact that men in the O. B. U. who were also carrying A. F. of L. cards, were only asked to pay 25c per month to the O. B. U. Dels. McVety and Farmilo had not heard the rumor.

A resolution from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union asking the council to co-operate with other organizations in placing candidates in the field at the forthcoming municipal elections, was referred to the delegates to the United Service Council.

Del. Showler suggested that the council inform the city council that it was in favor of the Sunday evening symphony concerts. He suggested that the corcert was far better for the souls than the stuff handed out by the churches or the Westminster Presbytery, who was protesting against the concerts.

The secretary was instructed to compliment the Policemen's, Civic Employees, Firemen's and City Hall Employees' Unions on their stand in refusing to enter into any agreement with the city council regarding affiliating with Central or International Labor bodies.

A delegate asked how many building trades locals were affiliated with the council, and he was informed that the Plumbers and the Electrical Workers new local, 310, were the only ones affiliated.

Another delegate asked if the Street Railwaymen had been approached regarding affiliation with the council, and he was informed that they had not, and that if the council left it to the locals to affiliate voluntarily that it would be the better way. Most locals were compelled by their Internationals to affiliate with the central bodies, and that it was up to the International officers to take action.

A complaint was made about the appointment of T. Fox, ex-member of the Boilermakers' Union, to a position on the Workmen's Compensation Board, and carrying an O. B. U. card. Del. Sully pointed out that the government was also employing O. B. U. men in both Esquimalt and Port Mann, and that apparently there was no reward in virtue.

Del. Cowling asked how many Metal Trade Unions were affiliated with the council, and he was informed that the Plumbers, Electrical Workers 310, Machinists, Stationary Engineers and Boilermakers. Another delegate asked where were the other seven that comprised the former Metal Trades Council, and various answers were given.

Del. Graham informed the council that the report going around that the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union was all shot to pieces, was not a fact.

Del. Showler of the Teamsters stated that it was a fact that his union was all shot to pieces, but that the men were coming back and would come back faster if union men made it a point of looking

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MILLWORKERS WILL HOLD MEETING SUNDAY

Object Is to Bring Better Form Organiaztion

All Those Interested in O. B. U. Should Attend

The Engineers and Mill Workers' Unit of the O. B. U. will hold an organization meeting in Room 302 Labor Temple, Vancouver, on Sunday, November 16, commencing at 3 p.m., when a general discussion on working class problems will take place.

The object of the meeting is to organize the mill workers industrially in order that they may be enabled to take advantage of the labor market and secure for themselves the best conditions possible while living in a society where the basis of production is for profit.

All mill workers whether organized or unorganized are cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussion, which is sure to be interesting, and all members of the O. B. U. should co-operate with Business Agent W. A. Alexander in making this meeting a success.

Cards advertising the meeting can be secured from the headquarters of this unit at Rooms 216-17 Labor Temple, Vancouver, or at the meeting hall on Monday evenings.

A meeting of the Maillardville branch of this unit will be held at the moving picture theatre, Maillardville, on Thursday, the 13th inst., commencing at 8 p.m.

In view of the fact that an executive board for this branch was elected at the last meeting out there the members will feel more at ease in conducting their business and it is expected that they will have the Fraser Mills 100 per cent. organized early next spring, when an attempt will be made to secure somewhat better wages and working conditions than are enjoyed at present.

BULLETINS WANTED

For record purposes, we desire to have six copies of Nos. 2-16 and 18 of the Strike Bulletins. Readers who have kept these copies will confer a favor by sending us this number of the above issues.

ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS WANTED

Vancouver Co-Op. Is on Final Drive Before Opening

Commencing with next week a big drive is to be launched by the Vancouver Co-operative Society, Ltd., for the purpose of getting the balance of the one thousand membership and share capital. The total membership to date is 650, and all these members will be urged to get the balance of 350 and the share capital, in order that the society may be in a position to open business with the moral and financial backing that is needed in an enterprise of this kind. It is only the dollars of the consumers that can build up the organization, hence if these consumers and dollars are not forthcoming, then all the time and energy that a few individuals put forth cannot launch a co-operative society. The store at 41 Pender Street West will be open every afternoon next week for the benefit of those wishing to join or take part in the campaign.

Big Profits

The stores cannot be stocked with goods on promises to pay or to join. Hard cash is needed to start the business and a large number of consumers must do the purchasing in order to make the enterprise a success. Figures already obtained by the board of directors concerning the wholesale and retail prices of goods show that thousands of dollars can be saved monthly by co-operative buying and selling. Big strides are being made in the launching of co-operative societies. A store will be opened at Penticton, B. C., next week. Many others are springing up throughout Canada and the movement is taking on an exceedingly rapid growth in the United States.

Delivery System

The Vancouver society will have a delivery system, and as soon as certain communities have a strong membership a branch store will be opened. Branch stores will also be opened up outside the city as soon as the membership is large enough. In the meantime goods will be expressed to their destination.

Vancouver Heights Meeting

A meeting will be held in the Gilmore Avenue Hall at Vancouver Heights on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Hear more about the movement. The meeting booked for Ash Hall has been cancelled on account of not being able to get the hall on any other than Saturday night.

Defense Dance

Don't forget the Trades and Labor Council whist drive and dance on Wednesday, December 3, in the Dominion Hall. This dance is being organized to raise funds for the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg. Admission, gents 50c ladies 25c.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

A DAY'S PAY FOR THE DEFENSE FUND

Toronto to Raise Fifty Thousand Dollars for Defense

O. B. U. Movement Keeps Prairie Capital Hot

(Special to the Federationist)

Winnipeg is hot! Winnipeg is white hot! On all sides one can see bodies of workers discussing—the questions of the impending trials, the elections, the O. B. U.

A mass meeting held November 2, in the Industrial Bureau hall, netted a collection for the defense fund of almost one thousand dollars. Ivens told of his publicity work in the East; of dear old conservative Toronto, taking Tommy Mellalieu off his job and telling him to go to work for the next few weeks hammering at the "defense of the Winnipeg boys." "A day's pay for Winnipeg defense from each worker in Toronto" is their slogan; fifty thousand dollars is their objective. Pritchard also told of the situation in the West, and a mass meeting of the O. B. U. is to be held in a few days. A whirlwind campaign is the order of the day; and late reports show Dick Rigg as being the possible next man to join President Wilson and Sammy Gompers, as a victim of nervous prostration. At any rate, nothing can be seen or heard in Winnipeg of the newly appointed official charter snatcher of the Canadian Trades Congress. Every day sees new recruits to the ranks of the O. B. U.

The official organ of the Winnipeg Central Labor Council of the O. B. U., the Winnipeg O. B. U. Bulletin, is a neat little eight-page paper, constantly increasing in its sub. list, and consequently improving in its style and contents. Readers of the B. C. Federationist would not do amiss to have this paper coming weekly to their places of abode. Two dollars per annum, or one dollar for six months will to the trick. J. D. Houston, a first-class exponent of Marxian economics and philosophy, is the editor and will be pleased to relinquish his many other tasks to put the names of Vancouver workers on the list.

A grand dance and whist drive, the first of its kind, is to be held next Friday night, under the auspices of the O. B. P. Central Labor Council, and a great turnout is expected.

The work of the educational committee cannot be over-estimated. A good circulating library has been commenced and is rapidly developing, while seven or eight classes for studying Marxian economics are already in full swing.

Peter Wright, of Bolshevik fame, having been touted around this city by the plutes, has given the workers here the benefit of his long and ripe (over-ripe!) experience in the British Labor movement, the net result of which advice appears to be: Stand behind Mayor C. F. Gray, the only living sample of constituted authority. It looks as if the Winnipeg workers will stand behind the gray mare (mayor)—a darned good long way behind, too!

The gentle zephyrs born around the Hudson Bay are wafting icily across this prairie metropolis. Fur coats, visor caps and heavy mitts are everywhere in evidence, while people plod persistently through the earth's white and powdery mantle. *Storm doors and windows are already hung;* everywhere furnaces roar in cottage and mansion alike. But, nevertheless, Winnipeg is hot, very hot.

Ask your grocer if his clerks are in the union?

DEFENSE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

Money Raised Is Only Used for Defense and Support of Families

Certain individuals who have not been on the best of terms with the men arrested in Winnipeg, and who are now facing trial, are busy in an underhand manner knocking the defense activities. Not content with this, insinuations are being made as to salaries that are being paid to members of the committee. For the information of everybody interested the following statement is issued by the committee: No member of the committee has received a single cent for their services. All work done by the committee is being done voluntarily. The first charge on the fund is to maintain the families of the men arrested, the next being the legal defense. The local committee has paid $2000 dollars to the legal firm of Bird, Macdonald & Co., for the defense of the men in Winnipeg, and other sums for the defense of the Russian workers arrested here. This week the sum of $1750 has been forwarded to Winnipeg at the request of the committee there, and only a small sum now remains on hand for the support of the families of the Vancouver men arrested. The books of the committee are open to inspection at any time, and any legitimate organization of workers can examine them. It is the intention of the committee to take steps to deal with any individual who from this date indulges in this despicable and underhand method of attempting to prevent support of the defense of the men now facing trial. Their names are known, and if this is not warning enough, then any action that may be taken to expose them will be the result of their own miserable and contemptible actions.

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TOM RICHARDSON AT OPEN FORUM

Afternoon Meetings at the O'Brien Hall Grow in Popularity

The varied menu which is being provided at the Vancouver Open Forum, held on Sunday afternoons at 2:30 in the O'Brien Hall, and the interest displayed in questions and discussion following the main address, proves that the Open Forum has a place in the community.

Addresses have already been delivered upon "Citizenship" by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, "Belgium and Its People" by Professor Mack Eastman, and "More About the High Cost of Living" by Rev. A. E. Cooke. Next Sunday afternoon the platform will be occupied by Mr. Tom Richardson, ex-M. P. of the British Labor Party, whose knowledge of the international labor movement enables him to make valuable contributions whenever he speaks.

Some future dates will be filled by Mrs. Ralph Smith, M. L. A.; Mr. *Garfield King, Dr. T. P. Hall, Prof.* Mack Eastman, and others prominent in the public life of the city.

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

Buy only from a union store.

JACK HARRINGTON AT THE EMPRESS

Will Deal With History of Revolution in Russia

Comrade J. Harrington will speak for the Socialist Party of Canada at the Empress Theatre on Sunday night at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7:30.

His address will be devoted to a consideration of the Russian question. November 7 marked the second anniversary of the rise to supreme power in Russia of the Bolsheviki party and the establishment of a working class republic of Soviets, therefore an address on that revolutionary uprising against the capitalist system, the programme of social transformation initiated and the long and heroic struggle to maintain the integrity of the republic against a world in arms seeking to suppress it, will be of interest.

Notwithstanding the attraction of the unrest and social chaos existing in every country to observers of social affairs, Soviet Russia's terrific struggle remains the centre of interest, both for those whose sympathies always go out to those fighting against great odds, and to those students of social movements who recognize in Russia the foundations being laid for the new social order to which humanity is marching.

Soviet Russia today presents one of the most astonishing spectacles in history. There is no parallel of a people enduring an assault, organized on such an immense scale, as has been launched against Russia, and surviving. All capitalistic powers of military force, unstinted supplies to counter-revolutionary armies, a successful inhuman starvation blockade, the persistent misrepresentation of the press, pulpit, and educational institutions, have been massed remorselessly against them. What is the secret of the power of resistance of the Russian working class? Has history any approximate parallels?

Come and hear Harrington explain the meaning of this revolutionary ardour and strength that is frustrating the designs of the powerful nations of the world.

PERJURY CASE IS ADJOURNED

Full Report of Proceedings Will Be Published Next Week

The case against Barney Roth and Alexander Dourasoff, secret service agents working in conjunction with the Royal North West Mounted Police, charged with prejury in giving evidence against George Chekoff and Boris Zukoff, in the recent secret proceedings of the immigration board of inquiry, was commenced before Magistrate Shaw in the police court on Tuesday. The case is not yet finished, and has been adjourned until Tuesday next. A full report of the police court proceedings will be published next week, when it is expected that the case will be finished.

Universal Recolution.

Bologna.—The Italian Socialist Party in a national congress of 1200 delegates, has adopted, by a majority of three to one, the Maximalist program. The Maximalists were led by *Serrati, editor of the* "Avanti," who declared that the present period is one of universal revolution and demanded the immediate establishment of workers' councils, looking towards a proletarian dictatorship as a transitional measure to full communism.

LOGGERS ARE STILL ON STRIKE AT CHASE

Splendid Organization Is Being Developed in Strike

Strike Has Been Settled at McMurphy by Negotiation

The trouble at the Northern Construction camp at McMurphy, has been settled as the result of negotiations between the men and employers.

A wire received from Alert Bay notified that camp 3 was on strike, with every indication that camps 1 and 2 would take similar action. Despite that, a strike of the employees of this company was *recently settled* upon the undertaking that improved living and working conditions should be put into operation, the company has not fulfilled its promises, with the result that the men have again decided to take that action, which is the only one which seems to bring employers of this type to a realization of the fact that the logger is now organized. An accident to fellow worker Thompson, and the lack of any proper first aid equipment in the camp, and attention to his needs, contributed to the decision of the men to take direct action.

The strikes at the camps and mill of the Adams River Lumber Co. at Chase and their log drive at Enderby, still continues, the men standing pat in their demand for an 8-hour day. The cold weather has caused them to go into winter quarters ,and they intend to maintain an active picket until the company comes through. The spirit of the men is magnificent, and if such spirit can be given active expression in the logging camps of the country, we can soon look for conditions in camp more fit for human beings than those which now operate, particularly in the eastern sections sections where our organizers report bunks three tiers high, double barrelled and muzzle-loaders. A notable feature of the Chase strike is the excellent organization which the men have developed for the efficient conduct of the strike. The men report that a new camp has opened up in the district, which is conforming to all the conditions called for by the union. If one employer can do it, why not the Adams River Lumber Co.? But possibly the company which is coming through with good conditions is not a member of the One Big Union of Employers, comprising the Rocky Mountain Lumbermen's Association, The B. C. Loggers Association, and the B. C. Manufacturers Association, who recently united forces to fight the One Big Union of employees.

Strikes are still being maintained against the camps of the Capilano Lumber Co. The Merrill Ring & Moore camp at Duncan Bay, and at the Kimberley mines.

The organizers in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario are sending in splendid reports of the possibilities of doing good work in those districts. Of course the employers are actively discriminating against them and any one who takes on the job of delegate, but this only results in still further stiffening the backs of these men, who declare they will stick to the job until the camps of the prairie and Eastern Provinces are as solidly organized as are those of British Columbia.

A notable feature of the organizers' experiences are the amount of personal attention and investigation of their past, present and if possible future activities by the representatives of the vested interests. On the other hand, there is on file unmeasurable signed statements that the employers and the nominal uphold-

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MORE MONEY IS NEEDED FOR DEFENCE

Every Available Legal Means Will Be Used

Workers Arrested in Winnipeg Must Have Assistance

The trial of the men arrested as a result of the Winnipeg general strike commenced this week. The defense committee at Winnipeg has written to the local committee asking that all available funds be sent at once. This has been done, but the amount sent, $1750, is only a drop in the legal bucket, and more money must be raised if the workers arrested in Winnipeg are to have a fair trial. It is the intention to use every available legal means of securing the acquittal of our fellow workers, but this will take money. The local committee is acting as an auxiliary to the Winnipeg committee, and every move that is made in the defense is communicated to the local committees in different parts of the country. Sufficient information is to hand, to show that every available court will be used before the men now standing trial are imprisoned. This, however, is not anticipated, but if it is done it will only be after the greatest legal battle that was ever fought in Canada is finished. Your money and your support are needed, surely the men who were arrested for their loyalty to the working class will not appeal in vain.

A Warning from Kamloops

Organizer McKenzie of the Loggers' Union has issued the following warning, which is self-explanatory:

It has been brought to my notice that a certain individual or individuals have approached members of this union and solicited subscriptions for Chase strike fund without proper authority or credentials from this union, and then used the money for other purposes.

In view of the above the general public are warned against giving money to any person who is unable to show credentials or authority from the above-named organization to collect moneys for any legitimate purposes of this union.

A. McKENZIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

T. A. BARNARD TO SPEAK SUNDAY

Victoria Labor Candidate Will Address Meeting at National

The interest displayed in the recent Victoria by-election was evidenced when it was announced last Sunday evening that Comrade T. A. Barnard would address next Sunday's meeting. In view of this announcement Comrade Richardson last Sunday purposely avoided any detailed references to the nature of the opposition encountered there, although as one who had spent some time in Victoria during the campaign he was able to intimate there was much to be said as to its unscrupulous nature.

The recent fight was one in which Labor shook up old Victoria as it has never been shaken; and although outvoted, the rolling up of over 5000 votes has given an impetus to the movement which is moving to the early defeat of the Federal Government.

Just how Labor was "out-voted" is one of the stories which Barnard has to tell, and those who know the enviable record of this province whenever ballot boxes are discussed will be obliged to admit that the Victoria by-election story outranks that even of Vancouver, and is "rank" enough to be putrid.

The song-books for the Labor School have just arrived from the British Labor Party, and will be used for he first time next Sunday at the school meeting in the O'Brien Hall. As these are to be sold at 5c each, and there are only 100 on hand, members and friends of the school should secure their copies next Sunday at 2:30 p.m. in the O'Brien Hall.

The Federated Labor Party Club will hold another debate on Saturday, November 8, in the party rooms, 510 Dominion Building, at 8 p.m. The subject of the debate is "Trade Unionism vs. Industrial Unionism." The leaders will be Comrades W. Batt and A. McInnis. A lively debate on a live question is the outlook for Saturday night.

Junior League Social

A very successful social was held last Saturday evening in the Old Country Tea Rooms under the auspices of the Junior Labor League (the younger folks of the Federated Labor Party) when a large number of the members of the league and also of the Labor Party School turned out to celebrate Hallowe'en. The programme included a short concert, Hallowe'en games and a "conundrum menu," which added considerably to the fun. The concert section of the programme included piano selections by Miss Gilpha Simons and Mr. Langlois; singing and dancing by the Coultman kiddies; Highland fling by Miss Annie Cran; and a dialogue by Miss V. Wells and E. Pierrot. By charging an admission of one book, or the price of one, the league's library has increased over 100 per cent as the result of the social.

REPORTS INDICATES O.B.U. IS STILL GROWING

Bob Smillie Writes Promising Support for Arrested Men

Trades Council Will Hold Dance for Defense Fund, Dec. 3rd

A letter from Bob Smillie of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was read at last night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. The letter was in reply to one sent by the council calling the attention of the British workers to the arrest of the men connected with the Winnipeg strike. The letter promised any support that could be rendered in securing justice, and referred to the actions of the capitalistic class the world over towards the workers' organizations. Business Agent Wood reported that splendid meetings of the O. B. U. were being held at Port Mann, and that the various offices were keenly contested in that unit. He also reported good progress in organizing the mill workers at New Westminster. He stated that four International representatives had attempted to address the workers at the Wallace shipyards, but that either to the whistle blowing, or indifference on the part of the men, it was not a success.

The Marine Firemen reported that pretty nearly all workers on the waterfront were now in the O. B. U.

The Transport Workers reported ten new members, and that they would hold a smoking concert in the near future. The Loggers reported settlement of a strike at Nimp Kish, and that they were making progress at all points.

Rev. Mr. Cooke Asked to Speak

Del. Gibb referred to the meeting at the Forum last Sunday, and stated that the Rev. Mr. Cooke, the speaker, had denied that labor power was a commodity, and that a Professor Angus had stated that direct action was of use to the workers. He suggested that both of these gentlemen be invited to address the council. The secretary was instructed to extend an invitation to them to address the council.

V. R. Midgley President

Owing to the resignation of President J. G. Smith as a delegate to the council, the office was declared vacant, and nominations for that position called for. Delegates Midgley, Harrison and Wilson were nominated. Delegates Wilson and Harrison declined, and Del. Midgley was elected to fill the unexpired term by acclamation.

Del. Kavanagh referred to a publication being put out at Coughlan's "On the Job" being the title. He stated that its main function seemed to be to speed up production, and suggested that if the editor lost his job at Coughlan's he would no doubt get a cub reporter's job on the Province or the Sun, and preferably the Sun. He also suggested that the reporters in this part of the world should note the action of the reporters at Barcelona, who had refused to report meetings unless the non-union reporters were turned out. Del. Winch suggested that the reporters should be given the right that delegates had of expressing their opinions on the floor.

Del. Midgley reported that good progress was being made by the O. B. U. in all parts of the country, and stated that the miners in the Crow's Nest Pass had re-established their district board with Ed Browne, temporary secretary, until a district meeting could be organized. He said that three distinct railroad organizations had joined the O. B. U. at Edmonton, and that Saskatoon and Fort William were rapidly organizing the new form of organization. He called the attention of the council to the following press item announcing a re-organization of the employers' association, which he said might be the O. B. U., if it were not for the names. The item reads as follows:

"The first annual meeting of the Employers' Association of B. C. was held last night in the Hotel Vancouver. The gathering was representative of the employers from Vancouver, New Westminster, Vancouver Island and the Interior.

"Owing to the extension of the association throughout the province the constitution was changed so as to embrace a directorate of twenty-four in place of twelve, thus having representatives of the board from distant points, and also allowing for representation of the various industries.

"Mr. E. H. Beazley of the Union Steamship Company of British Columbia was unanimously elected president. Mr. J. R. Duncan of the Vulcan Iron Works was the only nominee for vice-president.

"The directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Shipbuiding, J. J. Coughlan; fisheries, F. E. Burke; cartage, storage and cold storage, W. Dalton; public utilities, George Kidd; railroads, F. W. Peters; logging, F. C. Riley; packing, W. J. B. Wilson; mining, F. M. Sylvester; paper and pulp, Norman Lang; lumber and shingles, E. C. Knight.

"Vancouver Island—J. O. Cameron, chairman Island executive; Edwin Tomlin, vice-chairman.

"Interior—S. S. Fowler, chairman; H. R. Van Wagenen, vice-chairman.

"Additional directors from the northern parts of the province and Vancouver Island and the Interior will be elected as the membership of these points is added to, so that all points will be adequately represented."

A general discussion then took place on the question of geographical lines of organization in the O. B. U. and on the practicability of

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"Upstairs We Save You Money"

Arnold & Quigley's Annual Mid-Winter Clearance Sale

CONTINUES SATURDAY

Remarkable Clearance Prices on Men's Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats

Regular up to $35 Overcoats..... $19
Regular up to $25 Raincoats..... $15
Regular up to $40 Overcoats..... $24
Regular up to $30 Raincoats..... $23
Regular up to $45 Overcoats..... $29
Regular up to $40 Raincoats..... $29

$35 English Aquatite Showerproof Cloth Coats, in medium shades of brown—a splendid garment. Sale price..... $19

These Suit Prices Will Save You Money

Values to $35 in Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits..... $21
Values to $50 in Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits..... $39
Values to $45 in Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits..... $29
$55 values in Men's Guaranteed Indigo Dye Navy Blue Serge Suits..... $45

Arnold & Quigley

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SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

GROCERY DEPARTMENT
Finest Orange Peel, lb. 45c
Finest Lemon Peel, lb. 45c
New Seedless Raisins, pkg. 20c
Pancake Flour, pkg. 25c

We advised you to buy spuds last week. Now we advise you to buy Tea. Slater's Tea only, lb. 45c

Finest Nabob Tea, lb. 55c
Blue Ribbon Tea, lb. 55c
Slater's Red Label Tea, lb. 45c
Slater's Blue Label Tea, lb. 50c
Finest Preserved Ginger, lb. 60c

ONIONS—ONIONS—ONIONS
Beautiful hard and dry onions. Special, 8 lbs. for 25c

Bird's Custard Powder, 2 for 25c
Fry's Cocoa, half pound 25c
Nabob Coffee, lb. 60c
Vinegar, bottle 15c
Vinegar, gallon jug 65c

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT
Finest Local Lamb Legs, lb. 25c
Finest Local Lamb Loins, lb. 25c
Finest Local Lamb Shoulders, lb. 23c
Finest Local Lamb Stew, lb. 18c
Boiling Beef, from, per lb. 12½c

EARLY MORNING SPECIAL
Finest Compound Lard, reg. 35c. Saturday from 8 a.m. to 10 noon only, per lb. 30c
Limit 4 lbs.

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

Who said Bacon was high in price? LISTEN! Slater Sugar-cured Streaky Bacon, half or whole slabs, only, lb. 44½c

Slater's Sliced Rolled Ayrshire, per lb. 55c
Slater's Sliced Back Bacon, per lb. 55c
Finest Beef Dripping, lb. 35c
Finest Pure Lard, lb. 40c

BUTTER—BUTTER BUTTER
Butter is going to be high priced. Our butter, best only, per lb. 60c
Limit 6 lbs.

Finest Dairy Butter, lb. 55c
Finest Canadian Cheese, lb. 38c
Alberta Cooking Eggs, dozen 65c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen 70c
Nabob Vinegar, bottle 25c
Pork and Beans, 3 for.....25c
H. P. Sauce 25c

3 Stores
122 HASTINGS ST. EAST ..... Phone Sey. 3962
880 GRANVILLE STREET ..... Phone Sey. 266
3260 MAIN STREET ..... Phone Fair. 1662

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FOR ALL TRADES

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119 HASTINGS STREET EAST

News of the Lumber Workers Industrial Unit of the O. B. U.

15,000 in 1919 50,000 in 1920!

All wage-workers in the lumber industry or in construction camps are eligible for membership. Entrance fee, $1.00; monthly dues, $1.00.

Headquarters at 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver. District Offices at Cranbrook, Edmonton, Kaamloops, Nelson, Port Arthur, Prince Albert, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Princeton; with others in process of formation.

Regular business meetings held at the Vancouver headquarters the second and fourth Sundays of the month at 2 p.m. General conventions of delegates in January and July.

The Union issues its own paper, the "Worker," twice monthly. Editor, E. Lindberg; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, London Building, Vancouver. Legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Metropolitan Building, Vancouver. Secretary-treasurer, E. Winch, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver.

Cranbrook, B. C.—District secretary, G. H. Thompson, Box 18; legal adviser, A. McNeil, Fernie.

Edmonton, Alta.—District secretary, Carl O. Berg, 10333—101st Street; legal adviser (see Vancouver).

Kamloops, B. C.—District secretary, A. McKenzie, Box 812; legal adviser (see Vancouver).

Nelson, B. C.—District secretary, R. Barrow; legal adviser (see Vancouver).

Port Arthur, Ont.—District secretary, R. Lochead, 381 Bay Street; legal adviser (see Vancouver).

Prince Albert, Sask.—District secretary, W. Cowan, 108—8th Street East; legal adviser (see Vancouver).

Prince George, B. C.—District secretary, T. Mace, Drawer 20; legal adviser, P. E. Wilson.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—District secretary, J. H. Burrough, Box 833; legal adviser, Williams & Manson.

Princeton, B. C.—R. Baxter, Box B; legal adviser (see Vancouver).

Executive members, P. Adamson, R. Barrow, R. Baxter, J. M. Clarke, M. George, C. J. Hatch, N. Hatherly, J. F. Johnson, J. O. King, W. J. LaBell, M. J. Mahoney, J. MacLaughlan, C. McPhail, P. Olson, T. Springer.

General Items

Delegates must look up the books of all members in camp and see if their dues are paid up to date. This is important.

Some time ago parcels were sent to every camp containing a quantity of copies of constitution and laws. It appears that many of these parcels did not reach their destination. If any camp desires more copies to be sent them, please write to headquarters stating the number required.

O. B. U. Convention

Some time in the near future the O. B. U. convention will be held, and naturally the question of the manner in which the organization shall operate will require and receive considerable consideration. This question can be approached from three directions: The form it should take; the form it may take; the form it has taken. The latter aspect is important only in that it gives us a starting off place, and also the means of seeing in what particular manner, if any, the present form needs amending. The form it may take may possibly be the wrong one, if it is molded according to some pre-conceived or antiquated plan. The form it should take is that which will most readily and effectively enable the workers, under any circumstances, to act in advancing and maintaining their interests, social and economic. To permit this it is obvious that the form of organization must be such as will fit the industrial conditions as they are now, or as they may become through the further development of the machinery of production. One thing is obvious—the form must be such that internal fights over jurisdiction (or spheres of influence), whether for reasons of revenue or votes cannot enter in. To secure the right form of organization from the start, it must be one that is built upon the needs and understanding of the men on the job, and not be handed to him and imposed by any individual or collection of Moses-es, leaders or stove philosophers—members in camp should thoroughly discuss this question, fully and often, then send in your view so that your delegates may go representing you, not themselves.

By the terms of the resolution adopted at the last general meeting, the contract, piece-work and bonus system is to cease by the end of the year. What are you doing about it?

The supplies necessary to open a district office cost a minimum of $250. In addition to which there are the expenses in connection with sending out organizers whose work it is to sow the seeds and gather a sufficient number of members to enable a branch to be formed. It cost nearly $2000 to organize Cranbrook district, every cent of which has been repaid. The work of those who are already organized is to provide the means which enable the work to be pushed ahead as quickly and as far as possible. It is really casting your bread upon the waters; the benefit returning to you later. For until the other man is organized, you are yourself unorganized. Until his emancipation is effected, we also must remain enslaved and exploited.

When you cast your vote, do you always consider the possible effect of your action? Do you select the best man for the job? Your interest demands the highest degree of efficiency, whether it be an executive member or delegate, member of camp committee or organizer, janitor or secretary, the one thing your interest demands is efficiency. Are you efficient yourself? If not, you don't know when you have it, or how to get it from others.

Re Monthly Engagement

The provision of the law regarding terminating monthly engagements is, that the same cannot be terminated on either side in the absence of special cause, without reasonable notice, such notice to be in ordinary cases, a month's notice. If either party terminates the engagement—the employer by wrongful dismissal, or the employee by wrongfully throwing up his job—without such notice, he is liable to an action for damages.

In the case of wrongful dismissal by the employer, the normal measure of damages is one month's wages, but this may be diminished by evidence that the employee, after dismissal, could have obtained similar work elsewhere. In that case, the court would award as damages wages during the time when he was out of work and unable to obtain same, not exceeding one month.

If a man starts to work on a monthly engagement in the middle of the month, his month counts from the time of his engagement. He does not have to commence from the 1st or any other particular day, but in point of practice, where a regular pay-day is established, it is usual to pay the man so employed for a portion of the month, so as to bring him in line with the rest of the employees, and if that course is adopted with mutual consent, the employment thereafter will be from pay-day to pay-day.

If an employee is wrongfully dismissed in the middle of the month, the greatest damages he can claim are wages for the current month, plus one month's wages for wrongful dismissal, and in the absence of evidence that he could obtain similar employment elsewhere within that time, that will be the amount of damages he will get. We may say, however, that in our experience, employers generally manage to find evidence that a man could have got a job elsewhere if he had tried.

Bird, Macdonald & Co.

Wage and Other Claims

Many communacitions are received from members or district offices asking for the legal advisors to take action on behalf of the members to secure payment on unpaid wages.

In very few instances is the necessary information given which would enable the lawyers to take immediate action. They have requested that in view of cases of this kind, the following information be furnished in the first communication:

Full name and address of workman.

Full name and address of employer.

Full date of employment.

Date of discharge.

Nature of work done by workman.

Daily rate of wages.

Amount of wages due.

Place where work was done.

In cases where it is desired to file a lien, either mechanic or woodsman, information is required as to where the logs are lying or situation of building where the work was done, and in the cases of a woodsman's lien, it is advised that the organizer should be appointed by the workman to act as his duly authorized agent to file a lien on behalf of the workman.

Despite the foregoing instructions, the lawyers are still receiving many cases to deal with in which sufficient information is not given to permit the necessary legal action being taken with the requisite speed, as a consequence, it has not always been possible to file the lien within the specified time. The following letter has been received from the lawyers bearing upon the question, and district offices, delegates and members are urged to keep the information by them for future use, if required:

Dear Sir,—

We find that instructions are coming through from out-of-town officials for the filing of liens without sufficient instructions to enable us to proceed. This in spite of the fact that we have already written you, giving the full particulars of the details required by us. We are now enclosing a copy of the statement of claim of lien which has to be filed in each case, in which a workmen's lien is claimed. This shows in detail the information that is required by us before the lien can be filed. Could you circulate copies of this statement of the claim of lien among your district officials, so that in future we may get accurate information in the first instance, which will avoid delay in writing for further instructions.

Yours truly,
BIRD, MACDONALD & CO.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WOODMEN'S LIEN FOR WAGES ACT.

Statement of Claim for Lien

I, of the town of , in the Province of as the duly authorized agent of of the same place, under the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act, claims a lien upon certain logs or timber of the (name of employer), composed of logs (state kind of logs or timber) now situate at in respect of the following work, that is to say:

Work done as at (name of place where work was done) which was was done between the day of and the day of at the rate of $ per

The amount claimed as due is the sum of $ as appears by the time checks of the (name of company) as follows:

Members in Hospital

A. Smith died in St. Paul's Hospital on November 4.

St. Paul's—A. Bergman, J. Crosby, F. Deluca, Wm. Delucca, G. Osmaka, T. D. Thompson.

General—Steve Anderson, J. Bolton, J. Coriar, J. Fleming, J. Gond, G. Gosmirka, J. Halliday, E. Hanson, Gus Johnson, P. Krawchuk, H. Mahan, John March, R. B. Mattatall, A. P. McCabe, J. McKenzie, G. McKinnon, J. B. Nichols, E. H. Olsen, D. Rowell, P. Soine, M. Warren.

It will be greatly appreciated if members in town will spare an hour to go and see some of these patients.

Auditors' Quarterly Report of Income and Expenditures

From July 1st to September 30th

EXPENDITURE

Wages		$2069.50
Janitor, wages	$ 177.75	
Supplies	77.15	
		$ 254.90
Furniture and equipment		106.80
Office alterations and repairs		69.53
Printing, stationery and office sundries		412.14
Rent of headquarters	150.00	
Deduct—Rent received for use of hall	5.00	
		$ 145.00
Postages (including mailing Worker)		585.37
Light, telephone and telegrams		143.61
Exchange and bank charges		17.68
Insurance, bond		55.00
Legal and audit fees		360.00
Delegates, commissions and expenses		199.79
Organization		1051.95
General Meeting—		
Rent of hall, delegates' expenses and sundries		1374.47
Members card holders		608.88
O. B. U. buttons	502.15	
Received from members	359.65	
Reading Room and General Literature		
Special Literature—		
Red Flag	$ 198.00	
Oakland World	74.80	
The Communist	25.65	
Pamphlets on industrial unionism	440.00	
		$ 738.45
B. C. Federationist paper		980.89
Worker (not including cost of mailing)		1836.37
Expenditure on Behalf of Districts		
Cranbrook	$ 526.95	
Prince George	270.55	
Prince Rupert	167.10	
Nelson	152.73	
Kamloops	40.61	
		$1157.94
Donations—		
Winnipeg defense fund	200.00	
Bellingham strike fund	102.75	
		$ 302.75
Members' Donations—		
Winnipeg defense fund	1248.64	
Bellingham strike fund	705.60	
		$1954.24
Dues per Capita—		
One Big Union	957.00	
Vancouver Trades and Labor Council	150.00	
		$1107.00
Strike Relief Expenses, etc.—		
Princeton	1287.00	
Prince George	900.00	
Capilano	630.06	
Comox	300.00	
Duncan Bay	145.75	
Cowichan Lake	125.17	
Knox Bay	95.75	
Alert Bay	55.67	
Sooke	40.05	
Sundries (including carrying banners)	182.75	
		$3763.02
Hospital and Sick Belief—		
Claims to Higgins of cash received from lawyers	35.00	
Claims to A. Anderson of cash received from lawyers	29.00	
		$ 64.00
Balances in Bank and on Hand		
Union Bank of Canada	$4001.72	
Cash on hand	894.53	
		$4896.25
		$25,010.31

RECEIPTS

Balances in Bank and on hand, July 1st—		
Union Bank of Canada	$2470.17	
Cash on hand	101.57	
		$2571.74
Dues		6651.00
Fees		311.00
District members		96.99
Delegates	9652.34	
Deduct commission $442.50		
Expenses 59.28	501.78	
		$9150.56
Donated by Members—		
Winnipeg defense fund	1248.64	
Bellingham strike fund	705.60	
Princeton strike fund	107.53	
Central strike fund	1723.92	
		$3785.69
Received from Districts—		
Cranbrook	1678.07	
Kamloops	322.75	
Nelson	112.00	
Prince Rupert	109.00	
Prince George	94.00	
		$2306.82
Sundry Receipts—		
Sale of safe boxes	97.00	
Claim due A. Anderson	30.00	
Fines	10.00	
		$ 137.00
		$25,010.31

The details of the receipts and expenditures have been given in the financial statements published in the Worker each month.

Contributions to Winnipg Defense Fund Since Oct. 1st

O. Wayte, $20; Ettinger Melrose, $5; John Clark, $3; contributors of $2 each: G. Reddie, Wm. Cook, R. J. Bennett, Chas. Ellison, Sivert Olson, A. Snider; T. Roberts, $5; contributors of $2.50 each: F. J. Johnston; contributions of $1.00 each: Harry Dicks, A. W. Blakeley, Chas. Beck, E. Tiloff, H. Erickson, H. Collins, O. Winoso, A. Nelson, Ross Lyons, A. Lyons, J. Spears, J. Ronhaar, J. Helander, J. Alexander, Wm. Powell, A. Jarvis, F. Peterson, J. Amquist, B. Olsen, J. Ambitch, A. Binkos, F. Wilson, R. Allen, N. Brunsell, G. Nelson, S. Benson, C. Mutchin, J. Higgins, Weeks. Total, $76.50.

Loggers Association Scale of Wages

The minimum union rate of wages is $5.00 a day.

The following scales is that issued by the Employers Association in which $4.75 is given as the minimum rate, but the majority of camps are paying the union minimum:

Yarding	
Hook Tenders	$8.00
Rigging Slingers	6.00
Chokerman	5.50
Pumpman	4.75
Signalman	4.75
Knotter	4.75
Head Loader	7.50
Second Loader	5.75
Loading Engineer	6.25
Yarding	6.25
Donkey Fireman	4.75
Wood Buckers	4.75
Unhookman	5.25
Wood Splitter	4.75
Head Rigger	8.00
	8.50
Dependent on number of sides.	
Second Rigger	6.50
Rigger's Helper	5.50
Chaser	5.75
Falling and Bucking	
Bucking Foreman	$6.50
Head Faller	6.50
Second Faller	5.75
Buckers	5.50
Filers	6.50
Railway Men	
Engineers	Optional
Firemen	Optional
Head Brakeman	$6.00
Second Brakeman	5.25
Section Men	4.50
Graders	4.75
Steel Men	4.75

Board, $1.35 per day except in a few camps where $1.50 per day is charged.

The following wage scale in operation at Alberni Pacific Lumber Co., since strike—August, 1919—and has also been put in to operation elsewhere—board $1.50 per day:

Head Faller	$6.25
Second Faller	6.00
Buckers	5.75
Head Tender	9.50
R. Slinger	6.50
Chasers	5.75
Chokerman	5.75
Signalman	4.50
Yarding Engineer	7.75
Fireman Y Engine	5.00
Wood Bucker	5.00
Loading Engineer	7.75
Loading Fireman	5.00
Head Loader	9.25
Second Loader	6.75
Third Loader	5.75
Blacksmith	6.50
B. Helper	5.00
H. High Rigger	9.50
Second High Rigger	6.75
Rigger's Helper	5.75
Filer	8.25
Locomotive Engineer Main Line	$225.00
Locomotive Fireman	$5.50
Head Brakeman	7.00
Second Brakeman	5.75
Switching Engineer	8.00
Switching Fireman	5.00
H. Brakeman, S. Crew	6.50
Second Brakeman, S. Crew	5.75
Section Foreman	6.00
Section Laborers	4.50
Bullcook and board.	75.00
Night Engineer	6.50
Master Mechanic	8.75
Pumping Eng. Gas	5.50
Car Repairer	5.75

Election of O. B. U Convention Delegates

The following is result of ballot as checked up by the committee appointed by the business meeting. The full totals of ballots cast is in excess of the number given here, but some camps sent in their report sheets only without forwarding the ballots. In other cases, although the counting of the votes was delayed for several days to permit the outlying camps to get in their reports some arrived too late. These, however, do not affect the result other than giving the leading candidates still greater leads over their opponents. Details of camp votes will be given in the Worker.

637 Allman, H., Coast District 4
445 Anderson, Paul, Coast District 6
409 Baxter, R. Princeton Dist..... 9
29 Booth, J. S., Coast District.. 29
172 Carey, Jim, Coast District.....16
962 Clarke, J. M., Coast Dist..... 3
124 Cowan, W., Coast Dist.....22
24 De Greek, Geo., Coast Dist.....31
146 Areckson, A., Coast District....16
118 Garbet, W., Coast District.....24
*415 Grace, Joe, Coast Dist..... 7
*546 Hatherly, N., Coast Dist..... 5
*415 Higgins, R., Coast Dist..... 7
* Tie.
123 Keane, M. J., Coast Dist.....23
135 Kelly, Ed., Coast Dist.....20
145 King, J. O., Prince George....19
205 Lemoine, J. E., Coast Dist.....14
414 Mahoney, S. J., Cranbrook.... 8
345 Mace, Tom, Prince George.....11
114 Mellows, Thos., Coast Dist.....25
1240 McKenzie, Alex, Kamloops.... 2
216 McLachlan, Jas., Princeton....13
160 McKnight, H. W., Coast Dist. 17
375 McKinley, A. H. Kamloops....28
39 Plumb, W., Coast Dist.....28
226 Springer, T., Coast Dist.....12
92 Springer, C. T., Coast Dist....26
131 Smith, J., Coast Dist.....21
184 Sykes, W., Coast Dist. 15
26 Skelton, M. C., Coast Dist.....30
61 Taylor, G. W., Coast Dist.....27
1656 Winch, E., Coast Dist. 1

Including those sent out by the headquarters and the district offices there are at the present time twenty-one organizers at work throughout the country; it would not however, be wise to publish their names. In addition to these there are 500 members carrying credentials as delegates. The total membership is 11,000.

(Continued next page)

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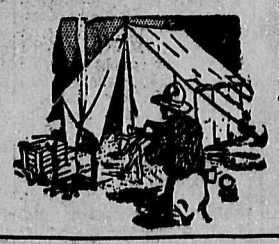

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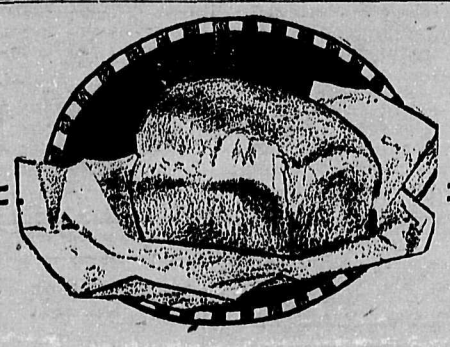

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News of the Lumber Workers Industrial Unit of the O. B. U.

(Continued from page 2)

Camp Conditions

Many requests are received from delegates as to what camps have the full schedule of camp conditions in operation. Owing to many general and indefinite delegate reports as to conditions existing in their camp, the necessary detail information is not on file. It will be necessary to have this available for the general meeting. Will all delegates, or members in camp where there is no delegate, cut out the following list, fill in the required information, and forward it to the headquarters at once.

This is important ,and only the men in the camp can furnish the information.

Postal address .....

Employer .....

Name or number of camp.....

Delegate's name and number .....

Names of camp committee.....

Number of men working.....

Number of men in Union?.....

What District of the L. W. I. are you in?.....

Can literature be addressed to "Camp Delegate?".....

How many Feds. do you require each week?.....

Is employer or foreman antagonistic to Union?.....

Are the men for camp ordered through the Union hall?.....

If not, has the employer or foreman been asked to do so?.....

Have you in camp a copy of the Workmen's Compensation Act?.....

Have you in camp First Aid kit requirements?.....

Is the kit in the camp?.....

Have you a copy of the Camp Health and Sanitary Regulations?.....

Are the regulations lived up to?.....

Has the Provincial Health Officer visited the camp. If so, when?.....

Did he give instructions for improvements and have these been carried out .....

Is it necessary that he should inspect the camp, if so, why?.....

(Give reasons and condition of the camp on a separate piece of paper.)

Do you hold regular meetings in camp, if so, when?.....

Are the following camp conditions in operation?

1. $5 a day minimum wage?.....

(a) If not, what job is paid less and what rate?.....

(b) .....

(c) .....

(d) .....

(e) .....

2. Is it an 8-hour day camp to camp? .....

3. Is time and half paid for overtime, legal holidays and Sundays?.....

3. (a) Is the semi-monthly pay Act lived up to?.....

(b) If not, how and when are you paid?.....

4. Is contract, piece-work or bonus system used in the camp?.....

5. Has employer agreed to pay transportation to the job, and if the worker is not put to work, or is discharged before having earned $25 over and above all expenses, including fare back to town, does the empuloyer then pay the return fare, including in each case, berth and meals? .....

6. Are the proper landing facilities with house adjoining supplied with stove and wood? .....

7. Is transportation provided from boat or rail to camp?.....

8. Do the bunk-houses conform to the Union requirements, viz., not less than 18x24 and not containing more than 6 single iron beds, each with springs, mattresses, two double blankets, sheets, pillows and pillow slips being washed once a week, blankets once a month, and every time bedding is changed from one person to another. The employer to bear the cost of same?.....

() What is the size of your bunk-house? .....

(b) Is it properly lighted and ventilated? .....

(c) How many bunks in each house? .....

(d) What kind? .....

(e) Are blankets, etc., provided or promised? .....

(f) Is any charge made for them?.....

9. Is there a stove in bunk-house (in centre)?.....

10. (a) Is here a wash-house? .....

(b) Dry rack? .....

(c) Bath house? .....

11. Is hot and cold water supplied?.....

12. Is antiseptic soap and towels furnished free? .....

13. Have you proper toilet accommodation, and what distance from living buildings? .....

14. Is kitchen staff supplied with sleeping quarters separate from the kitchen? .....

15. Is there a sanitary store-room in connection with kitchen?.....

16. Is there a meat house and not closer than 15 feet from kitchen?.....

17. Have you earthenware, with knives and spoons of nickel silver, with dining-room tables covered with oil-cloth? .....

18. How many men at a table, 6 or more? .....

19. Are kitchen utensils of copper, aluminum or pressed steel?.....

20. Are there buildings suitable for blacksmiths' and filers' use? .....

21. Is there a reading room? .....

22. Are complaints dealt with through the camp committee? .....

HEALTH ACT

Regulations for the Sanitary Control of Lumber, Mining and other Camps, Sawmills and other Industries situated in Unorganized Districts.

1. Every employer of labor on any work in any lumbering, mining, construction, or other camp, sawmill, or other industry situated in any portion of an unorganized district, shall, upon the establishment of each and every camp or work, forthwith notify the Sanitary Inspector of the province of the establishment of the same, and when requested to do so shall furnish such particulars as may be required by the said inspector.

2. The owner, manager, agent, or foreman of any lumber, mining, or other camp, sawmill, or other industry located within an unorganized district, shall, in connection with every such industry or works, be responsible for the execution and enforcement of any regulation herein contained or hereafter to be adopted.

3. If in the opinion of the Sanitary Inspector the site of any camp of works is unhealthy or unsanitary, he may order the removal of such camp or works to some other site to be selected by him.

4. Any house, tent, or dwelling occupied by the employees engaged in any industry located within an unorganized district shall contain sufficient cubic feet of air space for every occupan thereof as may in each instance be deemed necessary by the Sanitary Inspector, and shall further be provided with efficient means of ventilation. The floor of every dwelling shall be constructed of boards or planks or other material equally suitable for the purpose, raised on supports at least one foot from the ground, and so made that it shall be tight. Every dwelling other than a temporary tent shall be lighted by windows so constructed that they can be opened when necessary.

5. The method of ventilation of every dwelling in which a stove or furnace is used shall be such as will satisfy the Sanitary Inspector. The temperature of the room shall be maintained at from 60 to 65 degrees Fahr., and a shallow pan supplied with water shall be kept on the stove to supply air moisture.

6. Every camp or works of every industry coming under these regulations shall be equipped with a washhouse or laundry containing a stove and tubs or shower bath for bathing purposes.

7. Every camp or works shall be supplied with a building or tent properly constructed and set apart as a kitchen, and having a dining room in connection therewith, with proper conveniences for the cleanliness of the employees.

8. Proper receptacles must be kept on hand into which all refuse, whether liquid or solid, must be placed, and such refuse must be regularly destroyed by fire or removed to a safe distance from any building and be so deposited as not to create a nuisance or contaminate the drinking water.

9. Latrines, earth, or other closets must be located, constructed, and maintained in a manner satisfactory to the said Sanitary Inspector or Medical Health Officer.

10. Stables in connection with any camp or works must be located as not to contaminate the water supply, and must be not less than 125 feet distant from any dwelling or kitchen. This distance may be increased at the discretion of the Sanitary Inspector or any Medical Health Officer.

11. The water supply of any camp or works must be uncontaminated and obtained from a source satisfactory to the Sanitary Inspector or Medical Health Officer.

12. Printed copies of these regulations may be obtained from the Sanitary Inspector.

13. Should the Sanitary Inspector find that any of these regulations are not complied with, he may, where necessary, take steps to enforce them, and the expense of such action shall be paid by the employer or his agent.

14. The penalties contained and provided in section 111 of the "Health Act" shall apply to the violations of any of these regulations.

15. The Sanitary Inspector may, where necessary, obtain the services of any provincial constable or constables to assist him in the performance of his duties and to aid in the enforcement of these regulations.

By order,
PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
Victoria, B. C.

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

"Train Up a Child in the Way—"

Would you uphold another war?
Oh, mothers of men take heed!
Would you again into the maw
Of Moloch fling your seed?
Would you today, as in the past,
Your sons and brothers give
To a ferocious, lustful brute,
Or would you they should live?

The little infant at your breast,
With arms about your neck,
Would you that it should be a man
Or just a hopeless wreck?
Just gaze about and see the fruits
Of this last bloody fight,
Then ask yourself the question, if
Such things as these are right!

Would you instill into the mind
Of your young, sturdy boy,
A lust for warfare grim and cruel;
Then give to him a toy,
A sword of tin, a wooden gun;
For they, indeed, are seeds
Of poison that will blossom forth
Into foul noxious weeds.

The knell of war will never sound
Until mankind doth see
Its sordid, lustful avarice,
Its needless butchery.
No arms, no legs, no hope, no home;
Your sons no longer wanted—
For they have now their purpose served,
Now by starvation haunted.

A war, you say, that endeth war?
Alas! There's no such thing;
'Tis just a shibboleth—a lie—
To hide the scorpion's sting.
For wars will rage till we adopt
A method that will stop it;
Eliminate that system which
Is based upon vile profit.

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Superiority is ONE thing—PROVING it is ANOTHER. We stand here ready and willing—nay, anxious—to prove to the uttermost that we MAKE the BEST CLOTHES in the CITY for both MEN and WOMEN, and we say—and mean it—that comparing material, workmanship, style and fit, our Suits and Overcoats represent at least 20 per cent. better values than the next best, from whomever or wherever you may get them, and, when it comes to some of the heavily advertised "picture" suits—all "fluff and feathers," why, we're 100 per cent. ahead and then some. Our Clothes are QUALITY first, last and all the time. They are genuinely made from A1 woolens by regular tailor-men to your individual style and measure, with perfect fit absolutely and unqualifiedly guaranteed.

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The "Broadway" Royal Purple and Duchess Calf Boot on stylish recede lasts. Beautiful goods that cost $9.80 wholesale today. On sale at **$8.75**

Men's Black Gunmetal Lace Boots with genuine white Neolin soles and heels. Selling at..... **$7.50** (These are one dollar more wholesale.)

Men's Leather Lined Black Calf Bluchers—a good boot for Winter wear. All sizes. Price..... **$8.00**

Younger Men's Tan Recede Toe Lace Boots, welted soles; new, stylish shapes. (These are costing $8.50 at the factory.) Priced at..... **$7.50**

Agents for Slater's Union-Made Shoes

Men's Box Calf Blucher Cut Lace Boots, medium soles and round toes, priced at **$6.50**

Men's Cocoa Brown Bluchers on medium round toe lasts. Worth $8.50 wholesale. Selling at..... **$7.75**

Ask to see the Broadway Tan Waterproof, a boot with No. 1 stock and kid-lined throughout. Worth $12.50 wholesale today. Selling at..... **$12**

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Boys' City Rubber Boots, knee length, pair	$3.50
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Men's Ordinary Gum Boots, knee length, pair	$5.50
Men's White Sole Gum Boots, knee length, pair	$6.00
Men's Ordinary Gum Boots, hip length, pair	$9.00
Men's Best Snag Gum Boots, hip length, pair	$9.50
Men's Best Sporting Boots, thigh length, pair	$9.00
Women's Rubber Boots, knee length, pair	$3.50
Misses' Rubber Boots, knee length, pair	$3.00

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FELT AND LEATHER HOUSE SLIPPERS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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Men's Boston Calf Bluchers, with same as cut or without toecaps, heavy oak soles, ordinary height **$6.50**

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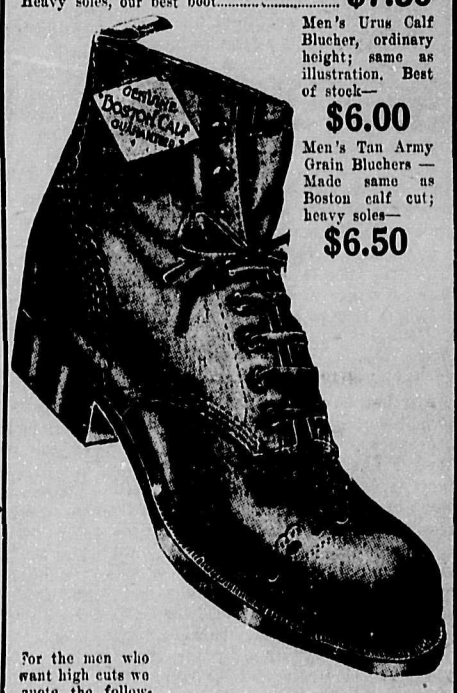

Men's Urus Calf Blucher, ordinary height; same as illustration. Best of stock— **$6.00**

Men's Tan Army Grain Bluchers — Made same as Boston calf cut; heavy soles— **$6.50**

For the men who want high cuts we quote the following prices:

Men's Army Tan or Urus Calf 9-inch Bluchers	$8.00
Men's Army Tan or Urus Calf 10-inch Bluchers	$9.00
Men's Army Tan or Urus Calf 12-inch Bluchers	$10.00
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Men's Brown "Super" Calf 12-inch high cuts at	$12.00
Leckie 9-inch High Cuts, black or tan, all sizes	$10.00

Remember these lines are the best heavy goods money will buy and are guaranteed in every way.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....November 7, 1919

SAM GOMPERS has spoken. Prohibition is the cause of Bolshevism, says he. Well, Sam should know. Is he not a "Labor leader?" Strange as it may appear, Samuel has voiced a part of the truth. Bolshevism to him is anything that savors of radicalism in the Labor movement. That there is plenty of this in the labor movement he well knows; in fact, the rank and file are pushing him so fast just now that he himself is in danger of becoming radical. There can be no doubt that prohibition has had a wonderful effect on the Labor movement, not only of this country, but wherever introduced. In the day of the bar, the worker would drown his miseries in the cup that cheers. Today, not having anything to drown them in, he removes, or attempts to remove them. No better example of this can be found than in the organization of the Loggers in this Province. In fact, the Lumber Workers are in all cases where organized, seeing to it that the prohibition act is lived up to, and only where booze is easily to be obtained is there any difficulty in bringing about improved conditions. In a letter from one of the loggers in the interior, we are informed that while the activities of the members of the O. B. U. are being investigated by the police, the bootleggers are at work unmolested. But to return to Gompers. He says:

CAN PROHIBITION DO IT?

> "By adopting prohibition, we have chanced the wrecking of the social and economic fabric of the nation. We have invaded the habits of the workingman and this is what happened: We have upset that man; unsettled him. Uprooting one habit uproots others."

If prohibition will wreck the social fabric of capitalism, then the more of it we have the better. If prohibition makes the worker discontented with his present position in society, then the sooner will it be changed, if there is prohibition, and with the change will go Samuel Gompers and all other Labor leaders who would lead the workers to drink so that they should not get discontented with their position in society.

* * *

If prohibition has upset the workers' habit of allowing leaders to do their thinking, then the master class when they enacted prohibition legislation, did them such a service that nothing can ever repay them for it. But if only it would make radicals of Sam and his various henchmen in the International trade union movement, that would be the culmination of the most beneficial act of all the ages. This, however, is we are afraid, too much to hope for.

LAST WEEK we pointed out that there was little to enthuse over in the Ontario election results. This week we have ample proof of the wisdom of the position taken. No government can be wiser than its members, and Mr. Drury, who has been chosen as the leader of the U. F. O. and head of the government of Ontario, has by his utterances, shown that he at least does not understand either the position of the farmer, or the industrial workers. Speaking of Victory Bonds, Mr. Drury has the following to say:

NO GROUND FOR HOPE HERE.

> The farmer can buy a Victory Bond with a certain quantity of wheat, or with the price of a steer, or with certain boxes of butter. A few years hence the price of these products will be half the present price. Then the bond will be worth twice as much wheat, twice as much butter or two steers. Moreover, the 5½ per cent. interest payable on the bond bought now and paid for with produce at present prices becomes 11 per cent. when prices have fallen 50 per cent. Therefore the time to buy a bond is now, and the time to sell it, if it must be sold, is when prices are again normal.

* * *

Mr. Drury may have some grounds for his optimism as to the impending fall in prices, but to date we find it impossible to find anything that would warrant such a prophecy. In fact, the floating of the Victory Loan is most likely to have the very opposite effect, and prices may continue to soar. Many and varied are the reasons given for the increase in the cost of commodities, and there is much confusion in the minds of the people on this question. The main contributing factor to the ever-increasing cost of living, is the inflation of the currency. This is brought about by the issuing of paper money, bonds that may be used as currency, etc., etc., and this has been carried on to such an extent that today there is less security behind the currency of any country, than there ever was. As a result, prices continue to rise.

* * *

Commodities exchange one with another, on the basis of the amount of social labor-time necessary to produce them. A pair of shoes will exchange with any other given commodity at this time, just as they would prior to the increased prices. In other words, if you compare a pair of shoes with a hat, it will be found that their relative position as commodities has not materially differed in the period of increasing prices. Their value as compared one with another has not changed, yet it takes more money to purchase either of them. This is due to the fact that money is cheaper. The standard of the currency of this and other countries is gold. Gold is a commodity. Every dollar bill, or other money tokens are useless, unless there is wealth behind them. By the issuing of paper money, bonds and other things that can be used as money, and thus swelling the medium of exchange, and the amount of wealth held as security in the shape of gold not having increased in proportion, has made money cheap, hence the increase in prices. Commodities such as shoes and hats have not materially increased in value; in fact with the increased proficiency in the production of these commodities, and the consequently lessening of the labor time necessary to produce them, they are really less valuable than they were in 1910, yet as compared with money, they are dearer. In other words, it takes more money to purchase them. This is, however, due to the interference with the medium of exchange, and the inflation of the currency. Money is cheap, because of the fact it does not represent the amount of social necessary labor time that it is supposed to do, and every further inflation of the currency must inevitably send prices ever higher.

* * *

The Province, commenting on Mr. Drury's statement, says: "It is evident that Mr. Drury knows his business." Judging from his remarks, he knows but little, and certainly does not understand economics, and lacking that knowledge, he must of necessity be incapable of furthering the interests of either the industrial or agricultural worker. It is almost a crime to treat such inane utterances in a serious manner. But inasmuch as many workers are of the opinion that great progress has been made by the workers in Ontario, it becomes necessary to show how little has really been made. Many of the large business element are also afraid that the new government will start something to the detriment of the interests they represent. They need not fear. The day for them to seek cover will only arrive when the workers, be they industrial or agricultural, elect men who don't bother about prices, but understand them and their relation to the wage system, and that while prices may rise or fall, the robbery of the workers goes on at the point of production, and not when purchasing commodities. Mr. Drury may see prices falling, or he may not. The workers are beginning to see that so long as the wage system lasts, that no matter what the prices are, they only get food, clothing and shelter, and those things that are necessary to reproduce their labor-power and more slaves, and that labor-power like potatoes, is subject to the fluctuations of the market, and only by the abolition of the wage system, will it cease to be a commodity, Sam Gompers notwithstanding.

MINISTERS OF FINANCE are weird beings. Sir Thomas White, the late incumbent of that office, had some peculiar ideas. In order to keep "our" factories going, he wanted to lend money to other nations so that they could buy our products. A scheme that much resembles the taking in of one another's washing and making a living by that method. Sometimes, however, these financial wizards let drop something that is food for thought, and Sir Henry Drayton, the new minister of finance, has, during his visit to this city, said something that will bear a little examination. During his talk on the Victory Loan, he stated amongst other things, that if we had only ourselves to feed, that we could close two-thirds of our farms. He also made a statement that the government had to finance the British Columbia fish pack, and intimated that it would be necessary to do this again in order that the canneries could be kept going.

WHY PRODUCE FOR MARKETS.

* * *

Now, it is peculiar, nay, it is passing strange, that while, if we had only ourselves to feed, that we could close two-thirds of the farms, and the government has to finance the fish pack, that farmers on the prairies have to be given relief by the Provincial governments. The financing of the fish pack was not necessary, so that sufficient fish could be secured for the people of this country, but so that it could be sent to a world's market. This is a feature of capitalistic production. Commodities are not produced so that the people can be given the necessities of life, but in order to provide profits for the class that owns the machinery of wealth production. Sir Henry's speech was full of references to the need for financing the export business of the country. This is not peculiarly a Canadian situation, but is a feature of all capitalistic countries. There is more concern about the shipping of commodities to other countries, than there is in supplying the people of the country with the necessities of life. This is a part of the capitalistic system of production. It demonstrates the anarchy that prevails in the productive efforts of the people. It is all necessary in order that work may be found for the workers. Our boasted commerce is anarchy. It is the futile lugging of commodities from one country to another, not to supply the people with the means of life, but in order that profits may accrue to the owners of the commodities. It is safe to say that at least half of the work now performed by the working class is useless and unproductive of any good to that class. All the vast mechanism of capitalistic production must be kept going, not because it is necessary to provide sufficient for the world's needs, and this the ruling class managers know as they shut down industry and impede production in order to control markets in many cases, but because by that mechanism being kept going, a ruling class in society makes its profits, and unheard of wealth. With a sane system of society, based on the production of wealth for use, instead of profit, there would be no need to finance the fish pack; there would be no need to give aid to farmers, who produce wheat for a world's market, and have to be supplied with relief in the shape of flour. There would be no need to provide "work" for the workers, as they would be engaged in providing themselves with the necessities of life, and work would only be a means to an end, whereas it is now the only object in life for the dispossessed. When, oh when, will they realize the imbecility of producing for a market, and produce for themselves and their families.

TO CONNECT the Winnipeg general strike and the miners' strike in the U. S. A. with the railroad strike in Great Britain would be considered by many as being nonsense. A little investigation, however, will prove that it is not impossible, and that it is more than probable that there is a direct connecting link with these several disturbances. The ruling class is international. Production is carried on for world's market. The allied nations are in a position to largely determine who shall control that market. That is if they can compete one with another on anything like an equitable basis so far as labor power is concerned. Greater production is the cry of all nations. Greater production to the ruling class does not mean the production of more commodities, but it does mean the highest possible production per unit, and per day or hour. In other words it means that this cry is raised in order that the cost of production can be reduced to the minimum. Strange as it may seem, the railway strike in Great Britain was caused by an attempt to reduce the wages of the workers in that industry. It was also an attempt to break the power of organized labor. The same can be said of the Winnipeg situation; and the miners' strike, and the steel strike were deliberately planned for that specific object. Now can it be considered that the disturbances mentioned, coming as they do so close together, and evidently with the same object, have nothing to do with the manipulations of the world's ruling class. It may be that there is no collusion between the employing class of Great Britain and that of the U. S. A. But there is no possible doubt that the same conditions in the different countries were caused by the same forces at work, and those forces that are crying for greater production, no matter in which country they are located, are seeking to bring the cost of production to the lowest possible level, and for the same reason, so that they may control the market. Thorstein Veblen, writing in the Dial, and dealing with business methods, says:

MORE PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS AS USUAL

"Something in the nature of riotous discontent and factioanl disorder is perhaps to be looked for in the near future in this country, and ther may even be some rash gesture of revolt on the part of ill-advised malcontents. Circumstances would seem to favor something of the kind. It is conservatively estimated that there is already a season of privation and uncertainty in prospect for the underlying population, which could be averted only at the cost of some substantial interference with the vested rights of the country's business men—which would seem a highly improbable alternative, in view of that spirit of filial piety with which the public officials guard the prerogatives of business as usual. So, e. g., it is now (September, 1919) confidently expected or rather computed, that a fuel famine is due in America during the approaching winter, for reasons of sound business management; and it is likewise to be expected that for the like reason the American transportation system is also due to go into a tangle of congestion and idleness about the same time, barring providential intervention in the way of unexampled weather conditions."

Sound business reasons demand the lowest possible cost of production, and it is not too much to surmise that the many attacks on organized labor are for the purpose of destroying and crippling the workers' organizations in order to bring this consumation so much desired about. Business as usual, only more so, is the slogan of the master class, andd the workers are still willing for it to be so.

Last night's world contained a press item which states that Dennikin's soldiers massacred between 1600 and 2000 Jews at Fastou. After the stories of Bolsheviki atrocities, this little item will possibly make a gullable public wonder where it is going. The despatch in question gives the information that many women and girls were outraged. In the same paper of Wednesday's issue, in an editorial the following comment is offered as to the reason Finland refrains from interfering in Russia:

> "Finland's refusal to render aid is not unnatural. A little over a year ago the country was the tool of Germany. The White Guards, who had been organized to fight the advance of Bolshevism into Finland from Russia, had conducted a ruthless campaign against the Bolshevist sympathizers in Finland itself, so that at one time 90,000 Finns were in prison camps, living under conditions of horror, while 15,000 men, women and children had been killed in cold blood."

The facts as to the atrocities of the White Guard in Finland and the aid they received from Germany was published in the Federationist sometime ago, but some 50,000 members of the working class—not 15,000—were slaughtered by the White Guard, which was aided by more than the German ruling class. Bolshiviki atrocities, forsooth! There are more atrocities under capitalism in a year than there could be under the Bolsheviki in Russia in a lifetime.

What are you doing to aid the defense of the labor men arrested in Winnipeg?

Farmilo Attends Int. Council Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

for the button on the teamsters.

A delegate asked if any action could be taken with the men in various unions who were carrying A. F. of L. cards and boosting the O. B. U. Organizer Farmilo informed the delegates that it was the business of any International Union man to report such individuals to the executive board of the council in order that their respective International officers might be informed.

Another delegate thought that it was time that the affairs of the O. B. U. were dropped in the council, and that they attend to their own business. It had been stated many times before, on the floor of the council, that the break in the ranks of labor was due to the apathy of union men in looking after their own affairs. It was now up to this council to drop all talk on the O. B. U. and get down to the attention of their own business.

Defense Dance

Don't forget the Trades and Labor Council whist drive and dance on Wednesday, December 3, in the Dominion Hall. This dance is being organized to raise funds for the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg. Admission, gents 50c ladies 25c.

Transport Workers Gaining Ground

That the Transport Workers' Unit of the O. B. U. made no mistake when they decided to place an organizer in the field was demonstrated at last night's meeting when ten new members took cards.

The teamsters and truck drivers of this city, who have been sitting on the fence during the past three months, are gradually veering over towards the O. B. U., and while the movement is not very rapid, the indicator points unmistakably in that direction.

At last night's meeting the Transport Workers decided to hold a smoking concert on Friday, November 21, and the committee in charge declared that this would be the best smoker that has been held in these parts for some time. Tickets will be ready in a few days and will be sold at fifty cents.

If you are interested in the O.B.U. movement come up to the meeting of the Transport Workers, which are held every Wednesday evening in the old Knox Church, 152 Cordova Street East.

Mrs. Fearn Receives Presents

Mrs. Fearn (nee Helena Gutteridge) has been presented with a case of splendid Community silver by the Garament Workers' Union, and also with a dinner service, table cloth and table napkins by friends around the Labor Temple.

Defense Dance

Don't forget the Trades and Labor Council whist drive and dance on Wednesday, December 3, in the Dominion Hall. This dance is being organized to raise funds for the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg. Admission, gents 50c ladies 25c.

A Meeting
—of the—
Defense Committee
will be held on
Monday at 8 p.m.
in the Federationist office.

All members are urged to be present.

EMPRESS
NEXT WEEK
A play of absorbing interest
"The Gold Mine"
Love, Romance and Comedy Galore

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Buy Here and Save Money
SPECIALS FOR FRI. AND SAT.

75c Bisurated Magnesia	58c
50c Velnor Shampoo	25c
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50c Emulsified Cocoanut Oil	25c
85c Jad Salts	54c
25c Minard's Liniment	17c
35c Calox Tooth Powder	24c
25c Beecham's Pills	16c
50c Blaud's Pills	25c
25c Nature's Remedy Tablets	16c
$1.00 Danderine	79c
35c Peroxide Tooth Paste	19c
60c Palm Olive Cold Cream	43c
$1.00 Delatone	79c
50c Montholatum	33c
75c Carmen Face Powder	45c
25c Thomas' Eclectric Oil	19c
$1.50 Nujol	$1.09
60c Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for	43c
$1.00 Nuxated Iron	70c
25c Vocalets	19c
$1.00 Bon Opto	78c
35c Freezone	23c
50c Syrup White Pine and Tar	29c
25c Reid's Corn Cure	19c
50c Pond's Vanishing Cream	33c
$1.00 Kellogg's Asthma Cure	78c
$1.00 Gem Razors	65c

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See our window display of Winter weight combination and two-piece Underwear for Men.
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Another Report of Street Railwaymen's Convention

[By Delegate F. A. Hoover]

Reort of the proceedings of the sixteenth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, held in Chicago, Ill, Sept. 8 to 17, 1919

The convention was opened in informal session at 10 a.m., Sept. 8, by President Wm. Quinlan of Division 241, Chicago, who delivered an address of welcome, as did also officials, representative of the city and State Federation of Labor.

President W. D. Mahon, in replying to the addresses of welcome, referred to the contrast in the manner of welcome which they now received from the mayor and civic delegations, with that which they received in former days when the only city officials to meet them were from the detectives and police force.

The committee on credentials reported some 330 delegates in attendance, which was about 70 more than attended the previous convention in Providence, R. I.

In organizing the convention for business, the president announced the names of the delegates on the various committees, viz., rules and order, constitution and law, audit and inspection of books, committee on resolutions, president and general executive reports.

The international president submitted a very comprehensive and interesting report covering the official term of two years dating from Aug. 1, 1917 to July 31, 1919. The report shows that exceptional progress has been made. During the past term the work of organization has continued in a greater volume than ever before ,and organizations have been planted in almost every part of Canada and the United States. The results have been that during the term there has been issued 146 new charters and seven old divisions reorganized. Out of this number of charters and reorganized, 118 of the local divisions have succeeded and have established good substantial organizations, compared with 53 during the previous term.

The total number of new membership enrolled during the past term was over 110,000.

Shortly after the United States entered the war, the president appointed what was known as the government Labor War Board, whose duty it was to hear all disputes over wages and working conditions in the industries that had anything to do with the production of munitions of war. The international president sought to have this board make a ruling covering the wage conditions of our members, and establish a wage for them throughout the United States, but the war board would not do so. It was decided that each case would have to be taken up and acted on separately, as in many cases the municipalities would be affected on account of the necessity of raising the fares and so all of these interests had to be given a hearing.

This ruling on the part of the war board to hear these cases individually created a volume of work for the president, and the various officers of the association. To properly meet and handle this work in some localities, it was necessary to employ special attorneys to look after the individual cases. Mr. Jas. H. Vahey was engaged as chief counsel in these cases to stay in Washington practically all of his time for several months in order to handle and argue the different cases when they came before the board for hearing.

There were over 100 cases of arbitration before the war board. The lowest increase granted being 12 per cent., but in this case the award was 3 cents per hour on the minimum rate, more than the local had instructed its officials to ask for, but from 12 per cent. increase the awards ran as high as 87 per cent., the average of increases obtained before the war board was 61 per cent. And in those arbitrations were codified principles upon arbitration that will be valuable for future cases. During the past 18 months, there were more cases of arbitration than any five years previous thereto.

The members of every local that existed two years ago, that are yet in the association, got one or more increases in wages during the past two years. The straight wage increases to locals representing 104,000 members average approximately 73 per cent., and shows an annual increase of $96,000,000.

In Canada our membership were not as fortunate in securing government consideration, as they were in the United States. The decision of the conciliation board were in most cases unsatisfactory to the Canadian locals, and these decisions were, in some cases, reviewed and passed upon by another government board, which in some cases made improvements and advancements in wages, but talking it as a whole, we did not secure the substantial and satisfactory decisions that our membership did in the United States.

In addition to the cases heard before the war board, there were 60 cases arbitrared locally, 39 of these were on the question of wages. All of the awards gave substantial increases except two, which were not satisfactory.

Strikes and Lockouts

During the two years' term 127 locals were involved in strikes and 20 locals were involved in lockouts. There are cases, however, where the same local was involved in more than one strike. There are instances also, where more than one local was involved in the same strike. There were 109 strikes within the two-years' term. This, with the 20 lockouts makes 129 suspensions. Ten locals were involved in sympathetic strikes. There were 76 strikes resultant from wage disputes. Of these ,the final settlement of 28 was effected by arbitration. The others were settled by conferences and some by intervention of federal and state conciliators, btu in most instances by intervention of international officers. Of the lockouts, 14 were won to the association. But two locals were lost to the association in strikes. There are seven strikes that developed within the term reported that are yet in progress.

On the question of the payment of strike benefits, an amendment to our present laws was submitted to increase the benefits from $5 to $7 per week, by making an assessment of from 10 to 25 cents per week, when the funds are depleted. This proposed amendment was not concurred in by the convention, but a substitute from the committee on constitution and law was adopted, which in effect was as follows:

"The defense fund is the only fund available for strike and lockout benefits and expenses that occur in connection with strikes and lockouts. The direction and distribution of this fund shall be under the supervision and direction of the G. E. Board. Where there is a strike or lockout, the facts in connection with same and the condition of the members affected shall be reported by the representatives, who may be in charge of the situation, to the international president and the general executive board. The board shall at once determine the amount that will be contributed weekly to the cause of the strike or lockout. The distribution of the funds to the members on strike shall be arranged by the executive of the local division, and the international officer, if there be one in charge of the situation,.

The G. E. Board shall, before endorsing any strike, advise the officers of the local division as near as possible as to the length of time financial assistance can be expected, and keep in touch with the division, and progress of the strike. If in the opinion of the board, benefits should stop at any time, the board must notify the local division at least one week before stopping the benefits.

It was pointed out that under our existing laws, the benefits from the defence fund can not always be given or distributed where most needed, and it was for this reason that this law has been changed.

In referring to the hours of labor and the 8-hour day, the international president in his report, views the efforts being made to shorten hours, as follows:

Hours of Labor

During the period of the war we did not attempt in any way to shorten the hours of labor. Our membership appreciated the conditions confronting the country especially the shortage of labor and they all worked in addition to their regular schedule a great deal of overtime in order to enable the companies to keep the cars in operation and thereby give all assistance within their power to aid the government in meeting the labor situation that prevailed.

When the war was over and the readjustment period set in, we again took up the question of the eight-hour workday, believing that it was the most opportune time to establish it, realizing that the returning of the soldiers to the various industries made it necessary that something be done to relieve the labor situation which was rapidly becoming acute, so we took up wherever our agreements were expiring or wage questions being considered, the question of establishing the eight-hour workday with the result that some twelve of our different divisions in the various cities of Canada and the United States have reached agreements establishing the eight-hour workday. These agreements affect such cities as Chicago, Toronto and Boston, and in the negotiations that we are now carrying on with the various companies where we are making new contracts or considering the wage question, the eight-hour day is being insisted upon.

The report that reaches our office from some of the divisions where we have agreed upon an eight-hour workday is that there is a spirit upon the part of some of our membership to oppose the establishing of the eight-hour day. Their claim is, that they need more money than the wage agreed upon and given them. Now in establishing the new rates of wages, we have had in mind the shorter workday and have been establishing a wage that would as near as possible meet the requirements of our people with the shorter workday, and our membership must understand that in establishing the eight-hour day for our people some few of them will hav eto give up their old custom of working themselves to death at the exuense of the health and welfare of the great mass of men and women that make up this organization. They must also realize that the speeding up of conditions of labor that prevail today in the mill, mine and factory, as well as in transportation work, is such that no man can preserve his health and perform more than eight hours of labor every day through a reasonable lifetime. The shorter hours of labor have been one of the demands of our organization since its inception. For years we have looked at the conditions of the other workers who had established the eight-hour workday and wondered why it was we could not enjoy the same conditions. Now that the opportunity has come for us to establish the eight-hour work day for our people, it must not be defeated by a few greedy persons who for the sake of drawing a few more dollars in a short period of time will wreck their own health and happiness and thereby destroy the health, happiness and welfare of the great mass of our organization, and I therefore would recommend that this convention adopt rules and regulations that will prevent a few members from destroying the eight-hour workday and protect the great mass of membership of this association and give them the opportunity to enjoy the conditions that they are entitled to.

Approximately 120 resolutions were presented to the convention. Many, however, were not adopted. Among those to meet this fate was one favoring the election of International officers by referendum vote of the membership and that no International officer hold office for more than four years.

Resolutions requesting the United States Government to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia, and another to call a 24-hour strike as a protest against the imprisonment of Tom Mooney, were also rejected. International officers are instructed to insist on a new trial for Mooney. Mrs. Mooney addressed the convention and the G. E. Board granted $200 for her personal use.

The International president was instructed to investigate and report on the feasability of establishing a fund for defraying the expenses of all delegates to our association conventions.

The convention adopted a resolution opposing further occupation of Russia by the United States army and demanding that troops be recalled.

The General Executive Board is instructed to give full support and active co-operation to the Federal Board of Vocational Education in administering a law which has for its purpose the making of disabled soldiers and sailors productive members of society.

Members refusing to attend an executive board meeting when requested in future will stand suspended until they do.

Several resolutions were introduced on the Irish question, but upon objection being raised that this was a political matter, the chair sustained the objection and ruled them all out of order.

The policy of opposing one-man cars is to be continued as heretofore.

Benefits and Finances

The audit report of the International headquarters books and accounts, July 31, 1919, shows a balance of funds and assets of over $500,000. Included in the assets is the item of $62,000 investment in real estate headquarters and factory buildings in Detroit. The increase in funds and assets of our association during the past two years amounts to over $250,000.

There was a total of 1690 death and disability claims paid during the past term aggregating $884,500. Strike benefits paid amounted to $150,000, making a grand total of benefits paid during the two years of over $1,000,000.

The one dollar per member assessment, which was levied to sustain the benefit fund during the "flu" epidemic amounted to $95,000. It was pointed out that had the present rate of 40 cents per capita to the benefit fund prevailed during the first five months of the two-year period that it would not have been necessary to levy any assessment. This presents the assurance that the present rate of per capita will carry the death and disability fund safely through any future like disaster that may overtake the association.

The total number of deaths from pneumonia and influenza was 622, or 37 per cent. of the total from all other causes.

Another feature of the death benefit record is that resultant from tuberculosis. The records show that there were 231 members who died from this dread disease during the past two years.

Accidents in the street railway service cost the association in benefits in excess of $33,000 per year.

In compliance with instructions, Division 101 delegates presented claims for strike benefits for the members involved in the Vancouver general strike last June.

While it was not contended that our division complied with the laws in suspending work, yet in consideration of the unusual situation and the wage conditions now affecting our membership, and in order to assist our division, the General Executive Board appropriated $2000 and in addition thereto instructed the International president to remit the division one month's per capita tax. This money to be under the direction of Vice-president Hoover for its proper expenditure to aid the division. The board also recommended that our division take part in assisting in establishing a central labor body under the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

The request of Division 101 delegates for local autonomy in adopting the principles of the swing shift for day and night platform men was not endorsed by the convention. The resolution did not receive the support of a single delegate from any other division.

The election of officers took up the greater part of one day. All of the old officers were re-elected except Fifth Vice-president Jos. Gibbons of Toronto, who was defeated by Del. Jennings of Ottawa.

Allowances for travelling expenses were increased, while the International president's salary was increased $2000 per year, notwithstanding that the committee on officers' reports had recommended against an increase, as did also the International president, who vacated the chair to oppose it and to warn the delegates against the danger of establishing high salaries for officers in labor organizations and of the consequent injury and criticism directed against these officers.

The number of International vice-presidents was increased from 10 to 14. M. J. Murray, president of the Seattle Division, one of the newly-elected vice-presidents, no doubt will be able to take care of much of the work, which in the past I have been called upon to do in the States of Washington and Oregon. Atlanta, Georgia, was selected our next convention city in 1921.

Land Act

Coast District, Range 1

TAKE NOTICE that I, Douglas Stewart Clarke of Blunden Harbor, intend to apply to the Hon. the Minister of Lands for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains South of the S. W. corner of Lot 422 and being at the South West corner of Jula Island, in Blunden Harbor, thence around shore line to point of commencement, and containing 12 acres more or less.

DOUGLAS STEWART CLARKE.

Dated September 15th, 1919.

Land Act

Notice of Intention to Apply to Purchase Land in Vancouver Land District, Range 1, Coast

TAKE NOTICE that I Mary Lorraine McBean of Port Progress, occupation housekeeper, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains South West of the S. E. corner Lot 422, thence about 80 chains North to Lot 422, thence 80 chains West, thence about 10 chains North to shoreline, thence Southerly and Easterly along shoreline to point of commencement and containing 200 acres more or less.

MARY LORRAINE McBEAN.

Dated September 9th, 1919.

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Men's Pullover Sweaters, $3.00

A NICE WEIGHT SWEATER that will give excellent service; colors are navy, maroon, grey, khaki and slate; sizes 36 to 42. Good value today for $4.00. Saturday $3.00

A Penman Sweater Coat at $3.00

A USEFUL MEDIUM WEIGHT SWEATER with military collar that buttons up close to the neck; in browns and greys; some with contrasting trimming. Saturday....$3.00

The Best Coat Sweater a Man Can Buy, $14.50

COATS SELLING IN TOWN AT $20.00 are no better than this. We provided our own yarn for these coats and we bought it on a market many notches lower than the present one, which accounts for the difference in price between ours and other stores' "best" coat; grey only; in sizes 36 to 44. Special $14.50

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AT $4.00—A genuine fur felt of good weight and quality and decidedly a good value at our price. All the wanted shades, in grey, brown and green; also in black; sizes 6 3-4 to 7 3-8. Priced at $4.00

MEN'S CAPS—Ours is easily the largest showing of men's caps in the city. Plain tweed caps in staple shapes, 75c and $1.25. Dress caps in new shapes, colorings and materials. Prices $1.50 to $2.50

AT $5.00—This is the smartest hat on the market at a popular price. The makers' trade-mark, "King," stamped in every hat. All the popular shapes and colorings. The hat for men and young men. Price $5.00

TWEED HATS, $3.50—We are now showing two of the smartest shapes in tweed hats at this price. Shown in Donegal tweeds and shades of brown and green.

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WOLSEY MEDIUM WEIGHT UNDERWEAR—A beautifully soft pure wool, double breasted vests, spliced elbows, knees and seat $6.00

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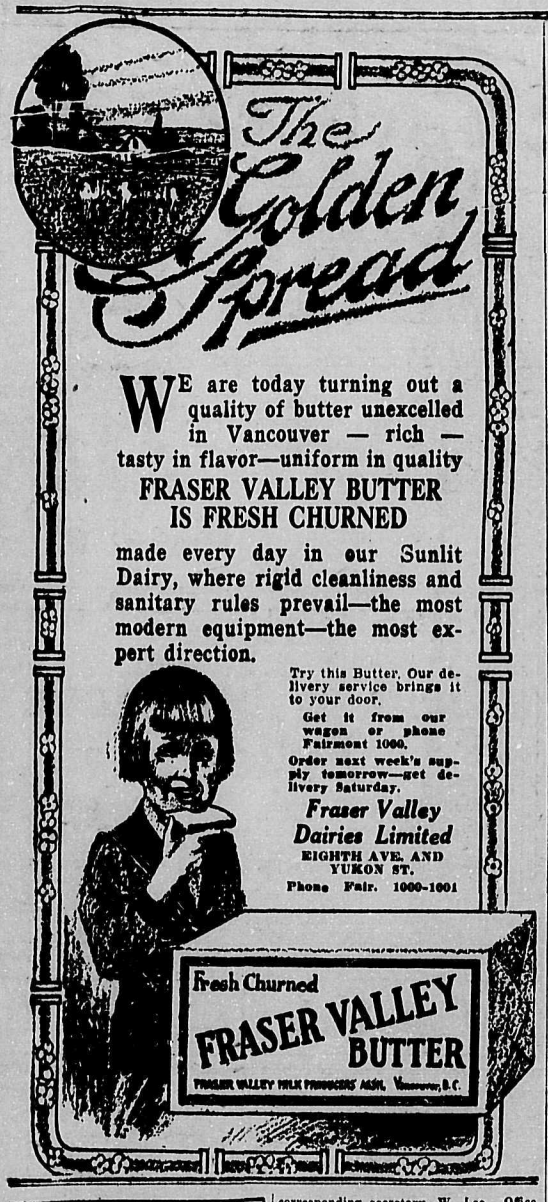


Vancouver Unions

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

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

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Mondays. President, Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Massecar, Room 210 Labor Temple.

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2289 Granville Street; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Snell, 916 Dunsmuir St.

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

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

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 643—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, W. V. Tamley, 1888 Powell St.; recording secretary, William Gibbs, Station B. P. O. Vancouver; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer St.

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, Local No. 620—Meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, F. G. Phillips; secretary and business agent, A. C. Russell. Office, 587 Homer street. Phones, Sey. 7495 and 4117.

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

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, J. T. Elsworth; vice-president, A. R. Gatenby; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503, Phone Seymour 8281L; financial secreary, Robt. McNeish, P. O. Box 503.

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

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

Provincial Unions

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT TRADES and Labor Council—Meets first and third Wednesdays, Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street, at 8 p.m. President, E. S. Woodsworth; vice-president, A. C. Pike; secretary-treasurer, Christian Sivertz, P. O. Box 802, Victoria, B. C.

NORTH VANCOUVER

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT TRADES AND LAbor Council—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Carpenters' Hall. President, S. D. McDonald; vice-president, A. Ellis; secretary, Geo. Waddell, Box 278, Prince Rupert, B. C.

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

Tobacco Redeemer

Relieves all craving for cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff; guaranteed to cure or money back. Full treatment $10; trial treatment $2. Postage paid to any address.
Address: Tobacco Redeemer, 5125 Wales St., South Vancouver, B. C.

Cascade Beer

ONE OF THE FINEST TONICS

Good for Health Improves the Appetite

CHEAP PRODUCTION

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

CASCADE BEER

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

VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

Letters to the FEDERATIONIST

Editor B. C. Federationist: I have been very interested in the discussion re taxes. I can claim to be as much of an expert as Bro. Sterling, and I would like to say just a word. The discussion so far reminds me that I was sitting in the barber's chair the other day having a hair-cut, when I saw in the glass a car coming up street. Just at that moment the barber swung me around and I saw that the car was really coming down the street. Now, Mr. Editor, you and Mr. Sterling both see the same thing, but the vision is different. I think you have the scientific view, but science is usually hard to understand.

I won't take up any more of your space.

A. R. BENTLEY.

Kamloops, B. C.

Pro Bono Publico

To the Editor B. C. Federationist: Please publish this reply to Bono Publico and oblige,

Whether your outpourings spring from a crass ignorance or whether they are a subtle but transparent attempt to discredit the motive which has animated me in my writings, I am not in a position to accurately determine, but since you have attacked that motive for a second time and with added venom and not allowed me to comfortably forget you, I must, though unwillingly, call certain facts to your attention.

Though Nemesis is described in our lexicons as the goddess of vengeance, in modern thought she stands for the embodiment of that law of retribution, which works unfalteringly and unfailingly through the affairs of men, and so may be the bestower of well-merited rewards as well as the dispenser of just punishments.

But when you imagine this goddess as a blind, insane tigress governed by unreasoning rage and howling for the blood of the innocents and inanely address me as that goddess thereby attributing to me all those unamiable qualities it is apparent that either you are indulging in foolish frothing or that your motive may be of a more sinister nature than your professions and your nom-de-plume would have us believe.

However, it is not this pitiable exhibition of childish unamiability which disturbes me, but rather that false reasoning and calculated use of half-truths which characterize all your utterances and which I feel it to be my bounden duty to correct.

You say, in abusing the capitalist, I am pounding an effect, which is true enough, but that is no reason why the criminal position he usurps in society today should not be pointed out to him and his attention directed to the law of retribution which will ultimately decide his fate.

I have heard the judges and magistrates in this city give excellent advice to the malefactors brought before them, but I have never heard it argued that that advice was illogical because those poor wretches are effects, as they surely are, of our iniquitous social system, neither have I heard of them being liberated on that account.

You further say, "there is no condition of going back or standing still. This is contrary to nature." Allow me to correct you. The law is: There is no standing still. A thing must either be in a state of progression or retrogression.

I am at a loss to decide whether this is simply a miscomprehension of the law on your part or is a deliberate sophitsical attempt to cloud the issue. Yet surely you must know that all nature is a record of this progression and retrogression; organisms grow to their strength and decline; races of animals flourish and decay and disappear as the rocks of the earth eloquently testify in their specimens of extinct monsters and lesser forms of by-gone life. The sands of the desert and subsoils of our forests yield evidences of ancient civilizations which grew and flourished and declined; indeed each plant and animal, whether great or small, is an example of the working of this universal law, which applies also to our "everlasting hills" and to the outlying solar systems of our Cosmos.

Your ideas of the line of the least resistance need revising, but I cannot believe that you seriously advocate that form of procedure for the masses of humanity in their great heaven-inspired struggle for freedom, light and life itself; yet that is what your repeated argument seems to indicate.

Your fairy tale of the pretty little dew-drop would probably sound convincingly in the ears of the missy in her early teens, though probably even she would wonder when her fairy little dew-drop finally turns into "one class, one creed, one race" of men in the ocean.

Physical forces passing through matter and matter in motion impelled by these forces naturally take the line of least resistance because they can take no other line, and your dear little dew-drop swollen as you describe by constant additions into a torrent would still follow that line and not as you assert sweep all obstacles out of its course.

It is only when we come to the forces directed by the human mind that we see this line of the least resistance disappear and your dew-drop argument falls to bits.

If you have ever had any expreience with hobos and bums generally you have seen the effects on the human being who has chosen to follow the line of the least resistance.

And ask yourself what would have happened in Flanders if the British and French lads had chosen to follow the line of the least resistance.

Can you point to any great human undertaking which has been successfully accomplished by following that line?

You cannot, for it is only by overcoming obstacles that human effort can succeed and you know it.

Therefore to advise the toiling masses to sit still with open mouths for the plums, of life to drop into them is illogical, machiavellian and probably interested advice.

Finally, if you are one of the little shrimps of capital capering for a nod of recognition from the monsters of the tribe and as you have been insulting prodigal of advice to me I will in return offer you a little.

Get rid of those lurking fears of yours, for in spite of the secret joy you describe of those decent law-abiding citizens and of which I was delighted to hear, the revolution is not just yet.

Do not attack motive of which you know nothing and which may be a nature far higher than you have any conception of and instead of tendering to me your volumes of unappreciated advice, get yourself into the Cupid business but if you are seriously anxious to touch the hearts of your merchant princes, tip your arrows with gold and feather them with dollar bills.

NEMESIS.

Note by Editor—The correspondence on this matter is finished with the above. No useful purpose can be served by continuing it.

Credit and H. C. of L.

Editor B. C. Federationist—Sir: I would thank you for space in your paper to express my views on the above, and should I be wrong, I hope someone more enlightened will put me right.

Sir, I claim that by the government advancing credits to Britain and our Allies in the wars for the purpose of buying our food products is one of the greatest reasons for the high cost of living to the people of Canada.

It is always asserted that prices are regulated by supply and demand. That being so, no one will assert that we in Canada have not or do not produce in abundance for the needs of all the people of Canada, and if we depended on our home markets alone, the cost of living would be very low, for we do not consume one-half of that which is produced, so we have to look for a reason for the h. c. of l., and that is the export trade the foreign markets and foreign trade, that the papers are all the time harping on; especially in Europe, while they are recovering from the war of destruction they have been subjected to. And the government granting credits to Britain and our Allies is keeping the demand up for our products, therefore, while this is so, you can look for no lowering of prices for the next year or two.

Now, Mr. Editor, the government is perfectly aware of the reason for the H. C of L., and they know that they can do nothing in the matter, as they are just as guilty profiteering as the individual. What with taxation and duties placed on nearly every commodity to raise funds to meet the last five years of waste and destruction, find funds for pensions and gratuities, and knowing this, why do they try to fool the people by appointing these commissions to investigate into the H. C. of L., thereby wasting the public money in paying these commissioners for a thing that can do no good? They know that the H. C. of L. is here to stay until Europe gets on to its productive feet and then there will be no foreign market. Prices will come down and so will wages with it, accordingly, and unemployment will follow like 12, 13, 14, and then they can start another war and there will be plenty of unemployment to fill their ranks for a start like the last. Now to show what bearing the export trade in Canada, I will here quote Mr. Henry B. Thomson's statement as published in the World No. 3, our export of bacon alone in 1913 was $8,300,000, and in 1918 it was 15 millions of pounds sterling. Is it any wonder you are paying 70c a pound for bacon here instead of 25c per pound as you were in 1913? This was to Britain alone and for the whole of the products shipped to Britain in 1918 there was 90 million pounds sterling. And then they talk of the retailer profiteering. Humbug!

T. BOOKER,

4075 Harris Street, Vancouver.

Tabulation of the coalition and anti-coalition votes in Great Britain at the eight by-elections and at the general election shows the following results.

	Gen. Elec. 1918	By-Elec. 1919
Coalition	83,435	59,994
Labor	48,484	70,794

Majorities Coal. 34,951 Labor 10,800

Great gains have been made in labor party strength.

Dublin.—Through the intervention of the lord mayor, handcuffs were removed from the Sinn Fein prisoners in Mountjoy prison, who have been manacled continuously for 10 days as a punishment for wrecking the jail during a recent demonstration. In his protest the lord mayor declared that several of the prisoners are nearly dead as the result of the punishment.

Toledo is having a big strike against the Willys-Overland Automobile Company. Carloads of strikebreakers are being rushed to the plant.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up	$ 16,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	$ 17,000,000
Total Assets	$460,000,000

500 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and British West Indies.

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

Fourteen branches in Vancouver:

Main Office—Corner Hastings and Homer Streets.
Corner Main and Hastings Streets.
Corner Granville and Robson Streets.
Corner Bridge Street and Broadway West.
Corner Cordova and Carrall Streets.
Corner Granville and Davie Streets.
Corner Granville and Seventh Avenue West.
1050 Commercial Drive.
Corner Seventeenth Avenue and Main Street.
2016 Yew Street.
Corner Eighth Avenue and Main Street.
Hudson Street, Marpole.
Kingsway Branch and 25th Avenue Branch.

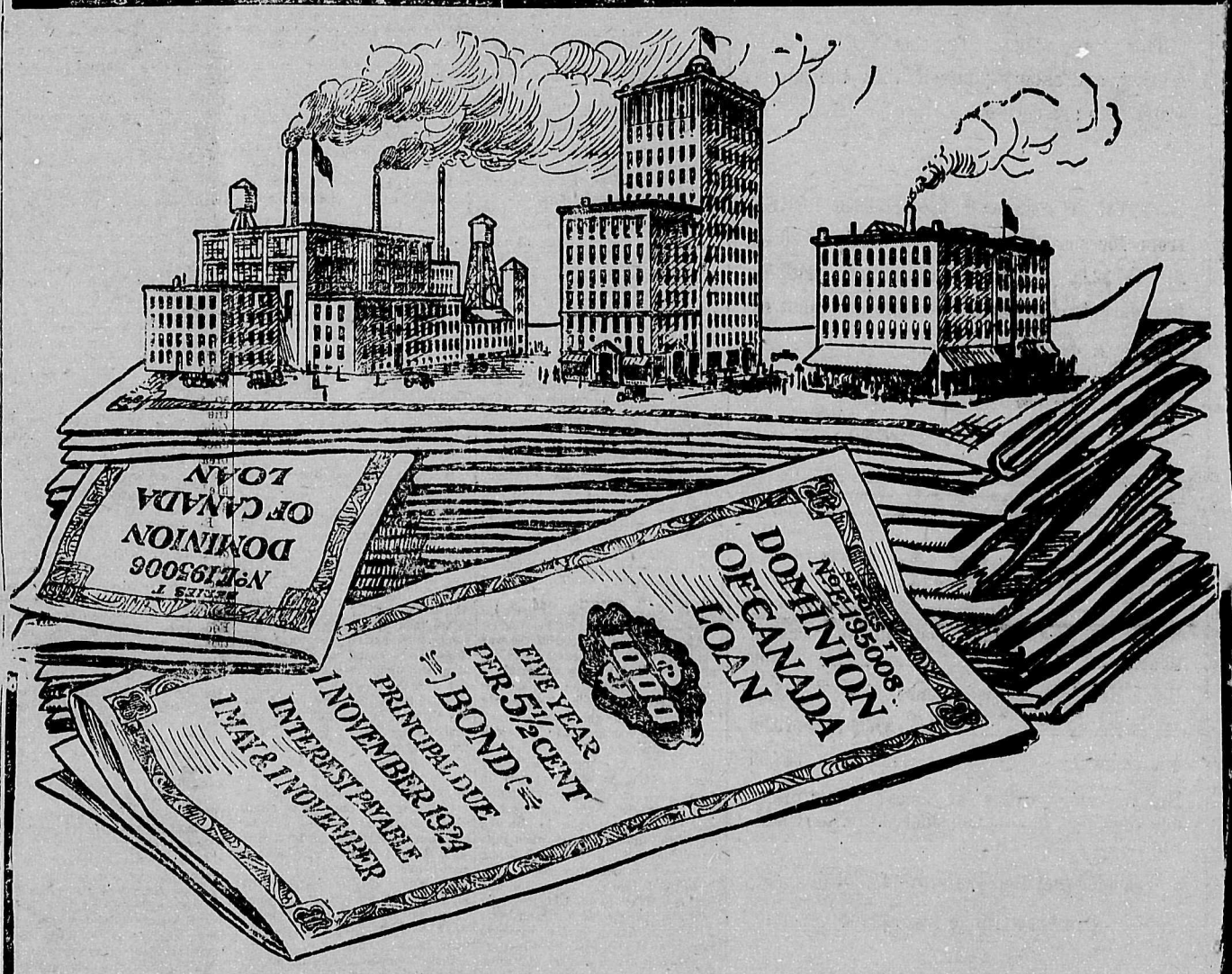
Also—North Vancouver, New Westminster and 29 other points in British Columbia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

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

THOS. PEACOCK, Manager Vancouver Branch

J. W. FRAEER, Vancouver, Supervisor for B. C.



Right Under Your Job

Your job means your living.

Your wage or salary pays for your food, clothing, housing, amusements and all your daily needs.

So long as Canada is prosperous your job and hundred of thousands of other fellows' jobs are safe.

You must help keep Canada prosperous.

Your job and Canada's prosperity are inseparable. Since the prosperity of Canada depends on the success of the Victory Loan you must not shirk your duty to the Victory Loan.

All the money subscribed to the Victory Loan is spent in Canada and helps to fill the pay envelope.

It circulates and benefits all classes.

The greater, the more overwhelming the success of the loan, the better for Canada and for you.

Buy all the Victory Bonds you can pay for now and during the next ten months.

Last year employers co-operated with their employees by financing their purchases on an easy payment plan, thus enabling them to buy much more than they would otherwise have been able to buy. They will do it again.

Talk it over with your employer.

Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

Cut out this announcement—
It is worth $10.

SPECIAL TO "FEDERATIONIST" READERS

DURING this month I have decided to make a test of the popularity of this newspaper. This is part of a general test which I am making of all my advertising media and upon which I will base my appropriation for the coming year. Bring in this copy of the Federationist, when you order a Tom-the-Tailor suit and $10 discount will be allowed on the price. This is a genuine offer as you can prove for yourself. Select your cloth and have your measure taken before you present the copy of this announcement, which entitles you to the discount.

This Offer Is Good for Ladies and Men

I HAVE here, for you to select from, the biggest stock of imported fabrics on the Pacific Coast. Fine woolens from England, Scotland and Ireland and beautiful materials for ladies from France.

My staff of designers, cutters and union tailors is the best that I can secure. My work is well known for style and wearing quality all over this coast. With the high price at which readymade clothing is now set you will find it more economical and more desirable in every way to wear Tom-tailored clothes.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.....$40 up
Ladies' Suits and Coats.....$60 up

TOM THE TAILOR
524 GRANVILLE STREET
318 HASTINGS WEST

UNION SHOP

HELP ALONG!
Patronize Federationist Advertisers

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

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

Bakeries
Shelly's.....Phone Fairmont 44

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

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

Boots and Shoes
Goodwin Shoe Co.,.....119 Hastings Street East
Ingledew Shoe Store.....666 Granville Street
Johnston's Big Shoe Store.....409 Hastings Street West
"K" Boot Shop.....319 Hastings Street West
Nodelay Shoe Co.....1047 Granville Street
Pierre Paris.....64 Hastings Street West
Wm. Dick Ltd.....Hastings Street East

Cafes
Bank Buffet.....Corner Hastings and Homer Streets
Thelma Cafe.....64 Hastings Street East
Trocadero Cafe.....156 Hastings Street West

Chinaware and Toys
Millar & Coe. Ltd.....419 Hastings Street West

Cigars
El Doro and all Union Label Cigars

Clothing and Gent's Outfitting
Arnold & Quigley.....546 Granville Street
Clubb & Stewart.....309-315 Hastings Street West
B. C. Outfitting Co.....342 Hastings Street West
B. C. Tailoring Co.....128 Hastings Street East
Wm. Dick Ltd.....33-49 Hastings Street East
Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd.....514 Granville Street
F. W. Foster & Co., Ltd.....345 Hastings Street West
J. N. Harvey Ltd.....125 Hastings West and Victoria, B. C.
The Jonah-Prat Co.....401 Hastings Street West
New York Outfitting Co.....143 Hastings Street West
Tickson's.....820 Granville Street
David Spencer Ltd.....Hastings Street
W. B. Brumitt.....Cordova Street
Thomas & McBain.....Granville Street
Woodwards Ltd.....Hastings and Abbott Streets
W. B. Cuthbertsons & Co.....Granville Street and Hastings Street
Victor Clothes Shop.....112 Hastings West
Robinson Clothes Shop, Ltd.....Corner Hastings and Richards
J. B. Kerfoot.....155 Hastings Street East
D. K. Book.....117 Hastings Street West

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furniture
Hastings Furniture Co.....41 Hastings Street West

Groceries
Cal-Van Market.....Hastings Street Opposite Pantages
"Slaters" (three stores).....Hastings, Granville and Main Streets
S. T. Wallace Marketaria.....118 Hastings Street West, Seymour 1266
Woodwards.....Hastings and Abbott Streets
Spencers Ltd.....Hastings Street
Broadway Table Supply.....518 Broadway East

Insurance
Crown Life.....Rogers Building

Jewelers
Birks Ltd.....Granville and Georgia Streets

Manufacturers of Foodstuffs
W. H. Malkin.....(Malkin's Best)

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

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

Pianos
Ricks-Lovick Piano Co.....1117 Granville Street

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

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

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

Theatres and Movies
Empress.....Orpheum.....Pantages

WILL TAKE STEPS TO SUPPORT THE FED.

Rupert Trades Council Wants All Members to Have Paper

Northern City O. B. U. Movements Shows Good Progress

The last regular meeting of the Prince Rupert Trades and Labor Council, O. B. U., held October 26, was a very busy session. After the routine correspondence was dealt with, various small bills were ordered paid.

The library committee reported the new catalogue in course of preparation, to include announcements of the meeting nights of the various organizations and units using the headquarters. Pool tables, etc., committee reported progress. The committee being requested to bring in a definite report with a recommendation at the next meeting. The committee on accidents at the Spruce Mills reported that it was waiting for some literature from the Compensation Board, re safeguards, before taking further action. Delegate Morse reported that the salmon trollers had organized, a meeting with fourteen present having been held on the 23rd inst. There were about 70 of the salmon trollers enrolled, but only a few were in town. Steps were being taken to organize a Fisheries Industrial unit in co-operation with the fishpackers, to include all employed in the industry. The executive committee reported that they had considered the question of remuneration for the secretary-treasurer, and recommended that the council grant him $20.00 per month for his spare time, to count from the formation of the council. The report was accepted and recommendation adopted.

The committee appointed to interview the employers of the machine shops re the threats of the A. F. of L. to "take steps" if they did not dismiss their O. B. U. employees, reported that they had had a uniformly good reception. All the employers, without exception, had disregarded the threat and were willing to employ any man, O. B. U. or international, who could deliver the goods on the job. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The assistant secretary was instructed to write V. R. Midgley to the effect that the council considered the central office in Vancouver had better opportunities of judging the capabilities of the speakers routed than had the council, and relied upon its discretion and judgment in selecting speakers.

The teamsters were reported as having called a meeting for the first Sunday in November to draw up a demand for increase in wages and payment for overtime. At present they are the worst paid men in the city and worked longer hours.

Considerable discussion took place on a motion to instruct the secretary-treasurer to pay for a 12-month's subscription to the B. C. Federationist for every member paying dues to the C. L. C. who had a permanent address. The secretary-treasurer pointed out that the council could not pay for all members at once, there being nearly 300 members. The fishpackers' delegates said that they paid their subscriptions once a month for each member in good standing, and recommended that the council adopt the same method. Further discussion resulted in the motion being withdrawn and a substitute motion requiring the secretaries of the different units to submit to the secretary-treasurer a list of all their members desiring the Federationist, was submitted. The attitude of the delegates was unreservedly favorable, and the only discussion was on the way of best accomplishing the object in view. It was suggested that all subscriptions should be dated to expire with the same issue, and that every member joining should be put on the mailing list at once if he is not already getting the paper. The motion carried unanimously.

Some delegates then advocated supplying members with either the Federationist or the O. B. U. Bulletin, according to their choice, but this was contested on the ground that the support of the council should be centralized on one paper. Moreover, the Federationist, having the largest circulation, and being published primarily for the benefit of the B. C. organizations, was the logical paper for a provincial council to support.

During the argument the question of the position of the management of the paper was considered, and it was finally decided to call a special meeting of all O. B. U. members to discuss the matter in all its phases, on the following Thursday.

Instructions were given that all advertising be inserted in both local papers. One has been avoided like the plague since the strike, owing to its attitude both on the local and national phases of the strike, but the majority of the council seemed to think that more could be gained by utilizing it as an advertising medium than by boycotting it any longer.

The international carpenters have announced a new wage scale to take effect from October 16, the council formally endorsed their demands. The council wishes it to be distinctly understood that the O. B. U. will not scab on members of other organizations who are after higher wages, and seized this opportunity to emphasize its attitude.

The secretary-treasurer reported that he had been informed that a statement had been made on the floor of the last meeting of the T. & L. C. that O. B. U. machinists in the city were working below the scale, and he had demanded and been promised a signed statement to that effect but it had not come through. Delegate Rose, Metal Trades Council replied that the G. T. P. men were working under a schedule. There were 11 O. B. U. men and two international, with one specialist, also A. F. of L., in the shops and all were getting the same wage. In the contract shops the wages were higher than those set by the internationals. In no case was any O. B. U. man getting less than the international scale.

Brother Dawson, just returned from an absence of some few weeks, the first chairman of the council and an energetic worker to whom the local movement owes a great deal, gave a short account of his experiences in the country east as far as Edmonton. The most gratifying portion of his report was the statement that the actions of the council were being followed with close attention by all O. B. U. men, who showed a lively interest in its efforts to carry out the principles of the O. B. U. form of organization. The council was generally considered as having made good progress. The movement outside the Prince Rupert district was growing in healthy fashion. In Edmonton it was quickly absorbing the railroad men, and while the camps east of Prince George were mostly working the ten-hour day, they seemed to be doing it more out of spite to the union than for any other reason. Many employers stated that they would prefer to run on the eight-hour basis, and it is to be expected that the eight-hour day will be accepted in all the camps next spring.

The secretary-treasurer, commenting on the above, said that more important than the interest being taken in the experiment in Prince Rupert was the success of the experiment itself. The centralization of the funds, accomplished by paying the dues direct to the council, was working out as expected. The receipts for the month to date were over $300, the largest since the formation of the council. The affiliated membership was steadily increasing and would soon pass the 300 mark.

The final business transacted was the giving of instructions to the executive committee to get the recruiting unit into properly organized form, with delegates on the council, as soon as practicable, and the appointment of Delegates McLennan, Newman, Miller, Shaw and Burrough to represent the unit on the council until it was properly represented with its own delegates.

Adjournment was taken at 11:25.

J. H. B.

A Short History of the Canadian O. B. U.

(Continued from Last Week)

NO 3. THE WESTERN LABOR CONFERENCE

Shortly after the opening of the Western Labor Conference, the credential committee reported 234 credentials of delegates in order and the report was received. Throughout the whole of the proceedings a greater unanimity was displayed on the important questions than appeared even in the B. C. Federation of Labor convention. In fact, after the ball had started to roll, the discussion, with few exceptions, was more in the nature of a testimony meeting; so much so, that, finally, cries of "Question!" could be heard all around when any matter had been discussed by several delegates. With only one or two exceptions could any be found to disagree with the policy vaguely outlined by the B. C. Federation of Labor convention.

On the first day of the Western Conference the resolutions committee presented a resolution which carries its own explanation, as follows:

Resolution No. 1 (Submitted by resolution committee) — Realizing that the aims and objects of the labor movement should be the improving of the social and economic condition of society in general, and the working class in particular;

And whereas the present system of production for profit and the institutions resulting therefrom, prevent this being achieved,

Be it resolved that the aims of labor as represented by this convention are the abolition of the present system of production for profit, and the substituting therefore, production for use, and that a system of propaganda to this end be carried on.

This resolution, after a short debate, was put and carried unanimously. Then followed resolution No. 2, as follows:

Whereas great and drastic changes have taken place in the industrial world;

And whereas in the past the policy of the organized centres of this country in sending their provincial and Dominion executives to the legislative assemblies pleading for the passage of legislation which is rarely passed, and which would be futile if it were, is now obselete;

Therefore, be it resolved that this conference of western workers lay down as its policy the building up of organizations of workers on industrial lines for the purpose of enforcing, by virtue of their industrial strength, such demands as such organizations may at any time consider necessary for their continued maintenance and well being, and shall not be as heretofore the sending of executive officers to plead before legislatures for the passing of legal palliatives which do not palliate.

The resolutions committee offered a substitute motion for resolution No. 2, as follows:

Whereas great and far-reaching changes have taken place during the last year in the realms of industry;

And whereas we have discovered through painful experiences the utter futility of separate action on the part of the workers, organized merely along craft lines, such action tending to strengthen the relative position of the master class;

Therefore be it resolved that this Western Labor Conference place itself on record as favoring the immediate reorganization of the workers along industrial lines, so that by virtue of their industrial strength, the workers may be better prepared to enforce any demand they may consider essential to their maintenance and well being;

And be it further resolved that in view of the foregoing, we place ourselves also on record as being opposed to the innocuity of labor leaders lobbying parliament for palliatives which do not palliate.

This also carried without a dissenting vote, and, whenever objection of any kind was made to the new policy, it invariably arose from some notorious reactionary labor fakir, whose character and history were sufficient to damn any utterance he might make. Usually, apart from this, the objections would be so silly and so palpably made for the preservation of labor leaders' (sic) meal tickets that the conference practically ignored the pathetic bleatings of artists who shuddered at the consequences of a "rank-and-file" doing its own thinking and organization building.

Resolution No. 3 was the one already passed at the B. C. Federation of Labor convention, and was introduced to the Western Labor Conference as a resolution from the former body. This can be found in the part dealing with the policy of B. C. Federation of Labor. This resolution was also carried, not one delegate voting against, although several international officers were present. However, as we have since found out, they did not lose much time in informing international headquarters, and the result is that most of them have secured official jobs in international unions, either as official charter snatchers, or else have obtained soft places under the benign eye of the dear boss. Several of them have more or less openly, since that time, had direct connections with the masters as to the best possible means of strangling the O. B. U. Up to the present, while they have been successful in obstructing the work of organization, the net result appears to be nothing much more than the production of a seriocomic opera, composed solely of verse and chorus, entitled "The O. B. U. Is Dead." The masters' newspapers join in the chorus, after a lusty singing of each verse by international organizers. Sometimes variations are introduced, and a little close harmony results in which delightful cadences, followed by crashing crescendos on "The O. B. U." are finally brought to a symphonic close by diminuendo to pianissimo with the theme "The O. B. U. is here; the O. B. U. is there" in something after the fashion of the "Will-o'the wisp." All of which makes these modern Ajaxes once more haul the slack out of their pants and go forth in the various corners of this Dominion to St. George like, thrust the broken spear of Gompersian logic into the devouring mouth of the O. B. U. dragon.

Resolution No. 3 was followed by a qualifying motion which also carried, to the effect that "question be submitted to the entire Canadian membership, the ballots and returns to be segregated at Port Arthur as dividing line between east and west." Following this a committee on "policy" was appointed, consisting of Hooley, Calgary; Johns, Winnipeg; Cottrell, Vancouver; Chisolm, Victoria; Watson, Moose Jaw; Benson, Edmonton; Sambrook, Regina; and Lovatt, Winnipeg.

On the second day this committee introduced its policy report as follows:

First, the name of the organization. We recommend the name of the organization be "The One iBg Union."

Second, we recommend that the convention elect a committee of five, irrespective of geographical location, for the purpose of carrying out the necessary propaganda to make the referendum a success.

Third, and further recommend that delegates from each province meet and elect a committee of five to work in conjunction with the central committee in carrying on the necessary propaganda to accomplish the wishes of the convention.

Fourth, we recommend the drafting and issuing of the referendum be left to the "central committee," also receiving and publishing returns of the vote.

Fifth, in the opinion of the committee it will be necessary in establishing an industrial form of organization to work through the existing trades councils and district boards, and no definite plan of organization can be submitted until after the referendum has been taken.

Sixth, the committee further recommends that after the returns of the vote are received, the central committee shall call a conference of representatives of trades councils and district boards to perfect the plans of organization. Basis of representation, affiliated membership of 5,000 or less, one delegate; over 5,000 two delegates; over 10,000, three delegates.

Seventh, we recommend that an appeal be made to the trades councils and district boards for a payment of two cents per member affiliated to finance the educational campaign for the inauguration of the "One Big Union."

Just as in the case of the B. C. Federation of Labor convention, so with the Western Conference. Many resolutions from various places and from different craftsmen, so widely separated as painters and railroad machinists, came before the delegates, asking in different language for the formation of a new organization which would conform to the will and needs of the workers and not be merely a hack to the masters. These, of course, were all covered by, and disposed of, under the substitute motion already referred to. Much more interesting matters were dealt with but as they have no direct bearing on the formation of the O. B. U. they will be left out of these articles.

Following the adoption of the report of the policy committee, a general executive committee, whose function would be the dissemination of the necessary propaganda and the issuing of the ballots and taking of the vote, was elected. Supplementing this committee, a committee was elected by the delegates present from each province to carry on the propaganda work in their particular province. Thus a general committee of five was elected from the convention as a whole for the purpose already stated, while committees of five also acted for propaganda purposes in each province.

The result of the ballot and the present status of the O. B. U. will be dealt with in the next article.

(To be continued)

CENSORSHIP IS STILL ENFORCED

Australian Government Is Keeping Close Watch on Labor Men

Although it has been officially stated in the Australian Parliament that the censorship has been abolished, signs are not wanted that a more insidious form of censorship is now in operation against radicals —especially members of the Australian Labor Movement having correspondence with foreign countries, particularly with Canada and the United States.

While under the war-time censorship, letters were opened with a knife and officially sealed down by the censor, the new plan is to steam the letters open, peruse them, and return them to the postal delivery clerks. It is not known whether they are held by the censors—the idea being presumably to gather information about certain Australian radicals for future reference.

It is also understood that a card system has been introduced giving minute particulars concerning all radicals in the country, their opinions and ideas, whom they correspond with in other countries, whether they have Bolshevik tendencies, whether they are in favor of repudiation of war debts, or against militarism, etc. It is further understood that these cards are interchangeable with the other allied countries and America, and preserved in the archives and consular offices of the world, so that when overseas visitors arrive, they can be tagged and deported if necessary. Coincident with this, it should be noted that the Australian anti-Labor Government has recently passed an Act of Parliament giving it the power to deport such people.

The special convention of the National Union of School Teachers of England at Birmingham recently demanded wage increases of 100 per cent.

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We buy our clothing well—"Quality at a Price." We sell the same way. You can't help but get better quality here for the price. Our windows tell the story—see them to know what real value is.

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Big Shirt Special—Values $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50; sizes 14 to 17½, now at $1.50

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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
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
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COLLIS LOVELY, General President—CHAS. L. BAINE, General Sec.-Treas.

SAVE P. PARIS MONEY

Make your first payment on bonds with what you save by buying Shoes at my SPECIAL PRICES.

MEN'S NEOLIN SOLES $5.95 MEN'S NEOLIN SOLES

Ladies' and growing girls' gunmetal boots, a typical Vancouver boot. Special— $5.95

Girls—About 50 pairs of this velvet calf blucher left; school shoes, 11 to 2½..... $3.95

Boys—Pebble grain standard screw boot; heavy canvas lining. Sizes 1-5½. Saturday special .. $3.95

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Do not neglect your Shoes. They are worth saving. Let me repair them and help you save the price of a new pair.

MEN—This is the last day for Heavy Work Boots at this price.
EXTRA SPECIAL.....$5.00

Let me fit you out with Rubbers. Every style from infants' to men's Hip Boots.

Ladies' Juliet Felt House Slippers, leather soles, fur trimming. Saturday $2.35

Men's heavy Brown Elk Blucher. Sat. special $6

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The Following Is a List of Specials for Week Commencing Friday, November 7th, 1919

Golden Crust Baking Powder, 12-oz. tin 15c
Wild Rose Pastry Flour, 10-lb. sack 69c
Purity Rolled Oats 28c
Empress Mince Meat, glass quart size 45c
Empress Mince Meat, 2-lb. tin for 39c
4-lb. tin for 75c
Braid's Best Tea, lb.....55c
Pride of Vancouver Baking Powder, 5-lb. tins 99c
Sunlight Soap, 4 bars 27c
Woodward's Better Tea, 1 lb. 54c
Woodward's Extra Choice Tea, per lb. 43c
Woodward Choice Tea, lb. 39c
Quaker Raspberry Jam, 4 lbs. $1.04
Matches, 800s, per box 21c
Matches, 300s, per box 8c
Matches, 200s, per box....5½c
Windsor Table Salt, large bags 11c
Windsor Table Salt, small bags for 7c
Regal Table Salt Shakers for 9c
Wagstaffe's Mixed Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, per box (1 lb.) 40c
Superlative Sockeye Salmon, 1-lb. tin 35c
Lily White Syrup, 5-lb. tin 63c
Clark's Pork and Beans, small size tin 8c
Cream of Wheat, pkt. 20c
Honey (pure B. C.), bottle 33c

Holbrook's Ground Rice, per pkt. 17c
Empress Cream of Tartar, half lb. tins 57c
De Monte's Spinach, large tin 22c
Nabob Coffee, 1-lb. tin 63c
Malkin's Custard Powder, per tin 18c
Braid's Best Coffee, 1-lb. tin for 60c
Ramsay's Soda Biscuits, per pkt. 25c
Rogers' Golden Syrup, 2-lb. tins 23c
Libby's Olive Oil, bottle....32c
Mack's No Rub Tablet 5c
Pilot Sardines, per tin....8c
Libby's Tomato Soup, tin..11c
Blue Ribbon Evaporated Peaches, pkt. 19c
Finest Jap Rice, 2 lbs. 31c
B. and K. Rolled Oats, sk. 50c
Ivory Soap, per cake 8⅓c
Castile Soap, 6 bars 23c
Royal City Tomatoes, 2½-lb. tins 14c
Campbell's Assorted Soups, per tin 15c
Empress Cream of Tartar, per tin 15c
Preserved Raspberries, tin..30c
Honolulu Lady Pineapple, small tin 20c
Libby's Grated Pineapple, per tin 35c
Spanish Peanuts (shelled), per 1-lb. pkt. 22c
Crisco, 3-lb. tin $1.05

GET IT AT WOODWARD'S

Second Revolution.

The London Daily Herald, Labor organ, says: "The second industrial revolution is now taking place. The first deprived the man of his individuality and made him part of a machine to manufacture profits; the second is an organized co-operative movement to restore individuality, ensure a man the results of his own labor and of his master's machine. That is the explanation of the American unrest and of similar unrest in our own country."

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TRY OUR BAKERY DEPARTMENT

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Iced Layer Cakes 35c
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Oat Cakes, dozen 15c
Ginger, plain, dozen 15c
Rock Cokies, dozen 15c
Jelly Roll, each 15c
Apple Pie, each 15c
Hot Buns and Tea Cakes daily.
All Bread, 3 for 25c

Malkin's Best Tea, per lb.....60c
Blue Ribbon Tea, per lb. 58c
Nabob Tea, per lb. 50c
Our Best Tea, per lb. 50c
Try Our Bulk Tea, per lb. 45c
Malkin's Best Coffee, per lb....60c
Nabob Coffee 60c
Wedding Breakfast Coffee 55c
Try Our Special Coffee, lb. 48c
Fry's Cocoa 25c
Baker's Cocoa 25c
Cowan's Cocoa 25c
Coffee and Milk 30c
Cocoa and Milk 30c
Cheese, per lb. 36c
Post Toasties, 2 for 25c
Krinkle Corn Flakes 10c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes 11c
Dominion Corn Flakes 11c
Dutch Rusk, packet 23c
Libby's Tomato Catsup 23c
Tomato Ketchup 20c
Tomatoes, large tin, 2 for 35c
Pearl Barley, per lb. 10c
Green Peas, per lb. 10c
Split Peas, per lb. 10c
White Beans, 3 lbs. for 25c
Royal Standard Flour, 49-lb. sack for $2.90
Five Roses Flour, 49-lb. sack $2.90
Robin Hood, 49-lb. sack $2.90
Royal Household, 49-lb. sack $2.90
Wild Rose Pastry, 10 lbs....68c
Puffed Wheat 15c
Puffed Rice 15c
Breakfast Food, sack 45c
Health Bran, packet 15c
B. & K. Wheat Flakes 38c
Grape Nuts 18c
Shredded Wheat 14c
Roman Meal 38c
Brooms 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c

Brooms $1.05
McIntosh Red Apples $2.25
Ashcroft Spuds $2.10
Highland Spuds $1.75
Sunlight Soap, 4 for 25c
Klondyke, large bar 38c
Oatmeal Soap, 6 for 25c
Ayrshire Bacon 50c
Crisco 38c
Compound Lard, per lb. 35c
Malkin's Best Vinegar 23c
All Spice, tin 10c
Pepper 10c
Brown and white Vinegar 15c
Libby's Best Pineapple 35c
Quality Pears, large tin 20c
Globe Pears 20c
Van Camp's Hominge 23c
Libby's Apple Butter 23c
Libby's Happy Vale Pineapple 28c
Vegetable Soup, 3 tins for..25c
Pork and Beans, 3 tins for..25c
Clark's Pork and Beans, large tins 25c
Delmonte Pork and Beans..20c
Libby's Tomato Soup 11c
Camp Tomato Soup 15c
Magic Baking Powder 26c
Eggo Baking Powder, 1-lb. tin for 30c
Malkin's Best Baking Powder..23c
Salmon—New Pack:
Yatch, large 25c
Yatch, small ....2 for 25c
Cocoanut, fine 35c
Royal Excelsior Dates 24c
Dromedary Dates 29c
Chicken Haddie, regular 30c..25c
Popping Corn 15c
Crystalized Ginger, half lb. 30c

Swift Oleomargerine will be demonstrated Friday and Saturday. Come in and try it.

TOM RICHARDSON IN CRITICAL MOOD

Says Industrial Conference Was Only a "Camouflage"

Comrade Tom Richardson excused himself for adopting a somewhat critical line of thought on Sunday night at the Nationanl Theatre, as the result of his observations since arriving in Canada some six months ago.

The F. L. P. meetings here, he said, had been of a very high order, and their continued success through the summer months inspired hope and comfort. Nevertheless a new form of movement was now long overdue and absolutely necessary.

Commissions, industrial and otherwise, seemed to have been the order of the day here, as in Britain. He had attended some of the sessions of the recent industrial commission at the Hotel Vancouver, and he had never witnessed anything so superficial; he was not disappointed therefore to find that the net result was to leave them very much where they were.

A larger conference at Ottawa, some weeks ago, was representative of both working-class and employers' organizations; even that important conference, under the auspices of the government, had left things substantially as they were. It had been "camouflage" in the truest and strictest sense of the word.

The recent labor congress at Hamilton—the largest in the history of industrial organizations in the Dominion—had inspired the speaker with a feeling, not only of disappointment and regret, but of resentment, that any organization, claiming to represent the industrial side of the working-class movement, should be productive of so little good. It did not indicate that, so far as leaders were concerned, there was any statesmanlike conception of world issues. (Applause.)

That such nebulous results were no longer of any real value to the workers was evidenced by the happenings just across the line at that moment, where the labor organizations were relied on not to cause any disturbance of a fundamental character under the leadership of that idol of the politicians, Mr. Sam Gompers and company. Such leadership was a negation of anything that represented the interests of the dispossessed. It must have a new mind, a new vision, a new soul, or in a very short time go out of business and be superseded by a more live organization.

In the recent elections in Ontario, notwithstanding the contemptuous attitude of the press, the farmers had returned the largest party, and labor had secured eleven seats. Under the present corrupt political institutions, the farmer was as much the victim of robbery and exploitation as the worker in the workshop.

The speaker complained that there was an absence of the feeling of solidarity and the willingness to serve and to sacrifice. They had got to think just a little less of their own little selves. While the speaker had no designs on parliamentary life, he desired to make his contribution to the cause, and he hoped they were going to be exceedingly careful of the quality of their men in view of the world conditions confronting them today.

The 5000 votes secured for the labor candidate at Victoria, practically with no organization, spoke volumes as to the possibilities of labor more intelligently organized to meet the tactics of their opponents. Not, however, to meet them on the lines of their own unscrupulous methods; labor must not lower its standard in that way. (Applause.)

The speaker quoted some pointed questions in the old country Weekly Dispatch, at the instance of Chiozza Money, throwing a vivid light on the activities of certain 15 millionaires in formulating "constitutional" policies at "No. 12 Downing Street, London, England. The speaker had caught echoes of a similar cry of "constitutional" government in this country; and he declared that, not only in Britain, but in Canada, the representatives of capitalism would spend money without stint and would not hesitate, by cajolery or any other method, to sidetrack the millions of democracy in their demand for a new order of society, with security instead of insecurity, and justice instead of injustice.

In justification of his criticisms as to the "absence of soul" in the present industrial leaders of Canada, Comrade Richardson quoted a circular letter signed by President Moore and Secretary Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress, appealing to the workers to support the Victory Loan on merely selfish and mercenary grounds, such as giving "every willing worker a job." (Laughter.) "Have we really so lost our soul?" he asked. "Do they really believe you can be so shallow? If they do, I don't know whether to be more sorry for them or for you. To do it on the purely selfish basis! It makes my blood tingle—makes me blush with shame."

"In reference to the "new movement," the mention of the O. B. U. was sufficient to call forth applause. The speaker animadverted on the combining of employers with the "sane" element of labor, to crush the O. B. U., as evidencing a short-sighted view; he declared that never in the history of the world had such methods succeeded in throttling new ideas. The O. B. U., however, must employ its collective mind to organize the public mind, not only on industrial questions, but also political. No matter how perfect their organization, how high their ideals; so long as they continued to allow the reins of government to remain in the hands of the capitalist class, labor would not be able to take an effective step forward to that liberty which some of them believed to be the inherent right of every man, woman and child.

The speaker touched on the need of "an educated, informed, and disciplined democracy," and deprecated the allowing of "reactionary proposals," in school matters, to pass practically without protest. Unemployment he declared to entail a process of deterioration of manhood and womanhood. It was time for labor to strive for something tangible in provincial politics and then, when a general election came, take a further step to obtain control of the parliamentary machinery. International relationships would also have to be the concern of democracy in the future, seeing what horror had resulted from the secret diplomacy of the past.

In replying to questions, the speaker expressed the view that Gompers and company were going to be compelled to come to the penitent form and admit they were wrong. There appeared to be some dissent, among the audience, with the speaker's estimate of J. H. McVety as a man of considerable "calibre," though not with his contention that McVety was "playing the employers' game."

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LABOR SWEEPS INTO POWER

British Labor Makes Big Municipal Gains in Elections

London.—Returns from Saturday's municipal elections indicated virtually a country-wide victory for the laborites. It was the first time labor had figured even as a runner-up in municipal contests.

The Times says the chief lesson is the proved existence of an election-winning Labor machine all over the country, and notes that the party won successes at such unlikely places as Bath, Brighton, Oxford and Cambridge, sweeping the boards at Gateshead, and securing wholesale returns at Bootle.

This party captured 39 seats out of 42 in Poplar. Even in fashionable Kensington, six Laborites were returned. Nine were elected in Chelsea. Labor is now the largest party in Bradford and Leeds municipalities.

At Shoreditch, the Labor vote defeated Sir Busby Bird, who had been mayor for years. Labor also elected 32 councillors. The progressive and the municipal reform parties, which formerly controlled the city government, landed only 10 councillors.

Labor swept Camberwell, electing a new mayor. At Gateshead it won all nine contested seats. Two Unionists and three Liberals were supplanted at Ipswich.

In Wimbledon, Labor secured two unopposed seats and defeated three Independents. At Richmond, Labor improved its standing and won four seats in Eastham. At Woolwich, 25 Labor members were returned against 11 Municipal Reformers, the previous position being 21 Reformers and 15 Labor.

While Labor failed to gain control in Sheffield and Liverpool, former Unionist and Liberal majorities were given a severe jolt, returns showed. At Bristol, the returns indicated that Labor gained six seats. At Nottingham its candidates took seven out of nine seats, endangering the Conservative majority. Women scored heaviest in Lewisham, where five women candidates were elected.

J. H. Thomas, the leader of the Railwaymen, says the election shows that before long Labor is destined to rule the country.

Loggers Are Still on Strike at Chase

(Continued from page 1)

ers and enforcers of law and order absolutely and flagrantly ignore the statutes relating to sanitation, health and the payment of wages, etc. In many cases camps have never been inspected, or where it has been, no attempt has been made to enforce the laws.

It has been reported that some unauthorized persons have been attempting to obtain contributions to the Chase strike funds, and also for subscriptions to the Worker. This may be an attempt by some soak to get a few easy dollars. On the other hand, it may be engineered by some opponents of the organization to discredit it in the eyes of the workers or general public. Notice is therefore given that no one is authorized to solicit funds for any purpose connected with the L. W. I. U. unless he can produce a printed and signed authority to do so, and in addition, is furnished with the necessary printed receipt books issued by the organization, upon each of which is a warning to the person subscribing to demand to see the delegate's credentials.

Details of the various camp votes, as recorded in the election of delegates to the O. B. U. convention, will be given in the next issue of the Worker, but owing to the large amount of general information which it is desired to place before the membership, The Federationist has been requested to give considerable space in this issue which the editor has kindly agreed to do.

At a late hour a wire was received to the effect that the strike at Nimp Kish camp, Alert Bay, has been satisfactorily settled.

43 Seats in Switzerland.

Berne.—Forty-two Socialists have been elected to the National Council, or Parliament, at the election which took place the past week. They will form a minority in the new parliament of 189 deputies.

Defense Dance

Don't forget the Trades and Labor Council whist drive and dance on Wednesday, December 3, in the Dominion Hall. This dance is being organized to raise funds for the defense of the men arrested in Winnipeg. Admission, gents 50c ladies 25c.

JACK KAVANAGH AT KNOX CHURCH

Will Speak to Soldiers' and Sailors' Labor Council

Last Sunday's meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Labor Council was well attended, and Chas. Lestor gave a very interesting talk on the origin of Parliament.

On Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. J. Kavanagh will be the speaker, and it is expected that there will be a good turnout. The meetings are held in the old Knox Church, 152 Cordova Street East.

DENIES STORY OF GERMAN CRUCIFIXION

Brig.-Gen. Ormond Was Unable to Trace the Rumor to Any Real Fact.

Nanaimo.—The address of Brig.-Gen. Ormond in the Opera House Saturday, was greatly appreciated.

He denied the story of a Canadian having been crucified. If the act was committed at all it had been one of his division, and he was unable to trace the rumor to any real fact.

Reports Indicate O.B.U. Is Still Growing

(Continued from page one)

levelling wages. J. Kavanagh took the position that this was impossible under capitalism, pointing out that the unskilled labor market was always overstocked, and that it cost more to produce a highly skilled man than it did an unskilled one, and gave as an instance the cost of educating a technician, or other highly skilled workers. It was announced by the secretary that a dance would be held in the Dominion Hall on December 3 for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of the workers arrested in Winnipeg. The council adjourned after a very interesting meeting at 9:45 p.m.

Oil Refinery Workers' Dance ....

A social and dance was held by the Oil Refinery Workers union on Friday, 31st inst. in the C. O. C. F. hall, Ioco, in honor of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. E. Singleton. Bro. Singleton, who is leaving the employ of the Imperial Oil Company to enter business in the U. S. A., was first president of the Oil Refinery Workers union of Ioco, and has been an outspoken delegate for his fellow employees on the Imperial Oil Company industrial relationship plan. He will be much missed by the workers of this district. J. Fraser, as chairman, ably presided over a splendid musical programme, rendered by Mrs. Hurst and Messrs. Martin, Potts, Medley, Robinson, Knowles and Singleton, and also in presenting Mr. and Mrs. Singleton with a travelling bag and manicure set, respectively, as a small token of esteem from their friends and fellow workers. After supper a dance accompanied by the Clayton orchestra, brought an enjoyable evening to a close.

More False Reports

The action for an injunction restraining the International officers from revoking the charter of Local 213 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will be up before Judge Morrison Friday morning. The business agent of the local reports that Organizer Inglis is putting round a false report to the effect that the local has only 80 members in good standing with the International office, whereas the secretary has receipts showing that the local has paid a per capita for an average of 543 men for every month of this year, including September.

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Men's Hats and Furnishings—a full selection.

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Harvey Boot Shop, 51 Cordova St. W.—Custom Making and Repairs.
W. J. Heads, 20 Water Street—Custom Making and Repairs.
H. Vos & Son, 63 Cordova Street West—Custom Making and Repairs.
Dunsmuir Boot Shop, 531 Dunsmuir Street—Custom Making and Repairs.

UNION REPAIR SHOPS

"Nodelay" Shoe Repair Company, 1047 Granville Street.
Standard Shoe Repair Shop, 618 Robson Street.
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For workers and out-of-door tramping we offer exceptional value in high-cut boots—

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TAN ARMY GRAIN, 14-inch top $9.00
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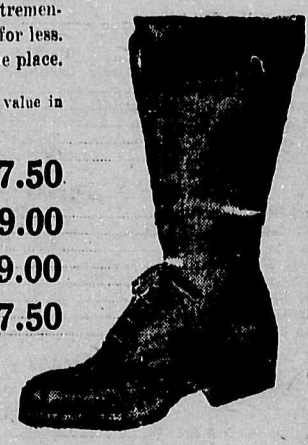

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in beaver brown and black Goodyear welt, recede toe—great value at this price **$7.00**

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