THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL PAPER: VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

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SOCIALISTS PLACE THE ISSUE CLEARLY

J. Harrington and C. Stephenson Defend Working Class Position

Candidates Will Speak on Sunday at the Empress

To any one accustomed to listening to the streams of personal abuse and charges of corruption that are the inevitable accompaniment to the political campaigns of the old political parties, the meetings of the Socialist Party of Canada must appear as "very unusual." Contrary to the opinion expressed in the columns of one of our local dailies, there are quite a number of citizens who can attend political meetings in the hope of getting some information or knowledge, as was evidenced by the crowd that filled the Empress theatre on Sunday last, when J. Harrington and C. Stephenson occupied the platform for the Socialist Party of Canada.

S. Earp, also one of the candidates on the ticket of the Socialist Party, acted as chairman, and after his introductory remarks and information as to further meetings to be held in different parts of the city during the campaign, called upon C. Stephenson to address the meeting.

Attacks Liberalism.

In spite of the fact that Stephenson was evidently unaccustomed to the ordeal of facing an audience from the conspicuous position of a public platform, he succeeded in bringing out clearly the essential differences and antagonisms in the ideas of Liberalism and Socialism. Liberalism, once a great progressive movement, is now decadent and bankrupt, with no liberating message for mankind, which function has now fallen upon the Socialist movement. The Liberalism of current politics must not be confounded with the historical Liberal movement, as the present day politicians were only concerned with the "being in or out" in the game for spoils of office, and were trading on the traditions of the past. The roots of both Liberalism and Socialism are to be found in the economic conditions of their respective epochs. Marx has said somewhere, that it is an axiom of political economy that all true political representation must be and can only be based on definite economic interests. The meaning of this axiom is of fundamental importance. The economic conditions of the 16, 17 and 18th centuries gave birth to Liberalism, arising out of the conflict between the trading and commercial classes with the land owning class, and the institutions of feudalism. Individual liberty to acquire individual property; freedom of trade and commerce; freedom of contract, so that the great reservoir of serfs might be tapped for industry; and equality, special privileges to none (the only privileged class then being the feudal barons). These were the political doctrines put forth in the struggle of the rising

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FARMER-LABOR FORCES WIN

Control Both Houses in State of North Dakota

(By the Federated Press)

Fargo, N. D.—As a result of the elections the Non-partizan League is in more complete control of the North Dakota state government than it has been for the past two years. The Farmer-Labor forces, in addition to re-electing Governor Lynn J. Frazier for the third term, and the other state officers, have control of both branches of the state Legislature.

Besides controlling the state government, the Farmer-Labor element has elected Dr. E. F. Ladd United States senator. The industrial commission, which has charge of the state industries, such as flour mills and elevators, the home building association, the state bank and other enterprises, will be entirely Nonpartizan after January 1, when William Lemke becomes attorney-general. At present, a hostile attorney-general blocks the farmer's programme.

HOUSE WARMING HUGE SUCCESS

New Floor Pleases Crowd and Enjoyable Evening Spent by O. B. U.

Some dance, some floor and some orchestra, were the comments after the O. B. U. house warming dance last Friday night, as the crowd of members of the O. B. U. and their friends reluctantly left the hall at 1 a.m. That the first social affair held in the O. B. U. hall after the new floor was laid by voluntary help, by members of the O. B. U. is a credit to the members and particularly the secretary, who has worked so hard to bring the plans of the Central Labor body to fruition. Not only was the dancing enjoyed by the crowd, but there was plenty, nay an abundance of good things to eat, including cakes and other toothsome edibles, and all kinds of fruit and coffee, and when the interval for refreshments arrived, those present were able to obtain such refreshments as suited their palates.

J. Woods opened the entertainment by calling on E. Simpson for a song, which was appreciated by all present. D. Gilbert then sang a song, and met with a deal of applause, and while no further items of this nature were given, due to the anxiety of everybody to try the new floor, it is to be hoped that when the next social affair is held, that the singers will again be on hand.

During the evening the picture that was returned to the Women's Auxiliary from the May Day celebration, entitled "Lake Louise," was disposed of by a drawing, the winner being E. W. Hjorth; $28.55 was added to the defence fund as a result. Fred Parsons' orchestra supplied the music, and now that the floor has been tested, and credited with being one of the best dancing surfaces in town, there is little doubt that the hall will often be the scene of similar gatherings to last Friday's event. Members of the O. B. U. who attended in such goodly numbers last Friday, are all boosters and eager for another dance.

POLAND DEFIES WILSON'S LEAGUE

America Last of Nations to Loan Money to Poland

(By Laurence Todd)
(Staff Correspondent for the Federated Press)

Washington—Poland, defying at once the League of Nations, the Germans, the Russians, the Czecho-Slovakian Republic and the helpless Lithunians, and proceeding to the gradual extermination of the three million Jews within her new boundaries—Poland has just received another present of $5,000,000 in army supplies from the government of the United States.

At the recent Brussels conference on international finance, it was shown that bankrupt Poland had given her notes ad promises to pay England, France, Italy, Sweden and other European countries to the total of 480,000,000 francs, and that even France—diplomatic and military centre of Poland—refused to furnish more. But the United States had furnished to Poland 2,500,000,000 francs in goods and loans. At the rate of exchange existing at the time these loans were made, the United States is creditor to Poland to the total of about $250,000,000.

It was shown, at the Brussels conference, that the Poles would probably quit their military aggressions against Lithuania and other neighboring states when they were refused further funds. Now they receive another ray of sunshine upon their war-making, from the government of the United States.

But Poland cannot pay those bonds. She cannot even pay the interest on them for next year, unless we lend her the money with which to pay. Her people are dying by thousands in every city, from hunger and the diseases due to hunger—typhus leading the list. She is begging the world's charity for her starving millions. The Red Cross of Amreica and of Europe is sending relief supplies. Her government can not save even her children from starvation and rickets and typhus, because all possible supplies are sent to the Polish armies, now holding foreign territory in half a dozen directions.

Donations to the Defense Fund

Hedley Metal Miners Unit, of the O. B. U., $0.

Unemployment Question Is Serious

What Have the Politicians to Offer?

THE unemployed situation in Vancouver and throughout the province is assuming alarming proportions. With recollections of strenuous days in the year 1912 when Findlay's cossacks carved their way to glory, and numerous arrests of labor men were made, it would appear to be about time the supporters of law and order got busy to relieve the situation, unless they are of the opinion that the recruiting of a machine gun section for the city will be the solution in the event of hungry men, who while suffering themselves from want, turn to anything to relieve the suffering of their dear ones. The city council has realized the seriousness of the situation as is evidenced by the fact that a three-hour session was held recently to deal with the situation. The city council cannot, however, take care of the provincial situation, and unless that is cared for, the city of Vancouver, which is the natural clearing house, will be flooded with the unemployed. While the politicians are busy mud-slinging, there are thousands of men who are unable to secure work. As work is the only way by which the working class can obtain the necessities of life, what have the politicians to offer to the unemployed? The sending of a number of working-class representatives to the legislature might be of service at this time, as they may be able to bring enough pressure to bear to have relief work started to relieve the pressure to some extent. The estimate obtained from reliable sources, is that there are at least seven thousand workers unemployed in the city. "Prosperity" has again struck British Columbia. Possibly the Oliver Government or the Conservative party will spare enough time to deal with a situation that may become so acute that serious results may ensue before the winter is over as a result of unemployment. At least the law and order crowd cannot, after this, state that they knew nothing of the situation. If they want law and order, let them act, and act now. It may be too late when hungry men are compelled to act for themselves.

ONE BIG UNION OF ALL RAILWAY WORKERS

Australian Workers See Necessity of Getting Together

New Organization Takes in Street Railwaymen and Rail Workers

(Special to The Federationist, by W. Francis Ahern, Australian Representative)

Arising out of what is considered to be one of the most important industrial conferences held in Australia, there has been formed a new industrial organization embracing railway and tramwaymen throughout Australia, to be known as the "Australian Railways Union." The new organization is the first step in an important move to form a "triple alliance" in Australia on the lines of the Triple Alliance in Great Britain. The ultimate object, of course, is the formation of One Big Union.

This important conference met in Melbourne (Australia) during September last, and was attended by the Queensland Railway Union, South Australian Railways and Tramways Association, Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Association of New South Wales, Tasmanian Railways Union and the Victorian Railways Union, and other smaller organizations. After affirming the desirability of forming One Big Union of railway and tramway workers it was decided that the head office of the new organization should be located at Unity Hall, Melbourne, Australia. The following officers were elected as the first executive of the union: President, A. Buckley; vice-presidents, T. Moroney, W. Lodge; secretary, W. Smith; members of the Australian Council: R. Jowett, J. O'Sullivan, P. M. Kinlery and P. Duff.

One Big Union

The constitution of the organization is industrial as against craft, embracng all grades of officers and employees of, or in connection with all railway and tram systems in Australia. It is by no means a federation of state unions, but a complete amalgamation; with a uniform policy, membership tickets, or to be plainer, "One Big Union of Railwaymen throughout Australia."

With modifications for geograph-

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LABOR TRAITORS NOT WANTED

Conscription Supporters Not Permitted to Rejoin Party

During the fights in Australia against conscription during the war, many Labor supporters, including members of parliament, supported conscription, although it was against the declared objects of the Labor Party, which stood uncompromisingly for no conscription. They were immediately expelled from the party. Since the war has ended, many of them attempted to get back into the party, but without success. When the Australian Labor Party met in conference in South Australia, during the third week of September last, further attempts were made by expelled persons to get back in the party. The conference unanimously refused to re-admit them, and laid down a decision that stands for all time, that no par-time traitors of Labor need apply for readmission to the party. The Australian Labor Party is uncompromising towards those former members who would have sold the manhood of the country as conscripts to fight in oversea wars, and on no account will it allow them to be re admitted to the party again.

GUTHRIE OPENS UP CAMPAIGN

Opponents to Newcastle Labor Candidate Are Scored by Speakers

An audience of 400 listened attentively to the speakers on behalf of Sam Guthrie, Labor candidate for Newcastle district, at a meeting held last Saturday in Gould's Hall, Ladysmith, Thomas Doherty called the meeting to order and introduced Mrs. G. Corse of Vancouver as the first speaker. Comrade Corse took up various matters of vital importance to the workers in the present campaign, among which was the housing problem, better education problem, unemployed problem and showed where all these were not great problems if the legislators tackled them as only a working class candidate knows how.

T. A. Barnard, labor candidate for Nanaimo, also addressed the meeting and reviewed the statements of the candidates who were opposing Sam Guthrie, as to their qualifications to represent the citizens of Newcastle riding. When opened up to public view from a working class standpoint, these candidates could do nothing else but line up with either of the two old parties on every issue as against real working class legislation. He pointed out that the capitalist system was bankrupt and that only by a radical change, which the old parties could not possibly support, could the workers ever hope to move on to emancipation from the misery and degradation of capitalism. He pointed out that not one supposed labor law that had been placed on the statute books by the old parties were being enforced in the interest of the workers, hence these were practically valueless.

Sam Guthrie, Labor candidate for the Newcastle riding, was the next speaker and he started out by telling how he had been nominated at a public meeting, whereas the other candidates had been nominated at a private meeting. Guthrie gave his views on reconstruction and pointed out how everything that had been done for the returned men had been but a camouflage to hide the real policies of the government. His opponents were picturing terrible things in connection with Socialism, whereas this message was one of hope for the working class. He dealt with the revolutions (bloodless) that had taken place on the industrial field in connetcion with labor saving inventions, all of which had only benefitted the ruling class. He dealt with the various ways millionaires had been made and pointed out that it was impossible for these men to have made their money by useful work or by saving. It had all been made by exploiting the working class. Labor has determined to stop this and if returned to Victoria he will represent nobody but the workers, and work for anything in their interest.

Carpenters Move

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters & Joiners have removed their headquarters to 148 Cordova street west. Business agent, F. L. Barratt, Seymour 3491.

Piledrivers to Meet

All members of the Piledrivers Union are requested to attend Monday meeting, November 22, to hear committee's report on general fund system.

RULERS THROTTLE FRENCH LABOR

Thousands of Workers Are Discharged and Hundred Jailed

By Max Worth
(European Staff Correspondent for the Federated Press.)

Paris.—Up six flights of steep stairs in a working class district of Paris, I sat with one of the militant minority among the railroad workers and listened to his story of the means that are being employed to throttle the labor movement of France.

He speaks with authority. Since the May strike he has lost his place and cannot find re-employment at his trade; he has spent three and a half months in prison on a charge of "interfering with work;" he has sent his little girl of six away into the country, with friends; and all of the time he has continued his work of agitation for a better world. Today he is out of prison on probation, and the slightest indiscretion on his part will return him immediately behind the bars.

"Before the May strike," he explained, "the railroad workers were the most radical among the workers here in France. They were prepared for the nationalization of the roads, and for a great deal more, and they were steadily building up a spirit of solidarity that made them the most dangerous, to the ruling class of France, among all of the unions.

"That very fact threw the railroad workers into the front during the strike. The purpose of the strike was the nationalization of the railroads, and as a matter of course it was the railroad workers that took the lead.

"The power of French capital is well concentrated in the railroads, and the masters among the capitalists made up their minds that the time had come to make a stand. They figured that it was a case of now or never. Consequently, they tackled the railroad unions which were leading the struggle for the workers.

"I have spoken of the fine spirit that we had developed. It did not depend upon any one man, nor upon any small group of men, but it depended upon a minority—perhaps in a third of the 750 local unions there were certain of the workers who stood out as the leaders.

"Well, they proceeded to get rid of that whole crowd—they eliminated them from the railroad business. Let me give you an idea of the completeness with which they did the job. There are 400,000 railroad workers in France. During the months of May and June, they discharged 22,000 and put 500 in prison. Today, among all of the men who were the leading spirits in the May strike, practically none remain in the employ of the railroads, and what is more, it is almost impossible for such men to get a position elsewhere.

"Here in France, it is the custom to give a man who leaves a job, a letter or card of good conduct. Without that, it is very difficult to find employment. None of us have those cards, and there are only a few among the smaller employers who want men without references. Furthermore, among the large employers, there is a list—a black list—of all of the leaders among the militants, and for us, it is doubly difficult.

"So you see," my friend continued, "that there remain on the

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INDIA IN THE GRIP OF STRIKE WAVE

Thousands of Workers in Many Cities Now on Strike

Political Situation Creates Anxious Moments for Government

(By D. S. Rao)
(Written for the Federated Press)

India is in the grip of a strike tide. Coming, as it does, simultaneously with the political upheaval that is an outcome of the country's decision to boycott the British Indian administration in schools, courts and administrative functions, the Labor unrest is of unusual significance. Industrial life is paralyzed by strikes in the centres of Indian trade and commerce.

In Bombay all of the postal carriers, numbering over 1000, all telegraph workers, numbering about 300, have been on strike for revised wage scales for six weeks. This means that mail delivery is virtually paralyzed. Correspondence remains undelivered, despite the government's attempt to import strike-breakers to deal with a situation which is ever growing more serious.

In Bombay also, as well as in Calcutta, a strike of the gas workers is in progress. Both cities are reported to be in semi-darkness. In Calcutta only three important thoroughfares are electrically lit. Thousands of candles—15,000 is the report of a Calcutta correspondent—are being used to mitigate conditions. In addition there is in Bombay a tramway men's strike, tying up traffic, as well as postal and lighting service.

In Madras the principal oil companies have shut down as a result of a strike of kerosene oil workers. The action of the oil strikers has been endorsed by the Madras Oil Workers Union, one of the of the many powerful Labor unions in Madras.

In Almendabad, near Bombay, a centre of the cotton milling industry, the workers in 29 mills went out on strike against the wishes of their union leaders. The dispute had started over wage payments in two mills in the city.

At Jamshedpur, where the Tata Iron and Steel Company's immense plant is situated, strike troubles are evidenced in some departments,

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LABOR PARTY'S THIRD TERM

Queensland Almost Wipes Out Old Tory Party

As a result of the elections held in the State of Queensland, Australia, on October 9 last, the Labor government is re-elected to power for the third time, which is a record in Australian politics. The majority, however, is smaller, due mainly to the fact that the election was waged on sectarian lines, and much capital was made out of the fact that several of the Labor ministers were Roman Catholics. Sectarianism has played an important part in Australian elections during past years, and more than one government has been defeated because of it.

A significant feature of the elections is the wholesale smash of the Tory Party—its numbers being reduced from 32 to 13. A Country Farmers party, which came into existence at the elections, secured 20 seats from the Tory and Labor parties. Prior to the elections, the strength of parties was: Labor, 46; Tory, (Conservative), 26. Today as a result of the elections, the parties stand as follows: Labor, 39; Country Party, 20; Tory, 13.

TAKE PLACE OF PILEDRIVERS

Internationals Fill Places of O. B. U. Men Fired

About two weeks ago members of the Piledrivers and Wooden Bridgmen O. B. U. were working on the government pier. The contractors for which are Grant & McDonald. On the company refusing to pay overtime rates for Saturday afternoon work the men refused to work on Saturday afternoon, and quit at noon. They went to work as usual on the Monday morning, and half of them were fired at night, and the rest on Wednesday. Their places were filled by members of the shipwright union. A committee of the piledriver interviewed the shipwrights and were informed by them that they had orders from their business agent not to go off the job for any one, while knowing that the company had refused to pay overtime for Saturday afternoon work. Two foremen are working 12 hour shifts on this job, which is also something new, and which the piledrivers object to. The position is that members of an International Union have taken the places of men who were fired for standing out for the usual conditions of Saturday afternoon work, something that they themselves have fought for in other branches of the industry. Thus another example of how craft unionism works for "better conditions."

Ballots Close Dec. 16

The general executive board of the O. B. U. has decided that Dec. 16 shall be the date on which the ballot on the amendments to the constitution shall close, and consider that two months, the time allowed, is sufficient for all units to have the vote taken. The general secretary has notified all units to this effect.

Dance Saturday

Everybody will have a good time. Saturday night dance at O. B. U. hall, 804 Pender street west. New floor, good music.

LOGGERS SHOULD VOTE DEC. 1

Old Party Labor Laws Are Not Real Efforts

Lumber camp and mill workers of British Columbia might do well during the present election campaign to take into consideration the many measures they and their organization have been compelled to take, in order to have the so-called labor laws enforced in this province. Labor laws have apparently been placed on the statute books—after years of labor agitation—merely as a sop to stop this agitation, but in no case in a real effort for labor's benefit. Old party legislation is tied up with the needs of the capitalist class and unless efforts are made to get real working class legislators into power, this system of dummy labor laws will continue. Get behind the working class candidates, not only morally, but financially. If you are on the voters' list, and now living in a different community from which you registered, you can vote for your preference in that constituency by asking for an absentee ballot in any polling booth on election day. You will be given a ballot containing the names of the candidates in the constituency in which you wish to vote, and you will mark your ballot according to your desires. This ballot is then sealed and forwarded by the official to the returning officer of the district for which the ballot is intended. The names of the various labor candidates should be kept in mind because the party affiliations of the candidates are not designated on the ballot. Cut the list out of the Federationist. Last, but not least, don't forget that finances can be used to great advantage in this election. Get Get your dollars to the party headquarters at once.

Berlin.—In connection with the recent congress of German pacifists in Brunswick, there was held a convention of students from all parts of Germany which resulted in the organization of "The German Pacifist Students' League." The league already has groups in the universities of Berlin, Frankfort, Bonn, Freiburg and Lunich, and is planning an active campaign of organization.

VANCOUVER LABOR CANDIDATES OPEN CAMPAIGN

Three Candidates Well Received at First Big Meeting

Speakers Deal With Many Subjects of Election Interest

The opening campaign meeting of the Federated Labor Party held in the Dominion hall last Friday, was a huge success in every way. Not a single interruption took place during the meeting, and all the speakers were very well received. In introducing the speakers, R. P. Pettipiece, who acted as chairman, referred to the recent meetings held by the big political parties. If people believed all that each said about the other, he declared, they would soon know the truth. He maintained that there was a marked apathy noticeable at all the political meetings of both Liberals and Conservatives, and contended that the people were "fed up with the whole crowd."

"We can not expect to do everything at once," he added, "but it is certain if you send representatives of Labor to the legislature, there will be a marked improvement in conditions that effect the workingman."

J. S. Woodsworth, who with Messrs. W. R. Trotter and Thomas Richardson, has been nominated on the Federated Labor ticket, spoke for half an hour on general Labor topics. He referred to the absence of a prominent Labor exponent, W. A. Pritchard, whom conditions prevented from being in the present fight. Mr. Woodsworth mentioned recent difficulties in Winnipeg and pointed out that at present 50 per cent. of the aldermen of that city were Laborites. This, he said, had bettered laboring conditions in the prairie metropolis, and he was of the opinion that if Labor representatives were elected to the British Columbia Legislature, it would not be necessary for workingmen to go begging "hat in hand" when legislation affecting them was desired.

He charged the government with permitting lands to lie out of use, the result being that eggs were imported from China, mutton from Australia and other products from other countries. And yet, he contended, British Columbia was quite able to feed herself and would do so under proper governmental supervision. The credit of the country must be placed behind the producer.

Woodsworth dealt also with educational and medical matters. Education was not free, he argued, and if it was found necessary for the soldier to be in good physical condition, then was it not fitting, that the civilian should also enjoy good health, he asked?

The speaker concluded by stating that only radical changes would prevent chaos. Revolutions grew out of the misery of the common people, and with civilization collapsing in Europe, the citizens of Canada could not sit idly by and hope to escape. Unemployment

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GERMANY GETS BELGIAN TRADE

Canada Turned Down by Belgian Government in Favor of Germany

Unemployed returned soldiers who fought in the C. E. F. for what England and her military caste called "the rights of small nations" will, it is hoped, do a little deep thinking after reading the following news despatch. Belgium, on whose behalf thousands of Canadians lost their lives, leads the way in trading with Germany.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada has lost an order for 2400 steel railroad cars which the Belgian government, through the Canadian Trade Commission, planned to place with manufacturers in this country. Instead of "Made in Canada" cars, the Belgians will ride in coaches of the "Made in Germany" variety, when the order is filled.

Advices to the Trade Commission are to the effect that Belgium has placed the order with Germans, and will pay for the railroad material with foodstuffs which are to be supplied to Germany.

Meetings in O.B.U. Hall

For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

MONDAY—Piledrivers, G. A. U. V. Campaign Meeting.

TUESDAY—Trades and Labor Council Special Meeting.

WEDNESDAY—General Workers.

THURSDAY—S. P. of C. Campaign Meeting.

FRIDAY—Women's Auxiliary.

SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

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Socialist Party of Canada

CAMPAIGN MEETINGS

SOCIALIST HALL—Friday the 19th.

EMPRESS THEATRE—Sunday the 21st.

ASH HALL—Monday the 22nd.

PENDER HALL—Thursday the 25th.

SOCIALIST HALL—Friday the 26th.

DOLLAR DAY

SATURDAY

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ONE BIG UNION OF ALL RAILWAY WORKERS

ical purposes, the constitution closely resembles that of the National Union of Railwaymen in Great Britain, which is part of the British Triple Alliance, composed of railwaymen, transport workers and miners unions.

The objects of the Australian Railway Union are as follows:

(a) To uphold the rights of combination of labor, to improve, protect and foster the best interests of its members.

(b) To secure to railway and tramway employees the full result of their industry and labor, and to obtain and maintain good working conditions.

(c) To use every endeavor to provide for the safety of railways and tramway work and travelling.

(d) To establish magazines or newspapers, and to assist in the establishment or maintenance of any such journals owned by bona fide trade unions or labor organizations, or conducted in the interests thereof.

(e) To assist kindred organizations, either in or out of Australia.

(f) To assist in the movement for the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange.

(g) To provde and acquire suitable premises, buildings, offices or propetry as may be necessary for the purposes of the union.

(h) To raise funds by contributions, levies, fines and donations for the objects herein specified.

(i) To do all things conducive to the welfare and organization of railway and tramway employees.

The new union will take over an immediate membership of more than 45,000, but by taking the number of employees of the railway and tramway systems of Australia, it is estimated that the organization will have a membership in the near future of approximately 120,000 men.

At the conference, the following motions were carried:

"That in order to achieve completely effective organization in railway and tramway employment, and to abolish craft and sectional differences with their consequent lack of unity in policy and action, the council recommends:

(a) That each state branch should approach the craft unions and request that the members of such craft unions now employed in the railway service be transferred to membership in the Railway Union, or, alternatively,

(b) That all members of craft unions in railway employment be transferred to the Railway Union for purposes of industrial control, providing that where such members are desirous of retaining membership in the craft union for benefit or other purposes, the necessary contributions shall be collected and paid by the Railway Union to the craft union concerned; and

(c) That all apprentice and adult artisan entrants into the railway service in future shall become members of the Railway Union from the date of their entry into the service, subject to the provision that current membership tickets be recognized and allowed to expire.

Protest Against Tests

The conference also protested against the present system of eyesight and hearing tests, which reduced the pays and conditions of those employees after years of service in the railways had been reduced in status because of deficiency in their eyesight and hearing, claiming that such deficiency was due to long service and the strain of their nerves. Conference will demand that such employees shall be retained in other suitable work at wages equivalent to what they were paid in their former occupations.

Conference also passed the following motion: "That the railway workers of each state should be granted direct equal and elective representation upon the board of management of the railway department in each state, and believes that such a system would result in immediate improvement in railway control, and be in the best interests of the public and of railway employees, and would assist in the maintenance of industrial peace; and the council therefore directs that the executive prepare a report dealing with this matter for submission to the next council meeting.

Conference also sent fraternal greetings to the International Transport Workers Federation, and expressed the hope that at no distant future date, Australia would be represented at an international congress of transport workers.

The general secretary of the new organization states that it is the intention of the new union to link up with other transport unions in Australia on the same lines as the Triple Alliance in England.

Seek Industrial Power

Commenting on the work and aims of the new organization, Mr. A. Buckley, president, said that while the union will strive for industrial peace, it is resolved that the employees shall have a share in the amnagement of industrial concerns. "We have the case of the Italian factories before us, and we wish, if possible, to avoid a similar happening here," he added. "We have formed this union for the purpose of getting industrial power. In the past the railway men has been used by every form of strike-breaker and loyalist movement to defeat their comrades in other transport unions. This would not be allowed in the future. We have not come into existence for the holding up of transport without some very just cause, and industrial peace will be possible if the various governments give our members a fair and square go.

"In a little while a conference of the big transport unions will be held in Melbourne, and those employers who are not prepared to take Labor into their confidence have yet to be rudely awakened to an entirely new set of industrial conditions, and to be made to fall into line with the rest. That from this conference is expected to emerge the most powerful national union in Australia is but a sign of the times, and the railway and tramway men's attitude is merely consistent with the change in society's progress."

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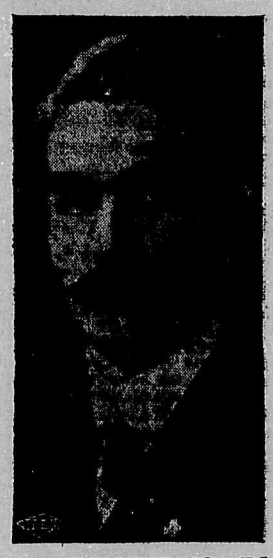

VOTE FOR FRANK RUSSELL

LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR So. Vancouver and Burnaby

RUSSELL'S PLATFORM—

I BELIEVE IN AND WILL ADVOCATE:

1. Strict enforcement of all statutory laws as enacted by the B. C. Legislature.
2. Every assistance possible to Land Settlers for productive purposes.
3. The establishment of the Eight-hour Day, an Old-age Pension Act, and fixed age for the same.
4. The Natural Resources of B. C. should not be handed over to speculators, but should be safeguarded for the people; and a strong policy adopted whereby they will be transferred only to those who will actually develop them and establish new industries.
5. The abolition of the Poll-tax for all British subjects.
6. National Reserves of Coal and Timber.
7. I will support the Returned Soldier Movement upon every possible occasion, and will advocate legislation for assistance to the dependents of returned as well as those of deceased soldiers —not as a matter of charity but as one of right.
8. I hold that there should be only one Police Force for the whole Province; also that there should be Public Defenders as well as Public Prosecutors.
9. The Asiatic question needs more attention now than it ever did before. I will support any legislation tending towards their exclusion and non-employment.
10. Free and Compulsory Education to the fullest extent.
11. Free Medical Examination of Health and Dentition, with treatment for children of school age.
12. The Government to take over and maintain all Public Schools and Hospitals.
13. Maternity Benefits with Free Hospital Service.

UNION-MADE FOOTWEAR

When you go to buy a pair of shoes do you insist on seeing the label? When you come to this store you can get just the shoe you want and it will have the label.

TRY US THE NEXT TIME

The Ingledew Shoe Company

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

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FOOTBALL—

This season we are better prepared than ever to take care of football players.

High-grade English Jerseys in many colors and designs. A splendid stock to choose from.

Be sure to see the new Improved McGregor Boot. This boot is a winner. All sizes in stock.

FOOTBALLS—

From the best English makers, including the genuine McGregor, the finest ball made.

EVERYTHING FOR THE FOOTBALL PLAYER

TISDALLS LIMITED

618 HASTINGS ST. W. TEL. SEY. 152

VANCOUVER LABOR CANDIDATES OPEN CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1)

must cease, and sane legislation be provided, he added.

Grills Opponents

W. R. Trotter first took up the question of land settlement, declaring that only the poor land was left for the pre-emptor. The lands of the country must be made to produce, he said, and government assistance was necessary.

The government was claiming credit for improved Labor conditions in the logging camps of the country. The Liberals had no credit coming for any improvement along this line, said Mr. Trotter, and he added that if the Liberal and Conserpative parties had the proper sympathy with the workers they would be willing and anxious to see them have their direct representatives in the Legislature, and not be working in unison, as in Newcastle, to defeat Sam Guthrie, nominee of the miners in that ridiny.

Unrest and Unemployment

Commencing his address with an appeal to his hearers to remember that world happenings were having their effect upon local conditions, Thomas Richardson, the third candidate to speak, dealt with social unrest and unemployment. This was a serious wastage, he averred, and unemployment led to a marked condition of physical, mental, moral and spiritual degradation. The state owed a duty to the individual, he contended, and a permanent plan for the handling of unemployment problems must be worked out.

Touching upon the liquor question and the recent referendum, Mr. Richardson said liquor must be procurable at cost price, he continued, and was answered by applause. The government should not make any profit from its sale.

Who Owns the Country

James May, vice-president of the Hampstead, England, I. L. P., and an ex-member of the London County Council, said the first thing that struck him in coming to British Columbia was the wonderful country, and the second that the country appeared to belong not to the people as it should be, but to a lot of limited liability companies, "which had neither soul to save nor body to kick."

"The Labor man who votes for either party in this campaign is simply licking the boots that kick him," declared the speaker in conclusion.

Among other speakers were: Mrs. H. G. Taylor, who suggested that some political house-cleaning was needed. Mrs. J. A. Clark, who criticized the supposed legislation of the Liberals, and Mrs. G. Corse, formerly a member of the Calgary School Board, who pointed out the great importance of better educational facilities in public schools.

RULERS THROTTLE FRENCH LABOR,

(Continued from page 1)

railroads today only those who were not noticably active in the May movement, and such a situation can be remedied only in time. But," he added, "there is another side to the proposition. These thousands who were fired are bound to find employment somewhere, and when they do, they will continue the agitation. This game is good only while there is a big supply of "uncontaminated" labor to be used in replacing the men discharged. That supply, in France, is limited."

Labor made large gains in the municipal elections in Scotland. Two seats were lost to the Labor party in Edinburgh, but 20 were gained in Glasgow.

THE ONLY UNION MADE GLOVE IN B. C.
Wholesale—Retail
Best Quality—Right Prices
VANCOUVER GLOVE CO.
223 Carrall Street.
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BE SURE YOU GET

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WHEN YOU ASK FOR

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and Non-alcoholic wines of all kinds

UNION MEN'S ATTENTION

Ballard's Furniture Store

1024 MAIN STREET

Phone Sey. 2137

We always carry in stock a good selection of dining-room, parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture, also linoleum and medium priced carpet squares, rugs, etc. We can save you money as we are out of the high rent district.

Dr. DeVan's French Pills

A reliable Regulating Pill for Women, $5 a box. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL for MEN

Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "gray matter;" a Tonic —will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

KIRK'S

Guaranteed Coal Means---

If our coal is not satisfactory to you, after you have thoroughly tried it out, we will remove what coal is left and charge you nothing for what you have used.

You to be the sole judge.

Kirk & Co.

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929 Main Street

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WOMEN!

SATURDAY is BARGAIN DAY at Famous. Real "From Maker to Wearer" modes are reduced, in many instances, to the merest fraction of former prices. Come in—see all that we are doing this extraordinary day.

From Maker to Wearer.

Famous

623 HASTINGS ST. W. Near Granville

CLOAK & SUIT CO.

WORKING MEN OF NORTH VANCOUVER

VOTE FOR

B. CHUBB

Liberal Candidate

HE WILL DO THE BEST HE CAN FOR YOU

PRINCE RUPERT ELECTORAL DISTRICT

WORKERS

REGISTERED IN ABOVE DISTRICT

CAN VOTE FOR

J. H. BURROUGH

LABOR CANDIDATE

IN ANY POLLING BOOTH IN B. C. ON DECEMBER 1ST

PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

NOTHING IS MORE HEALTHFUL

After a day's labor than a Bottle of

BRITANNIA BEER

Ask for it. It's Union-Made

For Sale at all stands

Westminster Brewery Co.

Great Sacrifice Hat Sale

OUR ENTIRE STOCK of this season's leading styles in Men's Hats is now on sale at prices unheard of since pre-war times. We were the first firm in Vancouver to meet the popular demand for reduced prices on men's headwear. Since then many attempts have been made by others to meet the new market conditions, but undoubtedly this store still leads them all in real value-giving.

UNION MADE HATS AND CAPS

No Hat in the Store over $8.75

With one exception—a line of velours of very high grade, and these are reduced 15 per cent. All the other lines are cut to practically half former prices and in some cases more than that. Men who need a new hat or cap should not miss this genuine sacrifice sale.

At $3.00 Wolthausen black fedora and telescope styles of the newest designs and good wearing quality.

At $4.75 Regular $8 Wolthausen and Brock lines, in black, brown and green velours; plain finish; all sizes; smart styles; this season's stock.

At $6.75 Regular $10 American makes; silk and plain finish; all shades and sizes. These comprise many of the the most popular lines.

At $8.75 Regular up to $15. Such well-known makes as Tress, Christy, Stetson, Borsalino, Knox, Berg, Mallory and Vanity. Beautifully finished. Excellent quality. All sizes and shades.

TWEED HATS—A lot of popular colors and all good materials. No hat at the money will give such good satisfaction $3.00

CAPS—Tress, Christy, Peck's, Canadian and Eastern brands. Some regular $5 values All clearing at 75c, $2.50, $3.50

NOTHING RESERVED

NOTHING HIDDEN AWAY

Absolutely everything from the best grades down is on the block. Come and take your pick from such high grades as Tress & Co., of London; Stetson, Borsalino, Mallory, Knox, Berg, etc. All this season's styles; no stickers.

MAIL ORDERS

Since the beginning of this big hat sale we have filled many orders by mail. We will shop for you and guarantee satisfaction or refund your money.

Calhouns LIMITED

61 HASTINGS EAST

Largest Hatters in the West

VANCOUVER WINNIPEG HAMILTON

Lumber Camp and Agricultural Workers' Department of the One Big Union

THIS PAGE IS PAID FOR BY THE LUMBER CAMP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ONE BIG UNION. OPINIONS EXPRESSED THEREIN ARE NOT NECESSARILY ENDORSED BY THE FEDERATIONIST.

Parliamentary Inefficients

ON March 25th the Provincial legislature turned down the proposal to establish an 8 hour day in the pulp, paper, and lumber mills of the province. Attorney General and Minister of Labor Farris opposed the measure because, he said, "of the need for fullest production of these commodities, particularly at the present time."

He was supported in this action by Messrs Bell, Yorston, Nelson, Duncan, Jackson, Cowper, Sloan, Oliver, King, Macdonald, M. A., Sutherland, Manson, Thompson, Anderson, Macdonald, M. C.; Weart, MacLean, Pattullo, Hart, Barrow, Whiteside, Walters, Pauline, Hall, Buckham and Fisher.

Major Burde who introduced the bill was supported by Messrs. Pooley, Schofield, Jones, McDonald, A; Mackenzie, F. J.; Hanes, Giolma, Ross, Bowser, Rose, McKenzie, W. A.; Hawthornthwaite, Willson, McIntosh and Stewart.

At the same time the C. P. R. was trying to bring into the country 20,000 southern Europeans because they stated there was a shortage of men able and willing to adapt themselves to the conditions which were entailed in camp and construction work of the country.

As was proven at the time there were ample men in the country available for this work but who refused to take it because of the damnable insanitary conditions and the long hours and poor pay.

The Minister of Health, and the combination Minister of Labor and Attorney General whose duty it is to enforce the laws and protect the interests of the workers not only failed criminally in these respects, but led the opposition to the enactment of the 8 hour day law.

Now a few months later there is a wholesale shutting down of camps and mills and the other industries, and many thousands out of work, and the certainty of bread lines being in existence everywhere throughout the winter months.

Where was the vision of the "statesmen" who could not see a few months ahead and take action to minimize the evil effects of a long work day and a system of working the employee to the limit of his physical endurance.

Would not an 8 hour day, or even one of 6 hours, be a more logical state of affairs than one of ten or twelve hours for those who are working and semi-starvation for a large number of unemployed.

The political incompetents are endeavoring to get back into office for a new term before the winter sets in with its thousands of unemployed, for they realize that it would be hopeless for them to expect to be re-elected once the workers fully realized the position they were placed in and how little would be done to assist them.

It is useless, however, to expect any better treatment from any representative of the old political parties. They are all tools of the employing and financial interests and supporters of the present inefficient social system.

Such benefit as it is possible to derive through parliamentary action will only be attained by supporting those candidates who are class conscious and whose aim and object is to overthrow the present system of production for profit, and substitute a system of production for use, for only by such means can poverty and unemployment be abolished.

The main instrument of working class emancipation will be a strong united militant economic organization. One that recognizes that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common.

Economic power is the source and basis of all other forms of social influence. Consequently if the working class seeks to rise to political (parliamentary) control of the governmental institutions of the country it must first build upon a basis of solidly organized economic power—For all political or social influence in every historical period is but the expression of the dominant Economic interests—Consequently the possession of governmental control is not the deciding factor in securing industrial supremacy, but, on the contrary industrial supremacy if a class is bound to ultimately insure political power and control of governmental and social institutions.

To entitle to cast a vote in such an Economic organization neither race, color, creed, nationality, or sex counts, but simply the fact of being a member of the working class and having an understanding of the position that class occupies in society—

Workers of the World, Unite on the Economic and parliamentary field—you have nothing to lose but your chains, and the world to gain.

WANTED

Tom Pearay and Arthur Keland, write general headquarters.

Angus McCormick, previously with Comox Log Co., headquarters.

Stephen Anderson, who has claim against R. S. Dodge.

Thos. Lauder, claim No. 60169, previously with the Dollar Co. at Union Bay.

E. Heil, H1120; P. A. Vigner, V120; F. G. Powell, James McLaughlin, H. Challender, K. C. 130; John D. Marr, John Williams, Alf Malund, M211, and E. Johnsson, J. Strahlinsky and Roy Carnegie to communicate with the Coast headquarters.

Herbert H. Pollard, claim No. 58762, previously with Whalen's, Port Alice.

George Pasks, claim No. 61447, previously with International Lumber Co., Campbell River.

Hasen Edgar Schriever, claim No. 55737, previously at camp 5, C. P. R. Tie and Timber, Cranbrook.

Ole Storkarn, claim No. 57312, previously at Camp 3, Yahk.

John Randell, claim No. 5600*, previously with O'Neil, Irvine & Mann, Salmo.

A. Brewer, previously with McKee & Campbell.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Alex. Weis, last heard of at Kingsgate, B. C., January, 1910. Please communicate with his brother, Joe Weis, Box 82, Prince George, B. C.

Wasyl Syrotiuk, supposed to be in Vancouver, is inquired after by Frank Ullman, of Cosmopolis, Wash., U. S. A.

H. W. Mansfield send address to Coast Headquarters.

D. Baker, late of Hidden Creek mine, Anyox, has compensation claim No. 65123; Gordon E. Dunbar, late of Red Gap, has claim No. 60100; A. Ellison, late of Camp 1, Skookumchuck, claim No. 54811; Job Talgart, late of Dorr Siding, claim No. 56849.

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg district, it was unanimously decided, not to take part in the referendum issued by the O. B. U. on the Port Arthur convention. The meeting also went on record as in favor of holding the Lumber Worker's General convention in Vancouver in January.

Fellow Worker Tom Walsh, secretary of the National Federation of Shop Stewards, of England, desires to convey his greetings to the Lumber Workers on this continent, many of whom may remember him at the time he was in this country.

First Aid.

First Aid Instruction Classes will commence January 4. The Compensation Board will arrange classes previous to that date if twenty or more will attend.

Camp Reports

JACKSON BAY STRIKE

The workers of Lapan Co.'s camp at Jackson Bay are on strike. There may be workers who will question the wisdom of a strike at a time when the camps are all closing down, but to us who were on the job there was, under the circumstances, no other action we could take, as members of an aggressive organization in the modern labor movement.

Prior to the 15th of this month camp conditions were fairly good and the wage scale as high as that paid in most camps. On the evening of the 15th the following notice was posted:

On and after November 16 the schedule of pay in this camp will be as follows:

Crew of yarder and skyline swing, while yarding—

	Cents Per Log
Hook tender	12
High rigger	11
Engineers	9½
Rigging slinger	7½
Chokermen	7
Firemen	5½
Wood buckers	5½
Wood splitters	5½
Signals	5½
Knotters	5½

While moving or on other work—

	Per day
Hook tender	$9.50
High rigger	9.00
Engineers	7.50
Rig slinger	6.50
Chokermen	5.50
Firemen	4.50
Wood buckers	4.50
Wood splitters	4.50
Signals	4.50
Knotters	4.50

On small swing—

	Per day
Engineers	$7.00
Firemen	4.50
Wood buck	4.50

Swing roader—

	Per day
Engineer	$7.50
Firemen	5.50
Wood bucker	5.50
Pig men	7.00
Bull cooks	5.00
Flunkeys	4.50
Filer	6.50

Fallers and buckers, $1.00 per M.

This meant a cut of from $1 to $2 a day; in addition, the yarder and skyline men are asked to work for nothing, inasmuch as they were asked to work contract at so much per log in a place where there is a 1200 foot haul and an extremely bushy country. They have been yarding on this tree for a week or more and the average has been about 50 logs a day. This is the best average that they can hope to keep up. As it would require an average of 100 logs a day to maintain the scale previously paid, the new proposal really meant cutting wages in half for the yarder and skyline crew. The other men were to get a day wage at a big reduction.

Strange as it may seem, we agreed to this big reduction and would, in view of present conditions, even have worked on the contract basis, but we asked to be guaranteed the reduced rate of wages (the yarder and skyline men), and also 50 cents more per day for the lower paid men, who came under the last rate on the contract schedule. Our request was met with a flat refusal and the result is we are on strike.

During the negotiations Kinman told the committee that if they did not get 80 logs per day to the pole he would have to close down.

Fellow-workers, we make no apology for our action and if you are fit members of this or any other working class organization; if you are worthy of the name of men stay away from Jackson Bay, but if you are human skunks, go up there and go to work. Remember, that maybe in time the profit grinding machines of the masters will again need some slaves and then we will remember who were men and who were skunks.

STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Prince Rupert District Convention.

The first convetion of this district was held at Prince Rupert, October 15 and 16. Delegates were present from camps at Cumshewa and Atli, Sedgwick Bay, and camps 1 and 6 headquarters, Buckley Bay. Delegate White acted as chairman.

It was deemed necessary to take definite action to combat the contract and piece work system which was being operated in the district. Particularly because of its speed-up effect and the tendency to destroy the 8-hour day. A referendum will be issued on the question of expelling members working by these methods.

The substitution of the stamp system instead of receipt, was favored. Also to embody clause 39 of the O. B. U. constitution into the rules governing the district, and to favor clauses 30, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the O. B. U. constitution being altered to provide for conditions prevailing in camp and railroad industries.

It was decided to recommend the payment of $20 a month to the Prince Rupert C. L. C. as a contribution to the upkeep of the O. B. U. headquarters there.

Camps in reasonable proximity to each other were recommended to hold joint monthly meetings, consisting of two members from each camp.

That in future each employee receive an itemized statement of his account before receiving payment.

A detailed financial statement showed the cost of the Buckley Bay strike at $1053.97, of which amount $17.45 had been repaid by members who were assisted.

It was proposed that an employment office be operated in connection with the district office.

A motion was adopted condemning the Port Arthur convention for the adoption of Resolution 16 of their proceedings, as it was considered this was unwarranted interference with the local autonomy of the lumber workers' organization, which was constituted in accordance with the wishes of the membership in conformity with their needs as workers in their particular industry.

The action of the lubmer workers' delegates in withdrawing from the convention, was endorsed.

A motion was also adopted that if the words "not according to craft," but "according to industry," is deleted from the preamble to the O. B. U. constitution, the central executive board of the lumber workers to submit a referendum to the membership on the question of withdrawing from the O. B. U.

An immediate referendum was favored on the question that all lumber workers' delegates to general conventions of the O. B. U. must be elected by the delegates of the lumber workers when in convention.

That all lumber workers' delegates operating in the Prince Rupert district shall carry credentials issued by that district office, to which all reports must be made.

Nominations for district executive were Fellow-workers White, Morrison, McIntyre, Gagne, McDonald, Rodgers, Morris, the four highest to act, the next two to act as alternates.

Nominations for district sercetary—Burrough, Morris.

The next district convention to be in June, 1921.

Fellow Workers Burrough and McIntyre were elected as delegates to the January general convention, with White and McDonald as alternates.

DRURY INLET, B. C.
Northern Pacific Logging Co.

At our regular camp meeting held under date of October 31, considerable discussion took place regarding the referendum which is being taken throughout the camps at this time, and in all the discussions all members seem to view the contents of this referendum as being of a very serious nature and far-reaching in its effect.

It was moved that the minutes of the above meeting be forwarded to The Federationist for publication, as being a true expression of the sentiments held by the members of this camp.

Referendum ballot read and open for discussion.

Motion before the meeting that we go on record as strongly opposed to the actions and attitude assumed by E. Winch and other delegates of the Lumberworkers' Industrial Union to the O. B. U. at Port Arthur. Since we, as members of the Lumberworkers Industrial Union, are not allowed a vote unless we are in good standing, on any referendum issue, we see no reason why our delegates should be seated until they were in good standing with their per capita tax to the O. B. U. Motion carried by a unanimous vote.

Roll called with 50 members in attendance. Delegate reported 100 per cent. union camp, with all members in good standing.

DELEGATE H335.

DRURY INLET
Northern Cedar Logging Co.

At a special meeting held on Nov. 7, by the workers in this camp, it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, that this meeting strongly disapprove of the action taken by the L. & C. W. I. U. delegates at the Port Arthur convention.

No satisfactory explanation has been given as to why the per capita tax had not been paid up to date, and we strongly endorse the view of the Port Neville workers, a report of which appeared in The Federationist on Oct. 29, as wishing a closer affiliation with the G. E. B. of the O. B. U.

(Signed) Camp Committee.

OCEAN FALLS
Camp 17

At regular meeting on Oct. 31, the following resolution was passed—one vote only being recorded against: "This camp goes on record as criticizing the action of the propaganda meeting at headquarters on Sept. 26, in recommending to give $500 to the striking gas workers, in view of the fact *that we were in arrears with per capita.*"

(Note by District Secretary—No further action was taken on the proposal, as the gas workers went back to work the following day.)

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT

The following contributions have been received for the Northern Construction Company strike fund: A. Friend, J. Fisher, A. G. McDougall, Alex. Maillaux, $5 each; Olaf Peterson, $3; R. Wood, J. Brown, K. D. Morrison, J. Gibson, W. Fletcher, Wm. Noors, $2 each; A. W. Johnson, C. Sundian, Ole Anderson, O. Polson, Carl Palm, E. Johnson, T. Rourke, J. Smith, H. B. Hughes, J. Christian, W. D. Pringle, C. Broom, S. S. Hobson, A. Ott, J. Hundrick, D. Belisle, John Wauker, Ed. Jones, C. Silveo, Sam Hill, A. Kantas, M. Maki, M. Bard, C. Paloia, J. Jefferson, H. Hezolgs, $1 each; H. Sullivan, 70c; F. Ferguson, 50c; M. McCallum, 25c; A. Friend, 55c. Total contribution, $63.

HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1920

Receipts

W. W. Webster, refund	$ 20.00
F. Linder, refund	71.09
C. L. C., Prince Rupert, re Fellow Worker Cann	100.00
Cranbrook District, on account	314.14
Prince Rupert District, on account	439.00
Prince George District, on account	200.00
Kamloops District, on account	100.00
Coast District, on account	4,232.95
Merritt District, for defense fund	9.00
The Pas District, re Tethers' wages	60.00
Telegrams and Express paid	10.97
Balance on hand Sept. 30	53.70
	$5,610.85

Expenditures

Wages (part)	$ 240.00
Rent and Light	25.72
Office supplies	3.35
Postage	30.00
Organization, general	183.25
Literature:	
Searchlight $175.00	
Russian papers 7.00	
Subs. .88	
Bulletins 300.00	
Clarions 175.00	
Soviet Russias 111.00	
Ukrainian Labor News 100.00	
Australian Pamphlets 8.74	
Books 2.20	
Express on papers 7.64	
	887.46
Sundry districts, supplies and expenses	828.39
Federationist: On acct. subscriptions, $530; page, $320	850.00
O. B. U. supplies	816.60
General Convention, July, expenses	310.00
Printing circulars and ballots	523.73
A. Lundberg, account re Cann	100.00
Premium on surety bonds	155.00
Telegraph account	41.56
Exchange on cheques	.85
Mimeographic account	4.30
Buttar & Chiene, auditors	35.00
Balance on hand October 31	575.64
	$5,610.85

FINANCIAL REPORT BY NELSON DISTRICT

L. W. I. U. executive report of auditing books on October 17, 1920. From March 18 to September 30:

Dues collected $1,284.50	
Expenditures 1,042.21	
Cash in bank	$290.45
Total indebtedness to to headquarters	1,456.57

(Signed) ARTHUR BREEZE,
G. A. GULLY,
SAM JOHNSON.

Auditing books of O. B. U.—Financial report, March 18 to September 30:

Dues collected $977.00	
Expenditures 827.90	
Money paid to Sandon strikers 66.25	
Balance in bank Sept. 30....$268.05	
Owing to headquarters..... 185.40	

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT

Strike still on in the logging camps of the Northern Construction Co. on North Thompson river. There are no men working in any of the camps. Everything looks fine for winning back the eight-hour day, as the solidarity shown by the strikers and the picketting done by other districts, is sure to bring the strike to a successful conclusion.

Strike Committee.

CAMP 1, PORT NEVILLE, B. C.

At the regular business meeting of Camp 1, Port Neville, the O. B. U. referendum was discussed and voted on, the result being that all the amendments to the O. B. U. constitution carried unanimously.

Correspondence

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION

Fellow Workers: What are you going to do at the coming election? Are you, wherever possible, going to vote for working class candidates, or are you going to use the lazy man's excuse and say, "What's the use?" Remember what happened to the proposed eight-hour day bill in the Provincial Legislature last spring. It would have passed if there had been enough working class members.

A few days ago I was talking to a man who said, "I am getting too old to do much in the labor movement; I have not got many more years to work anyway." But the other day I was talking to a young fellow and said, "If I were you with about forty years work stretching ahead of me, I would be working day and night to get the hours of labor shortened," and he replied, "Oh, I would join the O. B. U. if I thought it would do any good."

The working man who stays away from the poll when he has a chance to vote for a candidate selected by the working class movement, is in the same position as the boy who would not join a labor union because he said it would not do any good.

Elect working class candidates; they will not pull off the social revolution over night, but they can greatly improve the conditions under which you make your living.

F. KNOWLES.

The master class say if we don't produce more the community will starve. The trouble is we are facing an enormous world loss. How great that loss is no one knows. The world is like a merchant whose books have been burnt with his warehouse. Now, fellow citizens, the lumber barons are shutting down their mills and camps and they are putting you on the tramp. A good many of you have been overseas and seen vast destruction of human life and property there. You thought you were fighting for democracy instead of which it was for the benefit of the master class. Look around and with the shutdown of the camps and mills, see how many of you have sufficient funds to keep you even over winter. For five years scores of millions were drawn from useful production. To assist in the work of destruction we not only lost a great part of the world's normal production, but also destroyed billions of dollars worth of prior production, in cities and towns wrecked, coal mines flooded, oil wells fired, railways and canals ruined, ships and cargoes sent to the bottom. It is true, money has multiplied, it has not been destroyed, but money is not wealth. Production alone is wealth. All the world's money will not buy any more than what is produced. Money is only good as a medium of exchange; it is useless as a producer. In our anxiety to get a share of what is produced we may offer a higher price in money, if we have it, and we can watch our money shrink as the cost of living rises. Your savings account, if you have any, your income also is worth only half of what it was ten years ago. If there was no production these would be worth nothing. In fact, they would not exist. You alone are the producers, but when the master class do not get their profit from the article that you have produced, they simply shut down the mills, camps, mines and factories, because you have produced by your skill and labor power a surplus of goods greater than the market can immediately consume. The master class is organized into One Big Union. So what is the matter with the working class having an organization of the same kind, and by taking over the control of the tools of industry in some legitimate way we will then get what we produce, instead of the mere pittance which is now given to us. The things we need are plentiful, the clothing, fuel and food, and our ability to produce more is unlimited. To create an artificial demand by causing a scarcity through restriction of production, is the work of the master class. They love money; it is their God. But they do not love hard work; they think it is beneath them. They reason among themselves that as long as they get the proceeds and you do the work, you are satisfied. They are burning the world's candle at both ends. They tell you that there is work for all, but you do not understand their meaning. They mean that if you are not organized against them, and you are a meek and humble wage slave, they will employ you, but they do not state they will share the profit of your labor with you. They have their skin game up their sleeve and tell you not to organize; that they are with you till the bitter end. They mean they would be the general executive board of such an organization, and have full dictatorship, and that you be only the duespaying members of the rank and file. Let this soak in about your shoulders. Even more serious than the demand for profit, is the restriction of production. The boss figures that if you can be speeded up, the number of wage slaves can be reduced, thereby increasing the boss' bank roll. He tells you to economize; also that every good citizen must live simply and work hard. You must eat less, and not buy so many clothes, burn less fuel, dispense with what simple luxuries you may obtain, until the supply exceeds the demand, and food, fuel, clothes are plentiful, and then he will reduce the cost of living. In the sweat of your brows we must get along on a mere pittance till the world's loss be wiped out by our toil. But say, fellow workers, how many of these plutes who want to instruct you, do an honest day's labor? Not many, even when they are living on the best that nature and labor produce. They have automobiles to ride in, while you walk; they have the best sleeping quarters, while they give you an old board bunk with a donkey's breakfast to lie on, and you pack your own bed. You wear dungaree's while he wears broadcloth. Now, working men, unite, and don't take what he wants to give you. If you are not organized, and don't make any resistance to his greed, you will never get out of the rut you are in. Don't contract, or work under a bonus system, or piece work of any kind, because when you do you are over producing, thereby scabbing on your fellow workers. Working men, join the union of your class, and show the solidarity of labor. Workers, unite!

JOHN RYAN.

ORGANIZE!

If there is not an O. B. U. member on your job, write to the nearest district office, or the headquarters of the Lumber, Camp and Agricultural Workers' Department of the O. B. U. at 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C., where you will receive full information and assistance. Entrance fee $1.00; monthly dues, $1.00; free transfer if you carry a union card. Each member is entitled to an O. B. U. paper. If there is a delegate on the job a bundle of working class papers and general literature is sent weekly, or at frequent intervals. The aim of the organization is to educate as well as organize. The O. B. U. card is good on any job, and you can transfer from one unit to another, or from one industry to another, from one place to another, without any transfer or rejoining fee. You have the direct backing of every man on your particular job. If necessary, in any dispute with the employer, you have the backing of all workers in the same industry, and, should occasion demand, all workers in all industries act together to protect their mutual interests. You help them and they help you. The local unit has complete autonomy in local affairs. The rank and file of the membership control the organization and the officials. No strike can be called on or off except by the men themselves who are directly concerned.

MEMBERS MAIL AT HEADQUARTERS.

Allison, Sam, Aldridge, Arthur E., Atchison, R. S., Anderson, Charles and Carl, Aben, C., Adamson, James.

Brooks, Mrs. J., Baker, C. E., Blanchard, Ed, Bouschor, H. A., Benedict, W., Bergford, C., Beck, H. L., Berg, Gust, Bradshaw, H., Boskko, J., Bogos, Joseph.

Conley, B. F., Courtney, A. G., Charlton, J., Craig, Robert John, Chychota, D., Corfield, C., Cudmore, Lorne, Carlson, Gus A., Cairns, G., Campbell, Daniel R.

Donovan, Pat, Daniel, John F., Davids, J. M., Dalling, Wm., Delourioux, Frank, Dawd, Jim, Davidson, J. R., Demo, George, Denny, Geoffrey, Dekowski (papers).

Evans, W. R.

Foulds, Jack, Fielding, C. E., Fraser, C., Fallas, Carl, Foran, James A., Fleckuk, J. G.

Gustafson, Otto, Carbutt, Wm., Gillis, Sam, Gill, Levi J., Gordon, W. S., Gavin, J., Sr., Gus, Elick, Green, C. E. and E. M., Ganter, Dan, Gigleo, Ernesto.

Haster, George, Hayward, W., Hatton, A. W., Hryn, F., Hodge, A. S., Helseth, A.

Johnson, Wilfred annd A. H., Johnson, J. M., Jopp, Emil, Jones, C. R., Joursen, A., Jorburn, Howard, Jussiliune, J.

Karitsky, M. (parcel), Kennedy, Andy and W., Karl, Oscar, Kemp, B., King, Rod, Kock, A., Kandruk, B., Klevak, M. A. (parcel), Kendrick, Marshall.

Levine, J., Lindberg, J., Leclair, Pete, Low, Gordon, Lockwood, F. S., Lundin, Oscar, Lawrence, Gene, Lade, J. B.

Mattock, Charles V., Manchin, Wm., Mills, Mora, Alfred, Madsen, Carl F., Miller, Alex and C. L., Matheson, Murdock, Mack, George, Maki, J., Mantle, Hugh, Martin, J., Muir, K. (parcel).

McMillan, Malcolm, McPhail, O. W., McCarthy, Austin, McDonald, J. J., McBroom, George, McRury, A., McDougall, J. A., McIntominey, John, McKnight, H. H.

Noonan, Patrick (regis), Nykvire, Oskar, Nysberg, N., Newman, Clyde.

O'Donnell, Wm., O'Keefe, John, Orman, J., Olson, E. H.

Petrowtz (parcel), Parks, W. H., Provincial, Steve, Parker, Harry R., Pakyula, Arthur, Peterson, Charles, Poivel, M., Pros, M., Plaub, W., Pennier, George J., Patterson, John, Pembroke, Dan, Potter, W.

Roberts R., Runje, Jack, Ridley, Harold, Rosseau, A., Rennie, Alex.

Simpson, Bert, Smoll, John, Sawchuk, M., Sjursen, Kour, Singleton, Herbert, Steosindin, Walter, Senum, Ole T., Smith, C. L., Sorn, Robert, Simpson, James, Springer, Thomas, Springer, George (parcel), Smith, Albert G., Smith, James, Sewell, W. H., Stark, J. M., Stepanowski, J., Stevenson, Chas. M.

Thompson, George W., Trembley, Eugene, Teigan, N. C., Taylor, Wm. and parcel, Thompson, James, Thornton, Joseph.

Vermursch, Camiel, Van Meale, Mrs. A.

White, A. G., Wunderle, C., West, Isaac, Williams, Gilbert G., White, George, Wilson, P. G., Wilson, James, Wintrip, Jack, Wells, Geo. Yandt, Elmer, Yeomans, Henry. Zokoski, Jos., Zoney, James E.

Registered Mail.

Blomgren, H., Carson, Gerald, Cullin, Gust, Davis, Wm., Gronseth, Nels, Hutchinson, T., Noonan, Patrick, Seiler, Karl, Sharpe, A. J., Watts, Robert, Willoughby, E.

Seattle, Wash.—Elmer Smith, who was jailed nearly 12 months ago on a charge of murder as a result of the Centralia Armistice Day conspiracy, and was acquitted in the trial at Montasano, led the Farmer-Labor ticket by 200 votes for prosecuting attorney of Lewis county, but lost to the Republican candidate by 1500 votes. Smith's opponent ran behind on the Republican ticket about 400 votes.

(By the Federated Press)

Seattle.—The superior court has granted a restraining order against the local chief of police and the Seattle palice department enjoining them from interfering with the publication and circulation of the Industrial Workers, organ of the I. W. W. Suit was brought by H. S. Kane, former editor, when the police department put a padlock on the plant where the Industrial Worker was printed.

Where is your Union button?

STRIKES

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE FIRING LINE

Tahkina Log Co.....Topaz Harbor
Lapan Log Co. .....Jackson Bay
Firs, Limited, or Rees & Black.....Whonnock
Metalliferous Mines.....Silverton and Sandon (Slocan District)
Nor. Construction Co...All Camps on North Thompson

WALK-OUT

Hemmingsen's Camp.....Cowichan Lake

LOCK OUT

McLeod Timber Co. .....Gambier Island

DISCRIMINATING

Cargill Co. of Canada, Broughton Island, actively discriminating against union men.
United Grain Growers.....Hutton

KEEP AWAY

Kaslo District—All piece work; bum timber.
Prince George District.

CRANBROOK DISTRICT
Statement for August, 1920

Receipts—

Dues		$ 334.00
Fees		5.00
Delegate's Remittance	$350.10	
Less Commission and Expenses	25.30	
		$24.80
Buttons, etc.		23.55
Balance, July 31st		855.32
		$1,542.57

Expenditures—

Wages	$27.00
Rent (3 mos.), Light and Phone	74.95
Office Supplies and Postage	31.20
Legal Advice	8.50
Delegate's Expenses, Gen. Con.	58.85
Delegate's Expenses Dist. Con.	102.40
Sundry Expenses	1.55
Balance, August 31st	1,036.12
	$1,542.57

COCHRANE DISTRICT
Statement for August, 1920

Receipts—

Dues		$ 110.00
Fees		17.00
Delegate's Remittance	$181.60	
Less Commission and Expenses	25.70	
		155.90
Buttons Sold		11.20
Balance, July 31st		14.20
		$308.30

Expenditures—

Wages	$60.00
Rent and Light	21.15
Office Supplies and Postage	19.88
Fixtures and Office Repairs	16.05
Sundry Expenses	4.44
Balance, August 31st	47.28
	$308.30

WINNIPEG DISTRICT
Statement for August, 1920

Receipts—

Dues		$ 114.00
Fees		9.00
Delegate's Remittance	$172.00	
Less Commission and Expenses	20.40	
		151.60
Collections for Sask. Miners		134.50
Collections for Soviet Med. Fund		19.28
Balance, July 31st		1.66
		$430.04

Expenditures—

Wages	$9.00
Rent and Light	41.00
Office Supplies and Postage	7.46
Rem. T. W. Co.	67.00
Organization	58.50
Taylorton Miners	127.00
C. L. C. per Capita Tax	10.00
Sick Relief	15.00
Sundry Expenses	6.00
Balance, August 31st	14.08
	$430.04

SUDBURY DISTRICT
Statement for August, 1920

Receipts—

Dues		$ 354.00
Fees		28.00
Delegate's Remittance	$511.95	
Less Commission and Expenses	78.12	
		438.83
Buttons, Literature and Cards		36.80
Workers' Fund		13.60
Refund re Conv. Exp.		5.00
Balance, July 31st		81.57
		$957.80

Expenditures—

Wages	270.00
Rent (2 mos.), and Light	70.40
Office Supplies and Postage	23.29
Organization	194.60
Sundry Expenses	34.85
Convention Expenses	97.85
Balance, August 31st	266.81
	$957.80

PRINCE RUPERT DISTRICT
Statement for August, 1920

Receipts—

Dues		$ 158.00
Fees		5.00
Delegate's Remittance	$803.61	
Less Commission and Expenses	18.00	
		785.61
Refunds		3.45
Buttons and Cards		5.00
		$957.06

Expenditures—

Wages	120.00
Rent	25.00
Office Supplies and Postage	29.29
Organization	28.80
Strike Expenses	140.20
C. L. C. per capita	80.00
Remitted to Headquarters	200.00
Sundry Expenses	6.05
Overdraft, July 31st	96.17
Balance on hand, August 21st	281.55
	$957.06

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT
Statement for August, 1920

Receipts—

Dues		$ 351.00
Fees		14.00
Delegate's Remittance	$177.40	
Less Commission and Expenses	7.25	
		170.15
Refunds		30.50
Soviet Madical Fund		5.00
Buttons and Cards		2.75
Pile Drivers' Assess.		1.50
Balance, July 31st		255.16
		$830.06

Expenditures—

Wages	219.12
Rent, Light and Phone	31.55
Office Supplies and Postage	43.10
Organization	35.40
Winnipeg Defense Fund	16.00
Balance, August 31st	484.89
	$830.06

PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT
Statement for August, 1920

Receipts—

Dues		$ 262.00
Fees		14.00
Delegate's Remittance	$303.00	
Less Commission and Expenses	18.35	
		284.65
Collections for Miners' Strike		113.00
Collections for Local Strike		35.00
N. S. F. Cheque Paid at Bank		35.50
Buttons, Cards, Literature, etc.		20.90
Balance, July 31st		151.96
		$966.41

Expenditures—

Wages	160.00
Rent, Light and Phone	40.80
Office Supplies and Postage	9.10
Remitted to Sask. Miners	113.00
Remitted to Headquarters	250.00
Sundry Expenses	1.70
Balance, August 31st	392.81
	$966.41

PORT FRANCES DISTRICT
Statement for August, 1920

Receipts—

Dues		$ 91.00
Fees		5.00
Delegates' remittances		2.00
Refund for general convention expenses		137.20
Strike collections		124.05
Literature		2.50
Balance July 31		131.42
		$493.17

Expenditures—

Wages	$130.00
Rent	20.00
Postage	11.00
Literature and telegrams	21.90
Remitted to headquarters	100.00
Balance August 31	210.27
	$493.17

NELSON DISTRICT
Statement for August, 1920

Receipts—

Dues		$ 149.00
Fees	$10.00	
Less commission	3.00	
		7.00
Balance July 31		238.07
		$394.07

Expenditures—

Wages	$ 81.00
Rent, light, heat and telephone	18.80
Postage	4.00
Organization	12.75
Strike expenses	57.50
Balance August 31	220.02
	$394.07

THE PAS DISTRICT
Statement for August, 1920

Receipts—

Dues		$ 82.00
Fees		12.00
Delegates' remittances	$189.95	
Less commission and expenses	3.50	
		186.45
Buttons		3.85
Furniture sold		7.00
Balance, July 31		73.44
		$364.74

Expenditures—

Wages	$160.00
Office supplies and postage	8.80
Light	1.00
Expenses re new office	16.87
Sundry expenses	.65
Balance August 31	177.42
	$364.74

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A. S. WELLS.....Manager

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....November 19, 1920

THE DEAR PEOPLE are being much thought of these days. The working class is also being paid a little attention, and when the rival candidates of the old political parties have time to spare from pointing out the other side's faults, many promises are being made as to what will be done for the people if the party which the speaker represents, is only returned to power. There is an old saying to the effect that when thieves fall out, honest men get their due, and so far as this election is concerned, we are willing to accept the statements of each of the rival party leaders about the other fellow, to which we could add a little ourselves, if the occasion arises, but as what they think about one another is none of the working class business, we will confine what we have to say to the issue in the election from a working class standpoint.

THE ISSUE IN THE ELECTIONS

* * *

Nothing that we have seen would lead us to believe that either of the old parties have anything to offer that will be of benefit to the working class. The Independents also come under this category. They remind us of that portion of the population commonly referred to as the middle class; in other words, they are a misfit, being neither one thing or another. This being so, the question for the workers to decide is, who to vote for. The Socialist will have little difficulty in making his choice. The trade unionist, who is not a Socialist, will be distracted, and unable to make up his mind amongst the barrage of verbiage that is being let loose throughout the Province, and it is to that type of workers that we desire to address ourselves. The issue between the old political parties is not a working class issue. It never was the business of the workers to side with either section of the ruling class, although they have done it for centuries. The only issue that is of moment to the workers is a class issue—in spite of Premier Meighen and other politician's protests. The great need of the moment in working class interests, is education. This can only be carried out by men who understand the working class position. The future is fraught with great possibilities, and at the same time danger from action on the part of the working class without an understanding of the forces that are operating in society. The trend of events in Europe must be understood by the workers in this country. It is also necessary that the position Canada holds in the world situation should be understood, so that mistaken action will not be taken to the detriment of the working class movement. While it may be said that conditions will decide just what the workers will do at any given time, it must be understood that the conditions referred to, also include the understanding of the working class, and the knowledge the members of that class have of the position they occupy in society, and the trend of events throughout the world and the relationship, and relative positions of the working class in different countries. Knowledge is power, and an understanding of the enemy's position is at all times of vital importance.

* * *

The electing of men to parliament who understand the working class position, will not, however, bring the milleneum. It will not bring the present system to an end. But it will give the working class that which is needed, and that is a means of spreading the working class philosophy. Particularly in this country is education needed. For as we have stated on previous occasions, the workers of this country can only tag along behind the older countries of the world, and that being the case, rash and precipitate action on the part of the workers would only spell disaster and unneeded suffering and persecution. The spreading of real knowledge and information amongst the workers will prevent any false moves, and that is the issue for the workers in this election. The working class, if alive to its interests, will endeavor to have those working class representatives who understand the position of the workers elected. By this means the work of education can be carried on. The elected representatives of the working class will, by virtue of their position as members of the Legislature, be able to devote time and energy to the greatest work that they can undertake, and that is to bring the information and knowledge they have to the slaves in all places. A vote for a working class representative that understands his position, is a vote for education for the workers. If the working class in this Province understands this, we have no fear as to who they will vote for. This and this alone is the issue in this election for the workers to bother their heads about; what the other fellows say is none of their concern. They will, if elected, do as they always have done, and that is attend to the business of the class they represent, and the working class representatives will attend to their class interests. That is all there is to it.

JUDGING FROM PRESS dispatches, it would appear that the last white hope of the anti-Bolsheviki forces has got a similar drubbing to those given Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenitch and others that have appeared on the scene as saviours of the old system in Russia. If all reports are true, and we have every reason to believe that they are, then General Wrangel is no longer a factor in the game that France joined in to bring about the downfall of the Soviet regime. It may be perfectly true that Lenin has not followed the route that some of the intellectuals have mapped out for him, he, however, at least, has with his colleagues and the backing of the proletariat, given a demonstration of working class solidarity that stands without equal in the world's history. His methods may not be used in any other country, but that will be because conditions will be different, and the people of a different psychology, but the fact remains, that in spite of all opposition, the Soviets still control Russia.

ANOTHER WHITE HOPE GONE

* * *

With the removal of Wrangel's opposition, Russia will now be able to turn its attention to the providing of the necessities of life for the people. Not bacause of the faults of the new order, but because of the necessity of fighting to save the revolution, have the conditions been bad. Fighting against active opposition, and tortured by the blockade and the underhand efforts of the capitalistic nations for three years, naturally the needs of the people have been largely neglected. The safeguarding of the new order was the first and paramount duty of the Soviet regime. That accomplished, and if no further efforts are made to destroy the Soviet government, the good work that has already been accomplished will be augmented. In spite of the difficulties encountered, much has been done to care for the children and the mothers of the nation. The efforts of British Labor has had much to do with the stopping of active opposition to Soviet Russia by the British government, and if the same force is now given to the demand for the opening of trade relations between Great Britain and Russia, another anniversary of the revolution may see the Soviet government in such a position as to demonstrate without any shadow of a doubt, the beneficial features of the new order, even although compromise is still made with capitalism. No new order in society was ever established over night, and the co-operative commonwealth will not be of mushroom growth. Soviet Russia is only just entering on the road to working class emancipation. The rest of the capitalistic countries have still to take the first step, and the lessons to be learnt from Russia's troubles should be of service to the proletarian movement, and if that is done, the suffering of our Russian comrades will not have been in vain. Possibly those that wondered at the Soviet government's action in making concession of 400,000 miles of territory to American capitalists, will now see in the changed attitude of the British press towards trading with Soviet Russia, the value of the move that was made. For while the United States government has not recognized Soviet Russia, yet the powers behind the scenes have recognized the chance to make a little. This will have a decided effect on British and French policies towards Soviet Russia.

RETURNED SOLDIER problems have been very prominent during the past year or two, and while it has been pointed out time and time again that their problems are the same as all other working class problems, and inseparable from the only working class question, which is the elimination of human slavery under the cloak of the wage system, the returned men have not been able to see it. Numbers have thought it possible to change their conditions by forming organizations on the lines of the different returned soldier organizations, that are becoming so numerous that it is hardly possible to keep track of them, and the returned soldier problems are no nearer solution than they were when they first organized, and from every indication, the coming period of hard times will only accentuate them, and increase the difficulties that they have to face. Experience is the only teacher, and the experience that the returned men have had, has taught a few that their problems are working class problems, and so interlocked with the questions that all wage workers are faced with, that they have realized that their place is in the the ranks of working class organizations, which tend to bring the members of the working class together. If, however, there are any doubts left as to where the returned soldiers' interests are, they are fully outlined in a dispatch from Ottawa, which appeared in the local press of Wednesday's issue, dealing with the measures that may be taken to cope with the unemployed problems, during the coming winter. The following is the salient part of the dispatch referred to:

THE RETURNED SOLDIER

"Whatever Federal methods are devised during the coming winter months to cope with the unemployment situation, which threatens to be acute in the urban centres, they will be adopted without particular regard for the returned soldier. Apart from the care of seriously disabled men, which will be continued under the department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for some time yet, the returned soldier in future will have to fend for himself, and is looked upon as having been absorbed into the civilian class. Any means which are devised by the Federal authorities to deal with the unemployment situation as a whole and without distinction."

* * *

When the troops returned from France and Flanders, and returned to civilian life, they found that they were compelled to become either wage earners, or earn their living by fruit or some other kind of farming. They have met with unemployment and loss in farming projects. They have had all the evils of the wage system to face, just as their fellow workers, and they themselves met prior to the war and their going overseas. Many things were promised by politicians and other "defenders" of the Empire from the comfortable advanced position of an arm chair, but none of them have been fulfilled, and the lot of the men who did their bit has been only similar, and possibly worse, than it was before they went overseas. It will become worse as time goes on, and the unemployed situation becomes more acute. We have no pleasure in stating this, but it is the truth and must be told. The returned men and others that have illusions about prosperity for workers under the present system, must be made to realize that under the present system, that there can be no relief. That wage slavery stands for the conditions that now prevail, and will prevail as long as the system lasts. If the attitude of the Federal authorities, as stated in the dispatch will bring to the returned men the knowledge that they are members of the working class, and in spite of their work overseas, that the government and the ruling class of this country cannot see any difference between them and the ordinary wage slave, then it will be easier for the working class to get together with a common object, and that, the freeing of the human race from wage slavery.

The opening day of the drive for funds for McGill University, over a million and a quarter dollars were subscribed. A local paper gave the following list of principal subscribers:

The principal subscriptions of the day were: E. W. Beatty, $25,000; Hon. John S. McLennan, $10,000; Royal Trust Co., $10,000; Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, $10,000; Dr. George E. Armstrong, $5000; Sir Thomas and Lady Roddick, $50,000; Hillcrest Collieries, $5000; Dr. W. W. Chipman, $5000; Dr. F. G. Finley, $5000; R. B. Angus, $100,000; Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson and F. W. Molson, $100,000; Lord Atholstone, $100,000; J. W. McConnells, $100,000; Dominion Textile Co., Limited, $100,000; Sir Herbert Holt, $100,000; Francis McLennan and the Misses McLennan, $75,000; McDougall & Cowans, $50,000; Greenshields, Limited, $25,000; A. J. Brown, K. C., $25,000; The Gazette Printing Co., $25,000; Penmans, Limited, $25,000; Montreal Cotton Co., $25,000; F. Howard Wilson, $25,000; J. N. Greenshields, K. C., J. Gordon Greenshields, and Charles G. Greenshields, $25,000; Sir Charles B. Gordon, $25,000; Chas. R. Hosmer, $25,000; Eugene Lafleur, K. C., $10,000; C. E. Neill, $10,000; E. L. Pease, $10,000; Montreal Trust Co., $10,000; Steel Co. of Canada, $10,000; J. C. Wilson, Limited, $10,000; National Drug & Chemical Co., $10,000; Hugh Paton, $10,000; George Montgomery, K. C., $5000; Dr. Charles F. Martin, $5000.

We do not expect our readers to emulate the example shown above, but suggest that there is a deal of food for thought to be found in the list.

The way the old political parties have "adopted" returned officers as official candidates, would indicate that there is some idea that the returned rank and file can still be camouflaged into voting for this type of candidate, on the assumption that they will look after their interests. That all of the returned men are not fooled is evidenced by the fact that they have placed their own candidates in the field; the next step will be taken when they join with the working class political party.

No, we have not forgotten our "friend" Gideon Robertson. We still have a remembrance of his activities, and wonder how many wage slaves will vote the old party ticket after they think of Bill Pritchard and Bob Russell languishing in jail. Think of Robertson, you working men, and then vote for more of the same treatment for workers who have brains and courage enough to voice their objections to the present system of wage slavery.

Where there is a choice of working class candidates, the workers should make their selection after deciding which candidate is the best fitted by knowledge and ability, to present the case of the working class, not in the House, but in carrying on working class propaganda, based on the Marxian theory of value, the materialistic conception of history, and the class struggle.

We wonder what has happened to Sam Gompers' reward your friends and slap your enemies policy. Sam backed the Democrats, but the workers do not seem to have heeded his advice, and the Democrats lost. If they had not have had Sam's support, we suppose that there would have been no Democratic vote at all. As a deliverer of the common stiff, Sam is a back number.

There is no credit coming to either of the old parties for the Workmen's Compensation Act. It was only after it had been demonstrated by the representatives of the workers that it would be cheaper for the employing class than the old system, that either party would look at it.

Working Men and Women.

The modern era of machine industry was preceded by the era of handicraft industry, under which, the means of production were on a small scale and comparatively inexpensive. The general rule was that the craftsman owned both the tools and the produce of his labor. Both the craftsman and the petty trader of the period organized their activities on the principle of work for a livelihood.

But as time went on larger holdings of property came to the employed, both in industry and trade, and investment for profit began to be the ruling principle in the new economic system. The processes of industry grew more extensive and roundabout, division of Labor increased, and the scale of organization grew larger. The competition of these new processes of production made it impossible for the handicraftsman with his simple tools and individual efforts to make a lving. He could not produce cheap enough, and by force of the new forces of production had to become a wage worker, and with others like himself, be organized in large bodies under the direction of the wealthier masters.

At this point in history, when the world market and investment for profit dominate industry, the craftsmen are now fully under the control of business men. It can be seen that the ruling cause of this change in the relations between the craftsmen on the one hand, and the traders and master-employers on other hand, was the increasing magnitude of the material means necessary to the pursuit of industry. Thereby we have, beside the ancient form of land monopolization, a new form fastened on society through the monopolization of industrial plant, and of the apparatus of trade by business men and investors for, whose profit industry and trades is carried on.

It is when this state of affairs arrives that a science of economics becomes necessary, as much in the interest of the wage worker as in that of the business man. Economics is the science that deals with the laws governing the production and distributon of wealth Economic laws determine what wages shall be and the price of commodities. They determine the unequal distribution of wealth; and their working out brings good times or bad times, brings wars that reduce modern civilization to the level of a rat pit.

The organized labor movement in Great Britain has long realized the benefits to that movement of a study of history and economics for its members, and for many years has supported Labor colleges from which the students go throughout the country to oranize and teach in classes. It is somewhat of a reproach on the oranized Labor movement in Canada that it has neglected to follow the example. However, the Socialist Party of Canada is doing its best to fill the breach. All over Canada educational classes are being held, and all they need is the attendance of working men and women. Read the ad. of Local Vancouver No. 1, S. P. of C., on these classes in The Federationist. In addition to the history and economic classes already running(a new class for beginners in economics will meet at 3 p.m on the first Sunday in December, at 401 Pender street east.

Come and bring your friends.

Put a one-cent stamp on this paper and mail it to a friend.

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Next Week
"SWEET SWEETIES"
A Merry Musical Farce
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Economic class every Sunday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.
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An Elementary Economic Class for beginners will commence the first Sunday in December (the 5th), at 3 p.m.
These classes are of paramount interest and necessity to the working class, and are conducted and assisted by thoroughly competent instructors.
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Is Your Vote in NORTH VANCOUVER?
Then Make Sure of Real Representation at Victoria in the Next Government
By Voting
V. V. Vinson
(Conservative)
Independents are Useless Ornaments
VOTE V. V. VINSON
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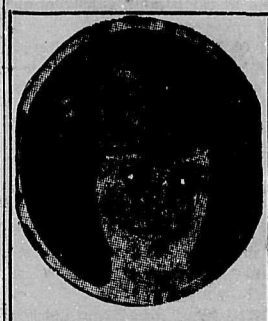
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The telephone business is now feeling the effect of the stoppage of industry during the war. Equipment has been hard to get, with the result that all over the country applications for telephones cannot be filled. In British Columbia, however, there is practically no waiting list. The girl at Central is doing her very best to help out in a difficult situation, and that her efforts are appreciated is shown by the thoughtful consideration which is being accorded her.
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Paris gives you this chance to buy a better grade of footwear at similar prices to what inferior makes are selling for.

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Are Your Feet Bothering You?

If they are, I wish that it were possible to make you come to see me, as I know that I can give you relief. Come in and find out what I have to say, anyway.

Repairing

I have a large staff to serve you, because I find that it pays to have experts on each kind of work. A poor workman spoils your shoes. A good one makes them look like new.

We Make Any Style Shoe to Your Measure

140 Men's Boots for work and dress. Regular $10 values— **$6.95**

Regular to $6.00—200 pairs of Children's Shoes, from 11-2, at, pair— **$3.95**

Regular to $6.00—100 pairs of Boys' Boots; 1 to 5 1-2, at, pair— **$4.40**

Regular $9.00—120 pairs of Women's Patent and Kid Oxfords, at, pair— **$5.95**

About 90 pairs of Brown Calf and Kid Oxfords; regular $10.00, at, pair— **$6.95**

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Headquarters:

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F. L. P. NOTES

Nakusp in the Campaign.

F. L. P. delegates from Silverton, Sandon and Nakusp met in the latter city on Novermber 8 to take up the subject of putting up a candidate for that constituency. Inconvenient boat service on the Arrow Lakes prevented delegates attending from those points, but the convention was assured of their hearty support. After careful consideration the convention decided to nominate A Harvey Smith to contest the riding. Inasmuch as the riding comprised a great farming community the question of calling the candidate a Farmer-Labor candidate was discussed, but as the convention had no authority for this the matter was left in abayence and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the time is ripe for the farmers and labor to line up together, and, to this end, invited the co-operation of the farmers of the riding.

A district committee was appointed, and Nakusp named as the headquarters, and the following officers named: F. Ilsen, chairman; H. M. Mutch, vice-chairman, and J. W. Bailey secretary.

South Vancouver Campaign.

The campaign on behalf of Harry Neelands, F. L. P. candidate for South Vancouver is progressing with such rapidity that there is no doubt of the outcome. The campaign committee and volunteer workers are busy every day arranging meetings and distributing the campaign literature. The committee has opened headquarters at the corner of Thirty-second and Main street, and this will be open every evening during the campaign. The first big meeting of the campaign was held in the Tecumseh school last Monday, and was a great big rousing success. Other meetings have been held in the Fraser hall, Gilmore Hall, Burnaby; McBride school, South Vancouver, and Moreton Hall, Edmonds, and all were well attended and encouraging. During the next week meetings will be held in the Nelson school, Burnaby, November 19; Broadview Hall, Burnaby, November 22; Carleton Hall, Joyce Road, November 25, and Fraser Hall, Fraser street, November 27.

Junior League Annual Elections.

Tonight (Friday) the members of the Junior Labor League will meet at 929 Eleventh avenue east for a social evening. The class in industrial history will meet as usual at 7:30 p. m. Next Friday the annual eletcion of officers will take place at the F. L. P. Hall, 148 Cordova street west. Ballots will be distributed tonight and any time during the week to members on application to the secretary, but counting will take place at 7:30 p. m. prompt next Friday. There will be no meeting of the industrial history class next week. Members are particularly requested to be present at the counting of ballots. The meeting will adjourn when counting is completed.

Fernie Campaign

The Fernie campaign, with T. Uphill as F. L. P. candidate, is going fast and furious. Last Monday the Conservatives threw open their Fernie platform to the Liberal and F. L. P. candidates. T. Uphill was in another part of the district, so Sergeant Bray of Winnipeg was delegated by the workers to take his place, but the Conservative would not allow him to speak, and because of this, the audience would not allow any one else to speak, so the meeting broke up in confusion. Comrade Bray then addressed a great big meeting outdoors from the parapet of the miners hall. Soldiers and workers are united to elect the Labor nominee.

Nanaimo Campaign

The Nanaimo camapign is meeting with huge success. An active committee and volunteers are busy and everything points to a successful conclusion. T. A. Barnard is in good trim for the scrap and meetings will be held in Nanaimo on the following dates, with Barnard at all meetings: Next Sunday, Rose Henderson; Wednesday, Mrs. G. Corse; Sunday week, R. P. Pettipiece; Tuesday, Nov. 30, J. S. Woodsworth in the opera house.

Newcastle Campaign

There is no doubt of the election of Sam Guthrie, but just to keep things moving, the following meetings will be held in Ladysmith, with Sam Guthrie as the speaker, aided by the following: Saturday, Nov. 20, Rose Henderson; Saturday, Nov. 27, R. P. Pettipiece and Mrs. T. A. Barnard.

Dewdney Campaign

The campaign on behalf of Dr. Curry for Dewdney, is making good headway. Meetings are being held in various parts of the constituency with the aid of Rose Henderson. A meeting will be held at Fraser Mills Sunday afternoon, at 2:30, and at Coquitlam in the evening, and Port Moody Recreation hall, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 8 p.m.

Women's Meeting This Afternoon

A campaign meeting for women will be held in the A. O. F. hall, Main street, Mount Pleasant, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2:30, on behalf of the F. L. P. candidates.

VANCOUVER MEETINGS DURING NEXT WEEK

F. L. P. Meetings to be Held in Various Parts of the City Next Few Days

The Vancouver City campaign of the Federated Labor Party has every indication that a surprise vote will be registered against the old parties on December 1. An astonishing amount of interest is being manifested by the workers in this election, and the meetings are given great satisfaction. Meetings commencing with this afternoon, are being held in the following places: Women's meeting, in the A. O. F. hall, Mount Pleasant, 2:30 this (Friday) afternoon; Cambridge hall, Templeton drive, this (Friday) evening; Colonial theatre, Granville and Dunsmuir, and Grandview theatre, Sunday evening; fire hall, Nootka and Twenty-second South Hastings, Monday; Britannia school, Grandview, Tuesday; Tennyson school, Kitsilano, Wednesday; Dominion hall, Pender street and King Edward high school, Fairview, Thursday evening.

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN COMOX DISTRICT

New Party Formed to Combat Old Party Candidates in Comox Riding.

At a representative meeting of electors, held at Courtenay on Saturday, November 6, 1920, Thomas Menzies was nominated to contest the Comox electoral district in the interests of the People's party.

This meeting was largely attended by farmers, loggers and workers from all parts of the district, who have formed themselves into the "People's Party."

Mr. Menzies' nomination was proposed by Colin McFadyen of headquarters (delegate for the loggers' union), and seconded by R. U. Hurford secretary of the Comox Creamery Association), farmer, and included many farmers and lumber workers.

The platform includes many desirable and progressive planks in the interest of wage workers and working farmers.

E. J. PION WAS THE CONTRACTOR

In the reader advertisement regarding the designing and construction of the Broadway Cafe, in last week's issue, the contractor's name was given as Vion. E. J. Pion, well known to many Federationist readers, is the man referred to.

Progress in Los Angeles

The One Big Union continues to grow in Los Angeles and Southern California. This week witnessed the opening of an O. B. U. hall and headquarters in Los Angeles. Until now the units of the One Big Union had an office in the California building, and held their meetings in various halls as they could be secured. Now there is a hall which is always at the organization's disposal. The O. B. U. is just a year old in this territory. There are two units in Los Angeles, General Workers Unit and a Clothing Workers Unit, General Transport Workers Unit, and next week will see the establishment of Workers Units have been organized at San Pedro, Fresno and Selma. The new headquarters are at 219 Germain building, 224 South Spring street, Los Angeles.

F. L. P. Dance Friday.

Next Friday evening, November 26, will be a big night with those members of the labor movement who are able to save sufficient energy and brain power left to take a hand in the whist drive or exert themselves on the dance floor at the Cotillion Hall. It is possible to have too much, even of the best of things ,and the chance to go to a Labor party dance and whist drive should prove a welcome change from the intensive election campaign that is being carried on. A big crowd is expected and a real live, sociable time is assured. The whist will start at 8:15 p. m., the dance at 9 p. m. The big idea is to get the whole family on the job, if not your own family then somebody else's family. The prices are as ever, the prizes better than ever and the crowd should be the best ever.

We patronize those who patronize us

Men's Suits at Half Prices

William Dick finds that he can replace his stock at 50 per cent. below last year's prices.

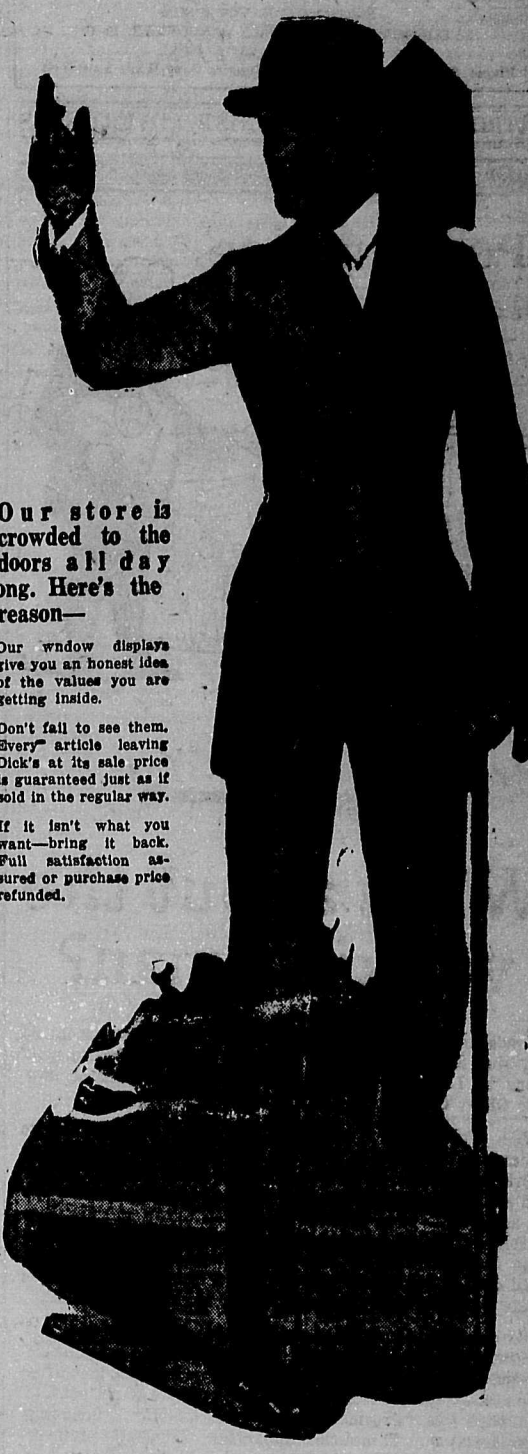
He believes in a "square deal"—he passes the reduction right on to you.

Come and see our windows---over 1000 suits at just half regular prices

LOOK AT THESE PRICES

It means just this

$20 Suits are $10.00
$25 Suits are $12.50
$30 Suits are $15.00
$35 Suits are $17.50
$40 Suits are $20.00
$45 Suits are $22.50
$50 Suits are $25.00
$60 Suits are $30.00
$70 Suits are $35.00
$80 Suits are $40.00



Our store is crowded to the doors all day long. Here's the reason—

Our window displays give you an honest idea of the values you are getting inside.

Don't fail to see them. Every article leaving Dick's at its sale price is guaranteed just as if sold in the regular way.

If it isn't what you want—bring it back. Full satisfaction assured or purchase price refunded.

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45-47-49 Hastings Street East

"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back"

A Few of the Big Sales Offerings at Johnston's

THESE ARE LEGITIMATE UNLOADING SALE BARGAINS

LADIES'

LADIES and GROWING GIRLS' African Brown Calfskin Lace Boots, with round toes and low heels. Regular $8.50. Sale price $6.00

Little Gent's Gunmetal Calf Lace Boots, heavy weight soles and neat toecaps; sizes 6 to 10 1-2. Regular $4.00. Sale price $2.65

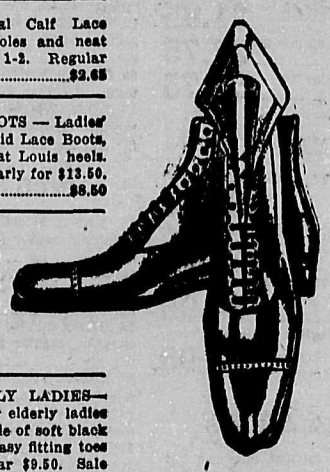
LADIES' LACE BOOTS — Ladies' "Julia Arthur" Black Kid Lace Boots, with plain toes and neat Louis heels. This line has sold regularly for $13.50. Sale price $8.50

LADIES—Ladies' 'Julia Arthur' Black Kid Lace Boots, with black cloth tops; a very dressy boot with Goodyear welted soles and Cuban heels. Regular $11.50. Sale price $6.00

BOOTS FOR ELDERLY LADIES—This particular line for elderly ladies is wonderful value; made of soft black kid, cloth tops, round easy fitting toes and low heels. Regular $9.50. Sale price $6.00

GIRLS' BOOTS—Various kinds of Girls' Gunmetal Calf Button Boots, wide toes and sewn soles; sizes 7 to 10 1-2. Reg. $4. Sale price $2.85

See Our Windows For More



Children's Hurlbut Shoes reduced as follows: Infants' Pussyfoot, sizes 1 to 5....$2,25

MEN'S

JOHNSTON UNLOADS 300 pairs of these $12.00 Brown Calf Lace Boots, with or without colored buck tops; smart young men's styles with welted soles, at $7.50

JOHNSTON UNLOADS 120 pairs of these $9.00 Brown Calf and Tan Calf Lace Boots—made over stylish, fashionable lasts by well known factories, at $6.50

JOHNSTON UNLOADS 1000 pairs Men's Black and Brown Calf Winter Boots, some have double soles; others extra heavy single soles; all shapes; reg. $10 to $12, at....$8.50

JOHNSTON UNLOADS 500 pairs Boys' Goodyear Welt Dress or "Better Wear" Boots—blacks and tans; sizes right up to 5 1-2; values to $7.50, at $4

Child's Cushion Soles; all styles; sizes 3 to 7 1-2— Boots ..... $3.95 Slippers $3.60

"Johnston Always Sells For Less"

At the Sign of the Big Electric Boot

JOHNSTONS BIG SHOE HOUSE LTD.

409 HASTINGS ST. W. VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

ACHIEVEMENT

DURING its term of office the Oliver Government has, beyond dispute, done more for the enfranchisement of women and the uplift of the child than possibly any other political body on this Continent, and all in the short space of its four years in office. With confidence based upon the knowledge of its having accomplished these things, it once more comes before the electors and in particular, the women electors of the Province, asking that on election day, December 1st next, they cast their vote for all Liberal candidates, who stand pledged to support and carry out the broad principles of Liberalism now in force, and which will be continued by the Oliver Government when it once again takes its seat as the Government in power at Victoria.

The Oliver Government has given to the Women of British Columbia:

Woman's franchise.

The Mothers' Pension Act, one of the most important acts for the benefit of women ever placed on the statute books of the Province.

A minimum wage law for girls and women, raising the minimum salary per week from the $4.00 paid in some instances, to $12.75 and over per week.

Equal rights to the mother with the father in the guardianship of minor children.

An amendment and improvement to the law respecting the maintenance of deserted wives.

Provision for the appointment of a superintendent of neglected children.

A new adoption act, providing that a child adopted by a family is given the full legal status of a child born to the foster parents.

A juvenile court to which the first woman judge in British Columbia has been appointed.

A more humane and considerate treatment of the inmates of the Girls' Industrial School and Boys' Industrial School has been inaugurated.

An important amendment to the Marriage Act, placing the mother on equality with the father in the matter of consent to the marriage of a minor child.

THIS LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION has revised and improved educational laws and regulations, giving better opportunities to children in isolated districts to secure an education. Its Health Department has given valuable assistance in the training of rural nurses. It has provided for venereal disease control. It has broadened the course in manual training, domestic science night schools and agricultural teaching. It has provided schools for mentally deficient children, the deaf and dumb. It has established a school for the education of the blind, and a provincial technical school. It has provided for financing the erection of buildings for the University of British Columbia. Its Health Department has given special attention to the work of fighting tuberculosis. The death rate from this disease has dropped from 1.23 per thousand of population in 1917-18 to .82 in 1919-20.

The Oliver Government has more beneficial social and domestic legislation to its credit than has any or all previous governments of British Columbia, and its efforts in this direction will be continued.

YOUR VOTE FOR THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES ON DECEMBER 1st WILL ENSURE A CONTINUANCE OF THESE GOOD WORKS

UNION MADE

The M.T. Loggers' Boot

Mail orders personally attended to

Guaranteed to Hold Caulks and Are Thoroughly Watertight

MacLachlan-Taylor Co.

Successors to H. VOS & SON

63 CORDOVA STREET WEST, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Next Door to Loggers' Hall

Phone Seymour 556 Repairs Done While You Wait

PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

But---

What about the working man?

How's he going to get on. What'll the Oliver Government do *for* him? Suppose you ask, "What has the Oliver Government done for Labor?" That way you'll get a better line on how the Oliver Government looks at the working man.

Well. Principally, it established a Colliers' Minimum Wage Board; extended the eight-hour day to about 6000 excluded workers; extended the Wednesday Half-holiday Act; established a Minimum Wage Board for women and girls—raising pay in some cases from $4 to not less than $12.75 and $15.50 a week; established a technical school; passed the Mothers' Pension Act, providing for payment to mothers whose husbands had died or become incapacitated; and many other provisions were made for the betterment of your working conditions.

Take the Workmen's Compensation Act—to which important amendments were made as late as this present year. It abolishes the whole system of private litigation. Provides that after the first 3 days' disability the workman receive 55 per cent. of his wage loss. Provides for medical attention (including specialists) nurses, medicine, apparatus. Eliminates profiteering out of the misery and distress of workpeople maimed in industry.

Look at the compensation paid to workmen. It now amounts to over $2,300,000 and with pensions has run up to over $4,000,000.00.

Over 750 widows and other dependents are receiving cheques, totalling over $22,000.00 a month.

Approximately $1,000,000.00 has been paid for medical surgical and hospital treatment, including nurses.

The injured workmen chooses his own doctor and specialists are provided when necessary.

This session of 1920, the pension to widows was increased from $20 to $35 a month, and to children from $5 to $7.50 a month. The payment to children is no longer limited to four in a family—it applies to all.

And under the industrial safety regulations the number of avoidable accidents has appreciably decreased.

This is Liberal administration, animated by a spirt of sympathy and fair-play, favoring neither the capitalist as such nor labor—but in the interests of the community cut to give all a fair and square deal. The Oliver Government has shown its sympathy for labor, not in vain promises or empty words but in acts—acts from which you are reaping the benefit of today. What do you want—words or deeds? If deeds, real betterment, steady progress, then

Vote the Straight Liberal Ticket

"Your Interests Demand It"

HON. J. W. DeB. FARRIS, K.C.
Attorney-General and Minister of Labor
J. P. DOUGHERTY
M. A. MACDONALD, K. C.
CAPT. IAN MACKENZIE
ALD. JAMES RAMSAY
MRS. (MARY ELLEN) RALPH SMITH

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DIVISION.	LOCATION.	PHONES.
1.	1092 Robson Street	Sey. 8446
2.	Basement of B. C. Permanent, 330 Pender Street	Sey. 7902
3.	456 1-2 Hastings Street East	High. 1755
4.	1901 Hastings Street, corner Victoria Drive	High. 5
5.	Southeast corner Clinton and Hastings Street	High. 2
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7.	1743 Broadway	Fair. 1881L
8.	615 Kingsway, corner 15th Ave.	Fair. 3402
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11.	1521 Broadway	Bay. 4259
12.	2641 Fourth Avenue	Bay. 4255

For Information Phone Sey. 7307

Headquarters: GRILL ROOMS Hotel Vancouver

YOU ARE WELCOME

MEETING AT COLONIAL SUNDAY

F. L. P. Candidates Present Their Views to Citizens

Last Sunday evening saw the second meeting of the Federated Labor party since the campaign for the election of the F. L. P. candidates to the provincial house started. The meeting was held in the Colonial Theatre, Granville street, and it was announced that future Sunday meetings of the party would be held in the same theatre. Features of the meeting were the particularly attentive hearing accorded the candidates. All the candidate wsre well received. Mrs. H. G. Taylor occupied the chair.

While all the speakers took occasion to rap the government of the day, individually and collectively, the first speaker, Mrs. Rose Henderson, had, perhaps, the most to say in regard to their policies and lack of policy. She stated that the point made by Mr. Trotter on Friday night as to the Liberals holding their first meeting over Edwards' undertaking parlors was well taken and that, being already *embalmed, all that remained for* the workers to do was to "bury them that deep that they won't rise on Resurrection day." (Laughter). The success of labor in all recent elections right across the country was a source of considerable apprehension to the old line parties, said the speaker. She reviewed the candidates of the other parties and claimed that the labor candidates were by their records in the labor movement, eminently fitted to represent the workers of Vancouver.

R. P. Pettipiece, who spoke next, stated that the F. L. P. was not in the promising business—that could safely be left to the old parties. He spoke at some length on the unemployment problem, and claimed that what British Columbia *needs is not representatives* who will start "railway schemes" and hair-brained road clearing and soup-kitchen ideas to relieve the unemployed, but men who know what's what and how to go about the unemployment problem. The country was absolutely under control of corporations and workers have themselves to blame. Legislative action granted large areas to the big interests and legislative action could restore them.

W. R. Trotter, the first of the candidates tospeak, referred particularly to the manifesto of the party and the clause on Natural Resources. Particular notice should be taken of the words "retained and operated on behalf of and in the interests of the whole community. The words "and operated" were not to be found in the programme of any of the so-called "major" parties. So long as coal and other commodities were purchased for profit and not for use, Mayor Gale's coal scheme and other people's worries about high *prices, etc., would continue.* While we are striving to get the whole loaf, said the speaker, we will continue to annex all the crumbs possible. Our platform states principles that will be followed. He demonstrated the love of Liberals for Conservatives, and Conservatives for Liberals by quoting from the speeches of Farris, Liberal, and Ladner, Conservative. The cry of both is, "If you don't vote for our six, vote for the other six, but don't vote independent."

It was some few minutes before J. S. Woodsworth, the next speaker, could say a word, owing to the long and continued applause that greeted him. He stated he was pleased that labor did not have enough candidates up to make a government, as labor did not want to have the job of cleaning *up the mess made* by the old parties. He derided the idea that the vote was useless, since more notice would be taken of labor's propaganda generally if we had members in the house.

The statement that labor was "better off than ever," coming from some quarters, also came in for considerable criticism at Woodsworth's hands. He pointed to the howlings of the press for more immigration and a bigger population as a solution of the present depression. He demanded that we have no more population coming here util we have those that are here properly provided for, and owning and operating the means of wealth production.

Mr. Tom Richardson, the next speaker, stated it as his belief that all the labor candidates elected would take the initiative in the house and would force discussion of working class problems so far as a few labor members could. The F. L. P. candidates were four-square in their opposition to the present uneconomic and unsocial system. Among other items, he demanded that civil servants should have the full rights of citizenship, and that educational opportunities should be free to every child from elementary school to university. He showed that the position of the so-called "middle classes" is really the same as that of the workers. He deprecated the "grossly commercial view" taken of the value of education, even by the workers themselves. For the benefit of those who worried about the high living costs, he quoted an article on the travels of a cargo of cocoa *from West Africa* to Holland, Holland to Liverpool, Liverpool to New York, New York to Philadelphia, and from there back to the public in Liverpool, and in each place some one made a profit.

Things will be bad and are bad for the workers in B. C. and it would be the height of folly on their part to miss this opportunity for putting some of their own class into the house to keep a check on all their legislation, particularly when unemployment would be one of the questions arising.

The three F. L. P. candidates for Vancouver, Woodsworth, Richardson and Trotter will, in addition to some others, speak at the same theatre next Sunday.

Pass the Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, J. M. Clarke; vice-president, R. W. Hatley; secretary J G. Smith; treasurer, A. S. Wells; sergeant-at-arms, E. Horne; trustees, Carr, Vanrubien, Sieverwright and Midgley. Meets 3rd Wednesday each month in the Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

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

ENGINEERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry (camp and mill) meet with fellow workers in that industry. Organize into the Lumber, Camp & Agricultural Workers Dept. of the O. B. U. Headquarters, 61 Cordova street west, Vancouver. Phone Sey. 7856.

GENERAL WORKERS' UNIT OF THE O. B. U.—President, R. W. Hatley; secretary, J. G. Smith. Meets 1st Wednesday in each month in Pender Hall, cor. of Pender and Howe streets. Phone Sey. 291.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMployees, Local 28—Meets every second *Wednesday in the month* at 2:30 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday in the month at 8:30 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 441 Seymour St. W. Phone Sey. 1661. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 152 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, F. Chapman; business agent, B. Richards.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2289 Granville Street; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording-secretary, L. Holdsworth, 539—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

LUMBER, CAMP & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS Dept. of the O. B. U.—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Coast District and General Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7856. E. Winch, general secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

MARINE FIREMEN & OILERS UNIT of the O. B. U. meet in their union hall at Rooms 3 and 4 Empire Hotel, 76 Hastings East, first and third Wednesday in the month. President V. Owens; vice-president, D. Carlin; secretary, Earl King. Phone Sey. 3698.

MILLWORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry, organise into the L., C. & A. W. Dept. of the O. B. U. Millworkers, Branches meet as follows: Vancouver—Lumber Workers' headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W. Every Monday 8 p.m.
New Westminster—Labor Hall, *cor. Royal* Ave. and 7th St. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m.
Fraser Mills—Old Moving Picture Theatre, Mallardville. 2nd and 4th Thursday, 8 p.m.
Port Moody—Orange Hall, 2nd Friday, every month, at 8 p.m.

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, 926 Commercial Drive. Phone High. 3204R.

O. B. U. UNIT PILE DRIVERS, WOODen Bridgemen, Derrickmen and Riggers of Vancouver and vicinity. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., in O. B. U. Hall, 804 Pender St. W. President, T. L. Hewitt; *financial secretary and business agent,* E. Horne. Phone, Seymour 291.

PULP, PAPER AND SULPHITE WORKers—You need the Camp Workers of your industry. They need you. Organize together in the O. B. U. Industrial Unit of your occupation. Delegates on every job, or write the District Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver. Entrance fee, $1.00; monthly dues, $1.00.

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, William Mayler; financial secretary and business agent, M. Phelps; corresponding secretary, W. Lee. Office, Room 207 Labor Temple.

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

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, R. Rigby; recording secretary, F. E. Griffa, 447—6th Avenue East; treasurer, F. Sidaway; financial secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 4508 Dumfries Street; office corner Prior and Main Sts. Phone Fair. 3604 R.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, A. R. Gatenby; vice-president, D. Lawson; recording secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503; financial secretary, T. Templeton, P. O. Box 503.

Provincial Unions

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, A. C. Pike; vice-president, C. E. Copeland; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Woodward, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B.C.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

PRINCE RUPERT CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, O. B. U.—Meets every Tuesday in the McIntyre Hall at 8 p.m. Meetings open to all O. B. U. members. Secretary-treasurer, N. Booth, Box 217 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 279, Prince Rupert, B. C.

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

SPECIAL

On Friday and Saturday we are going to slaughter the price of Slater's famous Streaky Bacon. Regular price 55c per lb. Friday and Saturday Slaughter Price, lb. 44 1-2c
Half or whole slabs.

GENUINE HIND LEG HAMS—SPECIAL

On Friday and Saturday we will sell our famous Hind Leg Smoked Hams, weighing from 10 to 12 lbs. Regular 55c lb. Special, per lb. 49 1-2c

BUTER BUTTER BUTTER

Our famous Alberta Creamery Butter—nothing finer—on sale again Saturday morning from 8 to 11 o'clock. Regular 68c lb., special, lb. 63c

PEAMEALED BACK BACON

On sale on Saturday while they last, our famous Peamealed Back Bacon. Regular 62c lb. Special, lb. 53 1-2c

PICNIC HAMS

On sale on Saturday, while they last, our famous Picnic Smoked Hams; regular 35c lb. Friday and Saturday, per lb. 30 1-2c

B. C. Fresh Eggs, dozen 75c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen 75c
B. C. Storage Eggs, dozen 35c
Finest Canadian Cheese, lb. 38c

LARD SPECIAL

Finest Carnation Compound Lard, on sale on Saturday; regular 30c per lb., special, 3 lbs. for 75c

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

We have secured a nice bunch of Fresh Killed Pork. We will put the shoulders on sale on Saturday and we have reduced the price to 31 1-2c lb. From 5 to 9 lbs. each. Nothing better for roasting.

ROASTS OF BEEF

Finest Pot Roasts, from, lb. 16c
Finest Oven Roasts, from, lb. 18c
Finest Rolled Roasts, from, lb. 26c
Finest Boiling Beef, from, lb. 15c
Finst Stew Beef, from, lb. 18c

GENUINE LOCAL LAMB

On Friday and Saturday we will sell our Local Lamb Shoulders. Regular 32c lb., Friday and Saturday, lb. 26 1-2c
Legs Local Lamb, lb. 38c
Loin Local Lamb, lb. 32 1-2c
Local Lamb Stew, lb. 20c

PORK SPECIAL

Small Roasts of fresh killed Pork, practically no bone. Special lb. 38 1-2c
Cut from 2 to 8 lbs. each.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Finest Pastry Flour 80c
Nabob Tea, lb. 55c
Slater's Tea, lb. 45c
Crisco, lb. 35c
Rolled Oats, 6-lb. sack 50c

ONIONS ONIONS ONIONS

On Friday and Saturday
100 lb. sack for $2.00
50 lb. sack for $1.00
25 lb. sack for 25c

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Highland Spuds; fine keepers; only, per 100 lbs. $2.25

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SEE THESE PANTS

1500 PAIRS OF MEN'S WORK PANTS

You can't duplicate these goods anywhere in town for $3.50. They are strongly made, in dark colors. Selling at $1.95

Extra Special Overalls

A real bargain—75 doz. Men's Overalls; elastic braces, double stitched, heavy weight, blue striped, in all sizes. Reg. $2.75, for $1.95

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DRESS SHIRTS, with separate collar, nice patterns; regular $3.25, for $2.25
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WORK SHIRTS, of heavy wool, well made, all sizes; regular $3.00, for $1.95
WORK SHIRTS, dark grey, all wool and best make; regular $5.00, for $3.00
HEAVY RIBBED WOOL UNDERWEAR; regular price $2.00, for $1.25
UNDERWEAR, "Tiger" brand; pure wool; reg. $3.00, for $1.75
STANFIELD'S PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR; heavy ribbed; regular $3.75, for $2.75
PENMAN'S HEAVY RIBBED UNION SUITS; all wool; regular $6.00, for $4.75
WATSON'S UNION SUITS; in medium weight; regular $5.00, for $3.50
75 DOZEN MEN'S SWEATER COATS, in grey and brown; regular $3.75, for $1.95
SWEATERS, all wool, in all colors; priced from $6.95 to $7.75
HATS FOR MEN; regular to $4.00, for $1.75

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500 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS; well finished, good patterns; regular $6.00, for $3.95
500 PAIRS MEN'S WOOL CHEVIOT PANTS; colors blue, black and brown; regular $10, for $5.95
250 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS; extra heavy tweed; good make; regular $8, for $4.95
150 PAIRS PANTS, English whipcord; best make; *regular price* $9, for $5.95

Boots and Shoes

5 PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES, lace and button, solid leather; sizes 1 to 6 1-2. Regular price $3. for $1.95
75 PAIRS BOYS' LECKIE SHOES, sizes 11 to 13 1-2. Regular $4.75, for $3.95
MEN'S SHOES, for dress and work; brown and black. Regular $7.50, for $5.45
MEN'S HIGH TOP BOOTS, Amherst make, solid leather. Regular $15, for $5.95

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MEN'S WORKING BOOTS, solid; all sizes. Regular $7.50, for $4.95
MEN'S SHOES, black and brown, best makes, including Walkover. Regular price $15.00, for $8.50

Rubbers Given Away

150 PAIRS MEN'S RUBBERS, size 11 only. Regular $1.85, for 95c
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ARROW COLLARS, all sizes. Reg. price 35c, for 15c
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MEN'S SILK TIES, assorted patterns; regular $1.00, for 35c
50 DOZEN HEAVY LEATHER GLOVES; regular $1.25, for 55c
50 DOZEN MEN'S CAPS, for dress or work. Regular $1.50, for 75c
50 DOZEN MEN'S WOOL SOCKS, medium weight. Regular 50c, for 30c

Men's Clothing

50 MEN'S SUITS, dark grey mixtures, well tailored; regular $27.50, for $17.95
50 MEN'S SUITS, in blue serge, well made; regular $42.00, for $29.95
75 MEN'S SUITS, in brown mixtures and good weights; regular $35.00, for $24.95
50 MEN'S OVERCOATS, dark frieze; reg. $30, for $19.95
PURE WOOL MACKINAW COATS; best make; Norfolk style; regular $22 *for, each, only* $12.95
MACKINAW COATS; regular $10 each, for $6.95

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200 MEN'S PARAMATTA RAINCOATS, all sizes; regular price $18.50, for $10.95
250 MEN'S RUBBERIZED RAINCOATS, assorted patterns; regular $25, for $14.95

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Reg. $50 All Wool Cloth Coats, in latest styles and colors, at **$38.50**
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PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

To The Working Class Electors of the Prince Rupert Electoral District

FOREWORD

J. H. BURROUGH was nominated to contest this riding in the interests of Labor by a Labor convention, held in the O. B. U. Hall, McIntyre Block, Prince Rupert, on Friday Oct. 29, 1920.

In allowing his name to be voted on, he made it plainly understood that he was standing on the platform of the Socialist Party of Canada, with no reservations or substractions therefrom, and it is on the principles therein set forth that the campaign, as far as he is concerned, will be fought.

Therefore, the contest will be waged on a strictly class issue, and our candidate is put forward as a class candidate, expecting and seeking support from no other section of the electorate than that which recognizes the futility of attempting to reform the present system of wealth production in such a manner as will benefit the actual wealth producers.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The Candidate's Address.

The holocaust of death and destruction into which the capitalist imperialism plunged the whole world in their insane competition for domination in the world's markets has nearly run its course. Where is the "new World" which they promised us we would be living in when the war was won? What is the position of the working class now as compared to the days before the war?

The struggle for existence is keener, the chances of procuring the prime necessities of existence during the coming winter are blacker; the whole outlook for the class that sells its productive ability for wages is more ominous and full of dire portent than at any time within the memory of those now living.

The so-called "rights" of free speech, free press and free assembly have been proved to be but privileges, recognized by the ruling class as a matter of policy in the "piping" times of peace, to be cancelled in time of crisis by the stroke of a pen, if exercised to question its right to rule and exploit, or used to contrast its professed love for "justice," "democracy," "self-determination," and all of the rest of the high-sounding claptrap with the exhibition of sordid greed and cynical disregard of the elemental decencies so glaringly manifested in its acts. Individuals of the working class that dare to exercise such criticism have been dragged rom their beds in the dead of night and thrown into goal, or their movements have been dogged and reported from point to point. Labor organizations that refuse to be pliant tools in the hands of the employing class are permeated with the hired stool pigeons, spies and agents—provacateur of a secret police system that bids fair to surpass in its brutal, dishonest and corrupt methods the "Black Hundreds" of Russia under the Czars.

Reared on a basis of human enslavement, the capitalist system, following all previous slave systems, is fast nearing the abyss towards which it is being impelled by the forces generated by and contained within itself. It is no longer able to justify its existence, for it can no longer meet the needs of the society it has created. The wealth producer, divorced from all title of ownership to the means of wealth production, and thereby forced to sell their physical and mental energies to the owners of industry at a wage that hovers around the cost of subsistence, are starving in their millions—because there is no gain in sight for the owners of industry in putting them to work. The inflation of the currency has intensified the distress by forcing the prices of commodities to the point where the wage received in a falling labor market is insufficient to provide the bare necessities. The raw materials, the machinery, the will and ability to operate industry are present in as great a measure as ever—and the need is greater than ever—but instead of revolving faster to meet the increased need the wheels of industry are slowing down and stopping, increasing the distress by throwing multitudes of unemployed onto a labor market already congested.

Such is the position in Europe, and the black shadow of the approaching panic is making its advent, felt in Canadian industry. The conditions that now face the wealth producers of Europe will shortly face those of this continent.

In view of these facts, the utter futility of advocating reforms that will leave untouched and unchallenged the control and ownership of industry by a small class in the community is obvious. Buttressed and entrenched by the forces of the state, the owning class will see to it that no reforms will be enacted that need cause it any anxiety.

The issue is a class issue, an issue between the class that owns and does not work and the class that works and does not own.

The present election is one of the periodial opportunities accorded us of testing the growth of class intelligence in the mass of wage earners in B. C. Candidates representing the different sections of the population that derive their sustenance from the exploitation of labor are in the field, appealing to labor to grant a new lease of power and life to the system by which they profit and labor suffers. That is their real appeal, but, as always, it will be camouflaged and disguised in a flood of flamboyant oratory and specious argument, designed to conceal the real issue from view.

The secret of the power possessed by the ruling class to exploit labor lies in the possession of the political, repressive force of the state, which it can hold and retain as long as a sufficient number of its victims are ignorant of the causes of their conditions. That power can only be wrested from the rulers by an intelligent working class, and the object of entering the fight in this election, as in all others, is to spread the knowledge of the true relations between the classes. With that knowledge as a guide the workers will be qualified to act in accord with their class interests. The workers of the European countries are forging ahead as never before. While Canada is but "a village among the nations," we have a task to perform which devolves upon us as our job. That is to prepare the minds of our fellow-workers for the coming change by the dissemination of a knowledge of the principles of Marxian Socialism. Education is our task. All wild talk of "bloody revolution," "street fighting," "picking up the gun," etc., emanates from the frothy brains of enthusiastic idiots or from treacherous provacateurs. Our weapons are those which appeal to men's interest, reason and intelligence, not to their passions.

Ownership and management of industry by the workers, with its concomitant of production for the use and benefit of the producers—or a continuation of the present system of ownership by the non-producers, with its wars, panics, unemployment and destitution for the workers; this is the choice which is once agaiin placed before us. The strength of the support given to the candidates standing squarely on this class issue will show us how far we have progressed in class intelligence and revolutionary spirit since 1916.

For the benefit of those enquirers who wish to know in detail what kind of a society it is that the Socialists wish to inaugurate, it musts be ponted out that the Socialists are not in the business of making new societies.

All institutions, conceptions, morals and ethics that have a social validity are the product of the manner in which society produces and distributes the wealth created. Under capitalism the dominant institutions and codes of thought are those of the dominant (capitalist) class, owners of the means of wealth production. Consequently the institutions and codes reflect the wishes and material interests of the calss that dominates. The fact that there exists a mighty volume of protest against the capitalist system is, therefore, evidence that the development of the process of capitalist production has evolved new interests, a new psychology and new points of view more in keeping with the developed mode of production than the interests and moral concepts that are accepted and imposed by the dominant owning class.

The revolutionary Socialist movement is the scientific interpretation of the factors that have created the movement of protest. Its function is to investigate, analyze and explain the economics of social development, and inasmuch as its conclusions, scientifically reached, point to the ultimate ownership and operation by the producers, for themselves, of the whole socially operated machinery of production and distribution, it has become the class-movement of the producing class. That is the sense in which the term "revolutionary" is applied to the Socialist movement, for the attainment of its objective entails the capture of the political power from the present owning and ruling class for the purpose of inaugurating a system of production under which the producer and the means of production will no longer be divorced.

This will be the "social revolution."

Give a little encouragement to our advertisers.

CITY UNEMPLOYED IS STILL INCREASING

Machinists Local Attempts to Stop Strikebreaking Activities of Its Members

Discussing the subject of unemployment at the regular meeting of the Vancouver (International) Trades and Labor Council, last evening, Del. McVety informed the delegates that the question was going to be gone into at a meeting of employers of labor, the city council, and representatives of soldier and labor organizations at the city hall on Friday. It was pointed out that the lowest possible estimate was that there were at least 6,000 unemployed in the city, and this did not include any of the skilled workers whose class of work was always slack in the winter. The gravity of the situation was such that it could no longer be ignored and this meeting will go seriously into the matter of obtaining immediate relief.

The place of Vice-President Sully, who was taking an active part in the strikebreaking, was filled at the council meeting by Del. Herriet of the Barbers. Two trustees, Del. Miss Shaughnessy, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, and Del. Bartlett of the Blacksmiths, were elected to fill the places of Dels. Graham and Herriett, resigned. Dels. Mrs. Fearn, and Mr. McVety were elected as provincial executive committee for the Trades and Labor Congress.

DRUGLESS HEALING

DOWNIE Sanitarium Ltd.

Fifteenth Floor Standard Bank—Cor. of Hastings and Richards
Phones Seymour 603; Highland 2134-L

Science and Health

By Algar Bailey in "Fairplay"

Is the day of the old family practitioner almost at an end? Is the swallowing of multi-colored concoctions, all shapes and sizes of pills, the injections of serums, shortly to cease? As I sat in a comfortable arm chair, in an atmosphere electrically charged with many thousands of volts, and with my skin tingling as I inhaled pure ozone and conversed with Dr. Downie of the Downie Sanatorium of this city, I asked myself these questions in all seriousness. Candidly, I foresee many radical changes in the next few years in the manner of treating human ailments. I am tired of seeing and hearing of multitudinous remedies for each and every disease which meet the eye at every end and turn—in the papers, street cars, hoardings, store windows, circulars. I know that these concoctions are not the product of men seeking to help mankind. I know they are but their means of gaining a living from a credulous public—nay, an ignorant public.

Drugless healing as practised by men who have made it a life-long study is one of the most marvellous things I know of. Yet is it marvellous after all? Is it not rather just plain, common sense, which any person can understand if he cares to try? I conversed with an old lady who, two weeks before, had been carried into Dr. Downie's Sanatorium—a cripple. She told me of four years of misery and pain; of fruitlessly trying doctor after doctor in search of relief. She could hardly find the words to express her gratitude to Dr. Downie for the wonderful cure she was receiving. Just then the nurse called her; she rose from her chair and walked across the room firmly and yet with the lightness of a child. She is 65! I witnessed the treatment of a woman whose spine was badly curved. I saw photographs of what it had been a few weeks before. The change was miraculous. When the treatment is ended she will be at least two inches taller. I saw a man well known in business in Vancouver and who, becoming crippled with rheumatism, went there on crutches. Today he is as sprightly as ever, and his crutches are forgotten.

It is not merely, however, physical disabilities which are being so treated. Practically every ailment known to the human family gives way quickly and surely to a course of treatment at the hands of this able man. I read testimonial after testimonial from people who have been cured of troubles arising from the stomach and lungs, from insomnia, eczema, and so on.

I have no other object in making these statements over my name than that of helping my fellow beings. I can do no more than tell of what I saw, of what I know to be the truth. If the public do not care to help themselves after others try to help them, it is but their own fault if they suffer. I can only say that I urge everyone not satisfied with their state of health, or with the medical treatment they are receiving, to call and see for themselves.

ALGAR BAILEY.

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Is Economical. The Coupons which it carries--redeemable for useful articles--are a further economy.

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A separate Department to give PRACTICAL training to Prospectors, Assayers and Surveyors has been established in the above institution.

INDIVIDUAL HELP IS OUR MOTTO.

Any man who has ambition to improve his position will find the opportunity here.

These are PRACTICAL courses for PRACTICAL men by PRACTICAL Lecturers. It is not merely theoretical work which could be obtained from books.

The department is in charge of Mr. Stanley Foulds and Mr. R. P. Wilson, D.L.S., who have spent many years at the work.

For particulars write or call on the Principal, P. J. RAIN.

NOTE—As a proof of our methods, the following results were obtained by us during the past year: 1st place in the B. C. Land Surveyors' Final; 1st place in B. C. Land Surveyors' Preliminary; 1st place in B. C. Univ. Applied Science Ent.; 1st place in B. C. Minor and Major Pharmacy; 1st place in B. C. Law Preliminary.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION CONTRACT

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP Factory

OUR STAMP INSURES:
Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
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Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
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Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Collis Lovely, General President. Charles L. Baine, General Sec.-Treas.

MASS MEETING

DOMINION HALL, NOVEMBER 22

At 8 p.m. Sharp, in Support of

M. B. Cotsworth

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

Who Will Speak on

THE PLUNDERERS OF B. C., THEIR METHODS—AND OUR REMEDIES

Other Speakers

COL. J. W. McINTOSH, MRS. ANGELL, REV. A. E. COOKE, G. J. ASHWORTH

M. B. Cotsworth's Platform

He Stands Firm for—

1. Upholding HUMAN RIGHTS above those of Property and Money; which two latter must be controlled into right use for the people of all useful classes in British Columbia, especially for RETURNED SOLDIERS and their dependents.

2. WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST.—Because their best development produces the real welfare of our Race, they must receive our foremost consideration in Legislative and Government affairs; on such vital issues as the Pre-Natal Care of Mothers developing children, Free Maternity Attendance and Hospital Treatment wherever reasonably required, also assuring adequate supplies of nutritive Foods such as Milk, Bread, Sugar, Meats, Fish, etc., with such necessities as Coal, Wood and Clothing at economic prices.

3. Upbuilding Contented FAMILY LIFE IN PERMANENT B. C. HOMES—secure from the ravages of Rent Profiteers, extortionate Loan Companies, Real Estate exploiters and unfair Taxation.—A Court of Equity to be established (first operating as a "Fair Rent Court") to eradicate such abuses by giving just decisions after full consideration of the rights of all concerned.

4. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION needed to secure due apportionment of Seats in the Legislature—especially for Labour and Women members. WOMEN must be given EQUAL RIGHTS with MEN.

5. Abolition of PARTY CAMPAIGN FUNDS, to be replaced by such COLLECTIONS as will be gathered from my Public Meetings, where citizens who desire me to represent them can by such help secure Independent Representation,—freed from the debasing and ruinous secret financial leverage by which unscrupulous financiers have during many years forced upon Governments their nefarious schemes for grasping undue control of our Coal, Timber, Pulp, Fishing and other Resources, also inflated Government and Railway Contract Prices by secret Commissions, etc.

6. The REPLACEMENT AND EXPULSION FROM THE LEGISLATURE of any member who has been proved guilty of participating in such exploitations, or capturing Election by Fraud, or deceiving his constituents.

7. The ABOLITION OF THE 25 CENTS PER MILE hitherto WRONGLY TAKEN AS "MILEAGE," (in addition to their $1,900 Indemnity) by Members of the B. C. Legislature for Railway Distances they travel to and from the Legislative Session—while only paying for Meals and Berths which are rightly chargeable.

The Legislative Members yearly receive Free Transportation Passes from Railway Companies in B. C. under Section 246 of the "Railways Act of 1911," which reads "The Company shall furnish free transportation for Members of the Legislature of this Province, with their baggage, and also for the Minister, with his baggage and equipment." Therefore it seems obviously wrong and indeed a legalized thievage for Members and Ministers from such Interior Riddings as Nelson, Fernie and Cranbrook to take from the Provincial Treasury each Session about $856, $330, and $321 respectively more than they pay out for transportation.—From those sums they should be entitled to two days' extra time indemnity, both coming and going, with cost of meals and berths, totalling about $35.

While the saving would be about $6,000 per year, my greater purpose is to remove that contaminating taint from the Legislature.

8. FREEDOM FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO SPEAK AND VOTE for what they know to be right, and full liberty to oppose what they deem to be wrong—WITHOUT COERCION BY PARTISAN ORGANIZATIONS; whether the Legislation is proposed by the Government, or Opposition members.

9. RE-DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS after the 1921 Census, to give Greater Vancouver the more adequate representation to which it is entitled,—though now deprived of more by political trickery in Interior Electoral Areas. Reduce the total number of members, to lessen cost and make Legislation more efficient.

10. The ENACTMENT and FIRM ENFORCEMENT of well-considered Acts empowering the Government to Purchase, Import, and SELL ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, and control their use in accordance with the mandate given by the Electors on October 20th.—Also to enforce similar control over Drugs and Drug addicts.

11. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OUR AGRICULTURAL, COAL, OIL, TIMBER, PULP, MINING, FISHING, ETC., AREAS, with the utilisation of WATER-POWERS, to increase Industries and ensure Permanent Prosperity by Leasing instead of selling Land, etc.—thereby saving over-capitalization, debarring undue exploitations, reducing the costs of Production, and lowering the Cost of Living.

12. INCREASE REVENUES by encouraging production, more efficient and less costly collection of Taxes now duplicated by Dominion and B. C. Governments' officers whose work can be greatly reduced by united collection of Income and other Taxes, which can be fairly divided between the Governments.

13. Moderate TAXATION of UNMARRIED ADULTS under age 60, with the proviso that to help homemakers, those who become truer citizens by marrying before age 40, shall be repaid the total amount of their pre-marriage Taxes, on presenting to the Government Agent copy of their marriage certificate, and their original receipts for the Taxes they respectively paid.

14. LICENSING of PROFESSIONAL MEN.—The Licensing of Accountants, Architects, Doctors, Lawyers and other Professional Men and Women, for the protection of citizens against abuse of the professional privileges obtained through Charters granted by the Legislature.

For example, such Licensing will enable the Government to endorse or cancel the Licenses of inefficient bribed or extortionate Accountants (or Lawyers) such as the ones who disgracefully failed to safeguard the Shareholders and Depositors in the defunct Dominion Trust Companies, and the one who was paid $15,000 per year (nearly twice the salary paid to the Premier) by the Whalen Pulp and Paper Company to manipulate their Accounts.

15. EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION of COMPANIES and TRADERS in B. C. especially concerning their Accounts of Capital, Assets, and Profits; also alleged Losses, to prevent inflations of Capital, and camouflaged accounts still being imposed upon our Governments through distortion of their financial statements designed to deplete payments rightly due to the Public Treasury.

Enact "BLUE SKY LAW" to protect investors and advance Provincial Credit.

16. ABOLITION of PATRONAGE in Government Contracts, Supplies and unfair Civil Service appointments.

17. Equitable REGRADING of the CIVIL SERVICE, and the weeding out of obsolete and excessive numbers of costly Government Agencies, Assessors, Reporters, etc., now unnecessary in the recent Railway provided districts around Wilmer, Fairview, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Cranbrook, Kaslo, Lillooet, New Hazelton, Nicola, Princeton, Rossland, Trout Lake, Yale, etc.

18. Reasonable SUPERANNUATION justly apportioned for long and efficient service by Civil Servants, Police and others, to improve and economize public service.

Provide B. C. ANNUITIES on Dominion Terms of purchase, and utilize the purchasers' capital for the Development of the Province.

19. REORGANIZE the PROVINCIAL POLICE and free them from evils of patronage, and the inefficiency caused by such political handicaps as that imposed by Mr. W. J. Bowser, who began as Attorney-General by appointing partisans, 50 per cent. of whom were proved by the Regrading Commission to have been appointed by Mr. Bowser over the maximum age, contrary to the Police Regulations it was his duty to enforce.

20. More GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE to MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS and SCHOOLS to meet the changing conditions of Provincial development.

21. More practical EDUCATION, with equal opportunities for every child to develop the best that it is capable of, to advance its own and the public welfare.

22. Raise the Provincial Standard of 3.25 per cent. butter-fat in MILK to average standard which the world's best authorities recommend for the truest development of child life.

23. Abolition of costly and unjust TAX SALES, to be replaced by reversions of the Land to the Government and Municipalities for permanent Leasing, preferably to Returned Men and widows with children, after two years have been allowed assessed owners to redeem.

This would permanently secure the unearned increment of rising values to be applied to the public welfare.

24. Helping to establish useful work for UNEMPLOYED men and women, under conditions maintaining self-respect and upholding brighter future in this great Province—so richly endowed by natural wealth their work is needed to develop, and from which they should derive a satisfactory living.

25. Support and help to improve all useful Legislation regardless of the party or person proposing it.—Oppose whatever is proved by fact and experience to be wrong or inadvisable—always bearing in mind the three Fundamental Factors of provincial life: 1st, the Home with our women and children; 2nd, the Workers and developers of Agricultural and Industrial progress; and last, but not least, the lasting debt we owe, and must honour, to the worthy soldiers and their dependents, for the invaluable sacrifices they made to save B. C. and our Empire for fuller life to us all.

Respectfully submitted to Vancouver Electors by

MOSES B. COTSWORTH.

Advt.

A Vital Issue

of the Present Provincial Campaign

—the attitude taken toward rendering financial assistance by the government to cities and municipalities.

PROVINCE TO AID THE CITY

Vancouver Will Get Not Less Than $250,000 from New Taxes

Council Hears Proposals Regarding Victory Hall and Better Roads

When the provincial cabinet met in special session in Vancouver last week Mayor Gale was closeted with the ministers for over an hour. Intimation of what the conference involved was given this afternoon by his worship at the opening of the City Council session. He said he had appeared before the cabinet for the purpose of urging a definite undertaking and promise on the part of the government regarding financial assistance to Vancouver from increased government revenues.

(From Province, November 15)

TIME after time during the last four years have deputations from the Vancouver City Council and Municipal Councils appealed for financial aid from funds created by special taxation.

The Record of the Oliver Government

In every case a deaf ear was returned to these appeals.

A LAST MINUTE CAMOUFLAGE

PREMIER SCENTS POLITICAL TRICK

Will Not Make Pre-Election Promises to the Municipalities

Says Cabinet Must Meet First to Give Consideration to Demands

Victoria, Nov. 15.—No assurances as to what the government is prepared to do, if anything, in the way of granting additional sources of revenue to municipalities will be forthcoming until after the general election, Premier Oliver informed a delegaton of municipal representatives today. The requests preferred embodied resolutions passed by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities at the annual convention of the body held in September at Nelson.

(From Sun, November 16)

Vote the Straight Conservative Ticket

The Position of

The Conservative Party

Vote the Straight Conservative Ticket

Assistance to Municipalities to help them finance, by way of share of provincial taxes collected, say, from automobiles and amusement tax of moving picture shows, or other sources, and have these taxes collected by the Province to save administration expenses.

The above statement is not pre-election camouflage. It is the fixed position of the Conservative Party as adopted at its 1919 Convention.

Vote the Straight Conservative Ticket

ON DEC. 1

AND ASSURE YOUR CITY OR DISTRICT OF A SQUARE DEAL ON SPECIAL PROVINCIAL TAXATION

CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
BOYS' DEPT.---SECOND FLOOR

SALE
of
MEN'S and BOYS' APPAREL

Offers Many Sensational Values for the Week End. We Mention a Few

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Boys

Boys' Mackinaw Coats
Reduced to $6.95

Pure wool, soundly tailored Mackinaw Coats for boys—every mother will immediately recognize this as an exceptional value. All sizes.

Boys' Suits
With Two Pair of Pants
Reduced to $13.90

You may select a smartly tailored Suit—guaranteed pure wool fabrics—with two pairs of pants, at this very low price. Sizes 24 to 31. Sale price..... **$13.90**

Children's Sweater Coats
Reduced to $3.85

Ther is sure to be quite a scramble among the boys to secure one of these Sweater Coats, so we would advise early shopping. There is no need to tell you that it is really a wonderful value. Priced at..... **$3.85**

Boys' Overcoats
Reduced to $15.95

Single and double-breasted styles, tailored just like Dad's and made from fine, pure-wool fabrics. Sizes 26 to 36.

Arrow Collars
25c

Among the reductions in prices that will meet with your approval are these well-known collars. All styles and sizes.

Union-Made Overalls
Reduced to $2.50

You know what Union-made quality is. With or without bib, in plain black, plain blue and blue stripe. Regular $3.50. Sale price..... **$2.50**

Men's Overcoats Reduced to $15.00

A genuine reduction to half and less than half price—as you will at once recognize. Pure wool Overcoats. Thick, soft and cozy. Cut with distinctive cozy lines. Big collar, former prices of $40 and $45. All sizes. Sale price..... **$15**

Young Men's Suits Reduced to $11.85

Two for less than the former price of one. How's that, young fellow? Beautiful pure wool suits, specially made for young men. Designed with that suggestion of vigor which young men like. It suits them, too. All sizes. Regular $25 suits. Sale price..... **$11.85**

Men's Suits Reduced to $24.50

A surprising reduction on quality Suits. Exclusive cut and distinctively tailored in all pure wool. Suits with individual character. A splendid suit for business or semi-informal wear. With all the outstanding style associated with their former prices of $0 and $45. All sizes. Sale price..... **$24.50**

Viking Underwear Reduced to $7.50

The wonderful Viking Underwear, fine, soft, closely-knitted, heavy weight wool. Unshrinkable. Form-shaped. Conforms to every movement. Regular $10 the garment. Sale price, the garment..... **$7.50**

Holeproof Silk Hose
Reduced to 65c

A fine opportunty to renew your supply of Hosiery. Genuine Holeproof Silk Hosiery, seamless and reinforced at heel and toe. Regular $1.25. All colors and sizes. Sale price..... **65c**

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Claman's
LIMITED
153 Hastings West
Canada's Largest Exclusive Store for Men and Boys

BLANKET FORM OF AGREEMENT

Toronto Building Trades Favor New Wage Agreement

(By the Federated Press)

Toronto, Ont.—Toronto bulding trades of the American Federation of Labor will sign a blanket agreement covering all affiliated unions, and making a uniform wage scale, all the locals so far voting on the proposal carrying it by overwhelming majorities.

"The innovation will be a popular one," John Cottam, secretary of the Carpenters District Council, said. "And it will be carried by large majorities in all the carpenters unions."

The blanket form of agreement, although used in Great Britain and Australia, has not been generally adopted throughout Canada.

INDIA IN THE GRIPS OF STRIKE WAVE

(Continued from page 1)

the demands of the strikers being for an increase of 50 per cent. in their salaries. It is significant to note that in this case only the skilled workers, occupying high and important positions, have struck. Though the strikers are numerically small, they have succeeded in bringing about a serious dislocation of work. The output in the establishments affected is about 15 per cent. normal.

At Mysore the government printing workers have joined in the general demand for wage increases. At Bangalore there is a strike among the woollen mill workers. One of the most serious situations is in the Assam tea districts, where workers in eight gardens went on strike. Reports indicate that strikers were forced into violent demonstrations. Several constables and the superintendent of police were injured in the riots, the provocations for which have not been made public by the India office in London.

The serious strike situation which has touched every industrial centre in India may continue indefinitely to affect and paralyze the commercial life of the country, to an even greater extent than it has up to the present, since feelings of resentment, discontent and indignation are general among all classes of people in India. The political unrest as expressed in the progress of the non-co-operation with the British Indian government movement, is but a larger aspect of the troublesome problem which the British policy of economic exploitation and political oppression of India has engendered.

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310-311 CARTER-COTTON BLDG.
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SOCIALISTS PLACE THE ISSUE CLEARLY

(Continued from page 1)

bourgeois class, who eventually overthrew feudal society. In our day, we also know something of special privileges, and who enjoy them. What has Liberalism to offer but to repeat the traditional cries of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries? The Socialist says that this problem, which is thrust in the face of humanity, the ownership and control of its means of life, can be solved in only one way—by the social ownership of the means of production—and not the individual ownership of the Liberal. All the schemes of pseudo Liberals and reformers have left the working class to this very day, in all the fundamentals that are essential to freedom, practically enslaved.

Despises Old Methods

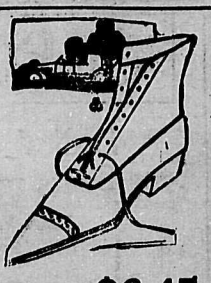
J. Harrington, the next speaker, opened his address by drawing attention to the fact that it was contrary to all political rules and regulations, according to the way things are being run today, that the previous speaker had failed to slam the candidates of the old political parties. The methods of the old parties are not in our line. The charges they make against one another are nothing. When the show staged before the public is all over, they are as thick as bed bugs in a logging camp. The Socialist Party attempts, if not to impart knowledge, to give an idea where that knowledge can be obtained. The old story of Hercules and the wagoner, who got stuck in the mud, was an admirable illustration of the methods of humanity, when it got in a mess. The appeal to the super-human to assist men in overcoming their difficulties has not entirely disappeared, notwithstanding the fact that this agency never intervened and never assisted men in their endeavors. They have called upon this agency for ages, and have left an elaborate religious ritual showing to what extent they would go in order to have assistance for problems which they were unable to overcome. A very remarkable thing in human character is that we know perfectly well none of the deeds recorded of gods ever took palce; it all took place in the imaginations of men, and yet they appeared as vital persons and interfering human agencies. In the old Grecian days, men spoke personally with their gods, and argued with them, and earlier still Moses tried to get out of being the Labor delegate for the Jews in Egypt. The modern individual who is inclined to call in this supernatural being, has a certain scientific basis for this practice. In spite of the fact that he may never have heard of Darwin or Spencer or the evolutionary theory, every avenue of activity in which he finds himself are connected with that evolutionary theory, because it is incorporated into the life processes of men. If they do not know of these things at least these things have a direct and immediate bearing on them. Today no man talks to God. Here and there you will find earnest individuals who tell you they speak to God, or God speaks to them. If they get it very bad, they are liable to land in some of the institutions of the government. Man is addicted to calling, in cases of extreme difficulty, on a supernatural agency. These cases are getting fewer, and so the need for calling has almost entirely disappeared. So much so, that the deliberations of the Peace Conference did not need to be submitted to any higher functionaries than those we know of having sat around that table. However, we still have the desire to call on other forms. When our social troubles become overwhelming, and we can no longer eliminate or overcome them by the ordinary process, we immediately call upon politicians for help. If we look up their records, we will find their efforts have been absolutely nil, so far as benefitting us is concerned. We cannot deny they labor and sweat, spinning out words and phrases in order that certain measures might be wiped off or put on the statute books. This is not simply the conclusions of Socialist philosophers, but of their own historians, and the idol of Liberal historians, Buckle, devotes about fifty pages in his work to show conclusively that all the efforts of parliament have been used to prevent mankind from bettering his condition; and that practically every law that was of benefit has been repealed and passed again, never by politicians, but through the influence of an adverse opinion in a particular country which forced its adoption in spite of them. Practically all reforms in the last 120 years came not from the Liberals, but from the Conservatives, and came because of a definite economic reason. The reforms granted through the Conservatives were for the means of maintaining that party in their control of power, by playing off the industrial wage slaves' grievances against the employing class, who were represented by the Liberal Party. It was to the interest of the land owning class that the workers in industry should have sufficient money to pay for the products of the land. The votes of the wage earners were not to be neglected. Their interest in extending the franchise can readily be perceived.

The idea that some one is going to lead the people out of the wilderness, even through politics, is a dream. Immediately any gang of politicians have been elected to a parliament men go about their duties and they are forgotten, except for an occasional reminder when some squabble causes an uproar. The whole of the social problem lies in the question of the social knowledge and the desire of mankind as a whole to get away from placing any trust in a god or any other power outside of themselves and to do as Hercules told the wagoner,—to put his shoulder to the wheel, dig his heels in the mud and get out of the hole.

Next Sunday the candidates will again appear at the Empress Theatre.

The campaign is now well under way and support and enthusiasm is growing. The campaign committee have eight further meetings arranged.

Social and dance on Saturday night in aid of campaign funds at Socialist Hall.

SPECIAL SALE

Men's Boots

Values to $10.00. Sale Price..... **$6.45**
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