THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 38 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

Sensational Charges Are Made By G. R. Hughes Late Accountant for Spencer's

In Sworn Statement Charges Big Corporation With Cooking Accounts to Avoid Income Tax on Full Profits---R. T. Elliot Appeals to Lieut. Governor When Government Fails to Act---Local Press Remains Silent

A COUPLE of months or so ago a sensation was caused in Victoria and throughout the province by the arrest of Griffith R. Hughes, newspaper proprietor and otherwise prominent and reputedly wealthy, on a charge of robbing the David Spencer firm of fabulous sums during a number of years in which he had acted as accountant for the said firm. In the criminal proceedings which were instituted, the defending counsel was R. T. Elliott, already famous through his attack by telegram on Premier John Oliver and the subsequent suit for libel.

It may be mentioned that the defendant, G. R. Hughes, made an assignment of his estate to D. Leeming and Hon. Eli Harrison as trustees; in that connection there were subsequent developments, about which the press has been strangely and sedulously silent.

On August 11, Mr. Elliott wrote to Attorney-General Farris calling attention to alleged malfeasance of a very serious nature on the part of the Spencer firm. As will be seen from the accompanying affidavit, this was on so gigantic a scale, and so closely affecting the government itself, that instant action on the government's part was imperatively called for. Mr. Farris, however, merely acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Elliott'e letter on August 16, and apparently nothing more was done or intended.

After waiting just one month for the government to act, Mr. Elliott on September 11 addressed himself directly to Lieutenant-Governor Prior, lodging a formal complaint and asking for an enquiry into the relations existing between the Spencer firm and the government. He also notified the premier of the step he was taking, and promptly received a reply, intimating that the matter would now be taken up, although giving no explanation of the government's inaction during the month preceding. It can hardly be supposed that the premier had not been previously posted on the matter by the attorney-general; however, this is the reply:

Prime Minister,
Province of British Columbia.

Victoria, Sept., 13th, 1920

Mr. R. T. Elliot,
Hotel Vancouver Annex,
Vancouver, B. C.

Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., advising me that you are making formal application to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the appointment of a Judicial Commission to enquire into the relations between my administration and the Spencer Corporatoins.

Your communication will be placed before the Executive for consideration.

Yours truly,
(Signed) "JOHN OLIVER."

That much speedier action was called for will readily appear from the affidavit of Mr. Hughes, given below. Why the government did not act is yet to be explained.

It will be noted that Mr. Hughes only gives the figures for one year, during which he says that the firm's profits in Victoria and Vancouver amounted to over half-a-million dollars, and that, at the firm's direction, the profits were stated to be less than one-tenth of that sum for the purposes of taxation.

(Continued on Page Eight)

VICIOUS ATTACK ON WOODSWORTH AND IVENS

Varley and Farmilo Show Their Hands at Congress

Jimmie Simpson Defends Speakers of Labor Church

(By Gordon Cascaden)

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 16.—William Varley of Toronto, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, launched a bitter attack on the Dominion Labor Party and the Rev. Wm. Ivens, Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, Rev. A. E. Smith, labor church speakers at the Dominion Trades Convention, here on Tuesday.

Alf. Farmilo of Edmonton supported him, the Alberta man being most bitter in his denunciation of Woodsworth.

Varley, who endeavored to do organization work for the American Federation of Labor in Winnipeg, and other western places, got rid of his tirade at an unexpected moment, and when no reference whatsoever had been made to the Winnipeg situation. J. W. Wilkinson of Vancouver, chairman of committee of officers reports, had explained why the committee agreed with the executive in opposing direct participation in politics as a political party. The differences regarding the extent and the kind of political action of various supporters of Socialist and Labor parties, making it impossible to bring about unanimity of action on the Parliamentary field.

Says Workers Will Control

Peter McCallum, a Toronto carpenter, followed with the declaration that the workers will take control irrespective of the forces opposed to them. "We as workers have produced all, he said. "We want all the wealth, for we have produced it. What we want is a workers republic based on the Soviet principle."

"I have here a number of resolutions passed by the One Big Union convention in Calgary, and they are the expressions Peter McCallum has spoken," shouted Varley.

"I contend I have done as much on behalf of the Labor Party in Canada as any man, but I condemn the entrance into it of men of the bourgeois middle class. In the west it has in it men who have either reached their limit in the pulpit or have been blown out of the pulpit and have reached that place where they have turned their collars from back to front."

He said a "campaign of blasphemy, imputation and slander" had been carried on in the west." "I know that an ex-president of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada was refused admission to a labor party local in this Dominion," he asserted.

Simpson Defends

James Simpson of Toronto, made a spirited defence of the labor church preachers: "We are following every detail of the brain and hand workers' movement of Great Britain in the program for a labor party, adopted by the Trades and Labor Congress," he declared. "There are three preachers whose names I will mention and whose work I know. These three men did not leave their pulpits because of economic reasons, but they left because of principles. When I came back from New Zealand I saw one of these men, who, because of his heroic soul, was working with his overalls as a longshoreman. He is the Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, another man like him is the Rev. A. E. Smith of Brandon, a third is the Rev. Wm. Ivens. I don't think these men had ulterior motives in joining with us. They sacrificed both social status and

(Continued on page 8)

MAY HAVE A DISTRICT OFFICE

Millworkers Will Hold a Mass Meeting in October

Members of the Lumber Workers, Railway Workers and General Workers units of the O. B. U. who work or reside in New Westminster, Port Mann, Fraser Mills and Maillardville, will hold a mass meeting in New Westminster Labor Hall, corner 7th and Royal aves., on Wednesday, October 13, at 8 p.m.

Ways and means for uniting these these various units will be discussed, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made, it is the intention of these members to open an office in New Westminster, and have their own local secretary and organizer, who will devote his whole time to organizing the workers in this district.

All members should make it their business to be present at this meeting, for it is the most important move that has yet been made out there to solidify the labor movement.

The business meeting of millworkers that was to have been held on Wednesday, September 22 has been cancelled, and no further meetings will be held by them in New Westminster until the mass meeting on October 13.

NO COAL MEANS MORE TROUBLE IN EUROPE

City Workers Are Faced With Complete Annihilation

Europe in Same Position as Russia Before Kerensky Revolution

By Max Worth,
European Staff Writer for the *Federated Press.*

Paris, France—With one eye on Russia and the other on the approaching winter, the capitalist nations of Europe are making frantic efforts to get the old economic machine on a running basis. The check, which the Russian army has sustained at Warsaw gives a moment's breathing space from the "Bolshevist menace," but the announcement of the forthcoming coal strike in Great Britain threatens the stability of the whole capitalist enterprise.

If there is no coal, there will be trouble in more than one of the European countries before the frost breaks next spring, and the people here know it. Under the most favorable conditions the coal shortage will be little less than appalling. With the serious stoppage of production in Great Britain the situation becomes impossible.

The peace treaty, as one recent writer put it, has Balkanized central Europe—barbed-wire entanglements bar the bridges; the train service is suspended; mail is not delivered; there are customs barriers everywhere; the varieties of money are even greater than the varieties of newly constituted "nations;" this money, for the most part, is worthless, even in the jurisdiction where it was printed.

City Workers Position.

No raw materials are being produced nor shipped; the peoples on each side of the newly painted boundary lines are glaring at one another and resolutely refusing to do the one thing upon which the future of Europe depends—to cooperate. The farmers are not faring badly. They produce what they need and consume it. The city dwellers, however, are faced with annihilation.

France is issuing a new loan in perpetuity—at 6 per cent. No limit is set on the amount, but the terms of the issue will enable the rich to turn in their old government bonds and take out a perpetual mortgage on the economic life of the French people.

The League of Nations is sched-

(Continued on page 8)

INTERNATIONALS AID GAS MEN

Strikers Want to Abolish Sunday Work—Labor Must Help

The gas workers of Vancouver and Victoria are still on strike. The gas supply is still very low, in spite of the fact that the company has obtained enough strike breakers to take the places of the office staff, who were pressed into service as stokers, etc. The strike breakers are being housed and fed in the blacksmith shop, but the strike pickets are still able to keep the labor supply down.

Internationals Refuse to Scab.

Although the strikers belong to the O. B. U., the International Unions are behind them. The Gas Company wanted to get some plumbing done during the week, but the Plumber's Union absolutely refused to have anything to do with the job while it was unfair. The Gas Company also applied to the Steam and Operating Engineers for some engineers and mechanics, but this union also emphatically declined to handle the job.

In flaring advertisements the company informs the general public that the present wage is as high as any in Canada, but it entirely ignores the fact that the principle involved in the strike is mostly that of Sunday work. The strikers want to make the pay for Sunday work as high as that being paid by the company to its 300 street railway employees, chiefly in order to do away with as much Sunday work as possible. The strikers claim that Sunday work can be almost entirely eliminated, but the company prefers to have the men slaving seven days a week. Twenty-five men are involved in this Sunday work, for whom the union demands time and a half, but the company only agrees to time and one-eighth.

Union Did Not Agree.

The Gas Workers' Union did not agree to accept the award of the arbitration board. All it did was to agree to have the demands investigated by a conciliation committee.

The Victoria Daily Times had to get the aid of the Seattle Times and a seaplane in order to get some of its editions out. The gas company is urging the public to use as little gas as possible, but if the opposite was done, the company would be compelled to meet the men's demands in order to keep up the industrial activities of the city. Organized labor must throw its entire weight into this scrap.

T. O'CONNOR AT EMPRESS SUNDAY

Harrington Spoke on Newspaper Battles Last Week

The Socialist Party of Canada's regular Sunday evening propaganda meeting at the Empress theatre, was well attended, and J. Harrington occupied the platform.

The great battles that are being fought by the Poles on the front pages of our newspapers, and the coincidence of the floating of a sale of French bonds in New York at the same time, were the subject of the opening remarks of the speaker. Italy being in the limelight on account of its social disturbances, the speaker devoted the greater part of his lecture to the historical evolution of that part of the world, from the Roman civilization, and also dealt with the Moorish civilization in Spain, the effect of their cultural development on the Lanquedoceans or Albiqenses the struggles over the silver mines of Bohemia, and later the developments in Saxony up to the Lutheran Reformation, noting also the various spiritual adjustments made by the church in conformity with the changing orders of society, and the inevitable change of viewpoints of the peoples concerned.

Great and lasting changes in the social life of mankind have been preceded by a change in the method by which he produces his livelihood. Capitalism, the youngest of the youngest of the forms of society, but three centuries old, has developed the resources of the world so rapidly that it at last stands aghast before the very mechanism of the process it has called into being. Commodities are piled up sky high, and mankind is denied the use of them, because of the great abundance. If it employed all of their slaves, they would produce so abundantly that the people who own the machines would be paralyzed by the very abundance and they could not reap a profit on it. No one would buy it, and they themselves would be in ruin by reason of the industry of the slaves they own. It is a situation which calls for a drastic and more or less immediate change. Mankind as a whole, throughout hitsory, has never permitted a weaker party to keep him from his "grub"—power is the thing that counts in the grub struggle. The people today, with the power is the working class, and the working class, being human beings, the nature of them forbids they should lie down in the sight of food and die when someone weaker than them stands before them. A mere social obstacle shall not deter them, but becoming masters of the machinery of production they become free and independent members of human society, controlling the fruits of their toil.

The speaker next Sunday is T. O'Connor.

Belgrade, Servia.—Communism is sweeping Servia. At the recent municipal elections in Belgrade, 30 seats in the board of aldermen were won by the communists, and a communist mayor chosen.

Similar results were achieved in other Servian cities. Already there are communist majorities in seven municipalities.

BRAY FINISHES HIS SENTENCE

Winnipeg Parade Leader of Returned Men Released on Friday

R. E. Bray, ex-service man, and one of the men convicted for participation in the Winnipeg strike, is to be released today.

Bray was convicted on the common nuisance count of the seditious conspiracy indictment which was the sequel of the general strike of 1919, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The jail term would not expire until the end of the month, but a fortnight is being lopped off it for good conduct. Bray became prominent in connection with the strike as a leader of the parades. Bray lost a son during his incarceration.

MINERS WILL COME BACK

Only Waiting Good Opportunity to Get Into Scrap With U.M.W.A.

Organizer Christophers of the O. B. U., addressed a well attended mass meeting in Coleman, Alta., recently.

The meeting was addressed in English, Italian, Slavonian, and Polish. After the public meeting was over a meeting of the local unit was held and the former secretary of the U. M. W. of A. local was elected financial secretary of the miners' unit, O. B. U. His name is John Johnson. He is well known in Alberta.

Although the U. M. W. A. continue to force the miners to pay dues by having the companies stop the amount out of the miners' wages, the men in Fernie, B. C. and Bellevue, Alta., who were recently addressed by Christophers, are only waiting their opportunity to once more get into the fight for One Big Union. Blairmore unit sent two delegates to the district convention. The meetings of this unit are well attended by miners as well as police stool pigeons and Thiel detectives.

Shanghai, China—Subtle agitation by British and Japanese agents is discerned in a new war which has broken out between the provinces of Fukien and Canton. Several towns have been captured by the Cantonese forces, according to dispatches received here. For a long time there has been systematic agitation throughout China to stir up the people of one province against another so that China would be kept busy internally while Japan intrenched herself along the long frontier of this land.

By The Federated Press.

Paris—Italian troops have fired upon Socialist workers in Trieste, according to dispatches from Rome. Machine guns are being used, and the city has taken on the aspect of civil war, with barricades in the streets.

Two American industrial plants have been seized by the workers in Milan—those of the Western Electric Company and the American Radiator Company—and are being operated under Soviet control.

PRINTING TRADES TO MEET NEXT SUNDAY

Combined Printing Trades will Discuss Wage Scales in Capital City.

The B. C. Coast printing trades will hold a convention in Victoria on Sunday next. Representatives of the different unions from Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster will attend. About twenty-five delegates will leave from the mainland on Saturday night. The business that will be before the convention will be a new wage scale covering all branches of the printing trade.

That college professor who offered his service to both old parties shows that a man can serve two masters—when they in turn have one big boss.

WORKERS FIGHT THE BANKERS

Banking Interests Must Fight Without Labor Funds

(By the Federated Press)

Tucson, Arizona—There is a bitter Labor war on here. The Tuscon Chamber of Commerce and the Bankers Association declared for a non-union shop in the building trades, and the fight is being carried to the shopkeepers and the merchants with the aim of breaking up organized labor.

Labor is meeting the issue courageously and with sound method by further orgainzation. It has organized a co-operative store. This store is Labor's commissariat. The conflict started here.

Tuscon's workers found that the banks were lined up with the Chamber of Commerce and the builders. They too declared for the non-union shop. So Labor decided to start a bank of its own. It put an organizer in the field, and in a few days $19,000 was subscribed towards a $50,000 bank.

A bank controls credit. In the hands of the employers it can blacklist any merchant that refuses to join in the war on Labor. It can shut off his credit. The average merchant is at the mercy of the banks. So are the wholesalers which deal with the retail merchants.

Bismarck, N. D.—Even since North Dakota passed a law compelling stores and factories to furnish stools for their women employes, Northwest politicians have been warning the women against the League menace, and ever since North Dakota started home building they have been likewise protecting the homes. Commenting on this, Mike Flynn, prominent dray wagon driver, says: "If the League wuz to wrote the Ten Commandments in its program, those fellies would begin protectin' God Almighty."

(By The Federated Press.)

Washington. — (Wn. Bureau) — Samuel Gompers will plead with Attorney General Palmer for the release of political prisoners at a conference set for September 13, here.

Patronize Fed. advertisers.

ITALIANS WILL WORK HARDER

Silent Revolution Taking Place Says Capitalist Daily

To head off a threatened lock-out in over 500 plants of Italy employing members of the Metal Workers' Union, the workers seized control of the plants and are operating them under the direction of factory councils, according to Hiram K. Moderwell, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. One of the biggest arsenals of the kingdom, situated in Venice, was among the plants taken over by the union men.

Mr. Moderwell visited the Tabenelli car works at Rome after it had come under the rule of the workers. He writes of his visit:

What Moderwell Writes.

I visited today the Tabenelli factory, accompanied by a member of the union's executive committee.

I was shown through the place by the chairman of the factory council. Everything seemed to be working in perfect order. Here the men live day and night, while eighty guards patrol the walls to give warning of the approach of soldiers. The department bosses have remained with the men and are directing the technical work. When the noon whistle blew for lunch a grimy railroad man approached with two pails of food.

"Here, comrades," he said, "is something to eat."

Railroad men and Socialist co-operatives donate the food for the unmarried workers, but the others are fed by their wives, who bring meals twice a day to the gate. The women are admitted to eat lunch with their husbands, but no bourgeois, except newspaper men, are allowed to pass the gate.

"The workers have reduced their lunching time to half an hour, and tomorrow I shall initiate a schedule of intensified work," said the chairman. "We shall work harder now that we know that we are working for ourselves. We are willing to work twelve or fourteen hours for the Socialist republic, but we will not work to provide dividends for profiteers.

No Soldiers Around.

"The discipline is perfect. Anyone who loafs must answer to the factory council."

A working agrement on behalf of soviet Russia has been reached for the first time between the Socialist and anarchistic unions and the seamen. This combination is equivalent to a league of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods in America.

These facts do not show that there is likelihood of a Bolshevist revolution here, but they do show the silent revolution which is now transforming Italy.

Superior, Wis.—According to a special cable to the Finnish Daily Tyomies, the political situation in Finland is becoming more critical. A bomb was thrown in Helsingfors at the house of Sgilevirta, a well known provacator in the Mannerheim murder attempt last spring. Four persons were wounded. The workers at the Stockfors paper mills have struck because the White Guard killed a red political exile

STAGE SET FOR NEW WAR AT 8 PER CENT.

French Being Backed By Financiers of Wall Street

France is Dying But Will Pay the Fiddler

By Helen Augur,
Staff Correspondent for the Federated Press.

New York—Set the stage for the new war. J. P. Morgan & Company have just lent the French government $100,000,000, and thereby have entered into onemore imperialist adventure—at 8 per cent.

French troops are massed in Alsace, in the Ruhr, in the Rhineland, in the Saar. Press dispatches are bringing peace details of France's plan to dismember Germany, to cut off Bavaria and her rich coalfield valley. The French general staff, still intoxicated by the gigantic hatred of the war, and urged by her capitalists, has laid down every plan for the complete disruption of the German republic. French agents are everywhere in the country fomenting separatist movements, making ready for the keen knife of war.

French generals and French-paid generals are busily hacking at the treasure-spots of Southwestern Russia. General Wrangel has been recognized on condition that he should hand over to France as soon as possible all railways in European Russia for exploitation; the surplus of the Ukraine and Kuban grain, three-fourths of the exported quantities of naptha and benzine, and one-fourth of the coal produced in the Don district—to say nothing of paying 6 1-2 per cent interest for the next 35 years on the old Czarist debt to France. France is backing Poland on condition that still more of Russia's riches be caryed out of her.

Not Worrying.

All in all, the group of keen Wall street bankers who follow J. P. Morgan's lead in backing up France are not worrying about getting 8 per cent interest on their loan for the next 35 years.

If that 8 per cent. means the agony of the common people of France and Germany and Poland and Russia, the tall buildings of Wall street will still be proud. If it means the last gasp for Germany, the shameful militarizing of Poland, and the more shameful betrayal of Russia, at least American business men will have proved their ability to "put it over."

(Continued on page 8)

F. L. P. OBTAINS NEW QUARTERS

Big Hall and Offices to Be Opened Up Next Saturday

Members and friends of the F. L. P. will be pleased to know that the executive has just leased and are now busy fitting up their home at 148 Cordova street west. This is just around the corner from Cambie street, on the south side. It has a three years lease of the upper floor over Trix's big shoe store, giving a 50-foot frontage. The apartments are well lighted with very high ceilings, which means good ventilation. It will have a well proportioned hall capable of seating 200 people. There is also a large room suitable for reading rooms and five smaller rooms suitable for offices, all well lighted and airy.

On Saturday morning the 18th heat and light will be turned on and the first business meeting will be held in the hall. A little later the women of the party will give a "house warming" and a general good time may be expected.

Now that the government is taking over the Labor Temple, there is much searching on the part of organized labor for offices and hall accommodation. Several unions are now negotiating for the use of the F. L. P. hall and offices, so that the financing of this new venture is assured.

A janitor and agent will look after the convenience and comfort of the party and their tenants and a very active season is assured.

The password today is "organize and educate." Theory is essential, but administrative ability is more important. The class that is to rule the world must fit itself to rule and they who would be rulers of great things must show faithfulness and efficiency in small things. There is work for all in the F. L. P. If you are in earnest, come and see us on Saturday.

W. I. C.

Cincinnati—An arbitration board has advanced wages of platform men employed by the local street car company from 50 cents an hour to a maximum of 59 cents an hour. The award will date back to June 1. The nine-hour day is substituted for ten hours. Former overtime rates of time and one-third is advanced to time and one-half, and substitute platform men are guaranteed $100 a month, instead of $85, the old rate.

THE PRESS AND THE SMILLIE "CABLE"

British Miners Seek Affiliation With Canadians

Press Got a Shock When Communications Came Before Convention

Calgary, September 13.—District No. 1, Mining Department, O. B. U. (Coal Mining Division) has just concluded a successful and remarkable convention. It was successful in the fact that it brought in delegates representing over seven thousand workers and remarkable because of the swiftness with which it disposed of the business in hand with a series of resolutions which carried with absolute unanimity.

The chief business before the convention was the election of three delegates to the Port Arthur Convention of the One Big Union and the arriving at a decision in regard to what would be the best way in which to overthrow the compulsory check-off imposed by Gideon Robertson and the U. M. W. of U. S. Sign the check-off or starve is the operators cry. The deductions kept from the workers wages and handed directly over to the international representatives runs from $1.50 to $10 per month.

Henry Beard, chairman of the District; W. E. Clarke, of Coalhurst and P. M. Christophers, of Blairmore were elected delegates to Port Arthur.

Will Fight Check-off.

A decision was arrived at in regard to what was the best way to cary on the fight against the check-off. That decision placed the matter in the hands of the rank and file. The operators are attempting to discover if there is to be strikes or a strike and to fix dates for such occurrences. The O. B. U. boys reply that there may be an advance all along the line or just a little skirmish here and there where the enemy has an opening in his flank. The supreme council of strategy is as mum as an oyster. Already there has been an exchange of shots just to show that the scrap is on and at least four camps have won advanced positions. The operators are in somewhat the same state of mind as Fritz used to be when he heard an uncanny noise in No Man's land.

Smillie's Cable.

For many months old country miners, former members of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, have been carrying on a campaign for some sort of affiliation of Canadian miners with British miners. The United Mine Workers machine at Indianapolis has been guilty of several traitorous acts which have shown to Smillie and his associates their connection with the Big Interests. The principles of the One Big Union are approved of by the Miners' Federation and recent communications were laid before the convention and a reply by cable decided upon. This led to a report being published that a "cable has been received from Smillie" and when London got after Smillie he said that he had sent no cable.

The International officers of the U. M. W. of A. and a score of their "agonizers" in this district are declaring that "our organization holds to its contracts and Robert Smillie can't call us out. We have a contract for two years."

The O. B. U. "corpse," on account of the Smillie episode, has given some of the papers quite a little tremor of excitement and seem to have a ghost that will not down.

Henry Beard was re-elected chairman by the miners and Arthur Evans, general secretary. Offices are being established in Calgary and communications come to Arthur Evans, Box 1650, Calgary, Alberta.

GOV'T. FINANCES STRIKE BREAKING

Hundred Thousand Dollars Spent on Breaking Winnipeg Strike

The Veteran, published at Ottawa, takes a big slam at the government activities and expenditures during the Winnipeg strike. It says:

It will interest the people of Manitoba and the West generally that some $105,000 spent on breaking the Winnipeg strike was slipped through the Public Accounts under the head of Army Demobilization. As the money was spent not in demobilizing but in mobilizing an active force the appropriateness of the accounting is obvious. It is quite a sum of the taxpayers' money to spend on frying fish for the Committee of One Thousand. It helps also to explain the capitalistic enthusiasm of some of the underlings. What a spectacle! Manitobans drawing pay from the Dominion to bully fellow Manitobans! It would make the fathers of these young anateur strike-breakers that were mobilized turn in their graves. Ottawa money to shoot down fellow citizens of Manitoba, Ottawa money and Wall Street orders. Pah.

We patronize those who patronize us.

TWO WEEKS

Demonstration and Sale of Woollen Goods

COMMENCES SATURDAY

Demonstrating our ability to save you money on Men's Wool Underwear, Socks, Sweater Coats, etc. Tremendous assortments—great values.

ARNOLD & QUIGLEY

546 GRANVILLE ST.

SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE FREE DELIVERY

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

PORK SPECIAL

Finest Pork Shoulders, weighing from 4 to 6 lbs., regular 38c lb. Friday and Saturday only, lb. 32½c

PORK SPECIAL

We have a nice lot of Pork Shoulders, nicely trimmed, all middle cuts and very little bone, weighing from 3 to 5 lbs. Reg. 40c lb. Friday and Saturday, lb.....37½c

The above makes an excellent roast

Finest Pot Roast, from lb 19c
Finest Oven Roasts, from, lb. 20c
Prime Rib Boneless Rolled Roasts, from, lb. 28c
Finest Boiling Beef, from, lb. 18c

CANTERBURY LAMB

This is real lamb, not mutton.
Canterbury Lamb Stew, lb.....22c
Canterbury Lamb Shoulders, per lb. 26½c
Canterbury Lamb Loins, lb. 32½c
Canterbury Lamb Legs, per lb. 38c

Slater's Red Label Tea, lb. 45c
Slater's Green Label Tea, lb. 50c
Slater's Blue Label Tea, lb. 55c
Nabob Best Tea, lb. 62c

Spuds—Spuds—Spuds

Slater's Famous Highland Spuds, 100-lb. sacks, delivered, ...$2.15

Sardines, 3 tins for 25c
Pork and Beans, 3 tins for.....25c
Potted Meat, 3 tins for 25c
Finest Tomatoes, tin 20c
Bird's Custard Powder 15c
Finest Sliced Pineapple 40c

It will pay you to give our Meat Department a visit.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Smoked Boneless Cottage Rolls

SPECIAL

On Friday and Saturday we will sell our Famous Boneless Cottage Rolls, weighing from 5 to 8 lbs. Reg. 45½c lb. Special, lb. 39½c

LARD—LARD—LARD

On Saturday morning we will sell Burns Famous Carnation Compound Lard, fresh made. Reg. 35c lb. Saturday Special, lb. 26c
3 lbs for.....75c
From 8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., in Balcony.

Slater's Famous Streaky Bacon, per lb. 55c
Slater's Sugar Cured Streaky Bacon, per lb. 60c
Slater's Ayrshire Back Bacon, per lb. 45c
Slater's Ayrshire Roll Bacon, lb. 55c
Slater's Ayrshire Roll Bacon, lb. 50c

Butter—Butter—Butter

Slater's Famous Alberta Creamery Butter. Reg. 68c lb., Saturday morning from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. Special.—per lb. 62c

Slater's Famous Smoked Picnic Hams Reg. 36c, lb. Saturday, lb. 31½c

Pickles—Pickles—Pickles

We will sell the Famous Jake Brand Sour Spiced Pickles. Reg. 30c bottle. Saturday, per bottle 25c

Finest Canadian Cheese, lb. 38c
B. C. Cream Cheese, pkt. 20c
B. C. Storage Eggs, doz.....75c
Finest Pure Lard, 2 lbs. for.....65c

THREE BIG STORES

123 Hastings E. Phone Sey. 3262
320 Granville St. Phone Sey. 366
3260 Main St Phone Fair. 1683

DR. BRETT ANDERSON, formerly Member the Faculty, Assistant Superintendent, Lecturer and Demonstrator Crown, Bridge and Platework and Operative Dentistry—Local and General Anaesthesia at College of Dentistry, University of Southern California.

Would you trust yourself to a blind dentist? Safety First with X-Ray First!

Safety first is my object when I place the best dental X-Ray equipment in the city at your service. No flaw escapes notice—no diseased germ is left to create new trouble. This method spares you time and discomfort—precludes future and expensive treatments.

X-Ray Truths

Recent X-Ray investigations proved 7 out of 10 people in Chicago alone to have abscessed teeth. But for the X-Ray, many would have gone ignorant of their condition.

DR. BRETT ANDERSON

602 HASTINGS W. (Corner Seymour)

Open Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Don't Be a Drudge!

La Salle Extension University (Home Study) offers you the chance you need for complete training in Traffic Management, Higher Accountancy, Salesmanship and other Special courses that mean Higher Salaries.

Either sex. Any age. Convenient terms. Write or call for literature. District office:

701 STANDARD BANK BLDG.
Phone Sey. 1759

UNION MAN!

In that dark hour when sympathy and best service count so much—call up

MOUNT PLEASANT UNDERTAKING CO.

233 KINGSWAY, VANCOUVER

Phone Fairmont 58

Prompt Ambulance Service

Russian Workers Address to British Labor Delegation

WHEN the British labor delegation arrived in Petrograd the trade unions of that city extended a welcome to the representatives of British labor in a manner befitting one of the greatest historical occasions in the history of the working class. Here was the occasion of the old order meeting the new—the representatives of labor of a capitalistic country meeting the representatives of the first working-class state. Naturally the representatives of the trade union councils of Petrograd took advantage of the occasion to outline some of the things that Soviet Russia had accomplished, and also to give them some opinions on the class struggle that would appear to be reaching the climax. Amongst others that addressed the British labor men was Tov. Ziperovitch. His address was as follows:

The men and women workers of Red Petrograd, organized in trades unions, welcome the delegates of the British, Swedish and Norwegian workers.

It is with a feeling of deep satisfaction that the Trades Union Council, having been requested by the Trades Unions to meet the British guests, notices that the mighty pressure of the British revolutionary movement has at last made the government of Llyod George give up the police methods (as the refusal of passports) so degrading to the British proletariat. At last the British workers have obtained the opportunity to inform personally themselves regarding the organization and the life of Soviet Russia. The council therefore considers the permission given the workers' delegates to leave Britain as the first step on the road of the British revolutionary proletariat towards winning for itself, true freedom and independence from police arbitrariness.

The Petrograd Council of Trade Unions further considers it very symbolical that the delegation of the British workers are taking their first steps on the territory of Soviet Russia in Red Petrograd. It is in the cradle of the proletarian revolution, in the city where the will of the Russian working class for final conquest over capital, in the name of Communism, first took clear shape, that the British workers have to begin their study of the country of proletarian dictatorship.

It is not in the interests of the council of trade unions, nor in that of the whole Soviet Russia of the workmen and peasants, that the delegation from the British trade unions and labor parties should obtain an insufficient, partial or wrong impression of the Communist constructive work in Soviet Russia. The Russian workers, who never shut their eyes to the truth and never fear it, are deeply interested in an honest word about things in Russia at last taking the place of the mendacious, calumniatory and base fabrications of the international "yellow" press of the bourgeoisie. That is why I wish to point out here some of the most important and characteristic facts regarding the history of the Petrograd working class, a history which though short, is yet full of deep tragedy.

Fought to End War

The British workers no doubt remember the revolutionary role of the Petrograd proletariat on the eve of and during the war. The whole world and, unfortunately, also large masses of the working class were seized with the fever of chauvinism, nursed by the experienced hand of the imperialists, set ablaze by them and by the social patriots so as to bring about a terrible outbreak of hatred and fratricide. At that very time the proletariat of Petrograd, through its best representatives, was the first to condemn the war, by means of a number of strikes under the most adverse conditions, because they were the conditions of war, and to assert its firm will to fight the landlords and capitalists, for it considered this fight the only means effectively to put an end to the war.

The ignominious break-down of Tsarism aroused in the bourgeois class of the Entente the false hope that the military power of Russia would revive and that the workers of Petrograd, as well as the whole of Russia, could be persuaded by means of chimerical "democratic" freedom to continue the imperialist war and to gain victory at all cost. However, the February revolution only became a new starting point for the continuation of the merciless war which the Petrograd working class had declared upon imperialist slaughter.

Nor could any attempts of the international bourgeoisie to divert us from this road, nor any delegations deaded by Albert Thomas and other social-compromisers, who then were still leaders of the working class, break the iron will of the Petrograd workers to have an honest and just peace concluded.

Went Boldly Along

From the very first days of the February revolution the Petrograd proletariat boldly went along the stormy path of social conquests, fully realizing that sooner or later it will meet with the desperate resistance of the propertied classes. The British workers remember, as well as the Russians do, the hateful role played by the British Ambassador Buchanan, hand in hand with the government of Kerensky and Miliukow, when they tried to divert the workers from the social struggle, and to drive them into the fratricidal war. But this policy also did not help them. Within the short period between the February revolution and the October revolution, when as it appeared, years were lived through, the will and the consciousness of the working class grew so strong that it became possible not only to put up the question of the workers dictatorship but to carry it actually into life.

That is why from the very first days of the October revolution all the hatred of the bourgeois classes of the whole world concentrated on the great centre of the world revolution, on Red Petrograd. The whole city was filled with all sorts of secret organizations of the white guards who received money from America, Britain, France and Germany, and who were inspired by international imperialism. British, French, American and German spies and provocators, under the signboard of their respective embassies, were systematically undermining the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Red Army Deputies, at the same time assisting the attacks of the white generals.

It must be counted to the credit of sovietism, as a system of government, and of the Communist party, as leader of the workers' dictatorship, that they succeeded in protecting Red Petrograd from the outrages of the white guards whom the Entente sent to us in droves, and to preserve Petrograd as the British trade union delegates find it now.

Position of Red Petrograd

The Petrograd trade unions that counted 600,000 members during the period between the February and the October revolutions have now only 272,166 members. This decrease in membership is to be explained by the terrible position in which Petrograd was placed after the February revolution and in which it is to this day. The greatest part of our industry, in particular the metal works, had to be stopped owing to the lack of fuel and raw material, while in 1917 there were 605 large enterprises working in Petrograd, now there are only 255, i. e. 42 per cent. Our commercial fleet is shut up in the harbor. Several times we have been cut off from our own base of supplies, from the South and from Siberia, by the white guard bands acting at the behest of the Entente. Simultaneously Red Petrograd had to keep a close watch over everything that was going on at all the fronts of Soviet Russia and to aid everywhere with its best forces. Large detachments of Petrograd workmen were fighting and inspiring the troops at the Ural front, drawing the Red Army in their rear during the attack of Denikin, and now, but several days ago, they started for the Polish front in order to repel the insolent enemy and, fighting in the ranks of the Red Army, deal a decisive blow not only to the Polish but also to all the international white guard forces.

However, our British guests would make a serious mistake if they identified the decline in the figures of the membership with a decline in the organization, and quality of the trade unions. On the contrary, our trade unions have never been so strong, so well organized, or as eager and enthusiastic to defend Soviet Russia and to build Communism as they are now after our military and moral victory over world imperialism.

When the revolutionary proletarians of all the world were watching with amazement the heroic self defence of Red Petrograd during the two attacks of Yudenitch, they hardly dreamed that in this terrible struggle the workers of Petrograd were steeling themselves and their organization, were training their will and educating themselves in fraternal solidarity and discipline for the sake of the general welfare. Yet it is just because of this that the Petrograd proletariat is ever holding its red banner firmly and proudly, a banner which—we are sure—it will never give up to anyone.

During the hard struggle, when all our forces and thoughts seemed to be wholly concentrated on saving Red Petrograd from the unjustifiable and therefore criminal attacks of the Entente, the trade unions of Petrograd accomplished a great work of organization. Within a comparatively short time they succeeded in making the labor movement a dependable citadel of soviet power and of the Communist party.

Combine Economic With Political

The Russian labor unions never stood on the platform of the old British trade unionism and syndicalism. From the very beginning, about 15 years ago, they succeeded in closely combining the economic struggle with the political. After the characteristic Lena events, in which the British "Lena Goldfields Co." played such a terrible and inhuman role, the political importance of our trade unions grew so rapidly that it forced the Russian Bourgeoise to seek safety in the arms of Tsarism. After the February days our trade unions put forth the slogan of nationalization of various branches of industry, thus preparing the ideal and practical bases for the October revolution. And when the latter wrenched the power out of the hands of the landlords and the capitalists, the Petrograd workmen, as also the workers of the whole of Russia, had no reason to oppose their organizations of the soviet state system. The defense of Petrograd only underlined, sharpened and strengthened to the utmost the approach and the harmony between the trade unions and the soviets which had begun directly after the October revolution.

That is why the Petrograd trade unions so energetically threw all their forces into the defence of Petrograd against the attacks of the Entente. They considered themselves an inherent part of Soviet Russia and defended it because in this defense they saw the guarantee for the free development of proletarian dictatorship. During the attack of Yudenitch the Petrograd workmen's organizations formed military detachments and sent them to the front armed not only with rifles but also with the feeling of their proletarian duty, with organization and firm discipline. What the British trade unions and the French syndicates as well as the German trade unions sacrificed for the sake of the imperialistic war—that the Russian trade unions gave to their soviets for the sake of proletarian dictatorship.

Carried Out Military Tasks

The Petrograd workers organizations placed themselves wholly at the disposal of the Communist party and the Soviet of Workers' and Red Army Deputies, and under their leadership they carried out various military tasks. Already during the first attack of Yudenitch the trade unions, together with the Communist party, accomplished the difficult task of freeing Petrograd from the secret armed forces consisting of white guards and bourgeois elements. About 20,000 men and women workers, some Communists, others non-partisan, took part in the searches made in bourgeois houses, which gave a rich harvest of all kinds of arms and munitions. The trade unions also founded hospitals and organized the supply of foodstuffs to our Red troops; they furnished suitable persons to fill the administrative and military posts; they dug trenches around Petrograd, built barbed wire defences, and erected barricades in the streets; together with the Communist party and under its leadership they trained the workers for an eventual street fight Yet all the time they did not for a moment relax their interest in production, which frequently acquired enormous intensity. It suffices to mention the gigantic work done by our metal works. Our sewing industry our flour mills, tobacco factories, printing works, etc., during the attack of Yudenitch, in order to understand how far the Petrograd working class was from the thought of opposing their interests to those of their own Socialist state.

In accordance with the wishes of its master—Capital—the bourgeois yellow press accuses the soviet power of having deprived the workers of the right of coalition and of meetings, of the freedom of speech and of the press. It asserts that the trade unions in Soviet Russia are oppressed and destroyed, and that there no longer exists a labor movement with us. What our British guests are seeing now and what they will see in future will, of course, clearly convince them how far the assertions of the bourgeois press and of those who inspire it are from being true.

The finest palace in Petrograd belongs to the trade unions and the Trade Unions Council. The active workers in the labor movement cannot even imagine that the soviet power could refuse them foreign passports if they wished to attend an international congress abroad. Besides their own newspaper and publications, the trade unions and the Trade Unions Council have all the soviet and party papers and publications at their disposal, in order to discuss the problems we are interested in. We enjoy full freedom of gatherings and even indulge in listening to our adversaries at those meetings, although this goes against the fundamental rules of civil war.

Work With Soviets

We have our representatives who work actively in all the soviet institutions, in the Soviet of Workers' and Red Army Deputies, in the Communist party. The Labor Department, which manages the protection of labor and social insurance is closely connected with the Trade Union Council, and follows the decisions of the council with regard to local affairs. The most active workers of the trade unions are employed in the chief bureaus of the Labor Department. In the People's Economic Council all the sections (textile, metal, foodstuffs, woodwork, organization of production, etc.), are made up of representatives of the corresponding unions and the Trades Unions Council.

The board of the "Petrocommuna," which manages the distribution of foodstuffs to the population and to the public eating houses is elected at conferences of the shop committees, which serve units of the trade unions, under the general guidance of the Trade Unions Council. The Controlling Council of the "Petrocommuna" is organized in a similar manner. In the workers' and peasants' inspection the trade unions possess the majority. In the same way the trade unions are represented by a great number of delegated members in every department of the Soviet of Workers' and Red Army Deputies.

Considering the above facts, can it be justly said that the trade unions do not exist with us and that the soviet power suppresses the labor movement?

Form the Backbone

The truth is that in Petrograd, as everywhere in Soviet Russia, the trade unions form the backbone of the soviet regime, the foundation of the proletarian distatorship. And this very fact gives the Russian trade unions the possibility to develop their work in a degree that the strongest labor organizations in the world cannot even dream of.

While protecting Petrograd against the numerous attacks, the trades unions not only supplied the needs of the Red Army through their committee for the support of the Red Army, which organized the mobilization of that trade union members, but they also helped the soviet power in every respect in keeping things going in the beseiged city. They sent large detachments, consisting of thousands of members, into the agricultural provinces in order to obtain foodstuffs. They invoiced various properties and the contents of warehouses and assisted the workmen in securing decent lodgings in bourgeois houses; they have accomplished a great work in standardising wages, organizing the workers in industrial unions, regulating and increasing the productiveness of labor, introducing labor discipline in the factories and works, and settling disputes frequently unavoidable under such difficult conditions.

It is with a feeling of deep satisfaction that we can claim that even in the most critical days of attack, when the British ships were sinking our vessels, when they bombarded "Krasnaya Gorka," when British airmen threw bombs on Kronstadt killing women and children—that even then the creative work of the trade unions did not cease. The Petrograd worker has learned to build his new life amidst the roar of cannon and the hail of bullets.

Britain's Political Crisis

The workers of Petrograd are well aware that Britain is now passing through an economic and political crisis. They are closely watching the events in India, Egypt Ireland and in England itself. They also know that considerable numbers of the British working class have already broken with the old trade unionism that they do not merely sympathize" with the soviet power in Russia, but also, fight for proletarian dictatorship in their own country. The Petrograd workers will never forget how the revolutionary toilers of Britain, fighting against the imperialists Lloyd George and Churchill, supported them in the hard days of the siege.

Full of gratitude for the splendid aid received, the Petrograd workers send their hearty, brotherly greetings to all the comrades who suffer in British prisons because they have broken with imperialism and followed in the way of the Russian proletariat, lining up on the same side of the barricade.

In welcoming the British guests, I wish to say in the name of all the men and women workers of Red Petrograd associated in our trade unions, that I am deeply convinced that the visit of our British comrades is a promising symbol of the great moral upheaval in that country. I am certain that the time is not far when we shall gather under the banner of the Third International, not only in order to get acquainted with each other, but also in order to enter together upon the last decisive fight against world imperialism.

Dance Tonight.

Don't forget the dance and whist drive tonight (Friday) in the Dominion Hall under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. Whist 8 to 10, dancing from 9 to 1. Admission, gents, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 13.—Every coal digger in the anthracite district will be on vacation by tonight, according to indications here this morning. This move follows the refusal of President Wilson to order the anthracite wage commission to reconsider its award of 17 per cent. increase.

Where is your Union button?

Phones: Sey. 4132, Fair. 1807Y
Established 1912

Rapid Method Music Studio

342 Pender St. W., Cor. Homer-Pender
VANCOUVER, B. C.

VOICE, VIOLIN AND PIANO

Principal, OSCAR MORFEY

Expert Teachers and Trainers

$2.00 Expert Piano Tuning

Repairs and Adjusting Work Guaranteed

Sey. 4132 Fair. 1807Y

X-RAYS Locate Ills

at the

Vancouver X-Ray Institute

614 STANDARD BANK BUILDING

Teacher of Drugless Healing

FREE CLINIC

For the treatment of non-contagious chronic Ailments by Natural Methods. The clinic is supported by Voluntary contributions

Office hours: 10-12, and by appointment.
Phone Sey. 1977

C. HOLDEN CIGAR STAND

16 Hastings St. E.

O. B. U. CARD

Patronize Those Who Patronize You!

Make Your Old Suit Look Like New---Cut Your Tailor Bill in Two

We Clean, Press, Repair
Prompt Work—Right Prices
Second-hand Clothes Bought and Sold

RAY, *Cleaner*

233 KEEFER STREET
Seymour 1567

See the Famous Style Showing

AT THE EMPRESS THEATRE

ALL NEXT WEEK

You will have presented before you, between acts, what is correct for Fall and Winter wear. Originally displayed by talented fashion authorities—including Miss Edythe Elliot, Miss Marguerite Marriott and Miss Fletcher.

They are genuine "From Maker to Wearer" garments, and exactly what you get when you pay our low domestic prices.

Estd 1909

Famous

623 HASTINGS ST. W
Near Granville

CLOAK & SUIT CO.

Sioux City, Ia.—The right to picket peacefully has been restored to the striking plumbers of this city by a dissolution of an injunction obtained in June by the Master Plumbers, Judge W. A. Sears, after taking testimony for two weeks when the plumbers brought the matter into court, ruled that the master plumbers were within their rights in maintaining an "open shop" and that the plumbers were violating no law in attempting to enforce a "closed shop"

NOW OPEN

Dining Room and Lunch Counter

First Class in Every Way
Near Labor Temple

J. M. Trenholm, for years known here as one of the best chefs in the province, has assumed management of the dining room and bar lunch counter of

The Canada Hotel

RICHARDS STREET

Merchants' Lunch, 35c

Regular Meals Short Orders

Special Prices to Readers of the Fed.

HOUSEWIVES PLEASE NOTE

Brown Sugar, 2 lbs. for....35c
Pacific Milk, a tin.....10c
On Saturday, one dozen the limit.
Salmon, Pink, 3 for.....25c
Tails, 1-lb. tin, each.....25c
Baking Powder, a can.....20c
Tomato and Vegetable Soups, 2 for 25c
Libby's Potted Meats, 3 for 25c
Sardines, in oil, 3 for.....25c
Finest Ontario Cheese, properly ripened, lb.....37c
Rolled Oats, 6-lb sacks....47c
Toilet Paper, 3 for.....25c

To any one bringing this list, an extra roll.

S. T. WALLACE MARKETARIA

The Home of Quality Groceries

118 HASTINGS ST. W.

Seymour 1266

APPLES FOR SALE

Buy your winter store of apples direct from the grower.

Northern Spy, wrapped, No. 1...$3.00
No. 2 wrapped $2.75
Wagner's, No. 1, wrapped.....$2.75
(Box, 40 lbs.)
Unwrapped Apples f.o.b. Summerland, at $2.50

Order early; cash with orders. Order will be shipped in rotation as received.

Elberta Peaches $1.50
(Box, 20 lbs.)

T. PENNANT
Box 133 Summerland, B. C.

CLELAND-DIBBLE ENGRAVING COMPANY
Limited
PHOTO ENGRAVERS
COMMERCIAL ARTISTS
Phone Seymour 7169
Third Floor, World Building, Vancouver, B. C.

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.
LIMITED
929 Main Street
Phones Seymour 1441 and 465

Greatest Stock of

Furniture

in Greater Vancouver

Replete in every detail

Hastings Furniture Co. Ltd.

41 Hastings Street West

BE SURE YOU GET

VAN BROS.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

—CIDER—

and Non-alcoholic wines of all kinds

UNION MEN'S ATTENTION

ROYAL CROWN SOAP
PURE (GRADE MARK) VANCOUVER BC

Use Royal Crown Soap and Save the Coupons

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

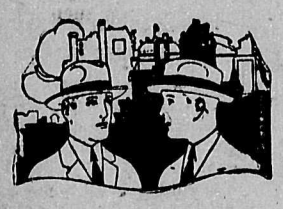
618 HASTINGS ST. W. TEL. SEY. 152

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.

HATS



It is an acknowledged fact that the Black & White sets the styles each season for men's Hats—The hat buying public looks to us for the correct styles an colors.

ONE PRICE $5.00

CAPS

All the newest shapes and colors, $1.50 to $4.00.

BLACK & WHITE HAT STORE

COR. HASTINGS AND ABBOTT

THIS PAGE IS PAID FOR BY THE LUMBER AND CAMP WORKERS OF THE O. B. U.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

THIS PAGE IS DEVOTED TO INTERESTS OF THE LUMBER AND CAMP WORKERS UNIT OF THE O.B.U.

TWELFTH YEAR. No. 38 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920 $2.50 PER YEAR

Lumber and Camp Workers —Industrial Unit News—

Camp Reports

OKANAGAN SAWMILLS.

Camp 8.

The men in camp have submitted to the company the following requirements:

That single bunks of one tier be installed in the new camps and not more than 10 men be housed in each bunkhouse

The company to provide a suitable conveyance for transporting injured men as quickly as possible to a point where medical aid can be secured.

That a complete first aid kit be installed with a man in charge qualified to render first aid.

The company to have a regular pay day once a month Payment to be made in cash.

BOOZE AT BUCKLEY BAY.

Is the Masset Timber Company responsible for the booze joint that is now operating full blast at Buckley Bay?

What is the R.C.M.P. and the Provincial Police doing about it-Or is their only business to wait until some sucker of a logger or other worker—O. B. U. preferred—has put himself within the reach of the law, and then they, as protectors of the law and morality of this land of liberty and fake prohibition, at once perform the function for which they are intended.

In our young days we were taught "cursed is he by whom the offense cometh" and judging by the situation as we find it today the offense is "to organize" and the logger having done this too successfully from the bosses standpoint must be "cursed" with blind pigs, gambling joints and other uplift movements in which the soul of the bosses delighteth and their pockets profiteth.

From all accounts the men are falling for the bait and consequently there is great satisfaction amongst those who said "the loggers are getting too obstreperous, they need some one to take their money and tame them."

How about union and sanitary conditions in the Buckley Bay camps since the booze joint started.

INFORMATION WANTED

Will the following members please communicate with Coast District Headquarters, or any one knowing their present address, please send the information:

H. Chalender, Wm. Brennan, Jno. D. Marr, P. A. Vigner.

R. Sangstrom, who has claim claim against International Post & Pole Co.

H. Cameron, previously worked for bolt camp of Grant & McDonald.

Will G. McCaffree write to E. Henderson at 61 Cordova street west, Vancouver, as soon as possible?

Fritz William Schupple, last heard of in Prince Rupert district last November.

Frank Asslin, last heard of at Pare's camp, Vaveny; Karl F. McKinen, N. Dudakoski, E. Dew, A. Vesenikir, G. Whitelaw, Donald Forsyth, O. B. U. No. 1706; — — Tomkin, N. Koski, F. R. Solloway, Jim Kinney.

Nels Sutterland, aged 68, has a compensation claim, No. 52,215.

Eastern members are warned not to pay dues or fees to H. C. Joanisse.

William Romik communicate with office—document has been found.

Wm. Gilroy, claim No. 54905, previously worked for Ross Saskatoon Co.

Wanted to trace brother of M. S. Baron, who was last heard of working in camps of Washington, four years ago. Fellow workers south of line please give this information, if available.

CRAWFORD ANCHORAGE

Camp 6

At a meeting held in camp, the members went on record as against the districts of the L. W. I. U. affiliating direct with the general executive of the O. B. U., and instructed that this resolution should be published in The Federationist.

WANTED

Will J. Augustes write to L. Martin, Manitoba Hotel, Vancouver, B. C.?

Contribution from Hemmington's camp, Cowichan Lake, amounting to $86.50 for the Winnipeg dependents' fund.

DISTRICT DIRECTORY

General Headquarters:

Vancouver, B. C.; E. Winch, 61 Cordova Street West.

Cranbrook, B. C.; J. H. Thompson, Box 18.
Cranbrook District—Legal adviser: George Spreull.

Kamloops, B. C.; J. L. Peterson, Box 812, 3 Victoria Street.

Merrit, B. C.; W. S. Kilner, Box 8.

Nelson, B. C.; R. Barrow, General Delivery.
Meetings are held in the O. B. U. Hall, Baker Street, Nelson, on the first and third Sunday of each month at 3 p.m.

Penticton, B. C.; F. W. Wrightson, P. O. Box 240.

Prince George, B. C.; C. F. Morrison, Drawer 20.

Prince Rupert, B. C.; J. H. Burrough, Box 833.

Vancouver, B. C.; J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova Street West.

Victoria, B. C.; J. C. Bunker, room 1, 576 Johnson street.

Edmonton, Alta.; C. Berg, 10333—101st Street East.

The Pas, Manitoba—J. R. Leith, General Delivery.

Winnipeg, Man.; Lumberworkers' Union, 196 Henry Avenue.
Legal advisers: McMurray, Wheeldon, McMurray & Lemont.

Cochrane, Ont.; E. Crandell, General Delivery.

Fort Francis, Ont.; S. G. Neil, Box 390, Webster Hall.

Sudbury, Ont.; E. Guertin, Box 1531, Lisgar Street.

Montreal; U. Binette, 38 St. Laurent Street.

PROPAGANDA MEETING

Minutes of regular propaganda meeting held at Headquarters, Sunday, August 22nd, 1920, at 2 p.m.

Fellow-worker John Clark elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Organizer Alexander reported that a good meeting had been held at Port Moody at which some new members had signed up. A new leaflet had been got out for the millworkers, and that from the organized millworkers' point of view, the situation was looking much better. Report received.

The general secretary reported that organizer Alexander and himself had attended the funeral of Fellow-worker McPherson, who *had been accidentally killed* recently at McCarter & Housley's camp, Carriden Bay, and stated that the deceased Fellow-worker had been very active as a camp delegate and member of the Union ever since the organization started and had represented the members at every convention that had been held since the organization formed.

Moved:—"That the meeting go on record as expressing their sympathy with the family of Fellow-worker McPherson; and also expressing their appreciation of the good work he had done for the welfare of his fellow workers in the industry." Carried.

Financial report given in detail showing:

Balance on hand August 5th	$1,679.36
Receipts	3,202.43
Expenditures	2,739.34
Leaving a balance on hand, Aug. 19th	$2,142.45

Report received and referred to audit.

Secretary reported—That a committee of Teamsters had informed him that the Central Motor Transfer Co. had established a storage room for baggage on the Union Steamship Co.'s dock, and that a company policeman had been put at the gate who prevented any other transfer wagons or teamsters looking for trade from coming on the dock. The Japanese had held a meeting and decided not to patronize the U. S. S. Co., except in such cases as they had to.'

Moved:—"That a statement of the case be published in The Federationist and that the men on the job be recommended to give their business to men with an O. B. U. card, which none of the employees of the Motor Transfer Co. carry." Carried.

The question came up for discussion as to the advisability of the O. B. U. having an interchange of cards with all organizations that advocated the abolition of capitalism. The majority of those taking part in the discussion were opposed to the O. B. U. making any compromise.

Moved:—"That a committee be elected to bring up at least one subject for discussion at each propaganda meeting." Carried.

Moved:—"That the District Executive and members on the job be asked to send in suggestions of subjects to be discussed at the propaganda meeting." Carried.

Moved:—"That the secretary advertise extensively the date of the meeting at which Fellow-worker Kavanaugh would report on his mission to the Old Country." Carried.

Nominees for the Propaganda Committee were called for. Fellow-workers John Clark, J. Holliday, L. Iveson, and J. M. Clarke were elected, with power to add to their number.

Moved:—"That the efficiency of The B. C. Federationist as a propaganda sheet for the workers to be *discussed at the next meeting.*" Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.

BRITONS, NEVER! NEVER!

The undersigned has just completed a trip over the C. N. R. branch line between Kelowna and Vernon, B. C., which is now under construction. The excavation work is practically finished. There are four or five camps between the above two towns where men are still working.

The camp conditions, such as bunk-houses, etc., are in a filthy state. An idea of the state of the camps may be obtained by consulting some back numbers of the "Fed" and turning to the column headed "Camp Reports." The none too elegant, but very expressive language used in these descriptions of "hay wire" outfits would convey a more or less correct idea of the kind of sleeping quarters the Rankin Contracting Company supply their men with. In one respect at least, the human and brute slaves are on an equal plane. They both have an armful of rotten hay for a bed. No attempt has ever been made to introduce water to the floor of the bunkhouses.

Rubbish such as discarded wearing apparel was thrown under the bunks and left there.

There was no evidence to show that anyone looked after the bunk houses.

When organization was mentioned, with few exceptions, the workers agreed that it was a good thing. The great drawback, however, is that most of the work is being done by "station men" and piece workers. There are also quite a few stump ranchers employed. It appears to follow, that whenever these two elements, piece workers and stump workers, are found, the worst possible camp conditions are also found. Piece workers not only lower their own standard of living, but are doing their utmost to drag the men who are working at day's wages down to their level. Some of these contractors are "union men," that is, they are carrying cards. In the opinion of the undersigned they do far more harm to an organization than good.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,

EXECUTIVE MEMBER No. 23.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Rank and File of the Lumber & Camp Workers of the O. B. U. of the Coast District:

Fellow Workers—In answer to Fellow Worker Cowan, "Is this the same Inward?" I am very pleased to state that it is the same Inward, and nobody knows it better than W. Cowan. I must congratulate Cowan for having spelt my name correctly. As a rule, most persons spell my name Inwood, and of course, I have to go to the trouble to explain that my name is Inward, because I have enough wood about me without my name being Inwood. *By knowing that, he has* certainly saved me a lot of trouble, going through that performance. It is the same Inward of the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners of Victoria, B. C. The same Inward did not wire to the president. I did wire to the secretary-treasurer of the Pacific coast district pertaining to the O. B. U. men being refused jobs so that the weak-kneed ones could return. What I would like Cowan to explain to me, if that is the case, how did it come about that the same Inward, one of the weak-kneed ones that was not in the O. B. U., went to work at Ogden Point, worked one day, then was fired. If I am the mental prostitute you would have the fellow workers of this union believe I am. Considering the prime movers in this so-called O. B. U. movement worked at Ogden Point till the last boat was fitted out for the Foundation Company, *I would like you to* explain to me how your statement coincides with that, if you are stating the facts, which I can prove you are not. It is evident to me you know absolutely nothing about the case at all. It is plain for any other person that is acquainted with the facts of the subject under discussion, that you know absolutely nothing about this subject. I, for one, can plainly see that you have jumped into this subject to camouflage the real issue. He states that I went to an official of the Foundation Company; which I did. The official that I interviewed was Mr. Godson, labor agent for said company, the same official that I saw at the time I inquired for work at the Foundation Company. At that time he told me to go up to the Labor Hall and get a ticket before I could get a job. I maintain I was justified by virtue of the fact when *I went up to the Labor Hall,* what did I find? I found out that the secretary-treasurer of the Laborers, Fasteners & Riggers had sent down ten men to the office of the Foundation Company with O. B. U. tickets, and the said company would not recognize them. I might add not one of those he sent down were O. B. U. men, neither did any one at that time belong to the said local. The three paid officials sitting around could not do business because the Foundation Company would not recognize them, also the business agent for the carpenters was sending laborers and fasteners down to work, and one of the paid officials told me he was nearly worried to death. I submit to any fair-minded person what else could I do under the circumstances. Here we have it in a nutshell. The three paid officials of the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners, who after voting *to go over to the O. B. U.,* could not handle the business of the said local. Not till then did I go down to interview Mr. Godson. What I told him was that I would wire to Seattle to get the secretary-treasurer of the Pacific coast district to come over to Victoria to straighten up the affairs of the local. At the time I was interviewing Mr. Godson on behalf of the local, several fellow workers were in the office. Personally, I do not think that any one who is acquainted with me would accuse me of being a "Whispering Steve." What is past my comprehension is that when the fellow workers that the secretary-treasurer of the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners sent were refused work, why did not the O. B. U. men quit work? My conception of the O. B. U. movement is solidarity. It is the same Inward that went on the rostrum of the Princess theatre, Yates street, Victoria, B. C., at a special meeting of the said local, advocating to send twelve members to the then coming convention, to be held at Calgary, Alberta. The same Inward that went on the rostrum at the Pantages theatre, Victoria, B. C., at which J. Kavanagh and J. Taylor were speaking on behalf of the O. B. U. movement, for the purpose of showing Mr. A. Watchman, Labor adjuster for the Foundation Company, that was opposing the O. B. U. movement, he was in the O. B. U. in the year of 1915 in the city of Victoria. I proved to him by virtue of the fact. Over on the Hon. W. J. Bowser's strawberry patch, namely the Songhees reserve, more commonly known as the Rock Pile, that down worshipping at the shrine were real estate agents, carpenters, ex-parsons, doll's eye weavers, etc., and last, but not least, the pick and shovel artist. The most amusing part of the whole proceedings was that the fellow workers who rightly belong to said profession, namely the pick and shovel artist, had the hardest job to get a job at their profession. The same Inward that was on the strike committee representing the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners, that spoke at the meetings held on the baseball grounds, Victoria, B. C., at the time of the sympathetic strike, at which a certain clique tried to muzzle me. The same Inward that marched over to the Parliament buildings in Victoria, B. C., in the year 1914, and spoke on behalf of the unemployed when the Hon. W. J. Bowser told *us to beat it. Cowan states that I* drew up a petition for ten members to sign so that the men could be hired by Business Agent P. O'Hara. I would like to point out to Cowan if that is a fact, how did it come about that when P. O'Hara was elected to office a communication was read at said meeting from me, with my name attached, strongly objecting to P. O'Hara being put back into office? The question arises, who put him in office?. One answer and one only—the majority of the same men that voted to go over to the O. B. U.

Facts

In passing, I would like to point out to the fellow workers of the local of the O. B. U. of Victoria, B. C., that I am not the aggressor. This has been forced on me, much as I hate washing dirty linen.

A vote was taken by all locals affiliated with the Metal Trades Council at Victoria, B. C. Some of the locals voted for the O. B. U., among that number was the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners. At the meeting, when the vote was taken, the same Inward spoke for one-half hour, telling the fellow workers the advantages of Industrial Unionism. Time went on, being one of the delegates representing the said local on the Metal Trades Council, I asked different delegates *from other locals what they were* going to do pertaining to going over as a body to the O. B. U. I could get no data, in spite of the fact that certain individuals would get up in the meetings of the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners and make statements to the effect that certain crafts had voted as a whole to go over to the O. B. U., which was false. I might state that right up to the present time, they have done so in a body. At the time the said vote was taken, if my memory serves me correctly, there were 2400 in good standing in the local. Certain individuals waited till 10:30 p.m. at a regular business meeting of the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners and moved a motion to this effect. "That the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners go over in a body to the O. B. U." I pointed out at the time, what is the use when the crafts will not move, holding up *the laborers to ridicule.* I also pointed out that it was an act of a lunatic, considering that the International had a cast-iron agreement with the Foundation Company, also that we, the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners, were outlaw as far as the American Federation of Labor was concerned. By virtue of the fact that at a convention held by the American Federation of Labor, at Minneapolis, they voted to this effect: "The riggers belonged to the Structural Iron Workers, the Fasteners to the Carpenters, and the so-called lower morass of society, the Laborers to the Hod Carriers." I moved an amendment to the motion, which was to the effect, considering that there were about 45 present at that hour of the night. Amendment, I moved that we call a special meeting to be held on the following Sunday, and the same to be duly advertised, so that the rank *and file would have a chance to* vote, wihch amendment was voted down. I told them that if it carried at the special meeting, I was with them. I might state that the three paid officials, which included P. O'Hara, voted to go over. After they had voted to go over, several fellow workers asked me about the money the president of the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners had for safekeeping. Being a trustee at that time, I approached the said official about same. He asked me to wire Mr. O'Connor, International officer of the Longshoremen's Union. I told him I would wire to the secretary-treasurer of the Coast district at Seattle, which I did. He told me he would not hand it over to that bunch. To make myself plain, I sent three wires to Seattle at different periods. To cut a long story short, he left the country with $2000 of the Laborers, Riggers *& Fasteners local funds. I can as*sure W. Cowan that the same Inward did not want him to leave the country. I maintained and still maintain that what was pulled off at that time was to hold the O. B. U. movement up to contempt. He states that I did not join up in Victoria. I joined on the job, the proper place for a wage earner to join. I might ask where would he have me join? If W. Cowan is so interested about the same Inward, for his benefit I might state that the same Inward has packed his home on his back in the States of Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington, also in British Columbia, the last great west of the British Empire. The same Inward has stated many times in public that he does not belong to any fraternal society. It is the same name as that of the woman that bore me, which I am not ashamed of. I also trust *and hope that I will go to my last* long sleep with it, seeing I am one of the weak-kneed variety. My proposition to you, Fellow Worker Cowan, is that I will go to Victoria, B. C., which I for one consider fair, because what you charge me with took place in Victoria, B. C.

The officials of the late Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners reside there. I will pay half the expense of hiring a theatre, also pay for advertising said meeting. The said meeting to be held under the auspices of the O. B. U. local of Victoria, the proceedings of same to be published in the B. C. Federationist. I take the stand that if I am guilty of the charges you state, I am not a fit person to be in this union, also if I am the lunatic that certain individuals, members of the Lumber & Camp Workers Industrial Union, claim I am, then the sooner I am put under lock and key the better it will be for myself and the community at large, and if W. Cowan has a spark of manhood left in him he will accede to my request. All I ask is a fair hearing for W. Cowan and myself. Trusting to have an early reply. Yours fraternally,

THE SAME INWARD.

Industrial or Geographical Organization

What is at the bottom of the present attack on our Industrial organization by these Pro Tem Geographers? Is it another attempt to smash the L. & C. W. I. U., or as it is now, the L. C. & Agricultural Workers' Dept. of the O. B. U., or is it a sincere attempt on the part of some who think Vancouver the Hub of the Universe, and cannot rise superior to provincial ideas when the times call for men of Dominion and World vision?

It is all very well to say the workers in a given area have more in common with each other than they have with some other workers in another area may be miles away, but the real question is which form of organization will be the most effective in getting the workers together and securing the conditions they need and desire. When we study the question from this standpoint I think it will be seen that the Industrial form is the only logical form to follow, but by following the Industrial form we need not lose sight of our Geographical interests.

How are the capitalists organized? Do they organize according to industry or accordiing to geographical situation and interests? modern capitalism (business) knows *no geographical boundaries,* provincial or national business chases the dollar, whether Canadian business can get it in Germany or Timbuctoo, and the same with the capitalists of all nations. Capital is organized according to industry, from the manufacturer to the retailer. Does anyone imagine for an instant that the cotton magnates of Manchester give a rap for the question as to whether they manufacture in Lancashire or India so long as they make a profit; or do the British builders care whether the lumber they use comes from Canada or Soviet Russia if they make a profit? I maintain, Fellow-workers, that the lumber worker of the B. C. coast has more in common with the logger in the East or even Norway and Australia, than he has with the baker or crossing-sweeper in Vancouver, and that it would be a very great mistake for any district to withdraw from Central Industrial Headquarters. As others have already shown, a logger in Cranbrook, a railroader in Princeton, or a farm-worker in Alberta will go looking for work in his own particular line of work, and not looking for work in a cigar factory in Vancouver, if he happens to lose or quit his job at Ocean Falls, or some other place. Another thing, the problems the logger has to meet and solve are on the job, and not in some room in a city, whether it be Vancouver or Montreal. It is in the spruce or cedar, not the armchair, that he makes his living. His bread and butter is made with axe and saw, not by talking brother-hood of man with a street-car conductor.

By advocating industrial organization, I do not advocate isolation in separate industries, independent entirely of each other, nor do I advocate merely a loose federation of industrial unions. Division is the last thing we want, either industrially or geographically. The industrial unions must be an integral part of the One Big Union of all Labor, both in the cosmopolitan and local organization. I suggest that the General Executive Board of the One Big Union should be composed of one or more members of the Central Executive Boards of the various industrial unions, who shall be those receiving the highest votes in their industrial referenda, but the general secretary treasurers of the industrial unions shall be debarred from the G. E. B. of the O. B. U. as they should have enough to do in their own unions. In the districts, district executive boards should be composed of one member of each industrial district executive committee elected in the same manner, also debarring district secretaries of industrial unions from the same for the same reason.

By such an organization all industries would be in direct touch with each other, both in the local and general organization. A common system of bookkeeping, receipts, cards, etc., should be adopted, and if the L. C. & A. W. Dept.'s system is the best (and it is both simple and good) let that be adopted, or any other that will give satisfaction with the least expense in running it. While advocating industrial organzaton I would not favor its being absolutely strict industrial organization. We must build according to our material. It may not be quite scientific to call the L. C. & A. W. Dept. an industrial organization, but experience shows that the migratory workers must organize the migratory workers, and time will *decide how long it will be neces*sary to retain and follow the present lines of organization. Forward then, out of the darkness of the present into the full light of *day through courage and sacrifice.*

E. R. FAY,
Calgary.

Workmen's Compensation

A COMPARISON

"COMPARISONS are odious," says the old adage, but only by such means can an estimate of the subject under consideration be arrived at, and even then the final conclusion depends upon the view point of the individual, or the subject with which it is compared.

To the worker the standard of test must be 100 per cent benefit; that is compensation which as near as humanly possible will give equal value for that lost.

To the employer the standard is, of course, that which costs him least as an individual.

To the politician in office it is that which will first absolutely safeguard the vested interests of the employers and financiers who control all governments, and at the same time will asist the existing political group to retain legislative office, and its perquisites, by fooling a sufficient number of working class voters into giving their support at the polls, in the belief that their needs and demands are assured of more favorable consideration by the party then in control than would be the case if the opposition bloc were elected.

For the purpose of this comparison we take only those provisions which have been embodied into compensation acts elsewhere, and omitted, or included on a more limited scale, in the B. C. act. Naturally the workers claim that the best points of other acts should be embodied into the provincial law, and it would be logical to expect thus in view of the claim that the B. C. act is the most advanced compensation act in the world, which it undoubtedly is—with the possible exception of Russia—if consideration is given to all its provisions, for whereas other acts may, in certain features, appear more liberal, this may actually be more apparent than real when all things are taken into consideration. For instance, the 66 and two-thirds per cent. of wages allowed as compensation in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, or the 75 per cent. in Porto Rico, is not actually as good as appears on the surface when consideration is given to the fact that the maximum amount allowed per week, or the maximum period for which compensation is paid, is very considerably less than in the *British Columbia Act.*

In one respect it is impossible to arrive at an actual comparison, owing to the fact that although the wages or compensation paid may be expressed in terms of dollars, yet to really arrive at a proper understanding of what this means, it would be necessary to know the purchasing power of the dollar in each given locality as compared with British Columbia. For instance, the maximum weekly compensation in Porto Rico is $7. But what is the purchasing power of the dollar in that place? It may, or may not, be equal to $20 here.

The British Columbia act is limited in its scope, excluding travelling salesmen, office or clerical workers, casual workers not engaged in the employers business or trade, outworkers or members of the employer's family—these, however, may be brought within the act by request of the employer and employees. Farm laborers or domestic servants are specifically excluded. Consequently in British Columbia, not more than 65 per cent. of workers are compulsorily protected.

In New Jersey, 99.8 per cent. are insured (only casual workers being excluded), and in Hawaii 92.6 per cent. Both of these including agricultural workers. New Jersey also includes domestic servants. All United States government civil employees are protected, irrespective of occupation. Ontario is the same as British Columbia. Great Britain includes any and every employment. Denmark does the same, including domestic servants. The majority of countries include agricultural workers. New Zealand and Queensland include domestic servants.

Why British Columbia or any other legislature should discriminate between one set of citizens and others passes comprehension, unless it be that the pressure of a certain section of employers is sufficient to prevent the full provision of an obvious necessity. Yet New Jersey and others to a slightly lesser degree, have been able to overcome both pressure and discrimination British Columbia imposes upon the injured worker a complete loss of three days waiting period.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia pay from time of accident, if disability lasts over 7 days. Alberta if it lasts over 10. In Washington if it lasts over 1½ days. But Oregon and Porto Rico compensation starts immediately after the accident.

If a person is entitled to compensation for an accident, why should it not start from the time of the accident? For if a person whose injury lays them off for 3, 7 or 10 days is entitled to be paid from the time of injury, why is not one whose injury lasts for 1, 5 or 8 days equally entitled to benefit? What is the difference between the first day or any other?

British Columbia pays 55 per cent. of wages with a miximum basis of $2000 a year. Ontario 66 2-3 per cent.

Wisconsin 65 per cent. with no maximum, except as to a period of 320 weeks in case of death or partial disability, and 480 weeks in permanent total disability. Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, 66 and 2-3 per cent.

For death, British Columbia pays a widow $35 a month, and each child, $7.50. The children's allowance to cease at the age of 16, except in case of mental or physical defect preventing earning a living.

Many states make a lump sum payment, others spread the benefits over a term ranging from the full life of widow, or until re-marriage, down to a limited number of weeks (about five years.) Porto Rico provides a lump sum payment of $1500, plus 75 per cent. of wages for 208 weeks. New York pays for children until 18 years of age.

Whilst not strictly within the category of Workmen's Compensation Acts, yet for purposes of comparison, it is quite justifiable to note here that widows and dependents of soldiers killed in the war, will, after October 1, be in receipt of $60 a month for a widow, and $20 for one child, or just over $91 a month for a widow and 3 children, the allowance for children to be continued until the boys are 16 an dthe girls 17 years old.

British Columbia funeral allowance is $75, as against $100 in Alberta, Manitoba and New Brunswick.

(Note—The next article will deal with some suggested inprovements to the British Columbia and other Provincial acts.)

THE AGRICULTURAL WORKER

The present writing is an appeal to the agricultural classes to realize their true position in society, and to ally themselves with militant working class the world over with a view to their emancipation from the miserable conditions so many of them find themselves in. This can only be accomplished by the elimination of the classes who prey upon their labor, and the inauguration of a system of prodcution for use instead of profit.

To this end the co-operation of the agriculturist is vitally important by virtue of his position as the producer of the necessaries of life.

There are, generally speaking, four classes of agricultural workers. There is the well-to-do farmer, who owns his own land, free of mortgage, his machinery and cattle and who hires laborers. There is the small farmer whose land is mortgaged, who owes for his machinery and buildings and who, in order to make both ends meet, has generally to work out part of his time. There is the agricultural laborer who works for the first-mentioned party and who is continuously employed. Then there is the casual laborer who is hired for the rush periods, harvesting, threshing and so forth. We may at once dismiss those belonging to the first class, who are, in any case, exceptional. These belong, unmistakably to the capitalist class and, what is more to the point, enjoy the advantages thereto accruing.

The wealth of the world, being produced by labor, falls into four parts. One portion goes to the landowner in the form of rent; another to the capitalist as interest; and another, as profit, to the employer of labor. The share which comes to the laborer is wages.

Now, the well-to-do farmer, under the most favorable circumstances, will enjoy all these things. Whether he is aware of it or not, he receives rent by virtue of his ownership of the land; interest on his investment in buildings or machinery; profit from the labor of his employees, and wages so far as he works himself.

This man, very naturally, is immune to such propaganda as this. Consequently we do not now address him. He is merely mentioned in order to draw the contrast between him and the *small farmer* who, while legally in the same position, is, in practice, in a vastly different one. The small farmer, by reason of his lack of capital, has to produce at, or even under, the margin of cultivation. That is to say, he is a marginal producer, and as such, he cannot get rent for his land which is, in any case very likely to be mortgaged. He cannot realize interest; this has to go to the people who hold his notes for lumber, machinery, etc. Any profit he may make is absorbed by the corporation who co-operated with him in the production and sale of his crop.

Remains now wages which are generally low. This can be accounted for by the low standard of living prevailing among the agricultural classes; the lack of opportunities and the fact that they *produce some of the bare necessi*ties of life themselves. It does not help any that the farmer's wife and family work along with him, or that they all work from daylight to dark. It is a commonplace in economics that the family income will be the same whether the whole family works or only one of its members, and that, further, wages are generally higher for short hours than for long.

As a consequence of all this, the farmer and his family work long hours, are ill-housed, ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-educated. As Marx has it, "Small property in land creates a class of barbarians standing halfway outside of society, a class suffering all the tortures and all the miseries of civilized countries in addition to the crudeness of primitive forms of society."

As for the hired man and casual laborer, his conditions of life are *determined by those prevailing* among those for whom he works, only they are intensified by his dependence and the insecurity of employment. His conditions of labor are a shade worse than those of the farmer, and his wages are low and invariably grudgingly paid.

Now, it is quite possible that the small farmer may become a well-to-do one, just as it is possible for any boy to become president of the United States, but the conditions of the whole class of small farmers cannot be otherwise while the capitalist system lasts and this by virtue of the economic laws governing that system itself.

For this reason we do not believe in any of the many reforms (panaceas) offered to the consideration of the agriculturist and do not present any such.

We do, however, offer to the farming classes, and all other workers, an opportunity to link up with that body of workers which by the form of its organization and the understanding, solidarity and extent of its membership tends to enable the working class to more successfully resist its exploitation by financial and business interests, and by spreading an understanding of the operations of the industrial system will the true nature of the present troubles be known and the measures necessary to be taken to prepare for the day when production for the profit of the employers shall be replaced by production for the use of the actual producers.

WANTED

Any one knowing the present address of Rosco E. Dimmock, who formerly worked at Yarco's shingle bolt camp, please communicate with Vancouver headquarters.

Contribution from camp 7, Ocean Falls, amounting to $209.25, per Del. Miller, for the maintenance fund.

Akron, O.—The scourge of unemployment is being laid upon the industrial population of the Tire City. The Goodyear Company has laid off 15,000 hands in the past month; the Goodrich company, 12,000; and other firms have dismissed a proportionate number of their workers. Altogether, there must be about 30,000 recently unemployed. And this in a city of 200,000 population. This huge accession to the ranks of the unemployed is making itself keenly felt through the consequent depression in trade.

Seattle, Wash.—One thousand world war veterans joined in a great demonstration here against new wars and against any interference by the United States in the affairs of the Russian people. These veterans are members of the Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion.

PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT
Statement for July, 1920

Receipts—		
Dues		$ 184.00
Fees		7.00
Delegates' remittances	$255.60	
Less commission and expenses	9.65	
		245.95
Collection for Taylorton miners		54.00
Collection for Winnipeg defense fund		5.00
O. B. U. buttons, folders and literature		8.05
Balance on hand July 30		988.61
		$1487.61
Expenditures—		
Wages		$ 160.00
Rent and light		36.00
Office supplies and postage		11.92
Organization		151.65
Delegates to expenses to General Convention		264.98
Remitted for Taylorton miners		54.00
Remitted for Winnipeg defense fund		5.00
Cheque returned marked N. S. F.		35.50
Sundry expenses		17.36
Remitted to headquarters		550.00
Balance on hand July 31		161.20
		$1487.61

CRANBROOK DISTRICT
Statement for July, 1920

Receipts—		
Dues		$ 363.00
Fees		8.00
Diegates' remittances	$707.15	
Less commission and expenses	40.40	
		666.75
Winnipeg defense fund		2.00
District fund		17.65
O. B. U. buttons and literature		13.95
Balance on hand June 30		1602.11
		$2672.86
Expenditures—		
Wages (office and janitor)		$ 165.00
Light and telephone		5.95
Office supplies and postage		19.75
Organization		205.20
Expenses delegates' meeting		14.70
Delegates' expenses to General Convention		266.70
Sundry expenses		46.54
Remitted to Headquarters		1094.00
Balance on hand July 31		855.22
		$2672.86

SUDBURY DISTRICT
Statement for July, 1920

Receipts—		
Dues		$292.00
Fees		19.00
Delegates' remittance	$416.10	
Less commission and expenses	55.81	
		360.29
Collection for defense fund		33.05
Collection for Taylorton fund		2.00
Rent paid		8.00
O. B. U. buttons, folders and literature		48.75
Advance from Headquarters		500.00
Balance on hand June 30		436.98
		$1687.07
Expenditures—		
Wages		$350.00
Rent		21.28
Office supplies and postage		45.01
Organization		88.55
Expenses re D. E. B. meeting		289.90
Delegates' expenses to General Convention		300.00
Remitted to Winnipeg defense fund		35.85
Sundry expenses		25.41
Balance on hand July 31		81.57
		$1687.07

STRIKES

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE FIRING LINE

Johnson's Camp ..... Jarvis Inlet

Whalen Pulp & Paper Company ..... Swanson Bay

Firs, Limited, or Rees & Black ..... Whonnock

Metalliferous Mines ..... Silverton and Sandon (Slocan District)

Camp 7 ..... Ocean Falls

Prince Rupert Spruce Mills fired boom men for demanding union wages.

UNFAIR LIST

Dempsey-Ewart's, Camp 2 ..... Drury Inlet

Do Your Bit Now!

THERE are 46 workers, most of whom have families, locked out at Taylorton, Sask., by the mining company because they belong to the O. B. U. and attended the meeting which Organizer Christopher was to have addressed at Bienfait, when he was run out of the country by the illegal act of a bunch of stools.

The Central Defense Committee has taken over the looking after of legal assistance for these men and Organizer Christophers.

Funds Are Needed Immediately

These men must be protected and their families must not be allowed to starve.

THIS IS YOUR FIGHT!

Send funds direct to District Secretary, 196 Henry Avenue, Winnipeg, or to James Law, Central Defense Committee. State if for maintenance or legal action.

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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

A. S. WELLS.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir Street. Telephone Seymour 5671

Subscribtion Rates: United States and Foreign, $3.00 per year; Canada, $2.50 per year, $1.50 for six months; to Unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....September 17, 1920

PERHAPS NO BODY of men in Vancouver have been greater advocates of law and order, than the members of the Board of Trade. During the general strike, many were the statements by members of that organization as to the maintaining of law and order and constitutional methods. In fact, to hear some of them talk, one would think that the only law-abiding and decent citizens were represented by the Board of Trade, and the so-called Citizens' Committee, many members of the Board of Trade being also members of the latter organization, which sprang into being, so we are told, to maintain law and order in this city. Of course there are many laws. Some that apply to workers, and others that affect business men. Amongst those that apply to business men, and do not affect the wage-workers, are the laws that pertain to taxation. The Provincial and Dominion governments are responsible for carrying on the government of the country, and as the country is ruled by the class that is interested in ruling—the employing class—that class is taxed for the purpose of paying the cost of government. Naturally one would come to the conclusion that those most interested in the government of the working or producing class, would pay the freight without demur. At least, judging from the many expressions of this class as to the enforcement of law and order, it could hardly be conceived that any member of that class would evade the laws which make it possible to carry out the decrees enacted by the governments which they control.

A QUESTION OF LAW AND ORDER

* * *

Should the allegations of G. R. Hughes, which are produced in another column of this issue, be found to be true, then the situation becomes somewhat complicated. No one would for a minute conclude that there would be only one firm that would attempt to evade the laws pertaining to taxation, but it would be more generally conceived that the practice of beating the game was somewhat largely indulged in by those that are the beneficiaries of the present order of society, and the government of men by a ruling class, so that one section of the people can be exploited with impunity. Under these conditions, it would appear to us that the law and order crowd, along with the constitutional methods outfit, should at once see that the laws that pertain to the paying for the operation of the government should be enforced before they attempt to dictate to the workers as to the upholding of law and order. Those that live in glass houses should not throw stones, and the upholding of law and order rests as much on the employing class as it does on the working class, and bad examples are only too often followed. Let those that have the most to say about law and order, see to it that they do not violate any of the decrees of the class to which they belong. The members of the Board of Trade, the premier, and others now have a chance to see whether law and order has been violated by the respectable business elements of this Province. We await with interest the results of the investigations. Will the local press remain silent on them?

DURING the past week the premier of this Dominion has had something to say about labor. In the first case he took exception to certain men who have opposed the government, one of whom has been asked to contest the Yale constituency in the coming by-election. The second occasion was when he addressed the Trades Congress convention on Monday. In both cases he demonstrated that he has, what might be termed a Portage La Prairie outlook. Any one that has been in that city, which has a population of about 5,000 souls, will understand just what we mean by that term. For it is very difficult to see the railroad tracks from the city, and is very isolated and somewhat out of touch with industrial situations as they prevail in the larger centres. While it is true that great minds have been developed in small centres, yet is it recognized that small surroundings are liable to have a stultifying effect on the brains of the average person, and to date no evidences have been produced to show that the premier has developed to anything greater than the environment with which he has been surrounded. Assuming an almost divine right to rule attitude at Kingston, the premier seemed somewhat peeved to think that the workers were considering running a candidate in Yale, and the press reports him as having said:

SMALL ENVIRONMENT NARROW VISION

> In the ranks of the opponents of the government," declared Premier Meighen in his Kingston speech on the tariff issue, "would be found the William Ivens and the Thomas Richardsons who misrepresent labor in the country."

* * *

Before the Congress convention, the same small-bore mental nature of the premier was again demonstrated. Uttering platitudes that mean nothing, he demonstrated his inability to see the forces that are working, not only in Canada, but throughout the entire world. As usual he uttered a veiled threat to those people who are not in accord with things as they are, and law and order were again trotted out as the aims and objects of the government. If there were any labor men present at that gathering who understand the forces that are working in society, they must have been nauseated by the arrant nonsense the premier gave voice to. Go slow was his advice to the workers of this country. His plea for tolerance on the part of the workers towards capital after the Winnipeg affair, when the right of collective bargaining was denied the workers of that city by capitalistic interests, and where the government used direct action against the workers, was the plea of a small-minded capitalist apologist It demonstrated the Portage La Prairie outlook of the first minister of the crown who has about as much real ability to be at the head of a government in these times as a child in the kindergarten class would have in solving the problems of the high cost of living.

* * *

While the premier may not realize it, the abuse of men like Ivens, Richardson and others, who at least see the need for some changes in the system under which we live, will get neither him or his government anywhere. Men are but the pawns of circumstances and their environment, and are compelled to take the action they do because of their material interests. The same environment that produced men like Russell, Pritchard and other class war prisoners in this country, will produce others and all the persecution, abuse and villification that he may indulge in will not change that environment. As already pointed out the premier is the product of a circumscribed environment. The result is that his outlook is restricted to a small area, and his references to individual effort and reward are merely platitudious utterances that have no meaning. They are as logical as the statement that is often used in connection with our captains of industry, when they are described as "self-made men." The premier may be one of this type, and if he is he made a poor job of it, but one thing is sure, and that is the working class is getting sick of having their lives directed and marred by the present ruling class and are slowly but surely realizing that a narrow outlook on life is the last thing that they must be guilty of. The workers have cast their vision beyond railway tracks and ocean routes, until they have seen the working class as a whole suffering untold agonies and misery as a result of exploitation under capitalism. It may be true, as the premier said, that there are a greater number of people in this country in proportion to the population that are neither poor or rich than in any other land, but the fact remains that those who are poor, are becoming poorer, and those who are neither fish, flesh or good red herring, are slowly being driven into the ranks of the proletariat and must of necessity become "red" men and women, seeking to bring about that day when the small-bore politician will be relegated to the limbo of forgotten things and rapine rule and robbery shall cease. Not only will the Ivens' and Richardsons challenge the right of the present ruling class by contesting elections, but the workers will, ere long, challenge the right of any class to enslave another. That will be the day for the Meighens and the capitalist politicians to take cover, for the workers will, on that day, judge any individual by his worth to the whole of the human family and their ability to be of use to society.

LOGIC IN THE supporters of the present system is very rarely found. Last week at a Kiwanis Club luncheon, Dr. Maguire pointed out that the warehouses in the United States were full to overflowing. He also pointed out that the commodities that filled the warehouses had been made for a European market, which did not exist, owing to the fact that the nations in that part of the world have neither money or goods to buy them with. In the same speech, the learned gentleman deprecated the spread of what he termed Bolshevism in the States, and the fact that while the workers were receiving high wages, they are only giving one-third production. Not being in a position to deny that production has slowed down, but recognizing that the present fear of unemployment in the minds of the workers, which is not conducive to slowing up, would hardly make it possible, we have no intention of attempting to disprove the statement. At the same time, we can only wonder that any one should be concerned about it, in view of the over-stocked position of the warehouses.

GREATER PRODUCTION AND EFFECTS

* * *

It evidently never struck the learned gentleman that the reason for the growth of Socialism or as he termed it, Bolshevism, was due to the ever-recurring periods of financial and industrial depression, because of the overstocking of the warehouses of the world with commodities produced by the working class. In fact, the more the workers produce, the worse off they are. The greater ability they show in the production of commodities, the sooner they are thrown on the unemployed market. This is naturally a factor in the slowly dawning consciousness of the workers, to the fact that they produce, not for their own good, but for the profit of a ruling class. In all parts of the United States workers are today being laid off work because they have produced too much. When they cease to be of use to the employing class, they are laid off to starve, instead of enjoying the things that they have collectively produced. There never was an effect without a cause, and the effect seen by the speaker at the Kiwanis Club, in the growth of Socialist thought in the States, is due to the same cause that has made it show itself in all countries, and that is the ever-growing degree of misery that the workers endure because they have produced too much, but own nothing. Greater production means greater misery, and the workers are seeking an end to the system that makes their position in society daily worse because they are capable of filling the warehouses of the world at the expense of empty stomachs. No wonder that the number of Socialists in the States grows.

THE Vancouver Daily Province thinks that we are all overdoing the prevailing unrest by talking too much about it, and asks for more of the sermon on the Mount, and finally suggests that the people attend the Vancouver Exhibition and see in what useful and interesting and peaceful ways the people in this part of the world have been occupying themselves. While recognizing that Vancouver looms large in the eyes of those that control the Vancouver Daily Province, and that it might be well from a capitalistic viewpoint if the workers of this city and country would confine their attention to the happenings in their immediate vicinity, we cannot refrain from suggesting that he who preached the sermon on the mount, embraced all men, no matter of what nationality, in his message. Living in a somewhat later age, when the system which is at present operating in society has broken down all racial and imaginary boundary lines by the search for markets, and recognizing that it is due to this system that the unrest which affects the workers of all land prevails, and that the late war involved the workers of many countries, and that it was their blood that was shed in the interests of capitalistic democracy, we cannot see how it is possible for men to confine their vision to a local fair or exhibition when the whole structure of society is tottering.

THE GOSPEL OF PEACE AND UNREST

* * *

To refer to the Sermon on the Mount and the true gospel of peace, as the Province suggests, may be much more wise than we can see, but the fact remains that there is no peace, and the people that wish to establish it, are being persecuted by every capitalistic nation under the sun. Peace is impossible under capitalism. The very nature and structure of modern society is of such a character that there must be struggles between different capitalistic nations for existence, and the workers must struggle against capitalistic oppression. The competitive system is responsible for war. War is the logical outcome of a system of society that is based on the law of the jungle and human slavery, that being so, there can be no peace while it exists. Consequently the workers in this country must turn their eyes towards Europe and places where the unrest is most in evidence, as by doing so, they may understand the underlying causes of it, and understanding it may be able to further the interests of the human family. Peace can only be secured by abolishing the cause of all war and class antagonism, which is the subjection of one class in society by another, so that the subject class may be exploited. To preach the gospel of peace under present day conditions would be as futile as attempting to make the sun turn in its course, and even the Province would not suggest that could be done.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has once again demonstrated that it is a moribund organization. Tom Moore states that there is propaganda being carried on to discredit the officials. There is no need to carry on propaganda for that purpose. The officials of Congress stand self convicted of aiding the government of this country in the fight against the men who were arrested in Winnipeg. Surely nothing further is needed in the eyes of the working class of this country to discredit Draper and his jumping jack Moore.

The Vancouver Daily Province is shocked because George Lansbury suggested that the London Daily Herald should accept the 75,000 pounds offered to the British labor organ by the Bolsheviki. Will the Province kindly inform us what difference there is between a labor paper accepting money from Soviet Russia, and a capitalistic sheet accepting subsidies and hush money from ruling class sources? So far as we are concerned we prefer the former—it looks more respectable.

Lloyd George is very wrathy at the Russians because of the offer of money to the Daily Herald. For pure hypocrisy this takes the cake when it is remembered that the British have aided all of the enemies of Soviet Russia, and this episode only furnishes another excuse for refusing to deal with Soviet Russia.

The Hon. Gideon Robertson has attempted to defend the bulletin circulated by the department of labor, which we referred to last week. If he has the courage of his convictions why does he not defend it in public instead of the capitalistic press. He can have the opportunity in Vancouver next week, that is, if he wants it.

"Before Labor he (Meighen) urged consideration on their part of the requirements of employers." So saith the premier to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at Windsor on Monday. He might have added, "God help the rich, the poor can beg."

The silence of the press on the charges of G. R. Hughes are somewhat puzzling to the average citizen. The Federationist will offer a prize of five cents to the person giving the real reason of a silence that can be felt.

An old time military genius once said: find out what you enemy wants you to do and then don't do it. The Vancouver Gas Company is urging the people to conserve gas. The moral should be obvious

WOMEN'S PENSION BOARD PADDED

Mothers Not Getting the Help Advocated by Committee

The last meeting has taken place, in the Labor Temple, of the Vancouver International Trades and Labor Council. The next meeting of this body will be held in the Rigg-Selman Building, part of which has been leased by the council for union meetings purposes.

The Union Label committee which was appointed in connection with Labor Loyalty week will be continued as the council deems it can do good work.

Del. Showler reported that the American Express Co. granted its men $34 per week, retroactive from May 1.

Del. Mrs. Fearn, speaking on the subject of mothers' pensions, stated that the advisory board had been padded and that instead of a board composed of three women having children being placed on the board, as advocated by the committee on mothers' pensions, the board was padded with women who were working in the interest of the government instead of the mothers. Too many questions were being asked the applicants and unless a mother was absolutely destitute, there was not much chance of her getting the desired aid. In many instances mothers have been asked if they could not leave their children at home and go out to work, whereas the act was advocated for the very opposite purpose. The council decided to have a committee go into this subject with the Attorney-General—who will be in the city next week—with a view of having the act more liberally administered. The committee appointed were Dels. Fearn, Dolk and Mahon

International Organizer Mrs. Houik of the Garment Workers, was in attendance and gave some interesting information of Los Angeles activities in connection with art, education and technical schools, held in the Labor Temple of that city. In connection with the union movement, she urged the men to take their wives more into their confidence in relation to the benefits of unionism. She stated that unless the wives understand unionism they can make scabs out of men quicker than anybody.

Where is your union button?

DEFENSE FUND LITERATURE REDUCED.

The price of copies of Pritchard's address to the jury, Dixon's address and the history of the Winnipeg strike has been reduced to 10 cts. per copy. The Winnipeg defense committee is also issuing Defense Fund Stamps, the price of which is 25 cents each.

When through with this paper, pass it on.

POLES CHARGED WITH DUPLICITY

Council of Action Will Be On Hand at Riga Conference

The Laborites' Council of Action, which has threatened the British government with a general strike if it attempted further hostilities against Soviet Russia, has decided to send William Adamson and James Purcell to Riga to watch the armistice negotiations.

British labor has been suspicious of the Poles in their armistice dealings with the Soviets. In the two previous conferences essayed, the diplomats in Warsaw sent out statements laying the blame for armistice delays on the Russians. It developed afterwards that the Poles were causing the delays, awaiting the help of the allied governments to stop the Soviet advance and start a new offensive.

Duplicity and deception are being continually employed by the Polish foreign office in official utterances as well as in dealings with Soviet Russia and other governments.

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

What about renewing your sub.?

PANTAGES
Next Week
"MAMMY'S BIRTHDAY"
An Original Revue
OTHER BIG FEATURES

EMPRESS
Phone Seymour 2402
NEXT WEEK
'Regeneration'
A Comedy Drama

FOR RENT
OFFICES, HALL AND DESK ROOM
Suitable for Union Meetings
Reasonable Terms; Central Location.
Apply, Phone Sey. 2354 or Sey. 4267

THE MERRILL SYSTEM
AN OPEN LETTER
113 Carter Cotton Building
TO MR. RENTPAYER:
Don't you envy your landlord when you pay your rent? He makes a good thing out of you sure, but why not do without him?
In a nutshell that is what the MERRILL SYSTEM is out to do. We are going to build right here in Vancouver an apartment block on a co-operative plan. WE lend ourselves the money, whatever we can afford each month; we will pay ourselves back with interest and divide among ourselves the profits. There are no middlemen and no cliques control our organization.
Our patented plan cuts the cost of the building in half and doubles the income. One of our buildings, Merrill Mansions, Vancouver, earns 17 per cent. Come along in with us for our next. We have scores of others that have been a big success. We have had ten years' experience and a big democratic corporation at the back of us.
Never before has the housing situation been so acute. Now is the time. As one big organization, with one management and one co-operative interest, let us solve our housing problem.
Yours for a home of your own,
Sey. 1627 J. F. LONSDALE, Organizer.

REMOVAL NOTICE
Perry & Dolk
TAILORS
Of 419 Dunsmuir Street (Labor Temple)
Announce that after September 30th they will carry on business at ROOM 33, BURNS BLOCK (Next Pantages Theatre)

We Have Goods for the Wet Weather

Our Prices Are Always Right—Ask for Headlight Overalls
CARSS'
Machinaw Coats
Mackinaw Shirts
Mackinaw Pants
Carss' heavy all-wool Pants
Heavy Sox
Stanfield's Green Label
Red Label
Blue Label
Black Label
Rubber Goods
Coats and
Boots of all makes.
Oilcloths
Olive Long Coat
Olive Medium Coat
Olive Extra Long Coat
Olive Short Coat
Also in Black Raintest
Clothing.
W. B. BRUMMITT
444 Main St. - 18 and 20 Cordova St. W.

The House of Diamonds
480-486 Granville St.
DIAMONDS
We merely ask an opportunity to show you our stock of Diamonds and other precious jewels.
Diamonds in the loose form.
Diamond Jewelry of every kind.
Diamonds mounted to your liking.
The Allan guarantee back of every purchase.
O. B. Allan

DENTAL PLATES
Excellent quality, perfect fitting, correct articulation, pleasing appearance, skilled attention, features of dentistry at
Dr. Gordon Campbell
Dental Art Parlors
805 Granville Street
Cor. Robson Over Owl Drug Store Phone Seymour 5223

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

MADAM JOHNSON
136 Hastings St. W.
Speaks four different languages.
Acknowledged to be the Greatest PALMIST in Canada
She does not tell things to please a person, but reads the hand just as it indicates
Tells every person the planet they were born under; their lucky and unlucky planets and what step in life to take to better themselves. Also explains things which have always been a mystry; what business you are best adapted for; when and whom you will marry; settles and explains love affairs and family troubles.
Step in and Have Your Life Read
Why not see the best?
It costs no more!
All readings strictly confidential

ORPHEUM THEATRE
THE HOME OF GOOD VAUDEVILLE
Matinee 2:30
Evenings 8:20

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

DONTARQUE!

CON JONES
Sells Best Cigars

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. Evenings: 7 to 8 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Phone Sey. 5476.
Dr. Willard Coates
Chiropractor and Drugless Physician
(Successor to Dr. John Gray)
30-31-32 P. Burns Bldg., 16 Hastings St., W., Vancouver, B. C.
(Between Pantages Theatre and B. C. E. R. Station)

Phone Sey. 221 Day or Night
Nunn, Thomson & Clegg
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
831 Homer St. Vancouver, B. C.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
1160 Georgia Street
Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school immediately following morning service. Wednesday testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading room, 601-603 Birks Bldg.

COWAN & BROOKHOUSE
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, STEREOTYPERS AND BOOKBINDERS
Union Officials, write for prices. We give SATISFACTION

Hours: 10-12 a.m., 1-5 p.m.
Evenings 5-8, Mon., Wed., Fri.
Dr. Edgar W. Moore
CHIROPRACTOR AND DRUGLESS HEALER
403-404-405 Carter-Cotton Bldg.
Hastings and Cambie Sts.
Phone Sey. 3353

H. M. Nugent & Co.
SAILS
Tents and Awnings, Carpenters' Aprons and Overalls, Pants and extra clothing, Longshoremen's Hooks, etc. Estimates given on all canvas work.
48 WATER STREET
Vancouver, B. C.
Phone Sey. 4541

HARRON BROS.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers
Funerals of Dignity at Fair Prices
Fairview: Office and Chapel, 2398 Granville Street. Phone Bay 3200.
North Vancouver: Office and Chapel, 122 Sixth St. W. Phone N. V. 134.
Mount Pleasant: Office and Chapel, 2123 Main St. Phone Fairmont 68.

THE person who says "Hello," when answering the telephone smiles very condescendingly when he hears some one else say "Are you there?" He thinks such a question is silly.
What does the man who answers with, "Mr. Blank speaking," think of the person who says "Hello!" Observing proper practice himself, he in his turn thinks the hello greeting is equally out of place.
British Columbia Telephone Company

M. F. EBY, B.A., M.E.
EXPERT PHYSIOTHERAPIST
Swedish Massage, Radiant Heat and Electrical Treatments of all kinds.
Phone Bay 8770L. Hours 2 to 5 and Evenings.
999 BROADWAY WEST (Cor. Oak)
Take Belt Line Car

Phone Sey. 1178. F. Pearson
CENTRAL HOTEL
42 CORDOVA STREET EAST
Hot and Cold Water—Steam Heat—Rooms Under New Management.
Buffet and Lunch Counter in Connection.
Make your home there while in town.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Federation of Labor has decided to affiliate itself to the Dominion Labor Party. The Federation is comprised of workers who do not believe in the international unions and have formed organizations of their own independent of the American Federation of Labor.

New Fall Suits and Overcoats

Our first big shipment of Fall Suits and Overcoats is now in.

20th Century Brand Clothing Made in Canada

See our windows for all the new models

Clubb & Stewart Ltd.

Men's and Boys' Clothiers

2 Stores

309 HASTINGS W. 623 GRANVILLE ST.

Established 30 Years

London, Swivel chair officers in the British military service are so numerous that they stumble over one another heels. Figures just issued show that the War Office staff comprised 10,053 persons on July 1, an increase of 3,289 over the number on June 1. This increase is due to the transfer of staff from the Ministry of Munitions.

King's World's Greatest Rheumatic Cure, No Cure, No Pay

Frank Hudson, 759 Cambie Street, has been laid up for the last five years. He has not been able to walk or dress himself for the last year and a half. He had Arthritic Rheumatism in both feet and ankles, both knees, both hands and elbows, and was in a run-down condition. He has lived here for years. Go and see this man and ask his neighbors about his condition before he was treated with King's Rheumatic Cure. He is walking now. His joints are loosening up and in a short time he will be entirely cured, as it takes some time for this remedy to work into the joints, loosening them up and driving the acid out of the system, purifying the blood. I challenge anyone to produce a rheumatic case my remedy will not cure. Have cured several people here. Call at Room 6, Flack Block, or phone R-F 802. Ladies by appointment. H. Simpson, manager. (Advt.)

DAILY CALL GETS MAILING PRIVILEGE

Denied Use of Mails for Over One Year by Autocrat Postmaster Burleson.

Washington—Two years of uncompromising battle for a free press in America has finally been won from Postmaster General Burleson by the New York Call. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on August 25, handed down a decision in which it denies Burleson the right to bar future issues of any publication from the mails.

The Call's petition was for an order compelling Burleson to restore the paper to the second class mails. The court announces that it will immediately issue such an order, thereupon Burleson will stand in contempt of court unless he bows to it without quibble.

The New York Daily Call was denied the use of the mails in December, 1919, for alleged violation of the Espionage law in issues of the publication.

Chicago — Twenty-five thousand spellbinders will be unleashed by the Republican national committee, September 17. Men and women "orators" will start to tour every village and hamlet in the nation upon that day carrying the message that only a G. O. P. victory can save America from going to the damnation bow-wows. Democrats will use the same "arguments."

Where is your Union button?

N. G. Ross N. S. Ross G. M. Ross

Phones: Sey. 3109; Evenings, Bayview 1256-Y

WATCH OUR "ADS" FOR SPECIAL AUCTION BARGAINS

N. S. ROSS & SONS

AUCTIONEERS

The Largest Auction House on the Pacific Coast

Dealers in Antique, New and Second-hand Furniture

FIREPROOF STORAGE

632 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

S.S. BALLENA — COME ALONG — VANCOUVER, B.C.

The National Park Bowen Island

and the Popular All-Day Sail to Squamish

Steamers leave at 9:15 a.m. daily and 10:30 a.m. Sunday (new time). On Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 p.m. for Bowen Island direct. Bowen Island offers to the pleasure seeker first-class, hotel accommodation, boating, canoeing, tennis, stream, lake, and salt water fishing, and sandy bathing beach.

SUNDAY SPECIAL TO SQUAMISH, $2 ROUND TRIP

MEALS ON BOARD

TERMINAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Union Dock—Phone Seymour 6330

A Whist Drive and Dance

Under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U.

Will Be Held in

DOMINION HALL

Friday, September 17

Admission

GENTS, 50c; LADIES, 25c

Cards, 8 to 10; Dancing, 9 to 1

GOOD PRIZES

BRITISH COUNCIL OF ACTION

Admitted to Be Most Important Step Since War Declared

(By Felix Morley)
(Staff Correspondent for The Federated Press)

London, England—Formation of the Council of Action by British Labor is conceded by friends and foes alike to be the most important single occurrence in England since the declaration of war in 1914. It has achieved its primary aim—that of preventing further aggression by the British government against Soviet Russia. Now it stands ready to assert its power in other directions.

The war scare has gone. Manifestly, the wish of Labor to keep out of the threatened new imperialistic war was the wish of the great mass of England's people. When the Council of Action was formed, the atmosphere in London (so friends tell me) was like that attending the declaration of war against Germany—except that all the feverish utterances in the streets were anti-and not pro-war.

Open declaration that six million British wage-earners would cease production rather than see another war, has had tremendous influence on the continent. It has insured maintenance of a strict neutrality in Germany; it is hastening formal recognition of Soviet Russia by Italy; it is even driving breaches in the strongholds of French reaction, which are so largely responsible for the continued chaos of Europe.

Labor Directing.

The great fact which stands in relief against the turbulent welter of events is that organized Labor, and not parliament, is directing the outcome of political issues. Local councils are springing up spontaneously all over England. Their functions at the present time are limited to "collecting information" and preparing to make protest on the Russian issue effective, if the parent council deems drastic action necessary.

But it requires no gift of vision to see what these local councils might become. They are being denounced as "machinery for revolution," and "British Soviets" by the conservative press, although their power is specifically limited to the one issue of Russia. Another fact which brings no consolation to opponents of the Soviet idea is that the local councils of action in the larger cities are being built on a much broader basis than the trades union councils which they may in time supplant.

For instance, in the Council of Action, for the Greater London area, are represented the London Labor Party, the members of the London County Council, the co-operative organizations, the Women's Co-operative Guild and the London Trades Council as a whole, as well as representatives from the principal unions and federations here. It is an injustice to the statesmanlike development of the British Labor movement to suppose that in the recent crisis is found the origin of the councils of action. So far as a development of this sort can be said to have a definite origin, it is found in the lesson of consolidated strength provided by the Triple Alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers.

The National Council, and the local ones, are empowered to remain in existence only until they have obtained three things:

1. Absolute guarantee that the armed forces of Great Britain shall not be used in support of Poland, Baron Wrangel, nor any other military or naval effort against the Soviet government.

2. Withdrawal of all British naval forces operating directly or indirectly as a blockading influence against Russia.

3. Recognition of the Russian soviet government and establishment of unrestricted trading and commercial relationships between Great Britain and Russia.

One Demand Conceded.

So far only the first of these demands has been conceded by the Lloyd George government, and the presence of the third insures that the councils will continue to function for some months at least, although a prominent English labor leader tells me that "we have private information that Lloyd George intends to recognize the Soviet republic as soon as possible."

The Council of Action will continue as an active knife in the side of parliamentary government until the above demands are actually translated into facts. Will it continue longer than that?

This question is agitating Britain to-day. It is clearly recognized that to perpetuate the councils as bodies controlling national policy would be to overthrow the present system of government in England; would be revolution as definite and decisive, if not as spectacular, as that which took place in Russia three years ago. A strong element is anxious to go on and take this ultimate step.

But it is only one element which holds this view; the majority of British labor is still unwilling to sacrifice democratic government in England even if the Coalition government has sabotaged democracy. The Portsmouth Congress will doubtless see the first open test of strength between the two viewpoints, and provide the first clear intimation of relative strength.

Solidarity of the British labor movement at the present time is magnificent,—and inspiring if bitter object lesson for the American observer.

FURNISH ON CREDIT

WE TRUST YOU

Bedroom, Parlor, Kitchen, Hall, etc.

We fit you up throughout at RIGHT PRICES and TERMS so EASY that makes paying a pleasure.

Quality first, last and all the time.

THE **HOME** Furniture Co.

416 MAIN STREET

Opposite City Hall

MADAME HINGER

WORLD'S GREATEST PALMIST

I am different from all others, because I not only read your life, but also help you out of your troubles. What good would it do you simply to be told you have a rival or an enemy in your path unless you were told how to overcome them! I am able to point out the path of success and happiness. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. 561 GRANVILLE ST.

Industrial Unionism

By V. R. Midgley.

A FEW weeks ago the writer sent to the Fed. a brief article on the subject of "District vs. Industrial Organization," showing that the development of the lumber workers organization as a purely industrial union with a separate membership receipt and separate headquarters, was not in the interests of the working class and was opposed to the idea of One Big Union.

Strange to relate, the only individuals who have yet opposed the arguments contained in that article were the General Secretary of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, E. Winch, and the General Secretary Vancouver Coast District of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, J. M. Clarke. Winch opens his reply by referring to my arguments as "Midgley's personal views." Now the views set forth in that article are to the best of my knowledge the views of eight out of the ten members of the General Executive Board of the One Big Union.

Winch has not seriously attacked the arguments set forth for the district form of organization and I do not propose to take up space to debate with him the merits of the card index system over the loose leaf ledger page, or "the inefficiency of a printed slip issued by the Central Office.' The system of bookkeeping issued by the General Executive Board is optional been adopted almost universally. But on this question I will give the same answer that I gave to the Lumber Workers' convention: "If you have a better system of bookkeeping than that issued by the General Executive Board then let us adopt yours. If you have a better system of handling organization work then let the whole organization have the benefit of it."

The main thing that I am interested in is establishing one membership card, and one headquarters, and eliminating the overlapping of organization work, duplication of offices, etc. in order that the Lumber Workers may actually become part of the One Big Union.

The argument that Winch sets forth about tools, and that concerning printers, carpenters and longshoremen looking for work at their trade is really an argument in favour of craft unionism, but he makes the greatest error of all in the concluding paragraph where he refers to "Russia where the workers have taken control of industry."

I do not think it wise to drag into this discussion a comparison with Soviet Russia, but since he has done so let me quote from a pamphlet by Wilfrid R. Humphries, entitled "The Structure of Soviet Russia."

"Danger threatened from the syndicalist tendencies of some of the industrial unions who wanted to run their industries without considering the interests of the country as a whole. The corelation and interlocking of the industries was imperative. Industries using public capital such as the railroads, or exploiting such natural resources as the underground stores of coal, oil, copper, iron, etc., could not be turned over for management exclusively to the industrial unions concerned, for the public has a paramount interest."

"Then there was real anarchy—on the railroads, in the factories, on the front and in the villages. All had taken their affairs into their own hands, and were acting without any regard at all to the interests of the people as a whole.

"In the fall of nineteen-seventeen duuring the last weks of the Kernsky regime and the first period of Soviet rule, factory workers were anarchistically seizing control of their factories without coordinated plans, often succeeding only in ruining expensive machinery and making the belated discovery that their managers and technicians were not so dispensable after all."

"To manage and co-relate all the nationalized industries of Russia there is a Supreme Council of Public Economy made up of 69 members. The Chairman, Vladimir Miliutin, has a seat in the Council of the People's Commissars, or Cabinet. Diagram number one may serve to make clear the organization that has been evolved, or rather that is still evolving, for it is not a pretty little scheme conceived in any one man's brain or existing only on paper. Like Topsy, it "just growed."

"To manage each mine or group of mines there is a board of three managers. One comes from the workers, elected either directly or through their mine committee, and whom they may change at any time. The second member is appointed from Moscow by the Coal Central, a technical mining engineer, and the third comes from the regional economic council, a body representing all the workers in all the industries of that economic region."

In making the above quotations I am not ignoring the fact that there are industrial unions in Russia; there are also industrial unions in the A. F. of L.; the United Mine Workers of America being a striking example.

What I am endeavouring to show is that the I. W. W. theory of organizing the working class into industrial unions and thereby "building up the new system of society within the shell of the old," has been proved fallacious by the experience of the Russian working class, and they have recognized three factors in the management of industry:

First, the workers in the industry; second, technical experts; and third, all the other workers in the district.

But to come back to Canada, we are not organizing Soivets, not yet. We are organizing a new union of wage workers, so that we may be enabled to more successfully carry on the every day fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and after all it is not Winch's views or mine that will determine the issue. The workers will ultimately adopt the form of organization which proves to be the most effective weapon in that fight.

J. M. Clarke in his reply to my previous article makes a rather feeble attempt to ridicule my arguments, and sums up his own analysis by stating that "Industrial Unions must be to a certain extent geographical. Geographical unions must be to a certain extent industrial." What he means by this statement is not very clear, but perhaps he is endeavouring to explain why the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union officials (who are so insistent that the district form of organization would result in a 'mulligan') have placed lumber workers cards in the hands of hundreds of workers who by no stretch of the imagination belong to the Lumber Industry, ranging all the way from lady barbers to coal miners.

In conclusion, to those who are so lacking in argument that they find it necessary to drag into this discussion innuendo of a personal nature, I would suggest a study of astronomy. It will give them an idea of how small the human atom really is.

UNIONS GET BEHIND FARMER-LABOR BANK

Withdraw Funds from Anti-Union Banks and Place Institute Owned Bank

Chicago—At its last meeting, the Chicago Federation of Labor unanimously passed a resolution urging local unions to withdraw as much of their funds as possible from the hostile banks of this city, to be placed with the Farmer-Labor Bank of North Dakota.

One of the first results of this resolution was the sending of $800; his entire savings, to the publicly-owned bank by a member of the Chicago Retail Clerks' Union.

Local No. 1 of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has sent $5000 as a preliminary deposit, Local 23 of the O. R. T. on the Milwaukee system, has forwarded $3000 of its surplus. The Sign Painters Union has sent $6000 as its first quota.

Pass the Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

ITALIAN GOVT. NOT TO INTERFERE IN DISPUTES

Industrial Struggles to be Fought Out Between Capital and Labor

The Italian Government has taken an unprecedented position so far as industrial struggles are concerned. In an address in parliament, a few days ago, Premier Giolitti announced that in the future the government would take no hand whatsoever in industrial disputes between labor and capital and that both sides would have to thresh out their differences as best they could. Heretofore, he declared, whichever side the government espoused, had an easy victory, but no such policy will be pursued in the future.

Give a little encouragement to our advertisers.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Industrial or District Organization.

Editor B. C. Federatonist:

Permit me to make a brief criticism in your paper re an editorial; "Industrial or District Organization," in the Fed., August 20, containing only the personal expression of opinions of the editor and Lewis Mumford, in which both of them have overlooked the necessity to give us some arguments based on facts so vital, in a big question of that kind.

The statement that "capitalistic society demands that devolution, decentralization and localization takes place," are entirely in contradiction to Marxian theories, and the actual happenings in the course of human progress of today. The Marxian theory, that greater and greater centralization of industry, of production and power shall take place from day to day under capitalistic regime, vividly proves itself as a fact before our eyes, every hour. That this centralization is a dire necessity under the present mode of production and that the sooner the power gets centralized into a fewer and fewer hands, the quicker capitalism will face its doomsday and the workers will come out on top, has been proved time and time again. The greater the centralization, the greater the production of the good things of life. Therefore, centralization will go on when capitalism will be a past history. Evolution is a huge force of natural developments, and any one who is trying to obstruct its progress is in the same position as the individual who undertakes to block a huge mountain stream.

The cockroach businessmen (petty bourgeoise) have in the past, and will in the future, cry against centralization (trusts and syndicates) because by competition and monopoly they put them back into the ranks of the wage-earners. And cry is all they could, or will do.

It is not the working class that is fighting for a home rule in the different spots of the old land. It is the nationalists, the petty burgeoisie, or one group of capitalists against the other. Most of those fights are inaugurated by the same forces that caused the Mexican revolution, the counter revolution in Russia, and that are using Poland and other small nations as "buffer states" against the centralized effort of the proletariat.

The old type of Industrial Unions carried such a name because they organized every worker in a given industry in one organization, but they failed more or less, just like the crafts and federations to function for the workers, because the power was vested into the hands of the few of the officialdom. Therefore, those organizations did not have centralized power by the membership, but by their officials.

The new and modern type of industrial organization, wherein an organic centralization is being inaugurated by its membership for the management of industry, of the workers' needs, its officialdom is, under the direct control and dictatorship of the rank and file. The greater the centralization by the rank and file, the greater the self-discipline and power.

There is no one that could prove that local autonomy, power or action would be curtailed by an industrial form of organization. There is no one that could do anything but admire the miners industrial organizations of Britain, France, Belgium and Germany, who now have joined hands across the seas in order to enforce their demands. This is another proof that industry and the working class would have, were one of the most vital industries organized on a militant basis throughout some of the largest Empires? For instance, the transport industry (on rail and water).

The arguments brought forth by the advocates of district, or geographical form of organization always put in my mind the verses of a Russian poet, Kryloff, dealing with a quartette that was played by a "trio" composed of a billy goat, an ass and a bear. Imagine the bakers, barbers and house maids, etc., in a district organization, discussing the reconstruction, remodeling of the lumber camp, railway or mine, in accordance with the interests of the workers engaged therein, while capitalism exists and after it is gone, or vice versa.

We have already too many district organizations in this counntry, and any one who favors them so much, can pick his choice beginning with the Conservative and ending with the Socialist party.

P. G. ANDERSON.

The Workers and the Peace Treaty.

To the Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir,—As you saw fit to make copy of the fact that Comrade Kavanagh secured a temporary advantage in reply to my question on the above subject I desire to further explain the question and the reason for putting same to the speaker.

Why did the speaker try to capture his audience with illustrating the economic conditions of the shipyard workers caused by the huge amount of shipping forfeited by Germany to the Allies under the conditions of the Peace Treaty? To further emphasize his point he explained that at present unemployment was prevalent and would increase considerably, as Germany had yet to build ships for the Allies as a further obligation under the Peace Treaty.

Then to further enlighten his audience the speaker proceeds to quote from Professor Keynes' book on the Economic Results of Peace. Now if Comrade Kavanagh is consistent and possesses that clarity of thought which he laments is lacking in the British movement will he answer the following question: "If the Peace Treaty is of no consequence to the workers, why bother to explain the economic results of the said peace?"

Yours for logic,
W. BATT.

5097 Prince Albert st.,
South Vancouver, Sept. 14, 1920.

DEFENSE FUND LITERATURE REDUCED.

The price of copies of Pritchard's address to the jury, Dixon's address and the history of the Winnipeg strike has been reduced to 10 cts. per copy. The Winnipeg defense committee is also issuing Defense Fund Stamps, the price of which is 25 cents each.

PAINTS

FROM FACTORY TO YOU

We manufacture and sell in the same building. This saves you from 25 to 40 cents on your dollar.

READY MIXED PAINTS — For interior or exterior use, guaranteed to wear from 3 to 5 years; all colors,
Per gallon $3.50
Per quart 95c
White, per gallon $3.75
Per quart $1.00

CROWN PURE PAINTS — Guaranteed to wear from 6 to 8 years on exterior work; ordinary colorings, Per gal. $4.25
Star colors, per gallon $4.75
Outside White, gallon $5.00

DECK AND PORCH PAINT— Dries quick, elastic like rubber, will stand heavy traffic.
Per quart $1.20
Per half gallon $2.25

INSIDE FLOOR PAINTS Dries hard overnight, good gloss. Per quart $1.05

WHITE ENAMEL— Pint.. 85c
Per quart $1.60

VARNISH STAINS — Woodwork, floors, furniture.
Per pint 50c
Per quart 90c

FLAT WHITE PAINT — For interior wall work and enamel undercoating, Per pint 65c
Per quart $1.15
Per gallon $4.25

INTERIOR OIL STAINS —
Per pint 40c
Per quart 70c

OIL SHINGLE STAINS — In all shades of brown and red, in 4-gallon tins, at, gal. ..$1.30
1-gallon tins $1.40
Green, in 4-gal. tins, gal. ..$1.50
1-gal. tins $1.60

MINERAL PAINTS — For all rough exterior surfaces, in red and brown, at per gal. $2.20
Grey and green, gallon $2.45

A full line of Brushes, Interior Stains, etc., at similar prices.

CROWN PAINT CO.

FACTORY AND STORE—24 CORDOVA STREET EAST

One Block from Hastings Street Tram Office. Phone Sey. 940

PROSPECTORS AND OTHERS—READ THIS!

Do you recognize all the mineral wealth that you are passing daily?

The business of this institution is to impart a thorough, practical training in ASSAYING—EXPERT PROSPECTING

This makes you a master of your work. It makes your earning powers worth while. It means a more direct path to fortune. For the regular prospector this training places him at the top of his craft. It will literally mean fortunes to many.

LEARN ASSAYING—THE DEMAND IS GREAT

Here is a profession easily acquired by anyone with ordinary education and intelligence. The demand for assayers is great, and with the opening up of Canada's vast mineral treasures there will be a constant call for more and more assayers. Assayers command big money. YOU can be an assayer. It does not take long to learn, and our rates are reasonable. Convenient terms—day and night classes—practical, individual instruction.

See us about this while the idea is hot in your mind.

The B.C. School of Pharmacy & Science

Crown Building 615 Pender Street Phone Sey. 1740

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 Ext.; 1st place in B. C. Minor and Major Pharmacy; 1st place in B. C. Law Preliminary. Our students invariably win the highest places in Exams.

Stanley Steam Taxi Co.

HENRY DAHL, Prop.

(Old time Lumberjack)

Prompt Service Fine Cars

334 Abbott St. Vancouver

Phone Sey. 8877-8878

New Method Shoe Repairing

O. B. U. Help

Opposite B. C. Electric

337 CARRALL STREET

PARIS

THE HOME OF HAND MADE SHOES

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

250 Pairs of Boys' 11 to 13½ $3.45

Strong School Shoes, 1 to 5½ $3.95

MEN'S SHOES

Full grain side brown and black dress shoes. Brown has wide toe and black medium. Reg. $10.00, value at.. $7.95

Brown calf shoes with slip sole card stitching and reinforced shank. Regular $11. All sizes at $8.95

Heavy solid leather work shoes. Brown and black, with full double soles. Regular $10. to go at $7.95

All solid leather children's shoes in sizes to 9½. Broken lines in patent, gun metal and brown calf at $2.95

DEPENDABLE SHOES FOR CHILDREN

Kor Ker make of high top black and brown shoes. Reduced to our cost.
5 to 7½ $3.35
8 to 10½ $3.65
11 to 2 $3.95

Brown, tan and black calf. Regular $4.50, 8 to 10½ $3.25

Shoes for boys, not heavy, but serviceable, regular $6.50, 11 to 2 .... $4.65

RUBBERS AND RUBBER BOOTS

We have prepared for this year with the best quality rubber footwear made. Every style and shape in snag-proof rolled edge and heavy gum. See them.

GREY, FAWN, BROWN and PEARL SPATS at $2.50

Ladies' brown kid boots with Cuban heel, 9-in. top. Reg. $11.00 at.. $7.95

Growing Girls' black calf shoes, in sizes to 5½. Broken lines that sold to $9.00 pair at $5.95

P. PARI

51 HASTINGS

Cascade Beer

ONE OF THE FINEST TONICS

Good for Health — Improves the Appetite

CHEAP PRODUCTION

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

CASCADE BEER

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

VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

—SUBSCRIBE TO—

The One Big Union Bulletin

Published by the Winnipeg Central Labor Council

Read the News from the Prairie Metropolis

Subscription price $2.00 per year; $1.00 for six months

Address all communications with respect to subs and advts., to HARRY WILLCOCKS, Business Manager, Robin Hotel, Adelaide Street, Winnipeg, Man. Communications to Editor should be addressed to J. HOUSTON, same address.

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
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
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.

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, Vaarubien, 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.

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

ENGINEERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry (camp and mill) meet with fellow workers in that industry. Organize into the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of the O. B. U. Headquarters, 61 Cordova St. W., 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 8:00 p.m. President, John Cummings, secretary and business agent, A. Graham. Office and meeting hall, 614 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 152 Cordova St. W. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, Thomas Nixon; business agent, Peter Sinclair.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2288 Granville Street; secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings St. E.; recording-secretary, L. Holdsworth, 899—14th St. W., North Vancouver.

LUMBER AND CAMP WORKERS' INdustrial Unit of the One Big Union—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. 8698.

MILLWORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE Lumber Industry, organize into the L. W. I. U. 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, Maillardville. 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, 818 Tenth Ave. North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 856 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, 928 Commercial Drive. Phone High. 2204R.

O. B. U. UNIT PILE DRIVERS, Woodmen 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 Meyler; financial secretary and business agent, M. Phelps; corresponding secretary, W. Lee. Office, Rm. 207 Labor Temple.

[illegible] AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY [illegible] Pioneer Division, No. 101 [illegible] F. Hall, Mount Pleasant [illegible] Mondays at 10.15 a.m. and [illegible] R. Kirby; recording [illegible] Griffin, 447—8th Avenue [illegible] F. Sidaway; financial [illegible] iness agent, W. H. Cot[illegible] Street; office corner [illegible] Phone Fair. 3604 R.

[illegible] UNION No. 236—[illegible] of each month at [illegible] A. E. Robb; vice-president, C. H. Collier; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

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, R. S. Woodward; vice-president, A. C. Pike; secretary-treasurer, Christian Sivertz, P. O. Box 302, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA LOCAL UNIT, O. B. U.—Meets first and third Friday each month at 1424 Government Street. Third Friday open forum. Secretary, E. Waterson.

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.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

EDMONTON BUILDING TRADES UNIT of the One Big Union, meets every Wednesday night in the O. B. U. Hall, 10353—101st St. A. Mogridge, financial secretary; E. Palmer, recording secretary.

Scranton, Pa.—Efforts of the anthracite coal mine operators to lure the diggers back to work by spreading reports that vacationists in various portions of the hard coal district were returning to their jobs have met with small success. At least 100,000 men remained on vacation Wednesday, and the number of vacationists is growing.

MORRIS SOSKIN

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC

Telephone Sey. 2401
House Phone R-F 1867L

316 Standard Bank Building
510 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

J. H. Healey

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

824-825 Birks Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

Phone Sey. 7075

Glasses fitted for the relief of headache and eyestrain.

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. Catherines, 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.

DR. W. LEE HOLDER
DR. ELIZABETH W. MAXWELL

Drugless Physicians

CHIROPRACTIC
HYDRO-THERAPY
DIET

Hours: 10-12; 2-5. Evenings by appointment.

74 FAIRFIELD BLDG.,
Cor. Granville and Pender Sts.
Phone Sey. 8533

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.

PREMIER'S SPEECH BEFORE CONGRESS A FAILURE

Not Many Delegates From West of Great Lakes

Draper and Moore Still Control Slight Signs of Revolt

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 16.—Red coated mounted police marched into Windsor Armories Monday afternoon and occupied seats in various part of the hall just before Hon. Arthur Meighen, Canada's Premier, entered the building to address the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, in session here.

Premier Meighen, fresh from a bitter denunciation of all who opposed his decadent administration as enemies of Canada, was accompanied by various members of the border Chamber of Commerce. President Tom Moore gave him a hearty hand shake as he ascended the platform.

Meighen's speech is already familiar to every reader of the dispatches of the government-subsidized Canadian Press Association, his own private secretary revising his master's speech from a stenographic report before it went out over the telegraph wires. The Border Chamber of Commerce commission's secretary also made a stenographic report.

Premier's Speech a Failure.

Doubtless the precautions were due to threatened opposition to Meighen. Various Toronto delegates refused to come to Windsor after Moore's announcement that Meighen was invited to talk while others said they would make reply if he became critical. Doubtless word reached the ear of the artless one, for his speech was comparatively tame. The The reception was frosty, visiting employers giving the few hand claps. Newspaper reporters for newspapers supporting Meighen were the first to describe his speech as a failure. He "doper of labor" in his left-over cabinet, and praised the doctrine of individualism. He thanked Moore and the Trades Council executive for the invitation, and left Windsor shortly afterward conscious of the fact that he was able to talk to a labor convention almost immediately after damning working class solidarity.

Meighen was not the first politician to talk to the convention. W. C. Kennedy, Laurier-Liberal member of parliament from the local constituency and prominent capitalist, telling the convention, shortly after it opened Monday morning, how much he "loved" labor. Walter McGregor, local manufacturer, who received the handle of Colonel when he went to England with a regiment during the war, but who did not enter the trenches as a combatant, brought greetings from the border Chamber of Commerce, of which he is chairman. F. McClure Sclanders, the commerce chamber's commissioner who openly advocated bringing into Canada battalions of Chinese coolies to compete with labor, was also present at both Monday sessions. Moore, on responding to the greeting of Windsor's mayor, said that in Windsor, of course it would be more appropriate to receive the keys to the wine cellars than to the city itself.

Wanting Explanations.

The number of delegates present fell far below the Hamilton convention last year, President Moore explaining, in newspaper interviews, that inroads of other organizations had much to do with the decrease.

Paddy Draper, secretary, led a spirited discussion Tuesday morning over the admission of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council resolutions condemning intervention in Russia, favoring self-dependence for Ireland, and calling for the selection of a committee to investigate Draper's alleged receipt of $50,000 to fight the progressives in Winnipeg.

"Under no circumstances will a statement of that kind be printed, for it carries the imputation of a charge and by printing it we would circulate it throughout the world," President Moore declared in barring the second part of the following Toronto Trades Council resolution from the official minutes.

"Resolved, That this congress elect a committee of five from the floor of the house, clothed with full plenary powers to investigate the activities of the executive of this congress in regard to the Winnipeg strike and the trial of the workers involved therein; also the expenditure of $50,000 which the secretary of the congress is alleged to have received from ex-President Barker of the maintenance of Way Workers' organization, who is at present on trial charged with misappropriation of funds; and be it further

"Resolved, That the findings of the committee be printed and sent to every affiliated local of this congress."

The remainder of this resolution reads:

"Whereas, the necessary work of the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has become sufficiently important to the workers of Canada, the time has arrived when the office of the secretary-treasurer should demand the entire time and undivided attention and services of the incumbent, and that he shall represent the expressed views of the congress on all matters vital to the interests of the working class; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a permanent secretary-treasurer be elected under these conditions and a salary be provided therefor at such sum as the congress may decide."

Secretary Draper declared heatedly that this and the other Toronto resolutions had never reached his office, although James Simpson, Toronto Trades Council delegate, read a telegram from A. W. Mance, secretary, saying he had mailed copies of them on August 26.

"Believing the secretary of Toronto Trades and Labor Council is a gentleman, and that I also have some of that quality," he said, "I have no fear. I am not afraid of any set of men in Toronto district council or anywhere else. This is not bluff, although two or three resolutions concern me. They don't monkey with me very long."

"I was witness to the posting of the letter containing those resolutions," answered Jack Monroe, former president of the Toronto Central Labor body.

Draper Wins.

Draper then moved that resolutions, including those from the Toronto Trades Council not received ten days before the convention, be turned over to the resolutions committee merely for their consideration, this committee not being expected to place these late resolutions before the convention if others of a similar nature wer ealready in their hands.

An amendment that the late resolutions be also printed for consideration of the delegates, was lost and Draper's resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 15, introduced by local No. 300 of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of Ottawa, was expunged from the minutes, on motion of Secretary Draper.

It read:

"Whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada claims to be the legislative mouthpiece of organized labor; and

"Whereas, it has been the custom to interview the powers that be in the position of begging cap in hand, to enact legislation; and

"Whereas, congress has grown to manhood and self-respect; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this congress meeting at Windsor, go on record that the time has arrived to enter the political field and elect men of the working class to represent them in our legislative halls, Provincial and Federal, to enable the legislative demands of the congress to be placed on the statute books and eliminate the beggar, cap in hand function which has become an annual farce."

The convention adopted in its place, a motion re-affirming the stand of the Ottawa convention favoring organization of a Dominion Labor Party.

A motion was adopted that no other printed matter can be distributed on the floor except by authority of the president and the executive council.

"The Winnipeg general strike was made into a defeat by the activities of men who are nothing but industrial opportunists," Ernest Robinson, secretary of the American Federation of Labor Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, declared at Wednesday morning's session.

Robinson made a bitter attack on the Winnipeg defence committee, and upheld the Dominion government in its refusal to release the men in prison.

His apology for Meighen and Gideon Robertson, came during the discussion of the report of the committe on officers reports. Winnipeg trials and defeats, the subject of section ten of the report of the executive council takes up almost three pages.

Executive Report.

Though refusing to be drawn into all the ill-conceived schemes for securing the liberty of these men, it says your executive have never the less steadfastly pursued a policy which in their judgment would ultimately lead to that end. In this your executive have been helped greatly by the co-operation rendered by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council. The Winnipeg defence committe closely allied as it is with the one big union unable to accomplish anything for these men itself has lost no opportunity to thwart the efforts of the Winnipeg Trades Council and your executive in striving to secure their liberty. For a considerable time it has been apparent to those closely in touch with this matter that the defence committee was not only controlled by One Big Union influences, but was manipulated and used extensively for the furtherance of the O. B. U. propaganda.

It was realized, however, that any break which might occur previous to the conclusion of the trials may have an influence which would act to the detriment of the men involved and for that reason no action was taken, until the conclusion of the trials and the decision of the appeal court has been rendered.

During all this period that your executive have been strenuously endeavouring to deal in a permanent manner with this important and complicated subject, they have been subjects of attack by unscrupulous, and often lying statements, made not only by the O. B. U. and similar opponents, but in many cases by many members of our own movement who must have known that success would be better assured by support rather than by attempting to destroy genunin efforts being made by your executive on behalf of the organized workers of this country.

Another part of the report, the committee's favourable report on the Winnipeg situation was about to go through without discussion when Robinson jumped to his feet. "I want to say, on behalf of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, how much we appreciate the efforts of the Trades and Labor Congress executive in this matter," he said.

"There has been more misrepresentation of this than of any other subject. The Winnipeg general strike was made into a defeat by the activities of men who were nothing but industrial opportunists endeavoring to bring about a secession movement. That secession movement has thriven on arrests and imprisonments. At every turn when Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council brought up the question it was blocked. The defence committee is an arm of the seccession movement; but as a result of our request one man has been released. A suposedly representative organization man went to this man's wife and said that he was a traitor because he asked for release. This representative told her the movement was advancing fast. He told her this while that wife and those kiddies were living on charity.

"I think this congress should say in no uncertain terms what it thinks of action of that kind."

"We appealed to the Minister of Labor in behalf of these men in jail. The Minister of Labor showed me a stack of letters almost a foot in height. They contained resolutions, threatening letters demanding their release, one even saying that if they didn't release them they would send a strong deputation to the Governor General, while I hold no brief for the government, it wouldn't be a government if it allowed a challenge like this to come over them. The secessionist movement in Winnipeg has shot its bolt. While many thousands of dollars collected were spent in expensive administration of the defence funds, those in charge begin to realize that these families will be left on their hands with no funds. The defense committee is no more than an arm of the O. B. U. movement. We have heard of what was looked upon as a dual personality in Russell. But while I have very little use for Russell's ideals I have for Russell himself. I believe Russell is whole hearted in his appeal for clemency. I hope, sir, that in a few weeks through out efforts Russell will be released. I hope the others will come to their senses and ask for the same. Without hesitation or equivocation, no set of men is more whole-heartedly in favor of their release than the executive of this congress."

Federations of Labor

No one else spoke and this part of the report was adopted.

"I cannot se that results were obtained consistent with the amount of money expended," declared J. W. Wilkinson, chairman of the committee on officers reports, in reporting on the withdrawal of the British Columbia Federation of Labor from the Trades and Labor Congress.

"I can say at least that instead of having solidified the movement the movement was never in a more disrupted state than at the time of the B. C. Federation's withdrawal."

Evidently British Columbia is not the only province where there is opposition to the Moore-Draper regime. A Halifax delegate asked Secretary Draper why no report appeared from the executive of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor.

"Repeated attempts have been made in the last three months to get a report from it," the secretary answered.

"But the secretary failed to make reply to three letters and one telegram from me."

Delegate Roper (Edmonton) declared, "We have received very definite benefits from the Alberta Federation of Labor."

"I have opposed most strenuously the activities and work of the B. C. Federation of Labor in years gone by," Draper said in further explanation, "these federations of labor are chartered by congress and should be subject to their rulings. I found that certain of these federations as soon as they received charters did not propound the policies of the congress of Canada, but set themselves up to oppose the actions of the executive and this congress. Instead of consolidation we had division." He favored the congress president appointing a legislative agent in each province.

Won't Print Figures.

Congress decided to withhold printing of Government statistics as to numerical strength of the One Big Union and other organizations not controlled by congress in all future officers reports, Chairman Wilkinson making this recommendation for committee. It will also recommend to all affiliated organizations that they be more rigid in expulsion of One Big Union, Industrial Workers of the World and other "dual" unionists.

Peter McCallum, Toronto, and others analyzed the figures published in the executive council's report showing that international offices in United States sent in much more money to aid unions in Canada than they received from them.

"Has this money been sent over here to aid organization in Canada or as fire insurance to protect themselves from eruptions in the United States?" he asked.

"If Delegate McCallum wants information on the future he should consult a Ouija board," President Moore replied with considerable vigor.

Farmilo announced that a meeting of all delegates from Winnipeg West would be held in convention hall on edneday night.

Twenty-four out of five hundred and twenty-three delegates come from Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, and points west of those places.

This information came out Wednesday afternoon when President Moore corrected a delegate who said that only about ten men were present from Western Canada. Moore declared every western province has representation. Following the afternoon session delegates from various sections of Canada gathered in territorial groups to discuss matters of particular interest to each group. When western delegates occupied litle space by themselves, Montreal and Toronto each having twice as many as all Canada west of the Lakes. The convention refused to pool the expenses for delegates despite the plea of certain places. It also turned down a resolution favoring the transfer of members of one craft to another without payment of additional initiation fees. These resolutions as well as one calling for election of secretary-treasurer devoting all his time to the work of the congress coming from the Ottawa painters union, were all turned down. "This edge of the wedge is being driven in by painters union number two hundred of Ottawa," declared a London delegate. "We do not want any of it in Ontario which is free from I. W. W. and One Big Union propaganda.

"I make a motion they all be put under one head and killed."

Peter Leckie, of the guilty Ottawa union declared local union men should go on strike whether they got permission to do so or not. "We of two hundred will strike when the iron is hot, despite all the internationals," he exclaimed.

Ernest Robinson, Winnipeg Central body slammed Leckie. "Leckie says if men want to strike they will strike in spite of the constitution," he said. "Damn all agreements, damn all constitutions, is their cry and they are pretty nearly damning our labor movements. We must realize that the worker's word is his bond."

"Remarks of our friend from Ottawa are exactly the same kind of ideas and propoganda as in the West before our trouble," said Delegate Roper of Edmonton.

President Moore, declared that insidious propaganda was being spread since the meeting of the third international in Moscow to create distrust in officials, we must understand we are an organization formed not to meet conditions in Great Britain but in Canada, he said. You in Eastern Canada are going to be confronted by similar propaganda to the insiduous propoganda in the West.

Farmilo of Edmonton shouted, it will destroy our movement in the East as well as in the West if we aren't careful.

Delegate Powers, of Winnipeg, and others, praised Secretary Draper highly.

Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Winnipeg and Montreal are all seking next year's convention. Vancouver is making little bid for it. An early report to this effect is being contradicted.

GOMPERS POLICY IS SOME JOKE

A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political Convention Becomes Vaudeville

By Nate L. Welch.
Staff Correspondent for the Federated Press.

Detroit, Mich.—Mock oratory and a veritable assault upon the citadel of Gompersism marked the A. F. of L. non-partisan political convention held here by the central body at the instance of the heads of the A. F .of L. in Washington.

The meeting was a burlesque, as the delegates from the affiliated locals and those who were sent to attend the "non-partisan" meet on request from Washington, took unanimous delight in jabbing at the exponents of the "rewarding our enemies and punishing our friends" policy of the American Federation of Labor.

The regular meeting of the federation was adjourned and the body constituted itself into a political convention. Newton Short of the Electrical Workers, a militant progressive and consistent opponent of Gompersism, was chosen presiding officer and from then on until adjournment the body rocked with laughter as Short and speakers from the floor tore wide holes in the A. F. of L. non-partisan programme and its general policy in comical manner.

Julius Deutelbaum, editor of the Detroit Labor News, struck the one serious note of the meeting when he stated that "this convention has become just what I hoped it would become, a good joke, and I hope that other cities will see and take note. Maybe we can teach Sam Gompers and his crowd that he can vote as he likes, but we reserve the same rights. Next time we organize a political effort perhaps he will not come along and throw a monkey wrench into the machinery."

All candidates of the Farmer-Labor Party were indorsed and the meeting adjourned, after taking a substantial collection for Tom Mooney, whose imprisonment was strenuously denounced by Chairman Short and other speakers.

The chairman declared he was going to vote for Debs—as a protest against all that was done to him and others during the war.

Buy at a union store.

FOR RENT

Halls for Meetings

SUCH AS UNION MEETINGS

For terms apply J. S. SMITH, 804 Pender Street West
O. B. U. Headquarters — Phone Seymour 291

Milwaukee—The total number of cooks and stewards that have actually left their vessels as a result of the strike order against the Lake Carriers' Association is now 2,000, according to word received by J. J. Kraus, local agent of the marine cooks and stewards union from Buffalo headquarters. "There is a large number of boats under way on the lakes, Kraus said, "and the men on these vessels will swell the number of actual strikers to 5,000, since every man will leave his boat on arrival at port."

Washington.—Advices from Cork to the State Department say that Joseph Murphy, one of the hunger strikers dying in jail there, is an American citizen, having been born in Lynn, Mass. He is registered on the jail roster as an American. No intimation of what the State Department would do about this was given out.

10 Sub. Cards

Good for one year's subscription to The B. C. Federationist, will be mailed to any address in Canada for $22.50 (Good anywhere outside of Vancouver city.) Order ten today. Remit when sold.

Nothing Is Too Good for Your Eyes

Your job depends upon your vision.
You cannot afford to fool with eyesight. It demands the very highest optical skill.
If there is the slightest defect with the eyes, see us without delay.
We offer the best services.
Dr. Price, in charge of our optometrical department, is one of the most foremost specialists in his class. Let him make an examination (free of cost).
We can fit you with the best glasses from $3.50 to $5.00 and upward. We also make a specialty in cases of defective vision in children.

LYTTLETON BROS.

Established 20 Years — 119 HASTINGS STREET WEST

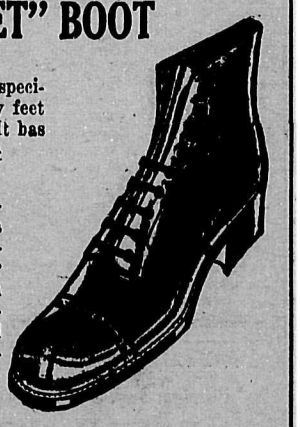
The "ANTI-WET" BOOT

For Men

This Boot was built on specifications that ensures dry feet during the wet season. It has

A Full Double Welt Sole and Heel

that is absolutely waterproof. It is made from a pliable, heavy weight winter calfskin in brown or black; Blucher cut, with weather-proof half bellows tongue and special duck lining; broad easy-fitting toe.



PRICE, $14

GOODWIN'S GOOD SHOES

119 HASTINGS STREET EAST

COAL CONSUMERS ATTENTION!

A CHANCE FOR USERS OF HIGH PRICED COAL FOR AN EVEN BREAK.

LOW CAPITALIZATION COMBINED WITH VALUABLE HOLDINGS MAKES A YEARLY DIVIDEND OF 50 TO 100% POSSIBLE.

BIG PROFITS MADE DAILY

vested in High Grade Steam Coal With absolute security on money in Fields of Alberta

First Issue of 50,000 Shares at Par $1.00 Each

To complete six-mile spur from mine to main line of Canadian National and Grand Trunk Railways and place the mine in operation at the earliest possible date. The Solomon Creek Coal Co. Limited offers for public subscription the above amount of its Capital Stock.

Our mine is situated in Jasper Park, Alta., 575 miles northeast of Vancouber, near Brule, Pocahontas and Cadomin mines. These mines have an average daily output of from 700 to 1500 tons of coal.

We control 1240 acres of coal lands containing several seams of coal 4 to 16 feet in thickness.

WE HAVE DEVELOPED MINE AT A COST OF $50,000.

According to careful estimates of our engineers, the property contains over 25,000,000 tons of High Carbon Bituminous Coal. This coal lies at an angle of 70 degrees, faced on both sides by hard sandstone which makts for an economical working of the seams.

The Company has now erected buildings to house forty employees, barn, tipple, blacksmith shop and other necessary equipment. Also complete grading outfit on right-of-way

Applications Received at Our Office

508 PENDER W. — Phone R.F. 1599

The Solomon Creek Coal Co. Ltd.

(NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY)

Authorized Capital, $600,000 — 600,000 Shares

Two Practical Union Miners

LOUIS M. KANNING, Vice-President — CHAS. L. MOLNER, Manager

OPEN EVENINGS

UNION SHOP

THE BIGGEST

store in Vancouver devoted to CUSTOM TAILORING and what's more—and more to the point—the BEST. Since our rebuild we've got room to move—room to do big business—and we're doing it.

Come! Come early! Come soon! Right away now! Come and see us in our new store!

We can sell you

SUITS

made to order from genuine woolens to your individual measure with absolute fit guaranteed at from

$45

All garments cut and made throughout right here in our own daylight shops in full sight of the public—made by real tailormen of highest experience.

ESTABLISHED 1910

BC TAILORING COMPANY

132 HASTINGS ST. EAST

Between Columbia and Main (Near Carnegie Library)

Seattle—Machinists Hope Lodge No. 79, is asking the international machinists' officers to consider Seattle when allotting money for the purchase of machine shops to be operated and managed by the workers. Dispatches from Washington, D.C., to the effect that the international had obtained control of two Washington banks and was buying outstanding mortgages and notes of unfair concerns with a view to unionizing these establishments, were the subject of eager discussion on the floor of the local lodge.

SEATTLE—William Gordon, president of the Seattle Building Trades Council, has been released from his office by the members of that organization beause he worked as a paid campaign executive for Col. Roland H. Hartley, candidate for governor in the republican primaries. In working for the republican organization Gordon was working for labor's foes, according to the charges. He was receiving $50 a week from the Hartley organization.

Buy at a union store.

IMPROVE YOUR POSITION

by training with the

Western Collegiate Institute

EVENING CLASSES 7.30 to 9.30

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS—
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Letter Writing, etc.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—
Individual coaching for all Exams.

TELEGRAPHY SCHOOL—
Railroad and Commercial Telegraphy. Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony. The best equipped School in the city.

EXPERT TEACHERS
INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION

Day Classes. Special Rates for Juniors

THIRD FLOOR—Duncan Bldg.
Phone R-F 1151—119 Pender W.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
The Old Established Firm
Patents Trade Marks Designs Copyrights
1018 ROGERS BUILDING SEY. 3796
Other offices—Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Halifax, St. John, in Canada; New York and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Sale of the Stock of the

BOYS' STORE

137 HASTINGS STREET WEST

HERE'S REAL OPPORTUNITY!

READ THIS STORY, PARENTS—It will take you but a minute, and it will make you real money. D. K. Book requires this store, he has bought the lease, had to, to secure a new home for his "Correct Clothes." He is in the East on a buying trip, and has wired me to clean out all the Boys' Suits. He says, "CLOSE 'EM OUT WITHOUT DELAY."

This is the way I'm doing it—

Twelve-fifty Suits $8.75 They're the Bargain of Bargains. Come Early

Sixteen-fifty Suits $12.75 You would wisely consider these bargains at even $15. Come Early

Eighteen-fifty Suits $14.75 The Boy who "Wants to Look Right" should see these. Come Early

$25.00 SUITS
Garments that for excellence of fabric cannot be duplicated.
$18.75

Boys' Bloomers
Hundreds of pairs. See them to appreciate value. Second to none anywhere.
$1.50, $2.50 and $3.00

Be Sure of the Address
137 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Opposite Province Office L. H. BROWN, Manager.

TEN OUT OF TWELVE RELEASED FROM PRISON

Four-Year Fight for Release of Members of I. W. W. Ended

Australian Labor Government Fulfills Promise to Workers

(Special to B. C. Federationist.)

The four-year long fight that has been waged in Australia for the release of the 12 imprisoned I. W. W. men, who were sent to jail at the end of 1916 on terms of imprisonment ranging from five to fifteen years for arson, conspiracy, and sedition, has ended at last in almost complete victory for the men. The jail doors have sung open for ten men and at the time of writing they are at liberty. Two remain in jail still, though one may be shortly released.

To get the hang, as it were, of the whole business it is necessary to recount briefly the circumstances of their incarceration. During the war, the I. W. W. made great headway in Australia. Their spokesmen denounced the war as a capitalistic effort and did all in their power to discourage recruiting. Several of them were prosecuted for interfering with recruiting and served short sentences in jail. Their campaign against the war was carried on vigorously from platform and by the aid of literature. About the middle of 1916, the famous I. W. W. recruiting pamphlet was issued which called upon "Capitalists, bank managers, parsons, priests, employers of labor—Enlist. You are wanted in the trenches. Workers, follow your masters." As a result of this, Tom Barker, secretary of the Sydney local of the I. W. W. was thrown in jail. Then began an agitation for the release of Barker.

Fight Conscription.

About this time the first conscription campaign started in Australia. The I. W. W. threw their weight behind the Labor Party to fight it. The conscriptionists saw they were losing ground, while the I. W. W.'s were holding meetings on the Sydney Domain fully 100,000 strong. The tide was setting in badly for the conscriptionists and something had to be done to stop the rot and try to carry conscription. All at once a "discovery" was made of an attempt to burn down Sydney. A dozen fires were discovered in the nick of time in large warehouses and business places. No damage was done, but instantly the cry went up that the I. W. W. were responsible for the burning. Raids were made on their rooms and a general round up followed. As a result 12 went to jail, while numerous others were deported. At this time also, the I. W. W. was declared an illegal association—this enabling the government to deport the men.

The men sent to jail were: J. B. King (well known in Vancouver) 5 years; C. Reeve, T. Glynn, Peter Larkin (a brother of Jim Larkin), B. Becant, T. Moore, D. McPherson, all 10 years; J. Hamilton, W. Teen, W. Beatty, M. J. Fagin, D. Grant, 15 years. An appeal was lodged, but beyond reducing the sentences of one or two of the men it was no use. But from the onset a powerful agitation was set on foot by persons who believed the men innocent and the victims of a political plot to try and swing conscription on the country. Happily the conscription plot failed, as is well known.

Some two years later, owing to astounding evidence coming into the hands of those fighting the men's case a Royal Commission was secured, but beyond whitewashing the police—against whom charges of bribery and corruption were levelled—nothing was done. It was, however, admitted at that inquiry that the main evidence on which the men were convicted was the evidence of crooks, pimps, liars, perjurers and scoundrels who to save their own skins had no hesitation in spinning a net around the I. W. W. men. This was shown so clearly in the evidence that the judge could come to no other conclusion. Nevertheless the men were still kept in jail.

The unionists still kept up the agitation for the men. From one end of Australia to the other the fight was kept going. The Sydney Trades and Labor Council appointed a special committee, collected funds and waged an incessant propaganda campaign for their release. Mr. H. E. Boote, the editor of the "Australian Worker" threw himself into the fight, wrote a series of pamphlets on the case and did much towards securing the release of the men. He was aided by Mr. E. E. Judd who did the outside investigating work for the Sydney Trades and Labor Council. Indeed, it can be said that the men owe their release, more than anything else, to the noble work performed by Judd and Boote.

The agitation became so strong that the Labor Party was forced to make it a plank of their election platform that, if elected, they would give the men a fair and honest trial The Labor Party was elected and true to promise, a Royal Commission was granted. No local judge could be found to undertake the inquiry—wouldn't would be the better word—and Judge Ewing was brought from Tasmania for the purpose. He conducted an inquiry that willl long be remembered in Australia as one of the most searching that has ever taken place. To his credit be it said that from the first he saw the whole fraud and exposed it in even better manner than the attorney conducting the case for the men The manner in which he raked police officers and Crown witnesses fore and aft in the witness box was a special feature of the commission conducted by him.

Handed Report in.

The inquiry over, he handed his report to the N. S. . Government, on July 29 last. It was a monumental document in which he scathingly criticised the manner in which the evidence of pimps and crooks were availed of to secure the conviction of the I. W. W. men. The most striking passages of his report, which deserve to be recorded, are set out hereunder. It will make especial reading for Vancouver unionists in view of the fact that one of the Crown witnesses—branded by Judge Ewing as a liar and perjurer who became a stool-pigeon for the police in order to secure his release from a charge of banknote forgery—a man named Davis Goldstein, tailor by trade, is at present in Vancouver, having cleared from Australia twelve months ago by the steamer Princessen when the going got too hot. Here are the most interesting extracts from the report:

"When the Crown case was presented to the jury in November, 1916, the evidence of four witnesses—namely, Davis Goldstein, Louis Goldstein, Scully, and McAlister, was given in support of the charges made against the various accused. The evidence of these witnesses was properly placed before the jury, and the presiding judge left the jury to say whether, under all the circumstances, these witnesses were accomplices, but whether the jury placed them in this category cannot now be ascertained. They were admittedly police informers.

"Since the trial it has been made quite clear, by the evidence given before Mr. Justice Street, and also adduced before me, that the two Goldsteins and Scully are persons of such a character that they may justly be described as liars and perjurers, and men who, whenever it served their own ends, and irrespective of the consequences to other persons, would not hesitate to lie, whether upon oath or otherwise. It has to be borne in mind that these witnesses were not fully known at the trial, and were not presented to the jury with the description which I have given them—a description which is now admitted upon all hands to be a fair and proper one.

"The conviction of the prisoners, so far as the Crown case was presented to the jury, had perforce to depend to a very large extent in one case exclusively, and in other cases almost exclusively, upon the evidence of these witnesses.

"So far as Davis Goldstein is concerned, there can be no question whatever as to his dishonesty and the fact that he committed perjury in connection with the subject matter of this commission.

"As to Scully, there is no doubt in my mind that he, in certain material matters, also committed perjury. No more reliability can, to my opinion, be placed upon the trustworthyness of Louis Goldstein than upon that of his brother and Scully.

Had the judge and the Crown known what is now known of these men, and had the jury been informed that the Crown was presenting to them witnesses who were liars and perjurers, who would lie freely in and out of court to serve their own purposes, I have very little doubt that the jury would not, and ought not, to have believed their statements unless they were so strongly corroborated in material particulars as to convince them that these perjurers, notwithstanding their character and contradictory statements, were speaking the truth.

"It must also be borne in mind that all these three persons had a real interest in securing the conviction of the prisoners. They were all three endeavoring to protect themselves from prosecution, in the case of Goldsteins in the note-forging case, and in the case of Scully to secure immunity from prosecutions for complicity in the alleged conspiracy. I am also satisfied that they expected to obtain substantial rewards if they produced to the crown evidence of an incriminating nature against others.

"McAlister Lied."

"As to McAlister, I believe, from the material that has been placed before me, some of which was neither before the jury nor before Mr. Justice Street, that he knew a very great deal more about the matter than originally appeared. I do not believe his statement that he became a member of the I. W. W. for the first time on September 5 or 6, 1919.

In my opinion, he lied to the police when he told them that he was not a member of the I. W. W., and he lied to the jury when he informed them that he only joined the I. W. W. in order to gather information for the police.

"It is my conviction that he had full knowledge of the proposed fires, and I feel that, after due consideration of all the evidence available and the possibilities, one is justified in treating him as an accomplice.

"I must, however, admit that, so far as he is concerned, my conclusion is not based upon proven facts, but upon inferences from facts and circumstances.

"Conspiracy to Burn."

"I have come to the conclusion that there was a conspiracy to set on fire premises in the city of Sydney, and that some members of the I. W. W. were implicated, and possibly other who were not members of the I. W. W. Conviction is brought to me upon this point by the letters written by Reeve, one of the accused, from Fremantle, in West Australia, to Morgan, who was then secretary of the Sydney branch of that organization.

"The letter contains repeated references to 'sabotage,' and, in addition, these significant words:

"'Let us see to it that the kittens travel and Bryant and Mays is not dead yet. Tell rebels to put on the shoes and kick like hell, it's high time something was done, and now's the time to do it. Motions and philosophizing are not much good; it's action that counts.'

"If these words, coupled with the events which afterwards occurred, do not bring conviction to the mind of any man as to the existence of a conspiracy to burn, I fail to understand the mental attitude of such a person. It convinces me, in the light of what has since happened, that Reeve and Morgan were concerned in that conspiracy, and that Scully was the manufacturer of the instrument of destruction. In the highest probability, the Goldsteins were also implicated, and if they were not, I am convinced that they knew all about it; and I believe, whether he was concerned in it or not, McAlister also had full knowledge of it. I do not believe that the great state of perturbation displayed by McAlister was the outcome of anything more moral than the fear of discovery.

The Police Evidence.

"It was argued before me that some of the attempts at fire by their nature were shown to be efforts to manufacture evidence. It was at one time suggested that they were the work of the police; I do not think there is any justification for such a serious accusation. If the view I have formed of Scully and the Goldsteins, and in a lesser degree of McAlister, is correct—and I do not think that I differ substantially in my opinion of them, with the exception, perhaps, of McAlister, from the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Street—then these men were capable of almost anything to serve their own ends, and would not hesitate to take any steps in the way of making evidence to incriminate others.

Opinion About Fires.

"It is particularly instructive to note the manner in which attempts to create fires were carried out. Take a few instances. A fire burst out in Foy's shop, when it was full of people; this fire was apparently created after the supposed manner of the destructive fires, and by means of similar materials. Another fire occurred on the floor a few yards from the entrance door. Even if it had occurred in the middle of the night in a similar position, it would not have caused any real damage. The departmental manager kicked the burning waste out into the street. On another occasion, a fire burst out in shopping hours at a spot where linoleum was stored; no doubt linoleum will burn and probably burn readily, but it requires a substantial fire to start it. Again, a fire was discovered in another shop, created by like materials, in a case of rifles, and on another occasion amongst a lot of axe handles.

Can anyone believe that these actions were the work of persons desiring to burn premises down, premises in which quantities of inflammable material were stored, and where, if a fire had really been desired, it could easily have been produced, and at a time when the premises were deserted?

"It is to be noted that all the fires that had previously occurred showed no such bungling, but were clearly the efforts of men who knew their work. The evidence, on all all occasions when this matter has been the subject of inquiry, is that when fire-producing material was put in a building which it was intended should be destroyed, this material was so prepared and wrapped as not to burst into flames until hours after all persons had left the premises.

I am of the opinion that many of the fires which have been brought in evidence, and which occurred in about the time when the Goldsteins turned informers, were not caused by the same persons who were responsible for the previous fires, or at least with the same destructive intention, but that the object of these persons was to create suspicion and make evidence against others.

The upshot of the matter was that the judge found that the following were unjustly convicted: J. Hamilton, B. Besant, T. Moore, D. McPherson, W. Teen, M. J. Fagin. He then found that the following were guilty only on the charge of sedition, but had sufficiently expiated their offense: Tom Glynn, Peter Larkin, W. Beatty, Donald Grant. He found that Charles Reeve, sentenced to 10 years, was guilty and the sentence was not excessive. In the case of King, he found that the sentence of five years was greatly in excess of the crime. King is, however, serving another sentence of two years for connection with the bank-note forgery case which is commulative on the I. W. W. sentence. It is expetced that he will be shortly released, however.

The ten men instanced above were released on August 3, and were given a royal welcome by the trade unionists of Sydney. Two days later they were given an official welcome by a tremendous crowd of citizens in the Sydney Town Hall, at which speeches were delivered by representative labor men. The most affecting scene, however, was on the night of August 3, when they were released from the Long Bay goal, near Sydney, and shook hands with their friends, and when Teen, Larkin and Glynn embraced their wives and children after spending four years in goal. As the Australian representative of the Federationist clasped the hand of Donald Grant when he walked from the prison gates, Grant was as philosophical as of old, pointing to the stars in the clear sky overhead, and remarking in the words of Ingersoll: "As I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human hope."

Should Asiatics Be Allowed in White Unions

By A Millworker.

The very necessity for asking this question indicates an inexcusable backwardness on the part of the white workers, especially the millworkers in B. C. Should you ask the average white worker in a mill why he is not organized, he will tell you that it is useless for the white millworkers to organize, for there are too many Asiatics employed in the mills, who would scab on the white worker should they ever attempt by means of a strike to enforce better conditions.

There is no doubt that this would happen, but the same thing would also happen if all the workers in a mill were white, and only a section of them organized and struck for better conditions without trying to organize the others and get better conditions for all; the other white workers would scab on their brothers. However, so long as the white workers allow thousands of unenlightened Asiatics to remain unorganized in this country, who might be used at any time, in their present unorganized state, to scab on them, it is useless for them to try and get better working conditions.

Capitalists, no matter whether they are black, white or yellow, combine against all workers when it comes to a question of protecting their profits, race prejudice does not keep them apart, for the iron law of necessity compels them to get together whether they like it or not. The same law, the law of necessity, will compel all workers to combine for self-preservation, and unless the white workers in B. C. want to be entirely eliminated from the mills in this province, they will have to take a lesson from their masters and combine with their fellow workers in industry, irrespective of race, color, craft or creed.

Capital is no respector of persons, the function of capital is to make profit, and whether they like it or not, capitalists are compelled to purchase labor power at the cheapest price possible and as a consequence, will employ whatever kind of labor power is most profitable. They don't care if it is wrapped in a white, black, brown or yellow cover, all they are after is profits.

The organized white workers in the past have been recreant in their duty with respect to organizing the Asiatic workers; they have allowed the virus of race prejudice to poison their minds. This has divided the ranks of the workers and allowed the Master Class to exploit them the more easily.

Yes, fellow workers, Asiatic workers should be encouraged to joining white unions for it is a class problem, and not a race problem that confronts the white millworker of B. C.

There is no justifiable reason why the white workers should continue to assist their employers to get cheap labor, and it will only be when they have realized that it is not a race, but a class problem that confronts them, that they will be intelligent enough to secure for themselves better working and living conditions.

The Asiatic workers are just as keen in trying to get good wages and working conditions as the white workers, in fact in some cases, more so; therefore, only when the white millworkers realize that they are assisting in their own exploitation by allowing this virus of race prejudice to keep them from from organizing on a class basis, will they be able to overcome the problem of how to improve their working conditions.

GOMPERS' MACHINE AFTER CHI FEDERATION

Will Have Hard Job on Their Hands Says Chicago Laborite

(By The Federated Press)

Chicago—Intimations in New York that the Gomper's machine in the A. F. of L. will seek to wipe out the Chicago Federation of Labor, just as it wrecked the Central Federated Union of New York, are regarded lightly by Labor officials here.

"We have no fear of any such action," says Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation.

"Let's not cross that bridge till we come to it," says Robert M. Buck, editor of the New Majority, organ of the Federation.

But another Laborite, withholding his name, says: "Doubtless the Gompers crowd will try to crush this Federation. It will follow its regular tactics—use the organizing energies of the radicals to build up a strong movement, and then kick the aggressive ones out. But let the machine try it here. It will find inspiration for some new cuss-words in the effort."

Dance Tonight.

Don't forget the dance and whist drive tonight (Friday) in the Dominion Hall under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. Whist 8 to 10, dancing from 9 to 1. Admission, gents, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.

Auckland, N. Z.—T. P. Williams, publisher of the Westport Times, has been cited to show why he should not be held in contempt of court for publishing articles advocating abolition of compulsory training. Williams says he will fight the case to the last ditch, declaring he has a legal and moral right to criticize the attemps to fasten militarism permanently upon New Zealand's people.

Loggers, Miners and All Outdoor Workers

Write for our new Fall Catalogue. It will be sent postpaid on request

All Shoes mailed postpaid to any address in British Columbia at prices lower than average city charges.

Loggers,' Miners' hand-made Boots, union-made; made in our own factory by the best craftsmen in the country. Specializing in this class of footwear for the past 15 years.

Wood's Ltd.
THE SHOE PEOPLE
319 Hastings Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

WE LEAD OTHERS FOLLOW

Ladies!

Special
Indeed are these Manufacturer's Samples in stylish

Fall Coats
The latest models direct from the East. Regular value, $45. We offer these

Tomorrow
At the ridiculous price of only $29.50 to clear. On Easy Payments of

$5 Down
And the balance on terms arranged to suit your convenience. Inspect our Fall Stock and

OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT TODAY

B. C. Outfitting Co.
342 HASTINGS ST. W.
(Corner Homer Street) Phone Sey. 5853
Your Name Is Good Here for All the Credit You Desire

DRUGLESS HEALING

Downie Sanitarium Ltd.
15th Floor Standard Bank
(Cor. Hastings and Richards)
Phone: Sey. 605, High. 2134L

RESULTS COUNT

READ THIS:

Downie Sanitarium, Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sirs:

Kindly accept this testimonial.

I offer it in the hope that some unfortunate sufferer may be saved by Dr. Downie's course of treatment.

For several years I was under treatment by prominent physicians in Canada and the United States for Goitre and other complications. Under their advice I lived altogether on a milk diet for months, but continually grew worse. Then they advised a very serious and costly operation. By this time I had become so weak that surviving the operation was very doubtful. About a year ago I commenced a two months' treatment with Dr. Downie. I began to improve at once and am completely restored to health without an operation or the use of medicine.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. E. L. W.

We have many others along different lines. You owe it to yourself to get the best—sane, sure, safe, scientific service—and we have that to give. No knife, drugs or pain.

INVESTIGATE
We are of no use to
THOSE WHO ARE DEAD
But if you are alive——!
BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

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
68 CORDOVA STREET WEST, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Next Door to Loggers' Hall
Phone Seymour 556 Repairs Done While You Wait

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

Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd.
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
2—STORES—2
48 Hastings Street East Seymour 988-672
728 Granville Street Seymour 9513

Have You Seen Our Display of Union-Made Footwear?

We are making a special display of Union-Made footwear this week that would be worth your while to see.
Be sure and ask to see the Label when you are buying footwear.

THE INGLEDEW SHOE COMPANY
646 GRANVILLE STREET Union-Made Footwear

CLAMAN'S STORE NEWS
Boys' Dept., Second Floor

Copyright 1920 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Canada's Largest Exclusive Store For Men and Boys

Clothing Prices for Fall

Everybody wants to know about Clothing prices for Fall—that's only natural. Clothes are a necessity. Every man wears 'em, and he don't want to pay any more than he has to pay for them. Costs have advanced in every way—transportation, weaving and manufacturing. But there's one thing we can and will do for our customers—concentrate our knowledge of market conditions and our tremendous buying power to buy for less; then sell at the closest margin ever attempted. The result is wonderful values. Our Suits and Overcoats selling at $37.50 are concrete evidence.

OTHERS AT

$25 $30 $35 $45 $55 TO $75

THE HOME OF

Hart Schaffner and Marx Clothes

Claman's

LIMITED

153 HASTINGS STREET WEST

DECLARES END OF WAR WAS DELAYED

Writer in Blackwoods Magazine Says Foch's Plans Known

(By the Federated Press)

London, Eng.—Charges that the end of the war was delayed for months by the treachery of British Field Marshal Haig and Sir William Robertson, are made in an amazing article in Blackwood's Magazine, written by Captain Wright, formerly assistant secretary of the British Supreme War Council.

Robertson was chief of the British general staff. He and Haig were jealous of Marshal Foch in his capacity of supreme commander, and opposed Foch at every turn, Wright declares. They scouted his plan for a general reserve, which was the backbone of the operations that finally achieved victory. Foch's scheme included an advance of the whole Allied line ,operating as one front from France to Italy.

This plan was formulated early in February, 1918. Robertson was then in charge of the British war office. On Feb. 11, the London Morning Post, reputed voice of the war office, published a detailed account of the plan. Thus the whole programme of the Allies was made known to the German commanders.

General Gough's fifth army was destroyed because of the plotting by Haig and Robertson ,it is alleged by Wright.

Forum Meeting Wednesday.

There will be a meeting of the Open Forum in the O. B. U. headquarters, corner of Pender and Howe streets on Wednesday night, September the 22nd, commencing at 8 p.m. Open discussion.

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

Sensational Charges Are Made By G. R. Hughes

(Continued from page 1)

Dominion of Canada
Province of British Columbia; City and County of Victoria
To Wit

In the Matter of the Creditors Trust Deeds Act
In the matter of an Assignment thereunder by Griffith R. Hughes to David Leeming and Hon. Eli Harrison, Trustees.

I, Griffith R. Hughes of 724 Esquimalt Road in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, Accountant, do solemnly declare that:—

1. During the period between January 31st, 1910, and January 31st, 1920, I acted as Accountant and Auditor for the Spencer Corporation, namely:—

(a) David Spencer (Victoria) Limited:
(b) David Spencer (Vancouver) Limited.
(c) David Spencer (Nanaimo) Limited.
(d) Spencer's Meat Department Limited.

2. During all of said periods under order and direction of the Directors of the said Company the real profit of each of said companies was ascertained in each year and arbitrary entries were made, and a ficitious and reduced profit was fixed and shown in the Company records, so as to prevent recovery and collection by the Crown in right of the Province of British Columbia, and the Crown in the right of the Dominion of Canada of taxes, properly and lawfully payable to the Crown thereby defrauding His Majesty in right of His Dominion of Canada and His Province of British Columbia.

3. That the amounts involved are large and the injury to His Majesty very great; involving several hundred thousand dollars; the difference during the year ending January 31st, 1918, between the true and the false, being summarized as follows:—

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Profit and Loss Account for Year ending January 31st, 1918.

Victoria:
As shown in Correct Profit and Loss Account $226,456.68
As reported to Provincial Government 40,192.93
$186,263.75

Vancouver:
As shown in Correct Profit and Loss Account $323,210.55
As reported to Provincial Government 6,608.06
$316,602.49

4. In view of the fact that I was actively employed in and about the matters aforesaid, under order and direction of the said Directors, I am advised by counsel learned in the law and verily believe that my assets are to some extent necessarily now to be ascertained chargable with reimbursement and repayment to His Majesty in respect of the matters above mentioned.

5. That I offer to submit to the taking of every necessary account and the fixing of the amount of reimbursement and repayment in the course of the administration of my assignment in the matter whereof this assignment is made.

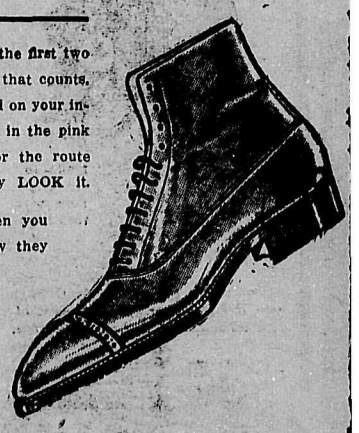
And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

DECLARED BEFORE ME at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1920. (Signed) GRIFFITH R. HUGHES.

Signed) H. H. SHANDLEY.
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOE STORE IN THE WEST.

SHOES THAT STAY THE ROUTE



It isn't the flash of the first two rounds of freshness that counts. Shoes may look good on your introduction to them; in the pink of Condition, fit for the route but they may only LOOK it.

What they do when you get into them; how they stand the gruelling of wear is the point. Our shoes are built for any route and all sorts of feet. They have the unaffected punch of real style, quality, workmanship and a fit that stays right through to the finish.

UNION-MADE SHOES

Cornett Bros. & Clarke Ltd.

33 HASTINGS ST. E

Dance Tonight.

Don't forget the dance and whist drive tonight (Friday) in the Dominion Hall under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. Whist 8 to 10, dancing from 9 to 1. Admission, gents, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.

Announcement

Pete Berto and A. G. Moreno have taken over the

Carlton Hotel

BAR and CABARET
Corner of Cambie and Cordova

and welcome their old friends. Warm, comfortable rooms, hot and cold water, steam heat, first class bar, excellent cabaret entertainment every night.

H. Walton

PROFESSIONAL MASSEUR
Specialist in Electrical Treatments, Violet Ray and High Frequency for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Paralysis, Hair and Scalp Treatments, Chronic Ailments.
510-511 CARTER-COTTON BLDG.
Phone Seymour 2048
199 Hastings Street West.

WHEN HUNGRY EAT AT THE
Hastings Street East — GOLDEN GATE CAFE — Hastings Street East

No Coal Means More Trouble in Europe

(Continued from page 1)

uled to meet in October. At about the same time, there will be a meeting of the financiers of the world—to re-establish a stable basis for exchange; to get the supplies of the world's raw materials rationed for the time of the present crisis; to stave off the bankruptcy that seems to be threatening, at least one of the great powers of Europe.

In every quarter there are the rumors of economic trouble. On every page of the papers one finds the difficulties in the great industrial centres played up. There is not so much sign of revolution as of disintegration. As the French put it—"The old machine will not march any longer."

If Poland will curb her imperial ambitions; if the miners in Silicia and the Ruhr will go to work and stay at work; if the Bolsheviks will stop their propaganda; if the British miners and the newly constituted Committees of Action will remain quiet; if the Italian Socialists will give the government a breathing spell, and if Messrs. Lloyd George Millerland and Giolitti succeed in keeping the bankers in their respective countries at arms length, there is some chance to meet the interest payments on the war debts and to persuade the people of Central and Western Europe that better days are ahead. Otherwise there is every indication that European capitalism will pass rapidly into the Kerensky stage of the Russian revolution.

Victorious Attack on Woodsworth and Ivens

(Continued from page 1)

their great life work in doing so. If the men who are so far ahead that they can't hear the band play, and some other reactionaries in our own movement would come forward we have a chance to do something for the working class of Canada."

Farmilo joined Varley in his denunciation.

We've heard remarks that these men sacrificed their positions," he said. "Experience is the chief teacher. Whilst Mr. Woodsworth and the other Reverend gentlemen may be men of genuine character and sincere in their efforts to assist labor, experience and facts are the ones that count. It was my experience to have to go into various local unions and work against the insiduous propaganda of some of these gentlemen for another organization, particularly the One Big Union.

"We must expose these things. Immediately after the trials in Winnipeg, the city of Edmonton was visited by Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, who holds a card in the Longshoremen's Union. He did advocate things in the local movement which has cost the Trade Union movement thousands of dollars to bring us back to a stable condition. The only part I can see these men can fairly take, is to get into a movement in which they take such interest.

"The central bodies of the Labor Party in the west are used to further a dual movement. So long as these gentlemen are prepared to go out and destroy that organization through which I must negotiate my immediately for my family, I must oppose them. I think they are enemies to us so long as they hold to the stand they do."

Continuation of debate in which Varley and Farmillo attacked Woodsworth and the western sections of the Dominion Labor Party, occupied only a short time Wednesday, although Ernest Robinson, secretary of the American Federation Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, sat as a delegate and heard Woodsworth, Ivens and Smith condemned, he made no effort to defend them, although he knew as a reader of the Western Labor News of Winnipeg, that the American Federation official paper carried a weekly sermon by Woodsworth.

Stage Set For New War at 8 Per Cent.

(Continued from page 1)

The loan will be paid by future wars of aggression by France, it was made necessary by the previous war of jealousy. The Anglo-French war loan of $500,000,000 is due October 15, and America has insisted upon settlement. France's share is $250,000,000 and the new loan thus meets not even half.

Gold is now arriving in the United States to pay that part of the Anglo-French loan which is not met by the new Morgan loan. The bankers say that much of the $80,000,000 which is arriving is Russian gold. So the United States is the latest recipient of "Bolshevik gold."

At Brest Litovsk the German brigands took that gold and promised to spare Russia's life.

At Versailles the allied brigands ordered the German brigands to hand over the Russian gold, and made no promises about sparing Germany's life.

Now France, which has been custodian of the boodle, turns it over to the American brigands. And the American brigands don't care a hang whether Russia or Germany or France live or die. They have the gold, and they will get their 8 per cent.

Taxed to the Limit.

Jean Parmentier and Maurise Casenave, France's financial envoys who have been in New York arranging for the loan, have studiously refrained in their newspaper interviews from mentioning Russia, Poland or Germany. Instead they have talked enthusiastically of the industrial revival of France since the war, and of their ability to tax the people.

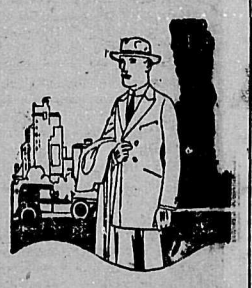
France will extract 20,000,000,000 francs from her people in taxation this year—five times the amount in 1913. The French citizen is now bearing an annual tax of $90 as compared to $50 by the American citizen—he is taxed down to the last puff of his cigarette and the last rattle in his throat. And three productive years of his youth he must spend in the army.

J. P. Morgan and Company, in giving the various reasons for relying on France's ability to repay the loan, says that already 150,000 cubic yards of trenches have been filled in. In those trenches is buried France's manpower.

In 1913 two people died in France for every person born. In 1919 three people died for every two persons born.

By 1945, when the loan matures, where will the French population be?

France is a dying country, but before she dies, she will pay the fiddler.



The New Fall Styles

YOU, who are seeking refinement in durable clothing, will at once approve the snappier lines and smartness of these suits.

Their modish design and perfect fit quickly appeals to these men who take care in being well groomed at all times.

You will here find these models in all the favored Fall fabrics.

THE SHOP OF

FASHION CRAFT

Thos. Foster & Co. Limited

One Store Only

514 GRANVILLE ST.

POLES DID NOT WANT PEACE SAYS TROTSKY

Poland Is Backed By France Declares Russian War Minister

Used Funds for Restoration Against Soviet Russia

(Editor's Note—This authentic interview with Trotsky, which escaped the censorship, is timely in view of the concerted effort of the big newspapers and press associations to play all news these days in favor of the Polish imperialists, in line with the serious business of floating the new French loan.)

(By a Staff Correspondent of the London Herald and the Federated Press)

Moscow, Aug. 18.—(Delayed)—In an interview with me, War Minister Trotsky stated that he had definite proof that the Poles had no intention of making peace. He recounted again how the Soviet and the Poles agreed that negotiations for peace and armistice should commence on July 30, how the Pole delegation arrived on August 1st, without powers to do so, and refused to wireless to Warsaw for them, but returned, how nothing more was heard from Warsaw till August 7, when it was arranged that the meeting should take place on the 9th.

No Delegates.

"At the appointed hour," he said, "the member of the military command, Piatakoff, was present on the Siedlitz road as agreed. Having waited for an hour and a half, Comrade Piatakoff wanted to return, but a Polish officer offered to go to Siedlitz to seek the delegation. Next day the officer returned declaring that he was unable to discover the delegation.

"The same morning Piatakoff sent out an automobile, but no delegation was found. Later on the same day, the Red army took Siedlitz, found the Polish peace delegation, and sent it to Minsk.

"Obviously, Poland avoided a meeting. The Polish policy seems to consist in compelling us to occupy Warsaw, which latter event must, in the opinion of Poland and all who back her, create a favorable situation for entente military intervention.

"Then the Polish government will talk about our annexionist and imperialist intentions, in order to create pretexes for intervention.

Power Behind Poles.

"It is quite obvious that the Polish government would not have ventured such a hazardous provocation had it not behind it at least one great power. It is not difficult to find out which. It is not England, whose government, for reasons we shall not discuss, takes an interest in coming to terms with Russia. Behind White Poland's back stands France.

"The French government will by no means allow the establishment of peaceful relations by Soviet Russia with Poland and with other countries, for it would unavoidably lead to the fall of the present French government, the most blind, most covetous, and most dishonest of all the world's governments.

"The French government has nothing to lose. Recently the French parliament made a discovery that four billions, allocated to the restoration of France's northern departments were spent for Russia's devastation.

"The French government resembles a gambler who, once a loser, repeatedly doubles the stakes in the hope of winning back all.

"Millerand and Foch, infringing all obligations and scorning the last remnants of decency, freight with seaplanes for Wrangel ships destined for the repatriation of war prisoners. These gentlemen, however, play too fool a game.

"We, before the toiling masses of all countries, Poland's and France's first of all, declare that Russia desires peace on the basis of (1) full integrity of Poland, and (2) of serious guarantees that Poland will not once more become a military instrument of the French plutocracy.

"The Polish government would long ago have consented to peace but for France. France desires no peace. France is willing to draw the French people into war with Soviet Russia. Let the workers of France know it. Let them restrain their government."

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

BELGIAN WORKERS ARE STILL AT WAR

Government Fighting the Trade Union Movement, Strikers Penalized.

Brussels, Belgium—At the annual convention of the Belgium Trade Union Federation the government was called upon to remove restrictions against workers who would strike to improve conditions.

The workers are demanding the same liberty against enforced labor that Belgium people demanded when the Germans invaded this country.

Legally Belgium workers have the right to strike, but judicial decisions have reached the point where strikers are penalized as violators of "liberty to labor." The government promised to remove these restrictions, but as yet has failed to do so.

PARIS, France.—The French wholesale co-operative society has done business this year to the amount of over 150,000,000 francs. In 1914 the business totaled 19,000,000 francs. In Douai the co-ops. reduced the price of foodstuffs 33 per cent, much to the disgust of profiteers and to the joy of wage earners.

What about renewing your sub?

BRITISH CO-OPS BUY 200 FISHING BOAT

Acquires the Larges Fishing Fle in the World under One Management.

Manchester, England—With the purchase from the British govern ment of 200 steam trawlers, th Mine Sweepers' Co-operative societ has acquired the largest fishing fle in the world under one manage ment. The boats were built fo naval service during the war, an the co-ops. will pay for them dur ing the next 20 years. It is pro posed to operate the fleet on co operative lines, from coaling an storing the vessels to selling th fish, principally to members of th British co-op. movement. The re uired capital of $10,000,000 is bein subscribed by the co-op. societies

ITALY'S "REVOLUTION."

When asked for information o the reported seizure of factories b workers in northern Italy, the Ita lian ambassador, Baron Avezzana said:

"In consequence of a shortage o raw materials, lack of coal and high cost of labor the metallurgical industries decided to effect a lock-out. Following this decision th workers seized the factories a Milan, Turin and Genoa in order t prevent the lockout and to operat the factories directly."

REVOLUTION

A complete change from the present capitalist system of production and distribution to one of co-operative production and distribution is the goal to which all the progressive workers of the world are striving.

The capitalist class are opposing this with every means in their power. This class is fed, financed and placed in power by the working class who produce the wealth of the world. This class would starve and lose its power if the workers would turn their attention to building up their own institutions.

Working class institutions are already in existence and are being supported by millions.

Workers own and control them.

Workers are obtaining their food supplies through them.

Workers are placing their savings in them instead of in private banks.

Workers are realizing that capitalist banks use their funds to fight the workers.

Workers are realizing that profiteers exist only through and by the consent of the workers.

Workers are also realizing that Big Business dictates the policy of all governmental forces.

If you, as a worker, are in favor of a complete change, you can hasten it along by joining the co-operative movement in your locality.

Buy your foodstuffs from it. Put your savings in it. Get squarely behind it and boost the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Co-operative Stores

VANCOUVER	41 and 43 Pender W. Phone Sey. 493
SOUTH VANCOUVER	5885 Fraser St. Phone Fraser 367
NORTH VANCOUVER	115 First St. E. Phone 891
NEW WESTMINSTER	39 Eighth St. Phone 1592
PORT MOODY	Clark St., next to Royal Bank

PAY THE EASY WAY

THE NEW YORK OUTFITTING CO., LIMITED

Invite You to View The Authentic Autumn Styles

Introducing unparalleled new creations of extreme fascination; personifying, as they do, the essence of youth, these superlatively modish SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES represent fashion's newest and most accepted dictates, reflecting the many varied versions of the approved styles. A deft blending of materials and ornamentations completes the superb beauty of each model.

See them and satisfy yourself that the enthusiasm of art existent in these Parisian and New York fashion-makers has found a full and fitting expression in this establishment.

The most important part of our message is to inform you that you can acquire these lovely garments by paying a small deposit and deferred payments for the balance.

OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN IS AVAILABLE TO ALL WHO DESIRE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT

MEN'S FALL CLOTHES
A full line of New Fall Suits and Overcoats, at pleasing prices, payable on credit

JUNIOR DEPT.
smart apparel for boys and girls of all ages can be obtained here on credit.

AVOID WORRY PAY THE EASY WAY

New York OUTFITTING Co. Ltd.
DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS AT THE

THE CREDIT STORE OPPOSITE PROVINCE

143 HASTINGS STREET WEST Seymour 1361

LARGEST MEN'S STORE IN THE WES

"Nothing gets in but the air"

Rubberized Tweed Coats

Here is a coat of waterproof service plus ulster style—a warm, comfortable Coat, indispensable to Fall and Winter wear. Your choice from the most complete stock in Western Canada. The Values are the best we've shown in many seasons

$25 - $30 - $35

"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back"

Get One NOW!

WM. DICK, Limited

45-47-49 Hastings Street East

GOOD SUITS

IN SENSIBLE STYLES AND GOOD HARD WEARING FABRICS

$30 to $50

C. D. BRUCE LIMITED

CORNER HOMER AND HASTINGS