THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

ELEVENTH YEAR. No. 52 EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1919 $2.00 PER YEAR

The Russell Case Will Be Appealed---Russell Is Liberated Until Saturday Morning

Justice Metcalfe in Summing Up Delivers Bitter Attack on Accused ---Dramatic Moment When Mr. Cassidy, K. C. Rests His Case for Defense Because of Inability to Get Evidence Admitted ---Russell Faced Ordeal Without AnySign of Flinching

WEDNESDAY MORNING at 11 a.m. the jury sitting in the case of R. B. Russell, accused of seditious conspiracy, and six other charges, returned a verdict of guilty. The situation in Winnipeg on Wednesday afternoon was tense, and steps were immediately taken to hold a defense meeting that evening, though it was Christmas eve. The outstanding feature of the concluding moments of the trial was the demeanor of Bob Russell, who in spite of the strain, never flinched. Found guilty of a crime which he knows that he is not guilty of, he had little to fear as to his fate. Like Gene Debs, he realized that his trouble was only a part of the struggle of the working class for freedom.

It was something after 8 p.m. on Tuesday evening when Justice Metcalfe commenced to sum up the evidence presented. He delivered a bitter attack on the accused, and never once was he favorable on points for the defense, except when by statute, compelled to give him the benefit of the doubt. His summing up took three hours and a half. He contended that the sympathetic strike, which was for the right of collective bargaining, was seditious. The following are some of the statements which Justice Metcalfe, in his summing up, gave utterance to:

Russell was connected with the Socialist Party, which was responsible for distribution of Socialist literature. Referring to this propaganda, the judge said:

"I have seen altogether too much of it."

Dealing with Wm. Ivens, another of the accused strike leaders, his lordship said that he was the editor of the Western Labor News, and possibly the jury might find that sufficient to show that the propaganda was seditious.

"Speaking to you as a judge," he said, "if I were on a jury there is much in that matter that I would find no difficulty in concluding was seditious."

Armstrong, one of the accused, the judge stated, was, according to the evidence, a soap box orator and a red who, with Russell and others, gained control of the Trades and Labor Council.

Queen also was responsible for propaganda distribution at a theatre meeting, and had aided and abetted the strike.

W. A. Pritchard has been called one of the most active speakers in the Socialist cause, and had issued propaganda for the One Big Union.

Johns was another of the reds who had gained control of the Trades and Labor Council, was a delegate to the Calgary convention.

"As for Robinson," went on the judge, "like rancid butter in the mouth, which leaves a bad taste, is the evidence of Robinson, secretary of the strike committee.

The seven counts on which Russell was found guilty by the jury, are seditious conspiracy. Five overt acts, and committing a common nuisance. Owing to the holiday season, it was impossible to get despatches through from Winnipeg on Wednesday, and as we had to go to press Wednesday evening owing, to the holidays, or publish a day later, it was impossible to get further details. These will be published next week.

The significant feature of the week has been the silence on the part of the press as to the happenings at the trial, which have been filled with dramatic episodes, and which reached a climax when Mr. Cassidy for the defense, in face of the inability to get evidence admitted, rested the defense on Monday evening, and the address to the jury was commenced. The following dispatches will be interesting reading in face of the verdict of the jury, whihc was composed of nine farmers ,two rural merchants and a city man residing at Norwood.

Saturday morning, James Winning, ex-president of the Trades and Labor Council, gave evidence. He gave a resume of negotiations between employers and employees prior to the calling of the strike of the metal and building trades. He explained the methods adopted before a strike could be called, and said in reply to Mr. McMurray that the eight accused could not possibly call or be responsible for the strike, that it was purely for the rank and file to determine what action should be taken on all questions, particularly of such an important character. He made the simple but important statement as far as the trial was concerned that there was absolutely no connection between the strike and the One Big Union.

The Right to Organize

Winning spoke on the question as to the right of Labor to organize. The judge evidently having a legal mind, inquired of the witness if the workers had not the legal right to organize, to which Winning replied that the legal right was of no use, for when firms like Swifts and Eatons heard of their men organizing, they used their own economic pressure by dismissing the men prominent in forming an organization. The judge said the explanation was sufficient, and many others thought likewise.

Opposed to Violence

A. J. Andrews, cross-examined. He took up a great amount of time going into a great many details, such as calling of the strike, the reds, One Big Union, interviews with the Provincial government, permission cards and anything the brains of an "astute lawyer" could conceive of. At the end of Winning's cross-examination, a number of extracts from the strike editions of the Western Labor News were read, showing the real causes of the strike, the methods adopted to carry it on, the issues involved, and all the efforts made by and through the strike committee to bring about a proper adjustment of all matters in dispute. Mr. Bird also read the constitution of the Socialist Party of Canada, to show that the party was opposed to violence and bloodshed.

W. D. Bayley was called and examined by Mr. Bird. He stated he had recently been in Great Britain, France and New Zealand. On being questioned in regard to resolutions passed at big meetings of the work class organizations in these countries, he was stopped by the crown counsel, the contention being that questions asked were irrelevant. The judge upheld the crown's contention.

Robinson Explains

Alderman Ernest Robinson was next called. He said he was secretary of the Trades and Labor Council. He was examined by E. J. McMurray, who took him through the 1918 civic strike and the sympathetic strike which followed. Coming to the 1919 strike, Robinson dealt with the taking of the strike vote to show that every organization had the opportunity of voting, and every union had complete control of its own organization. Mr. McMurray continued the examination of Robinson on Monday morning. He was brief, as it only meant a repetition of what previous witnesses had said. Anyhow, Mr. J. B. Coyle, K. C., who examined on behalf of the crown, kept him on the stand for over two hours, going through questions that have already been gone into before.

Who Is Paying for It?

Then there came another of the sensational incidents of the trial. The defense called upon the Hon. A. T. J. Johnson, attorney-general for the Province of Manitoba, to testify in regard as to who was responsible and who was paying for the prosecution. Mr. McMurray first questioned as to the witnesses' status in the Province, was naturally allowed and answered. The second question was, "Did the Provincial government, as representing the crown, refuse to prosecute the accused?" Immediately A. J. Andrews jumped to his feet, objecting to such a question being asked or being answered. As this had been the fate of all such important questions, no answer was given. The next question asked of the attorney-general was, "Who is paying for the prosecution?" That naturally touched a vital spot, particularly for the crown counsel. The judge again upheld the crown's contention, and the question as to who is paying for the prosecution will be a dark secret until the next session of the Provincial legislature or the Dominion parliament.

Most Dramatic Incident

Then happened what might be described as one of the most dramatic incidents in the annals of the Canadian bar. Witness after witness for the defense had been turned down by the rulings of the court, and this last one was as much as Mr. Cassidy, K. C., could endure. Jumping to his feet, he strongly protested against the judge's ruling, saying that it seemed a "vigilance committee" was prosecuting, "meaning the citizens' committee," and not the crown. Turning to the attorney-general, he thanked him for his attendance, and bade him good-bye, then turning to the judge, he said in view of his attitude, he could not see what use it was calling any more evidence, and he was going to close the case for the defense immediately, and start addressing the jury on behalf of the accused. It was then 12:20 o'clock, and the judge asked Mr. Cassidy if he did not wish for time to consider his address. Mr. Cassidy answered by saying that he was prepared to start right away, and give the jury a chance of getting home by Christmas. So the court adjourned at 12:30 and met at 2 o'clock.

Gideon at Helm

Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, walked into the court and was a most interesting spectator of the proceedings, in fact, he sat down at the Crown's table alongside A. T. Sweatman, taking copious notes and exchanging confidences with his colleagues of the prosecution. Punctually at two o'clock Mr. Cassidy commenced his address to the jury on behalf of the accused. He dealt with a number of historical precedents, laying particular stress on the sedition charges laid against John Burns in 1886. Mr. Cassidy happened to be in London at the time of the riots led by John Burns, who carried a red flag at the head of the procession. Sedition cases one after an-

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MORE EVIDENCE IN PERJURY TRIAL

The Deportees Could Not Read or Write Russian

Few More Sharp Clashes Between Opposing Counsel

Pauline Abiaff, Deakoff's young widowed daughter, was another new witness in the perjury case on December 17, though she had attended the court on previous occasions in company with her sister, Mary Deakoff, and their mother. Though less rapid in utterance than her sister, she could speak English quite intelligently without the interpreter; she also declined a chair offered to her at the magistrate's suggestion. The interpreter stood beside the box for a time, and then quietly availed himself of the seat witness had declined.

Witness said she lived at the Deckoff home, 309 Hastings Street; George Chekoff had lived with them near two years. Zukoff also had lived there since her husband died in October, 1918. She never knew him as Zuroff. She remembered Chekoff being sick with the "flu" three times. The first time he was sick three months; in March he was sick in bed for two weeks; he was also sick in April and May, and couldn't go out very much—just a few blocks. She and her mother nursed Chekoff; she also remembered Dr. McAlpine attending him.

Could Chekoff read Russian?—No.
Read any language?—No.
Write any language?—No.

Counsel: "Why do you say that?"

Witness: "I read and write for him, letters."

"What language?"

"Russian."

"Can Chekoff speak much Russian?"

"No."

"Wouldn't be possible for him to speak half an hour?"

"No; he can't speak five minutes."

"How would Chekoff speak to your mother?"

"He would talk to me a little bit

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KIMBERLEY STRIKE IS NOT FINISHED

Workers Are Asked to Aid by Keeping Away from Strike Area

There are rumors current that the strike at Kimberley is off and the old employees are returned to work.

This as absolutely false, the only break in the ranks is Robert Woody, shift boss, and Charlie Bennett, blacksmith foreman, these men cannot break the strike. The miners have the situation well in hand. Miners are staying away from Kimberley and this is the reason, the strikers are going to win out. The fact that two men crave for a bosses' job at mucker's wages doesn't alter the situation.

All workers keep away from Kimberley and by doing so you are helping the miners to win out.

Another gain for organized labor in the building trades in Lille, France. The employers agreeing to pay the rate asked by the employees.

ANOTHER UNION OF REVOLUTIONISTS

Professors, Teachers and Students Take Up Communism

Amsterdam.—A "bond" or union of revolutionary social intellectuals has been inaugurated and the names of the members of the executive board have been published..

This union works in conjunction with communistic teachers' organizations and revolutionary socialist students' organizations in Holland. From persons whose sons are studying in the Dutch universities I learn that many students are imbued with bolshevism and that the communistic propaganda is very strong.

Two professors in the Amsterdam university are known to the Hidealist bolsheviki" and in the Delft Technical University communism is popular. The new union will seek connections with similar organizations in other countries.

The opposition to the organized farmers in North Dakota has again shown its low caliber by an attack on the state library commission. Unable to meet the issues presented by the farmers, this opposition finds many "red" and "free love" books in the state library. The men and newspapers whose old political machines are supported in part by protection afforded red-light districts and other forms of vice now weep publicly about the sanctity of the home.

Bethlehem, Pa., is to have decent government after the first of the year. The labor ticket defeated the steel corporation slate three to one.

TO DISCUSS O.B.U. CONSTITUTION

Millmen and Engineers Are Giving Attention to Amalgamation

At the next meeting of the E gineers and Mill Workers Unit the One Big Union members will asked to vote on the following qu tions:

1. Re members who are not wo ing in mills transferring to the G eral Workers Unit of the O. B.

2. Re appointment of commit to draw up a suitable plan for tra ferring Mill Workers into the L ber Workers Industrial Unit of O. B. U.

3. Re proposed changes to Clause 11 and Clause 13 of the O. B. U. constitution, proposed changes as follows:

Clause 11. A member holding office on the general executive board must at all times maintain his credentials both from his own local unit to central council or district board and from his central council or district board to the convention. Should any local unit withdraw the credential of an executive board member from the local central council or district board on which they have delegates (and it is expressly understood by this clause that the local units have power so to do) they shall submit in writing the reasons for so doing to the central council or district board. Such affected council or district board shall in such case revoke the credentials as held by executive board member and shall at once appoint a new member to executive board by a majority vote of the members attending. The executive board member so chosen shall act until the next convention.

Clause 13. In case of vacancies occurring on the general executive board between conventions, otherwise than provided for in clause 11, the vacancy shall be filled by the central council or district board from whence the former member came, electing a substitute member as provided for in clause 11.

While the attendance at the last meeting of this unit was small, the discussions that took place were interesting and members of this unit seem to be entering into the spirit of amalgamating the forces of the O. B. U. with more seriousness than is usually displayed in working class organizations. Should the members of the various other units get down to work and put a similar amount of energy and enthusiasm into the struggle of bringing into being One Big Union of workers there is no doubt but that the organization would soon be able to function in their interests and repay them for the energy they had expended.

All members who can manage to attend the next meeting should do so. Meeting will commence at 7:20 p.m., December 29, in Room 302, Labor Temple.

Prov Library Dec 19

RUIN FOSTERED BY JUNKERISM

Allied Junkers Aided in Prolonging War and Its Horrors

Reading Count Czernin's memoirs ("In the World War"— Cassell), one's memory sweeps back to the time of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. From every printing press in Scotland, except the Socialist press, there arose agonized yells against Britain sending delegates; the victims of war hysteria on the Scotsman and the Glasgow Herald declared that Brest-Litovsk was a pro-German dodge, and that the kaiser and his Junkers were seeking to invegle the Entente into "a premature peace." (Yes that was the phrase—"a premature peace.")

But now here is Count Czernin telling us of the desperate anxiety of the German military party, lest the Allies should accept the Bolshevik offer to treaty on a basis of no annexation or indemnities, and so disk the German Junkers out of a "good" (i.e., annexation peace.)

And think of the peace that has come to the world, and the debt, and the thousands of dead and diseased and maimed men, and the broken hearts, because the Entente did not participate in the peace conference of Brest-Litovsk. — Glasgow Forward.

SLAUGHTER AN UNARMED CROWD

Desire Egyptian Freedom But Are Given Hot Lead

Alexandria.—At a recent peaceful meeting held for the purpose of demonstrating the desire of the Egyptian people to be freed from the foreign yoke of Great Britain, thirty persons were killed and 143 wounded.

According to "La Bourse Egyptienne," the imperialist newspapers of Egypt have tried to convey the impression that the incident was of no significance and that only four were killed and 14 wounded. Continuing, the paper says:

"It was a veritable carnage, committed against an unarmed crowd, which only desired to manifest peacefully in favor of independence. "By such means you can, perhaps, completely exterminate the Egyptian race, but you will never thereby wrag from it consent to the Protectorate."

WANTS COOLIE LABOR ON COAST

Camouflaged Attempt to Bring Down Wages in States

Sacramento, Cal.—Declaring there was a shortage of 100,000 farm laborers in the coast states in 1919 and that the shortage would reach 1,000,000 in 1920, Secretary of State Jorran issued a statement supporting the plan to introduce Chinese Coolies for farm labor.

"The farmers in California, Oregon and Washington cannot obtain sufficient white labor to till their lands," he said.

Organized labor in the coast states is in opposition to the plan of the California secretary of state, seeing in it a camouflaged attempt to introduce coolie labor as a means of disrupting unionism and of forcing down wages of which workers.

Dr. Curry to Address Club

"Resolved that there can be no peace on earth and goodwill toward men under the present competitive system," was the subject of an interesting and well-contested debate at the regular weekly meeting of the Federated Labor Party Debating Club last Saturday evening. The negative brought out some interesting points and tried to prove that a man could have "peace with himself" but in awarding his decision the judge stated that he believed it had been proved that there could be no peace and goodwill in a world where a person was compelled to compete and fight his fellow workers in order to maintain himself. He gave the decision to the affirmative.

The programme for next Saturday evening has been slightly changed. Dr. W. J. Curry has been asked to speak to the club for about half an hour, after which ten minutes will be allowed anyone wishing to speak on the subject. On account of the turn the discussion took last Saturday evening, Dr. Curry will take as his subject, "Christianity and the Working Class." The F. L. P. Debating Club meets every Saturday evening in the Labor party rooms, 510 Dominion Building.

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

Liberty Bond Campaign

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Good Progress in B. C.

Splendid is the only word that fits the response of the workers of this province to the defense of the men on trial in Winnipeg. The sixteen thousand dollar mark is now passed, and still a large number of places to hear from. The committee is desirous of having reports forwarded by local bond sellers as often as possible so that some estimate of the position can be gained. The fact that $16,000 has already reached the local committee insures the quota being raised. But it is essential that the committee should have fuller information so that the future activities of the committee can be planned. Everybody boost. There is three more weeks to the close of the campaign, and British Columbia should go well over the estimate.

TOM RICHARDSON AT THE ROYAL

Labor School Christmas Concert Will Be a Big Affair

Last week it was announced that the meetings of the Federated Labor Party would again be held in the Columbia Theatre, but since then the committee has received an offer of the Theatre Royal (old Pantages) which, being a bigger and better theatre, was accepted.

Therefore, the Federated Labor Party meeting next Sunday evening will be held in the Theatre Royal. Comrade Tom Richardson, ex-M.P. for Whitehaven will be the speaker. Mrs. J. A. Clarke will occupy the chair. Doors open at 7:30, the meeting will begin at 8 p.m.

The record attendance at last Sunday's meeting of the labor school in the O'Brien Hall, augurs well for the success of the Christmas concert to be given by the school on Monday, December 29. All the children have drawn slips and will give each other presents, so with the socks provided by the party, the tree will be well loaded on Monday night. An excellent programme consisting of instrumental, vocal and other numbers has been arranged, and an enjoyable evening is assured. An admission of 25 cents will be charged adults, the children, of course, will go free.

The doings of the F. L. P. Debating Club are reported in another column.

Transport Workers Unit, O. B. U.

The next meeting of the Transport Workers Unit, O. B. U., will be held on Jan. 7th, in the Old Knox Church, 152 Cordova street east. Members are requested to make every effort to attend this meeting, as matters of great importance are to be discussed.

The proposed amalgamation of the smaller units will be brought before the meeting, and as this is a question which vitally affects the future welfare of the organization, it is up to every member to be present and to take part in the discussion. Don't forget the date, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Sidaway Elected

In the recent election of the Street Railwaymen's union, E. S. Cleveland and J. Sidaway received a tie vote for the officer of treasurer. Another vote was taken and the result is as follows: J. Sidaway, 332; E. S. Cleveland, 287.

In London, Eng., there are no less than thirteen labor mayors, among whom is George Lansbury, who is now mayor of Poplar, where Labor has made a clean sweep of the municipal council. He, in common with some others, is discarding the robes and ceremonial progress, only wearing the chain of office when necessary.

SIX MORE SEATS IN AUSTRALIA

Hughes Majority Is Cut Down and Handwriting Is on the Wall

London.—The Westminster Gazette, Liberal, says that Premier Hughes of Australia has not been able to repeat the election coup of the British coalition in December last. According to the latest returns the Nationalists secured 35 seats, the Farmers' party 11 and the Labor party 29. The Farmers will co-operate with the Nationalists, which gives Hughes a working majority, but the gains of the farmers have been made at the expense of a section which Hughes leads. Labor has six more seats than in the last parliament and there are fourteen less pledged supporters of Hughes.

It is a victory, says the Westminster Gazette, that trembles on the verge of a disaster, the more so as Hughes has, like the Liberals in the British coalition government, joined with a party to which he was opposed and to which his own personal following is in a minority. He will carry on for the time being, no doubt, but the handwriting is on the wall.

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

WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM IRELAND

Big Albert Hall Meeting Favors Irish Right of Self-determination

At the great Albert Hall meeting, Saturday, December 6, a unanimous demand was made by a large labor audience for the withdrawal of troops from Ireland, and in support of the Irish right of self-determination. All the speakers belonged to the labor party, and Commander Kenworthy was in the chair. His opinion that the bogey of Ulster was simply a trick to keep workers of Derry and Belfast from realizing their working conditions and divide them from the rest of Ireland, was received with cheers. So was George Lansbury's courageous declaration that Ireland had already established a republic of her own. He urged that Ireland had a splendid chance to prove what passive resistance could do. In the end she must win, because standing still and refusing to move was the one thing that governments did not like.

JAPANESE TOIL UNDER AUTOCRACY

Japanese Labor Delegate Tells of Millions in Slavery

Washington—The Japanese government is "an autocracy which is the enemy of social justice," declared U. Masumoto, labor delegate from Japan, at the international labor conference. Pointing to the flag of his country, the Japanese said:

"Can you believe it when I say that behind that flag there are several millions of toilers unjustly treated under the autocracy which is the enemy of social justice?"

Once more pointing to the flag he declared that under it "there is a police regulation whose aim is to interfere with the organization of labor." The speaker said that the industrial workers of Japan are mostly women and children and that their lives almost approach that of slavery.

Seattle.—Virgil W. Fritz and G. A. Ludwig, publishers of the Friday Harbor Journal, organ of the business interests of that district, were arrested for printing an editorial alleged to be an incitement to violence. They will have a hearing before Judge Pemberton on January 6, 1920.

MATT CHRISTER AGENT

Matt Christer, the O. B. U. organizer of Nanaimo, is acting as agent for the B. C. Federationist for the getting of subscriptions and renewals in that district.

London.—According to a report just issued by the war office, the forces of General Denikine, anti-bolsheviki leader in southern Russia, are being rapidly driven back by the bolsheviki army. The report adds that the soviet forces are taking many prisoners and have captured a large number of guns and rifles and large quantities of ammunition.

Judging by what the Twin Cities papers said previous to the special election held in Minneapolis on December 9 there are at least 30,315 Bolshevists in that city and 23,372 good American citizens. The first group opposed a little special privilege the trolley company wanted to get.

HAS PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN'S WELFARE

Australian Labor Would Use Ingenuity for Preserving Life

Would Brighten the Lives of Mother of Nation

[By Francis Ahern]

It has always been the boast of the Australian labor movement that it doesn't follow precedents—but that it creates them. Hence, it occasions no surprise to find those laying down the policy of labor in Australia, announcing reforms that a decade ago would have been characterized as wild dreams. The New South Wales branch of the Australian labor movement has announced its scheme of protecting female and infant life, and the safeguarding of motherhood on something like Christian lines.

The labor party of Australia, opposed as it is to war, argues that if the application of man's ingenuity can be used for the destruction of life, it can—by the same science—be used for the purpose of preserving life. It declares that while nations have spent thousands of millions in devising methods of slaughtering the human race, nothing worth speaking of has been done to mitigate the suffering of motherhood and preserve invaluable infant life. It recognizes that woman risks her life that life may be freely given in answer to the highest calls of nature. It wants to brighten her days of trial and tribulation with a new song; her hours of pain and anxiety with comfort and tranquility. In short, the Australian labor party wants to say to every mother in the land: "Be not afraid, the young life must, and will, live."

Realizing that the influences of pre-natal care and environment upon infant and maternity are immense—that a child, well born, is the state's richest dower—it intends to create a ministry of motherhood. Under this state department the girls—who are to be the future mothers—will be taken in hand and educated along those lines which, if carried out,

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PARAPHERNALIA FOR ASH PILE

Labor Councillors Discard Ornamental Bauble in London

The labor councils elected at the recent municipal elections in London are preparing to demand the re-instatement of the metropolitan policemen who were dismissed for going on strike in August and are otherwise taking a strong stand which is making the aristocratic mossback municipal autocrats tremble. The ornaments and paraphernalia and forms of a past age are being thrown into the ash pile. One dispatch says:

"The labor councils show small respect for the dignified ceremony distinguishing the civic bodies of the past. Mayoral and aldermanic gowns and cocked hats have been abolished as out of keeping with the times.

"Islington councillors ordered the removal of the mace, one member saying, 'Take away that bauble and pawn it'."

REDS ON WAY TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Autocracy Deports Agitators Who Want a Real Democracy

New York.—Somewhere at sea the army transport Buford, informally christened the "anarchist ark," is steaming across the Atlantic with 249 alien "reds" on board. Her destination was not revealed when she left port Sunday, but it was known the human cargo eventually was to be landed in Soviet Russia.

According to immigration authorities, the deportees carried cash amounting to nearly $250,000. Before the Bulford sailed those who were not fully supplied with clothing received new outfits.

The "anarchist ark," according to intimations by federal autorities, is only the first of several ships which will carry undesirable aliens to Russia.

New York.—The American Woollen Co. will establish a "motherhood insurance" which assures every prospective mother in the employ of the corporation four weeks' benefit without cost to her. This announcement may bring joy to uplifters and social workers but it is a bitter indictment against wage rates paid to the father and supposed bread winner.

A Budapest dispatch states that 18 communists were condemned at Budapest Saturday and executed. Presumably the communists are among those on trial for participation in the alleged reign of terror during the communist rule of Hungary under Dictator Bela Kun.

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Quality Service Free Delivery

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Not-a-Seed Raisins, in bulk, lb.....25c
Finest Orange Peel, lb. 45c
Finest Lemon Peel, lb. 45c
New Sunmaid Raisins, 2 for 35c
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New Walnuts, lb. 35c

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Shelled Walnuts, lb. 75c
Finest Dried Peaches, lb. 40c
Finest Layer Figs, lb. 45c
Libby's Finest Pineapple, 2 for 45c
All kinds of Spices, all flavors of Extracts.

FRESH MEAT DEPARTMENT

No. 1 Steer Rump Roast, lb. 24c
No. 1 Steer Sirloin Roast, lb. 26c
No. 1 Steer T-Bone Roast, lb. 30c
No. 1 Steer Rolled Roast, lb. 25c
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ATTENTION!
We have secured 500 Pork Shoulders weighing from 5 to 8 lbs. each, all government inspected; reg. 35c lb. Friday and Saturday, special, lb. 26½c

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Clark's Tomato Ketchup, bottle....25c
Heinz Tomato Ketchup, bottle 35c
Heinz Tomato Soup, 3 for 50c
Van Camp's Tomato Soup, 3 for..25c
Libby's Tomato Soup, 3 for 30c

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb..50c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb..55c
Slater's Sliced Streaky Bacon, lb..60c
Slater's Sliced Boneless Bacon, per lb. 45c
Slater's Sliced Ayrshire Roll, lb 55c
Alberta Cooking Eggs, doz. 65c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen 70c
No. 1 Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen..75c

LISTEN!
There is more eating in a ham than a turkey. We have one thousand of the finest hams, weighing from 8 to 12 lbs., for Saturday.
Regular price 50c lb., Friday and Saturday, special, 43½c

Finest Pure Lard, 2 lbs. for 75c
Finest Compound Lard, 2 lbs. 65c
Finest Canadian Cheese, lb. 38c

A GREAT SPECIAL
Finest Sugar Cured Rolled Boneless Hams, weighing 4 to 7 lbs.; reg. 48½c lb. Friday and Saturday, special, lb. 43½c

We expect to have sugar for everybody on Saturday.

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Local and Ontario Turkeys, lb...65c
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Finest Dairy Butter, per lb. 65c
Large Sweet Oranges, per dozen 45c
Large Sweet Oranges, per dozen 55c
Finest Preserved Ginger, per lb. 65c
Nabob Tea, per lb. 55c
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Blue Ribbon Tea, per lb. 55c
Slater's Coffee, per lb. 45c

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Finest Sugar Cured Bacon, by the slab; reg. 55c lb. Friday and Saturday, per lb. 46½c

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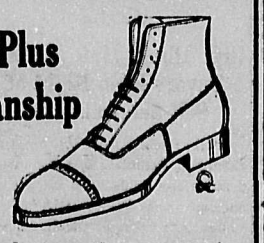

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News of the Lumber Workers Industrial Unit of the O. B. U.

15,000 in 1919 50,000 in 1920!

CAMP REPORTS

Timberland Development Co.—Cassidy Siding

Camp consists of seven bunk houses for the single men, containing 8 bunks each, also seven houses for the married men. There is a first-class dry house, wash house and bath house with four shower baths. It is well supplied with plenty of hot water. Each building is about ten feet apart and has coal stove and two lamps to each. The main drawbacks are the top bunks, and no blankets, but the company has promised to furnish these in the near future. The board is first-class. Minimum wage of $5 is paid all the day workers. Closed car in use to take the men to and from work and is furnished with a coal stove.

DELEGATE 239.

Headquarters, Comox Logging Co.—Camp 1

Camp closing down until after the holidays except for few section men and the married men; the latter of whom will be employed clearing the site for a new and more up-to-date camp. We have a new bath house fully equipped with wash tubs and dry room and are informed that the electric lights are to be installed throughout the camp. At present there are only two new bunk houses but new skids have already been loaded on the cars for the remainder, so there is every indication that the company intend to improve the conditions in accordance with the requirements. The old bunk houses were remodelled in accordance with the sanitary inspector's instructions and are being used until the new ones are completed. The company is slow in making the improvements but the men are solid in seeing that their requirements are lived up to.

Alberta—Venice, McArthur's Camp 5

Conditions rotten. Bunk houses are over-crowded, poorly ventilated and never washed. The kitchen is used for sleeping, meat house, store house and dining room combined. The water is not fit to drink as it is taken from a stagnant lake and tastes of rotten vegetation and seepage from the camp comes into the lake. The bunks are muzzle loaders and made of poles, with hay for mattresses. No blankets, no wash house, dry rack or bath house. Toilet accommodation poor, within a few yards of the living buildings. Utensils of enamelware, only three tables for 150 men.

Port Alberni—Lain's Camp 2

The health inspector should call at camp. Bunk houses not properly lighted or ventilated. Floors are not tight, which means the building cannot be properly heated, no place to wash clothes except in bunk house, and no dry room. Contractor is all the time trying to get one man to do two men's work. He frequently hires a man to sling rigging and when he gets him on the job tries to get him to attend the chokers as well.

Edmonton, Alta.—Northwest Timber Company

The first O. B. U. strike in the province was called by the loggers against the lumber barons of Alberta. The men revolted against the conditions that they were forced to live under in the camp and also against a reduction in wages from $65 to $60 a month. Also against having to drink water out of a stagnant lake where two pigs were drowned during the week. The manager absolutely refused to deal with the workers and ordered 130 of them out of camp. They had to camp out over night in weather 4 degrees below zero until they could get a train to town. When they arrived in the city they proceeded to the O. B. U. Hall and there a meeting was held and it would have done some of the old timers good to see the way these men went at it. A committee was elected to interview the company; telegrams were sent to workers in other cities informing them of the strike, every one of the strikers served on the picket committee, meeting trains and looking after the employment offices. The committee that was sent to see the manager consisted of six strikers, five of whom were returned soldiers. The manager promised to look into the trouble and later phoned and informed the secretary that he would have no dealings with the organization. On the second day, however, he appeared at the office and an agreement was arrived at satisfactorily to the men, embodying all the original demands and others covering further protection against discrimination; and improved conditions.

Ontario

The conditions in the logging camps in this part of the country are bad. No attention has been given to the health act. Bunk houses are 24x48 and hold from 65 to 75 men in each house. Bunks are double and double-deckers and some muzzle loaders. No wash house, laundry or bath in this part of the country. One outfit, Shevlin & Clark, is putting in springs and mattresses in some of their camps, but the bunks are double deckers. The length of the working day is from six in the morning to six at night with just time enough to eat and then back to work again, and would work longer if the daylight held out. The wages at present at $60.00 per month, and board for twenty-six days, but if you are laid off on account of rain then no wages paid, so you are hired by the month but paid by the day.

In one camp a man was fired because he insisted on getting a little hay for his bunk. One thing that hampers organization in some camps at present is that the men are living in tents whilst they are building camps, and the foreman or some other profit-producers are always around with the men in the evening and the majority of the men are broke at present. ORGANIZER.

Stillwater—B. S. & O. Camp 1

Foreman promises that as soon as possible they will build a hall for a billiard table, barber shop and meeting hall. They now have a fiction library.

Drury Inlet—N. P. Logging Co.

This is as good a camp as there is on the Sound and getting better. The employer has undertaken to come through by the first of the year with everything to make it a first-class camp. If they get a decent foreman who upholds the union principles it will make it much better than it was when J. Balfour was foreman for, although he carried a union card, he did more kicking about union rules than any one else.

How the Boys Stayed by a Fellow Union Man

A foreman at a camp at Waldo took a cook out to his camp to take the place of a union cook, who has the reputation of being an A-1 cook and the fellow workers called a meeting and put it to the members in camp. The motion was put, "that the union cook stay of the crew walk down the long, lone trail to keep him company." It was carried by all the men, union and non-union, the result is the cook is still cooking the good things for the boys and the union got seventeen new members. These are the little things that help an organization. The cook that was taken out was a Mr. Green who had been cooking at the Kimberley mines, and when the miners went out Mr. Green stayed on and cooked for the officials at the mines. He is not a union man, but has had lots of time while cooking at the mines to have thrown in his lot with his fellow workers. He states that he had permission from the Kimberley strike committee to stay and cook. If so, why did not that strike committee protect his name, and what benefit was it to the union—his staying on the job? There are questions that the lumber workers want to know (for the workers in this district) do not want to do injustice to anyone. If Mr. Green has been working in good faith it is up to the Kimberley miners to make the statement and publish same. The boys certainly did what true union men should do—stick by a fellow who was doing the square thing with employer and the employees of that company.

Greenway Sound—A. S. Williams Camp 2

This outfit was recently Matt Sutton's, who operated at Blind Channel. So far no logs have reached the water and we do not begin yarding until after the first of the year. The camps have been looked over and are now being improved upon, all single beds, and the food is as good as can be found in any camp. Company intends to build bath houses and dry house as soon as possible. Only sixteen men in the camp, of whom fourteen belong to the union; the others have agreed to line up, which makes us 100 per cent. Have elected delegate and camp committee.

DELEGATE 217.

Hardwick Island—Bendickson's Camp

Meeting was held in camp on November 25. It was moved "that each member pay one day's wages to the Winnipeg Defense Fund." There were sixteen votes for and twelve against. An amendment, "that members subscribe voluntarily, according to their means," was defeated. It was understood by all members that if any one, for obvious reasons, could not give one day's pay they should then give according to their means and judgment. Members came through splendidly, $180 being collected and sent in to the fund.

Razor Island

Regular meeting was held on December 14. The committee reported one man having been reinstated. Some unfinished business was ordered to be left for further action until the camp was running with a full crew. The delegate and camp committee were instructed to require all new men coming into camp to state, within two days of their arrival, whether they were willing to join the organization or not.

Sudbury, Ontario

A member has just come in from camp where he was fired for having asked for a spoon at the table. He was hired by the month but paid off by the hour. He worked for 97 hours in October and 43 hours in November, all he had coming to him at the time he was fired was $2.29, made up as follows:

Oct. 97 hours at $ 95 month	$34.13
No. 43 hours at 105 month	18.06
	$52.19
Transportation	$27.45
Hospital fee, Oct. and Nov.	2.00
Van Goods	1.20
Board	19.25
Balance being wages due	2.29
	$52.19

The matter is being placed in the hands of the lawyer.

Fellow Worker Swanson, who has a claim in the court against Mitchell Albert, please send address to Headquarters, Vancouver, at once.

Subscription list from Johnson's camp, Yahk, B. C., to the Chase strike fund, as follows:

Carl Nelson $1, G. H. Faubert $1, Paul Poluka $.50, E. Turner $2, S. Thompson $2, M. Carlson $2, Sam Clausen $2, J. Cornelius $2, Gus Lilga $2, Sam Stanfanko $2, E. Johnson $2, L. O. Borg $2, S. Solen $1, Tom Evyen $1, Nels Johnson $2, Oscar Olson $2, Ed. Henry $1, Johnson $1, A. Bergstrom $2, John Corrie $2, John Erickson $1, R. G. King $1, Julas Carsrug $1, Nels Wicklund $2, G. Swan $1, Sam Anderson $1, Albert Nelson $2, Chas. Brickstrom $2. Total $43.50.

Grace Harbor—Scale of Wages in Operation

Board, $10.40 per week; blankets included.

Bull cook	$ 5.25
Railroad men	5.25
Steel gang	5.50
Railroad boss	7.00
High rigger, one side	9.00
High rigger, two or more sides	10.00
Hook tender	9.00
Rigging slinger	8.00
Choker men	7.00
Whistle punk	6.00
Buckers	$6.50 to 7.00
Head Faller	7.50 to 8.00
Second faller	7.00 to 7.50
Engineers, yarder and swing	8.00
Engineer Skidder	9.00
Chaser	7.00
Head loader	8.00
Second loader	7.00

WANTED—Address of Samuel Clements who worked at Port Neville, last year.

Contributions to Winnipeg Defense Fund

From members of Camp A, Sechelt, as follows:

G. Johnson $2, F. Storr $3, R. Fraser $1, J. Fraser $1, J. Beru $2, T. Martin $2, A. Beer $3, P. Anderson $2, J. Roxborough $2, E. Rajada $2, T. Tolonen $2, E. Giglis $2, G. Ricco $1, H. Larsen $3, C. Gayden $3.

From Mainland Cedar Company, Port Neville, as follows: No list, $424.53.

From McD. & M. Camp, Campbell River, as follows:

Joe Soankfars $1, N. Gerdi $2, Jos. Pelon $1, C. W. Kukoski $5, E. McCabe $2, F. Herbert $2, D. O'Kelly $2, P. Lingren $5, W. Sakerson $5, Geo. Bullen $5, Thos. Connors $3, W. F. Miller $5, Colin Campbell $5, H. M. Hanson $5, Iur Foli $5, A. E. Pearson $3, A. Graham $2, S. D. Stewart $2, Robert Caldwell $5, Uto Loire $5, E. A. Sweeten $2, H. Kvalnes $2, David Stuart $2, W. Sombosin $1, Chas. Smith $2, Thos. Hobines $2, J. L. Ford $2, G. Larson $5, Oscar Olson $1, Geo. Johnson $5, M. Ivenson $2, M. MacDonald $2, C. J. Letty $5, Mike Willis $5, F. A. Murphy $5, J. Jordan $1, Wm. McDonald $.50, Louis Moio $5, John Mattson $5, C. W. Mott $10, H. Wessberg $5, Gus A. Johnson $5, Pete Galte $5, J. Mason $5, J. H. Poole $5, Nik Sehych $3, Oscar Olson $5, Albert Smith $5, John Bostman $5, Ben Larson $5, C. Mcland $5, J. O'Meara $5, R. Amat $5, Birt Johnson $5, K Jorgensen $5, Frank Erickson $5, Charles Werner $5, Jas. Walsh $5, T. Virch $3, E. Davies $5.

From P. B. Anderson's Camp, Knox Boy, as follows:

R. Border $5.50, C. Berg $2, M. Benske $2, N. Currie $2, K. Villing $2, J. Vattlalis $2, G. Ingdal $2 M. Larson $2, H. Patterson $2, W. S. Green $2, A. Walton $2, H. E. Rogus $5, H. Duff $2, J. Dickie $2, M. Tresock $2, W. Benz $2, D. Stevenson $2, E. McDonald $5, T. Garee $5, A. C. Holgate $2, L. Charbonane $2, R. Charbonane $2, R. Johnstone $1, Ed Leslie $2, S. Antonsan $2, F. Martin $1.50, M. Stokke $2, H. Madison $1, A. S. Stokke $1, H. Taylor $2, H. Wheeler $5, W. Creamer $5, F. Larson $5, H. Backland $2, A. Enell $2, E. Pearson $5, T. Rosenski $2, W. Smith $2, E. Goodin $2, A. Sandguist $10, A. Hagg $2, A. Swanson $2, E. Ketola $2, M. Asuma $2, J. Frears $2, J. Englist $5, J. E. Anderson $2, Geo. Stone $2, F. Ruzie $2, G. Smith $2, H. Hiskin $2, W. Buger $2, J. Cameron $1, F. Edwards $1, A. Grant $2, C. Anderson $2, D. Matheson $5, J. Gleason $10, J. Wucluk $5, J. Wktowove $5, V. Carlstrand $5, F. Matson $5, A. McBeth $5, A. Knut $5, C. Calis $5, E. Hanle $2, L. Sandstrom $2, A. Johnson $2, J. Matty $5, L. Danchok $2, S. Olsen $2, O. Jackson $5, W. Shaan $2, L. Larson $2, C. Collins $2, C. Goldberg $2, W. Wincraruck $1, A McDonald $5, T. Brown $1, A. Rourke $1.

From United Log Company, Herriot Bay, as follows:

Jack Arnquist $5, Eli Tiboff $5, Herman Erickson $6.25,, Alf Lyons $5, F. J. Johnson $5.50, L. M. Jarvis, $5, B. Olsen $5, T. Roberts $6, J. B. Alexander $5, J. Ambitch $5, S. Benson $5, Fred Peterson $6, Ross Lyons $5, Gust Nelson $6.50, John Higgins $6, C. Machun $5, Louis Bonkus $5, Ole Winoss $10.00, Alva Snider $5, Niel Brunsell $5, M. H. Lusier $2, S. Hanson $5, A. McCleod $5, Gust Quarnstrom $5, E. Sumberg $5, A. Heshlik $5, A. W. Blakely $5, C. Beck $5, H. Collins $5, G. Erickson $6.50, J. A. Nelson $5.00.

Contributions to Winnipeg Defense Fund, November 10, 1919

Members at Kelly Camp, Deep Cove, as follows:

Harry C. Tuplin $4, J. Martin $1, S. McDonald $1, A. Sundberg $1, J. Durrant $1, J. A. McDougall $5, J. Tulloch $2, B. Stone $1, A. C. Kinney $1, W. J. WcLeod $1, O. Mark $1, Louis Eklund $2, Chas. Moren $1, E. Johnson $1, H. Hunstad $2, John J. Furlong $1, H. Saunders $1, J. A. Fillver $2, S. Hanson $1, V. Wenstrom $1, Frank Jackson $1, L. Lund $1, A. Berg $2.50, J. Johnson $1, T. Dorey $1, E. Bergstrom $1, J. L. Hillstrom $1.50, G. Johnson $1, F. Carlson $2, A. Tarron $1, Thomas Olson $1, F. Johnson $1, H. H. Yynnl $1, Chas. Adamson $2.

Members at Kingcome River, as follows:

H. Handerson $6, F. Johnson $5, J. A. McDonald $5, Robert Gibson $1, W. J. Blundell $5, J. Whipple $5, Rex Buttorff $10, J. R. Davidson $2, P. A. Ekenberg $3, J. A. Douglass $5, J. Kennedy $5, J. Lavine $5, J. Johnson $5, J. Larson $5, Alf Anderson $10, Frank Freeberg $3, R. Kelday $5, M. Mockleson $5, Frank Anderson $1, Peter Paul $5, John Palen $2, Fred Swedborg $5, Robert Jackson $2, C. Pellan $2.50, E. Macaigne $2.50, G. Robinson $5, Fred Swenson $5, A. Scott $5, H. Gagne $5, Ben Seeley $10, Ernest Anderson $5, W. Scott $5, Eric Green $3, Ed. Kightlinger $5, John Halle $6, P. O'Brien $5, Frank Johnston $2.

Members at Myrtle Point, Camp 4, as follows:

H. M. Hanson $10, Jack Hill $25, J. Drshobycki $5, D. Sedwrike $5, J. Eklund $5, E. Sorenson $5, J. Saluk $5, A. Finberg $5, C. Lindor $5, D. Johnson $5, E. N. Backman $2.50, M. Sundill $2, N. Matson $2, O. Hultmor $2.50, W. E. Tollson $3, W. Hanlon $3, Axle Arickson $5, J. Anderson $15, M. Brande $3, A. McArthur $5, P. T. Kerkness $5.

Members at Bainbridge, as follows:

Joe Minacher $5.50, D. Brussa $5, H. Lund $5, Thos. Springer $5, S. Anderson $5, J. S. Johnson $5, S. Stenovich $5, D. Chomnek $5, R. H. Hagenbuck $5, F. Coles $5, A. Waskosky $5, J. Kopp $5, A. Larson $5, F. Marson $3, J. Hornik $3, G. Greenard $3, F. Tallman $2.50, J. Baldwin $2, G. McKinnel $2, A. Hamley $2, E. Kinnunen $2.

Members at Dollar Camp, Union Bay, as follows:

Albert Doney $5, Norman Miller $5, John Airo $8, Alex Hiringson $5, Robert Larson $6, N. Peterson $5, A. Turen $5, J. Davis $5, Phil Gallash $10, Jack McGee $5, F. S. Graham $5, Martin Nelson $5, J. Reid $3, J. Bird $5, W. Joyce $3, Geo. Williams $2.50, J. E. Erickson $3, E. Middliton $3.50, C. Osborne $5, E. Ottogall $3.50, Hugh Mader $4, J. Edlund $8, V. Quarnstran $3, R. Hepburn $3, O. Ketola $5, P. Horobet $5, F. Frando $2, J. Barile $3, Pete Branbt $5, Olaf Larson $5, J. Stoland $5, A. McQuickon $2, Jay Hiles $5, Ed Nelson $5, Pit Burdek $5, S. Jackson $5, C. Petro $5, H. Mikali $5, E. Petto $4, K. Gerlid $5, Alex Clam $5, P. J. Dohony $3, H. McSwain $5, Albert Rundguist $3, E. Frederkson $2, A. Larson $5, Charlie Twedie $2.

Members at Bendickson's Camp, Hardwick Island, as follows:

Ole Natvik $6, O. Johnson $6, P. Johnson $6, G. Halvarson $6, Ole Dahl $6, John Nikolson $5, Gottfrid Sundberg $6, Victor Anderson $5.50, Karl Sorenson $6, Andrew Hall $5.75, W. L. Larsson $5, John Markson $6, Carl Kosack $5, L. A. Larson $5, Lars Lovik $3, J. Sampson $5, G. Gilbertson $5, W. Fethus $2, Robert Tyndal $3, John Boivin $5, Aaron Erickson $9, Carl Aurdal $6, Chas O'Brien $5, E. E. Hill $6, Oscar Lind $5, C. C. Lessr $5, C. V. Carlson $6.50, Tritiof Granstrom $6.50, Emil Petteson $5.75, Tom Johnson $6, Louis Grevstad $6, Peter Lindgren $5,

Members at Simoon Sound, as follows:

J. McLean $10, D. Beaton $5, A. W. McIntyre $5, Dan McCauley $4, V. Caslk $1.

Members at Jackson Bay, as follows:

N. Hansen $2, C. Airhort $2, E. Vermursh $2, A. Nyberg $2, J. Doyal $2, A. Nelson $2, E. Nyberg $2, A. Rmstad $2, E. Ekman $2, A. Cobns $2, K. Pippo $2, G. Johnson $2, G. Haley $2, M. A. McLeod $3, D. Layloy $2, P. Sharp $2, R. Eeid $2, A. Matthews $2, P. Flanigan $2, G. Vander $5, F. Dalbon $2, P. Burg $5, A. Whitehead $2, S. Syursen $3, A. Tompkins $2, D. Evans $2, J. Peloquin $2, J. Todd $8.50, M. L. Kerby $3, J. Mears $3, A. Cradwick $2, W. Oliver $3, S. E. Gibson $2, Wm. Johnstone $2, F. Hathorn $2, Ira Harrington $2, O. McPhail $2.50, M. Nickolson $2, J. Lidebauche $2.50, R. Petterson $2, P. Gray $1, D. Bowring $2, A. Norman $2, F. Heiligenberg $1.

Members at Boom Camp, Jackson Bay, as follows:

W. Convott $5, G. Sinadley $5, F. Maynard $5, A. J. McDonald $5, W. Mars $5, J. Deluck $5, T. O'Brien $5, R. C. Berteam $5, B. McMillian $5, T. Harris $5, A. Kenwood $5.

Members at Camp 3, Headquarters, as follows:

R. Hanson $2.50, A. Schulty $4, W. Harris, $3, Fred Shavey $1, A. Grieve $1, Frank McGregor $2, Martin McLaughlin $2, W. Nixon $1, E. Carlson $1, A. Janson $1, L. Albaln $1, P. Maynock $1, H. Killcreth $1.50, I. Houle $2, R. A. Norris $3, A. B. Len $1, I. James $2, G. Harris $1, H. Sutherland $2, A. Vian $5, James Simon $2, P. Swanson $2, I. Anderson $2 S. H. Willoughby $1, W Chapman $.50, J. McLaughlin $2, D. Leahy $2, O. Pearson $1, G. Nason $1, A. Maurice $1, A. Breslin $2, F. Prysmyk $3, I. Musk $2, O. Bergenstock $1, W. S. Gardner $1, T. Baker $1, Levi Thomas $2, Ivor Sjurson $1, John Lade $1, F. Puraner $1, M. Puraner $1, R. Watts $4, R. E. Anwyl $5, T. I. Foran $4, N. Dzrohow $3, I. Granito $1, S. Langer $1, A. Shogren $1, V. Johnson $1, Gus Sandell $1, A. Anderson $3, John Kesley $.50, A. Ormachea $1, N. Cupoff $2, M. Basieff $1.45, G. Salfi $1, I. Hylan $2, C. Swann $2, T. Johnson $1, P. Hansen $1, H. E. Stevens $1, Jacob Harry $1, Mike Boich $1.

Members at W. & B. Camp 1, Heriot Bay, as follows:

A. B. Freeman $5.50, L. Mokryj $4.50, T. Cullen $5.50, A. B. Hanning $7.35, John Cassey $5.50, H. Fernyhough $6, I. Lamathe $7.50, J. Nelson 7.50, M. Kochman $5.50, W. Plumb $5.50, A. Osterberg $7.50, C. Hutton $7.35, B. Munro $6, E. Munday $7.50, N. Ross $7.50, R. Kirkpatrick $7.50, W. Munther $6, J. Johnson $7.50, A. Olson $7.50, A. Johnson $7.50, G. Pritchard $6, J. Gregson $7.50, M. Krall $7.50, J. Konsorid $5.50, F. Carlo $6, A. Mosely $4.75, F. Williams $6, W. Richardson $5.50, W. Magurn $4.75, C. Toltz $6.50, A. Jungstrom $7.50, F. Hopping $6.25, G. Palmer $7.50, F. Hawryluk $4.50, C. A. Carlson $7.50, E. Bonnet $5.75, E. Johnson $5, J. Garrastaza $3.35, V. Finholm $8, A. Chancay $3.35, J. McGee $3.35, T. Heriot $5.75, T. Auzpevba $4.75, C. Dove $4.75, T. Perry $4.75, D. Todosiuk $5.50, G. Peterson $6, W. Zachery $7.50.

Members at Drury Inlet, as follows:

Grant Ainger $5, J. Mahoney $1, Carl Swanson $5, M. McLeod $1, T. Olson $2, A. Wibu $2, J. Kaymes $1, J. Middlemass $1, F. Walters $1, W. Penn $2, R. Specs $1, G. Nelson $1, B. Bell $1.

Members at Camp 5, Ladysmith, as follows:

T. Webb $2.65, Herman Carlson $2, K. Haapala $2, Wm. Johnson $2, A. Morksen $1, J. Londross $2, W. J. Dune $2, Barsamonapa $2, A. Tanser $1.50, E. Jorksen $1, A. T. Altor $1.50, R. J. Garmas $.50, E. McCallum $.50, R. Sherbin $.50, A. Chisoln $1.50, J. Jana $2, Antio $2.50, Giccolo $1, Grossy $.50, J. Sat $1, Lee Bow $1, Chu Tong, $.50, Cachay $.50, Ostrovitch $2, Stargraak $1.50, Nilmi $1, Cloke $1, J. Storr $1.50, O. Larson $2.50, D. M. Fraser $2.50, Gus Johnson $1.50, A. Nelson $1, Timothy $1.50, E. Cloke $1, R. Pollock $1, H. Davis $1, S. Severson $1.50, T. Hardy $2, Jack McLean $3, Mosege $1.50, Salo $1, Gollan $1, W. A. Johnson $1, C. Russell $1, B. Carmichael $1, Myatt Lake $1, Thomas Reilly $1, D. G. Williams $1.25.

Members at Dahl & Falk, Village Bay, as follows:

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(To be continued)

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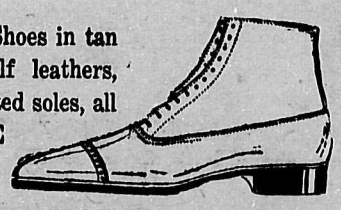

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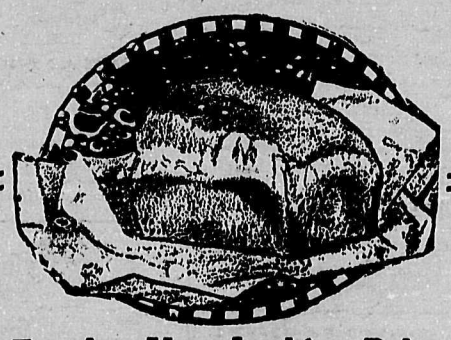

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The Birth of Sin

Ages ago, many long geologic ages, but only yesterday in the history of the Cosmos, when our earth was weltering in a molten state and over it the fiery vapors swirled and swayed in seeming chaos, billions of miles away a little planet was swinging in its undeviating course around its parent sun; it had once been molten also but long ages had rolled away since then and its surface had cooled into a hard crust and the great hollows were filled with water and over all a deep envelop of sweet, sun-warmed air moved incessantly. Rains distilled from the great oceans fell at frequent intervals upon the surface and rushing back to their mother's bosom carved out for themselves ever deepening channels, and the air was filled with their music that rose in liquid murmurs in that gladsome journey home; and the hard surface had crumbled into soils and nature had covered up its nakedness with a soft, rich mantle of greenery of a myriad forms and countless shades and from the mystery of mysteries, the life cell of the seething muds, had developed through many uncouth forms the man-animal, self-conscious and erect.

In a broad valley of this well-favored little planet lived a race of man-animals. For long centuries had they inhabited that valley and had made some progress in the science of agriculture and in the manufacture of the simple tools and weapons necessary to support themselves and assure for all a certain amount of comfort.

All, except the old and feeble, had some task to perform and the products of their labors were stored in a large building made of stones fastened together by a kind of calcareous clay and roofed in by ingeniously plaited and twisted straw.

The hunters brought their game and their skins, the workers their tools, weapons and rough earthenware, their grain and their fruits and piled them in their places in the building. All had access to it and all took freely without supervision for none took more than was needed for the demon greed had not as yet tainted the simple nobility of the man-animal and converted him into the complex and contemptible brute he was destined in the course of time to become.

Lying and thieving, hatred and envy, guile and malice were unknown because the conditions under which they lived had not bred and fostered them in their nature.

Pain they knew only as the result of accident or mischance and sorrow had not fallen upon them, for death to them was a mere passing on to a finer and still happier hunting-ground and was more a thing to be desired than mourned. Their dead were buried with great acclamations of rejoicing and thus their simple faith knew no contradiction of grief or regret.

They knew no cares in the present or future, regarding the supply of necessities; no uncertainty, and their labors occupied but a small portion of their day.

Their mother-earth yielded a hundredfold to her children in return for their primitive efforts and from morning to night the great valley was resonant with the laughter of men, free and unfettered as the breezes that passed in the tree-tops or whispered among the edges of the streams. From hearts that knew neither guile nor struggle for existence, that laughter welled and burst from their lips in ringing peals, joyous and contagious like the laughter of children and the hills and woods repeated the music in lingering echoes, as if loath to lose the living joy of it.

But in the brooding brain of a man-animal a thought had been writhing, squirming, developing—a thought direct from the master mind of evil that was destined to silence for long ages that spirit of laughter and drench the land with bitter tears.

One fair morning in the time of harvest the first relays of the man-animals on arriving at the scene of their labors, a large stretch of rich alluvial deposit, found four great piles of stones had been erected, marking out a huge rectangular piece of land on which the yellow grain was richest and ripest and ready for the reaping.

As they stood gazing like surprised children at the strange heaps, from a small copse nearby, emerged a band of men headed by a witch-doctor, closely followed by a huge man-animal who towered a head and shoulders above his fellows. All, with the exception of the witch-doctor were armed with huge clubs.

The workers received them with joyous shouts and peals of laughter.

Then the witch-doctor, issuing a few sharp commands, sent the workers running in all directions, but in a short time they began to return, accompanied by many others, and soon a large crowd of several hundreds was gathered about the witch-doctor, who was now standing on a boulder, surrounded by the armed band under the leadership of the huge man-animal.

He raised one hand and the laughter and the chattering ceased, and for a few seconds complete silence reigned. Then he spoke long and earnestly and the gist of what he said is as follows:

"O! children of the Green Valley, listen to the commands of the great spirit who, in anger, has hidden his face from his children and will destroy them and shut them forever from the great hunting-grounds of their ancestors if they do not obey his commands. Lo! the sound of your laughter has become as discord in his ears and his righteous anger is stored up against you and his face is turned from you; but he has appointed the great man-animal to be your ruler and to lead you where he desireth and you shall follow him and do his bidding and many shall be your joys in the great hunting ground of your ancestors; but if you rebel and turn from him then shall you not see that land but shall be sent to one of fire and ashes where no waters run.

"Behold, the four piles of stones mark the land which the great spirit has bestowed upon the man-animal and let no one set foot upon it without permission, else evil shall befall him; and other piles of stones shall

A Fable

[By Nemesis.]

arise and he will bestow the land upon any who shall cling to him as the great spirit has commanded. Now get thee hence and spread through the whole valley the news of the things you have seen and heard this day, and let your voices shout the praises of the great spirit and of the man-animal whom he hath chosen to rule over you."

The crowl melted away, silent and wondering, and the great man-animal turned to the witch-doctor and said, "As thou didst predict, so it has happened. There is no sign of rebellion."

"They are children," he replied, "and are as clay in our hands." And so it came about that the men of the Green Valley were enslaved and their laughter was turned into groans for many long ages.

Soon the whole valley was marked out with huge stones which enclosed the lands of the few owners and so the great majority were forced to work for those owners and take from them in doles a bare sufficiency of their products to keep them in working strength.

Thus the great sin was accomplished and out of it, as fungi from filth, grew sin and sorrow in ever-increasing abundance, and hatred and strife and disease and weariness became man's portion from the cradle to the grave.

As disease in any form creates discomfort in the organism, so the crimes which originated from the new conditions imposed on man by the success of that great criminal conspiracy caused discomfort in the whole social organism and means to combat them had to be devised by the owning class so that they might enjoy their ill-gotten gains in a full measure of safety.

To this end codes of criminal and moral laws were inaugurated and government came into existence. The crimes which grew out of the new system were, spilling of blood, theft and robbery in many forms, and defiance of the authority of the ruling class. The punishments for these crimes were death, mutilation, torture in many horrible forms, and incarceration in dens or dungeons.

To the witch-doctor were left the framing of the moral laws and many whimsical mysticisms were invented to account for the sins which had sprung directly from the great original sin, and fearful punishments were threatened all dilinquents in the life after death, while eternal pleasures were promised to those who conformed to both codes of laws.

But the inevitable result of the formation of those two classes, the owners and the non-owners, in spite of the punishments and the threatened atrocities to follow after death, and of the mysticism and the mysteries, was resentment, ever-growing and accumulating resentment on the part of the non-owners, who ultimately found themselves dependent entirely upon their masters, who controlled all the necessities of life though they were produced by the non-owning toilers.

All that remained to them of the God-given gifts of the planet were the breezes, the sun-warmth and the sun-light which it was impossible to control by any foul means and so they remained the common inheritance of owners and non-owners alike.

Then came the inevitable wars, with their slaughter, starvation and suffering, for the great Green Valley had become inhabited by rival factions or tribes, each jealous of the other and scheming one against the other for the portions of the valley which were rich in the various products they coveted.

This made the conditions for the non-owners still harder and the resentment, smothered for long years, began to break out in overt acts of revenge and rebellion which were invariably suppressed with savage severity and wholesale and barbarous slaughter.

Then arose a great teacher who pointed out to the men of the Green Valley the way of salvation through the renouncing of all selfish desires and by love of their fellow men. But this gospel of love clashing with the selfish, dominant interests in the valley resulted in the ignominious and torturing death of the teacher, and though there were many, who clung to his doctrines long after his death, the greed and selfishness steadily intensifying ultimately assumed the nature of a virulent madness.

All pretense of decency and all consideration for others were cast aside and the life in the Green Valley became a diabolical orgy of brutal struggles for possession and criminal designing to rob and victimize their fellow men.

Disease flourished proportionately, and the cries of the perishing victims arose accusingly to the great spirit, who, it was believed, had created the Green Valley and bestowed life and consciousness upon its people.

The rivalry between the different tribes became so acute as the centuries rolled on, that each, to protect itself, had to devise horrible means of destruction to employ against their enemies and in their insanity they destroyed each other in vast numbers.

The rapacity of the owning class became so monstrous that an insufficiency of necessities and actual starvation became common among the non-owning classes, while the owners piled up their ever-increasing stores and flaunted their riches with wolfish gloating before their victims' eyes, and the agonizing cries to the great spirit, as yet, had seemed to fall only upon the deaf and unheeding ears.

But the climax arrived and retribution fell with a terrible reckoning upon those fiends in the form of men and the power of the great spirit who had seemed so deaf and unheeding for so long was demonstrated.

The invisible laws, which had been broken in nearly every act of those dwellers in the Green Valley through many long centuries, suddenly reacted with appalling consequences and annihilation and chaos descended in one fell swoop upon all the valley.

In their blind insanity and illogical greed the tribes of the Green Valley fell upon each other and let loose the terrible means of destruction which they had been perfecting for long years.

Fire fell from the heavens and seared and scorched the whole of the valley and they who were not slain succumbed to the ravages of unnamed and terrible diseases that reduced their victims to putrid filth which became again the breeding places of still more deadly and revolting forms.

Few escaped, and these, flying in great fear to the uttermost ends of the valley, hid themselves in holes in the rocks and in the deep recesses of the forests, where they supported themselves on the wild fruits as best they could. Ultimately they crept back when the passing years had removed the filth and the disease had worn itself away and the great Green Valley became once more the scene of man's activities, but sanity had returned to them and the last stage was even as the first, the rule of love, and the laughter once more re-echoed among the hills and a peace put on her eternal crown.

SOVIET PEOPLE WELL CARED FOR

Russia's Bolsheviks Lead the World in Community Service

Stockholm.—Russian school children have the opportunity of continuing their studies without experiencing the material hardships of life. The Commissariat for Social Maintenance undertakes their support. The scholars and students are merely expected to pursue their studies and if they really do this, the state supplies them with food, clothes, housing, books and recreation.

Free education was introduced in all the schools in Russia in 1918. The scholars of the higher and elementary schools are granted subsidies, school books, literature, etc., or they are given food free of charge. They are allowed to visit theatres, concerts, lectures, museums, exhibitions, etc., also free of charge. The pupils of the colleges live either in communal houses or separate lodgings. All students receive a certain sum of money; in Moscow, for instance, every student receives 1200 roubles. If desired, part of the money is spent on food or other articles.

In order to make it possible for students to continue their studies uninterruptedly, the three-term system has been introduced into the universities, by adding a summer term to the autumn and spring terms. For this same reason the students are freed from military training and service in the Red army.

Pay for Soldiers' Families

The soviet of peoples commissaries has given orders to double the amount paid to each member of a soldier's family incapable of working and dependent on him. In this way, such members receive 120 roubles monthly. Besides money, they receive food.

Assistance During Illness

The soviet of people's commissaries has issued a decree for granting material assistance to those temporarily incapable of working (through disease, pregnancy and confinement, injuries and quarantine). Such patients receive two month's full pay.

If the illness continues for a longer period, the patient is granted relief and social maintenance until he has quite recovered or until, because of permanent disability, it is found necessary to give him a pension.

Any institution not carrying out this order correctly is made responsible and fined.

Free Food for Children

Free feeding for children has ben introduced in the following 15 governments of Soviet Russia, beginning June 5, 1919: Archangel, Vladimir, Vologda, Ivanovosnesensk, Kalonga, Kostroma, Moscow, Nishni, Olonetz, Petrograd, Pskov, North-Dvinsk, Tver, Cherepovetz, Varoslavl.

Increase Productivity of Labor

Since the management of factories and works has been transferred to the workmen, the productivity of labor has increased considerably. The workmen themselves continue working those factories which the late owners abandoned. They have restored order in a comparatively short time in the five leading Petrograd factories the following amount of paper was manufactured: January, 1919, 67,478 poods; February, 70,554 poods; March, 82,244 poods. In other words, from February 1 to April 1 there was an increase of 14,766 poods.

Education via Plays and Concerts

The department for people's education has organized systematic plays and concerts for the Moscow factories and works. Actors and actresses of the state theatres, art theatres and others take part in these performances. Plays of Ostrovsky, Schiller, Tchekhov, Shakespeare, etc., are included in the repertoire.

New York.—Practically all the local unions connected with the building trades of this city have ratified a blanket agreement formulated between the union representatives and the New York Building Trades Employers' Association. On January 1, the $1 an hour wage will be in effect for all journeymen in the skilled trades. In some cases a higher rate will be paid and the helper will get an average of $6, while the 44-hour week and the double time for overtime will be continued.

Hank's Hired Man says: Most of this here stuff about the Bullshewekkee in them big papers 'pears to me about like what the old-time preachers used ter call conviction of sin except that the sinners are rantin' on without any repentance.

Mention the Federationist when you make a purchase at a store.

GERMANY FACES BIG CRISIS

Economic Breakdown Has Assumed Gigantic Proportions

Berlin.—To one who knew Germany before the war and who now returns to visit it, the change of conditions is appalling. The economic breakdown is evident everywhere.

For the traveler, this breakdown is most conspicuous in the deterioration of the means of communication. From November 5 to 15, for instance no passenger trains whatsoever ran in Germany. Already the coal shortage is being felt severely.

There is a scarcity of food. The amount of food obtainable in a legitimate way (that is, in exchange for food cards) is so small that it cannot possibly keep a man in a fit condition to work. Accordingly, everybody who can afford it, buys through underhand channels. The "Schleichhandel" (secret trade) is flourishing. Everybody who can, profiteers on his neighbor. The middle class is suffering most from the lack of food.

The only article which cannot be obtained surreptitiously is fresh milk. Whatever milk there is, is being reserved for the youngest babies. There is hardly enough even for these. Older children, whose vitality has been greatly reduced through years of privation and who, to a great extent, have become infected with tuberculosis, can in most cases receive no milk at all. Tuberculosis is spreading alarmingly.

While fresh milk cannot be obtained in an underhand manner, condensed milk is sold in that way for 9 marks a quart. This may not seem like much money if one figures the present rate of exchange in American cents. But the Germans still have to figure in marks (four marks to the dollar) so that there are but few people who can afford to buy condensed milk at that price.

There is also a great lack of wearing material. In fact, there is want and suffering everywhere. An early frost has spoiled the last potato crop. There is a great shortage of fat.

Even more terrible than these signs of an economic breakdown are those of an utter spiritual and moral collapse. Everywhere I find depression, pessimism, and a lack of unity of purpose. There is hatred between the common people and the "upper classes," each charging the other with responsibility for the condition of affairs. Lawlessness, theft, and immorality are rampant.

There is a craze for pleasure and dancing. The moving picture shows and theatrical performances are crowded to the limit. In spite of a great scarcity of homes, about the only buildings that are being erected in Berlin are pleasure resorts and dance halls.

When it was announced that William D. Haywood was to speak in Detroit 500 Legionaries marched into the big hall in formation and wearing uniforms, ready, it appeared, to start a free-for-all, in which the audience would be worsted and Haywood would receive the blame. Rumors of lynching bees and kidnapping parties were afloat. Rather than risk a riot, the police chief chose to yield to the American Legion threats, for the time being at least, and to back down on his old policy of allowing radical meetings to go on unmolested.

Poor old Havelock Wilson! After all the shaking hands and dining with shipowners! After all the heroes of the deep—the "brave mercantile marine" slobber in the press, to find shipowners out in force in the House of Commons stuffing into the Alien Restriction Bill a clause, moved by Sir Auckland Geddes, to allow aliens to be employed upon British ships at rates of pay fixed for "British subjects of that race." That is, Mongolian Chinese can be employed at rates fixed for Hong Kong Chinese (British subjects). Enter the Lascar and the Negro. Enter the Goanese. Good old cheap labor!—Glasgow Forward.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

Workers Libelled

Editor B. C. Federationist: In the G. W. V. A. committee's report on the formation of Co-operative Stores for British Columbia, an unfortunate error occurs. The report is signed by Mr. Drinnan, and in telling of the success of societies of this nature in Russia, he makes the rather silly statement that the only bank in Russia which the Bolsheviki were afraid to touch was the Great Narodui Co-operative Bank of Moscow, for the reason that it contained and still contains the savings of the Russian working people."

Is it possible that after two years Mr. Drinnan does not know that the working people of Russia are in control of Russia, and it would be very funny indeed if they would want to rob their own bank? The co-operative movement in Russia is the backbone of the workers' Republic there. In fact, their representative is now in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of obtaining the assistance (if possible) of the United States government, in lifting the blockade against Russia by the profiteers, so that the British and other navies of the Allies "which do not make war on women and children," like the Huns did, may cease to make war on the innocent women and children of Russia by withdrawing from the blockade, and allowing the exchange of such commodities as the Russian working people may wish to sell or buy.

Mr. Drinnan is perfectly within his rights in being anti-labor, but in a report of this kind, appealing as it does to an audience 100 per cent. of whom are workers, he should not have allowed such an obviously incorrect statement to be spread broadcast throughout the Province, and it should be corrected by him at the first opportunity.

READER.

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A. S. WELLS.....Manager

Office: Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir Street. Telephone Seymour 5871

Subscribtion Rates: United States and Foreign, $2.50 per year; Canada, $2.00 per year; to Unions subscribing in a body, $1.50 per member per year.

Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY.....December 26, 1919

IN THE WORLD, under date of December 23rd, appears a letter from a correspondent offering a protest against Professor Angus addressing the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, with which are affiliated O. B. U. units, and whose sympathies are with the new organization. In the letter, reference is made to the prosecution of certain of the members of the O. B. U. by the government, for acts of disloyalty and against constituted authority. The writer of the letter in question also makes the following statement:

THERE IS NO DANGER

"It is possible that Pro. Angus considered that he was acting in his private capacity, but the O. B. U. were careful to have it reported that he was a member of the staff of the university.

This implies that the writer would object to Professor Angus speaking in his capacity as a professor of the University of B. C. and also that the O. B. U. had something to do with the reports, that appeared in the press, of the address given by that gentleman.

The World, in replying editorially to its correspondent, points out that the O. B. U. is not an illegal organization, though some of its members may do illegal acts. It also says that members of the One Big Union do illegal acts and hold ultra radical views, because of insufficient information, it is not only desirable that they should have instruction from one whose authority is unquestioned.

* * *

So that there may be no misunderstanding as to the O. B. U. and the objects of that organization, we would like to correct both the World and its correspondent. So far as we know, nobody can construe the objects of the O. B. U. to be illegal. If this were possible, the government of this country would long ere this have taken steps to have put it out of business by declaring it illegal. The suggestion of both the World and the writer of the letter in question, that members of the O. B. U. may commit illegal acts, would at this time lead us to gather that they think that the O. B. U. was responsible for the Winnipeg strike and the arrest of the men now facing trial. This is not the true situation. The Winnipeg general strike was called by the International unions and before the O. B. U. was formed. It is true that some of the men arrested were active in bringing the O. B. U. into existence; it is also true that some of them were members of International unions, but the main point is that this strike was not a One Big Union strike, but a strike brought about by organizations having, and still holding international affiliations. We have little to offer in criticism of the World's reply to its correspondent, except to point out that it is somewhat misleading to suggest that members of the O. B. U. may commit illegal acts because of their lack of knowledge, and that members of the new organization had their passions inflamed, and their judgment perverted during the local strike. As in Winnipeg, the local strike was not an O. B. U. strike, but members of the internationals were on strike as well as the newly-formed O. B. U. units, which had been formed after the general strike in Winnipeg had been called.

* * *

The O. B. U. is not formed to resist constituted authority. It was not formed to commit illegal acts. The organization has sufficient members who have enough knowledge to realize that this would defeat the aims of the organization, which is to deal more effectively with working class conditions in industry, than could the old craft form of organization. This will ensure the keeping of the activities within the bounds of the law, and also in accordance with the development of industry. Professor Angus, being a man of knowledge, the members of the O. B. U. were not as narrow-minded as those that would object to him speaking to them, and invited him to give an address on topics that were in the minds of all observant people. His address was much appreciated by them, and a courteous and appreciative hearing was given him. But there were members of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council who are as well, if not better versed, in economics, than is Professor Angus. There are members of the council that have given many years study to this intricate science, and they are in a position to discuss the matter of international exchange, or any other matter dealing with economics, with any professor on this subject in the land, and this knowledge is not confined to one or two speakers in the movement, but as was demonstrated at the meeting in question, is widely diffused amongst the members, and we are inclined to think that Professor Angus realized that he was talking to an audience that understood more of the subject under discussion, than it is usual for him to address. Let it be distinctly understood that the Socialist or Progressive Labor man is willing to sit at the feet of any man that has anything to teach that is in keeping with the development of human society. They are always seeking the truth, and nothing but the truth. This desire for knowledge, and the ability to assimilate it when presented, will assure all timid folks that no member, or unit of the O. B. U. is sitting up nights to scheme to break the laws of the land, or to bring about revolutions.

They leave the breaking of laws to men of anarchistic turn of mind, and who are not confined to the members of the working class. They also realize that revolutions are not made, but are the culminating epochs of evolutionary processes. Timid people can take heart, and no harm will befall them if Professor Angus again addresses the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council with its O. B. U. advocacy, and progressive attitude towards the problems of the workers. For the professor will come to no harm, neither will the people who hear him, for they are able to discriminate between what is, and what is not, which is more than the "uneducated" educating portions of the community, who have been accepting all the press has told them of the working class movement. And the university will not suffer because Professor Angus talks to an intelligent working class audience.

THE GOVERNMENT has, as a Christmas present, given forth a proclamation granting amnesty to military offenders, and has repealed certain orders in council, which were passed during the war. The freedom of press and speech are, however, still things that are denied the people, the censorship still prevailing. Free speech and the right to discuss those things that are vital to the people of the country, and which is the basis of democracy, is still denied them.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Under what pretext this interference with the liberty of the people is still continued is something that the average person cannot see. The war is ended. There is no information that could be given to aid and comfort the eenmy, unless it is the fact that we have lost some of the liberties we possessed before the commencement of the war, and the discussion of working class problems might disclose this fact. But the censorship still continues, and works that have been in the homes of many workers, and which have been in the libraries of the broader-minded men amongst the employing class, are still banned. Men have been arrested and thrown into jail because they have had in their possession books and literature that they, in many cases, had in their possession many years before the war, and made into criminals as a result of having banned literature. And this after nearly five years of war for democracy? The importation of liquor is to be allowed after January the 1st, but the importation of Kerr's works dealing with working class problems is still under the ban. And yet prominent "statesmen" make the statement that they are opposed to class legislation? Surely they have their tongues in their cheeks when they utter these platitudes on the question of class legislation. There is only one reason for the censorship being retained, and that is to prevent the spread of knowledge of the working class position in society. And to the ruling class this is all sufficient.

* * *

There are, however, other things that should be remedied. If the government of this country had wished to have given the people something to be thankful for this Christmas, the freeing of political prisoners, as well as military offenders, should have been given first consideration, and all those in jail for having in their possession literature, which can still be found in the homes of bishops, of so-called statesmen, of bankers, and many of the working class, should have been freed. The censorship should have been removed. But what is the use? Governments are there for the purpose of governing, and the working class being the governed class, must be the class to be subjected to all the indignities that a ruling class with little knowledge, and a lot of bias and class hatred, can impose upon it. To put forward that which we think would be the best gift to the people at this time, might be considered seditious, for heavens only knows what is not considered unconstitutional and seditious in these days, but we will take a chance, and would suggest, that in spite of the fact that it is too late to be a Christmas present, that it will not be too late for a New Years gift, and nothing could be better in the shape of a gift, or present, to the people of this country, than the resignation of the present government—which does not in any way represent the people, even the so-called sane and safe element—and the restoration of government by parliament, instead of by order-in-council. Like the widows and orphans of the men who died in France, we are afraid that our wishes will not be gratified, and that we must hope in vain, and wait until the workers take a hand in their own destinies, before liberty and democracy prevail, and want and misery are things of the past.

AS A Minister of Labor, Senator Gideon Robertson is unique. He "settles" miners' troubles without consulting the miners, by consulting men, who a very short time ago would have been dubbed foreign agitators, in the persons of organizers appointed by the U. M. W. of A. According to press reports, the difficulties between the miners and the operators have been satisfactorily setttled. The basis of settlement is that the miners, that is those members of the International organization, are to receive an increase of 14 per cent. O. B. U. members are not to benefit by this arrangement. This will mean, if our information is correct, that about 10 per cent. of the miners in the Crows Nest Pass will receive an increase, and 90 per cent. will get nothing. That is some settlement. Senator Robertson is a strong constitutionalist. He believes in majority rule, or so he says. How does he square his actions in this case, where only 10 per cent. of the miners are affected. In a letter to the president of the miners—the O. B. U.—which is in the majority, he says:

ROBERTSON IN TWO ROLES.

"Any action indulged in by your organization at a time when miners have no justifiable grievance, and which would bring upon the community inconceivable hardship, those responsible for such action must expect to assume responsibility therefor."

We take this to be a threat. Does the minister of Labor mean that the majority of the miners will not have a grievance, when they are to be so palpably discriminated against, not only by the employers, but by the government, who is backing them up through the minister of Labor? What has become of the government of the people by the people? What are the workers to think of the protestations of the government that it is not a class government under these conditions? Does the minister of Labor intend to repeat his Winnipeg performances in the event of the O. B. U. miners taking action to remove the discrimination which he has sanctioned, nay has been at least partly, if not wholly responsible for?

* * *

Senator Robertson has appeared in another role during the past week, as a spectator at the Winnipeg trials. No doubt he was most interested in the statement uttered by Mr. Justice Metcalfe to the effect that contracts or agreements between employers and employees are legal. We take this to mean that the breaking of contracts or agreements of this nature, are breaches that bring those committing them within the law. We have wondered just what the minister of Labor thought when Justice Metcalfe made this statement. Particularly when he knows that the agreement, which is now known as the Robertson agreement, covering the shipbuilding operations on this coast, was broken within a week after the signatures of the parties to it were affixed. That he knew of these breaches of contract, there is no doubt. For officials of his department have so reported to him, not once, but many times. No doubt the minister of Labor will remember these reports, and review his attitude towards the breaches of contract in Winnipeg made by the workers, in the defense of the right of collective bargaining. A right which he himself has said, cannot be arbitrated. Having reviewed his attitude towards the breaches referred to, and also those made by the employers in Winnipeg, we wonder what the minister thought of his actions in having men taken to Stony Mountain penitentiary without any warrant? In fact we wonder a lot of things, and one of them is how on earth he had the gall to sit in the court and witness the trial of men whose only crime was the defending of the right that cannot be arbitrated, the right of collective bargaining. After that we wonder what the workers think of this wonderful minister of Labor. Who in one breath contradicts the statement made in the previous one. Whose actions in settling strikes consist of discrimination against the majority of the men affected, and the apparently instigator of the casting of men in prison for defending a right which he himself says is not to be arbitrated. We also wonder when the workers will realize that governments at this day and age represent one class, and one class alone, and that is the ruling class, and any minister of any such government will only act in the interests of the class it represents. And that working class interests can only be looked after by members of that class. The moral should be patent to the most unsophisticated member of the working class, and that is those that rule do so with the consent of the majority, and the workers are in the majority in this country, and throughout capitalistic society.

A LADY CORRESPONDENT has written to ask us to explain what educational system will be instituted under a new order of society, based on production for use instead of the present profit system. Candidly, we don't know, and we don't care very much. It won't be on the lines of the present hotch-potch methods in vogue under the present system, and that is all we are sure about. A Utopian Socialist would endeavor to lay down a theory as to what educational system might exist under a new order. A Marxian Socialist would say that the educational system would conform to the methods of production under any form of society, and under a system based on production for use, the educational system would conform to those methods of production. The basis of production being for use, then the present system of education would not be suitable to the new order.

SOMETHING WE DON'T KNOW.

Today the education given to children is of such a nature as to bolster up the wage system. To do this it must in a large measure distort history in order to buttress that system. It must be as dualistic as is the system. It must at all times distort the truth as to the position of the working class. Once human slavery under the guise of the wage system is abolished, and there being no classes in society, there would of necessity be the elimination of all class distinctions. This would enable the stored-up knowledge of the human family to be at the disposal of every child that was born. History would be interpreted from the point of the new age. It would, instead of being the history of "big" men, kings, and queens, be the history of human development from the materialistic conception of history. The doings of Henry the VIII., who had the morals of the barnyard rooster, would not figure very largely in the history taught to children, but the methods by which the people obtained their living, and the effect of the economic system on society would be the basis of the historical teachings. Children would be taught so that they could become useful producing members of society, where today a number of children are taught nothing that would fit them for anything but the parasites that they eventually become. Under a new social order, children would be taught to live, while they today are now only taught to work or become parasites. The details we cannot predict, we don't know, and do not pretend to know, but we are sure that they will be better than the educational methods of today.

P. R. and the Usual Red Herring Tactics

Aldermen Attempt to Sidetrack P. R. By Switching In Kirk's Four-Ward and Owen's One-Ward Scheme

For the past two months or so, some of our eminent city fathers have been haunted by a great fear—was there not a danger of proportional representation coming along? A few days ago a petition was presented to the City Council asking for the submission of the question of adopting the "municipal proportional representation act," to the voters of the city. The petition bore some 3,500 names, and the city clerk, on checking it up, found that the number of signatures required by the act had been secured. The aldermen were thereupon compelled to put through a by-law providing for the question to be voted upon at the municipal elections on January 8, 1920.

Now some of the aldermen don't like P. R. one little bit, because, under P. R. some naughty labor man might get elected to the city council, which would never do at all. They have several schemes designed to keep labor in its proper place. For example, there is Alderman Owen, who proposes to do away with the wards, which sounds plausible. But he says nothing at all about the form of ballot which his scheme would introduce, although on inquiry it is disclosed that it is merely the old familiar "block vote," which has been used in Vancouver provincial elections for years. How many labor candidates have ever been elected in Vancouver to the provincial legislature? Owen's scheme of making the city into one ward would simply mean that labor was not expected, in the future, to interest itself in municipal elections in Vancouver—at least to the extent of running a labor candidate or candidates.

Alderman Kirk, the well-known "friend" of labor, has a pet scheme of changing the system of election. The plan he proposes as an improvement on P. R. is simply to resubdivide the wards, and instead of the present eight wards to have four wards, each electing two aldermen, and using the block vote. If it be assumed that labor is, at present, a minority element in every ward or nearly every ward, it is clear that the Kirk scheme offers no advantage to labor. It is, after all, merely the present ward system patched up a little and made to look a little more respectable.

Neither the one ward scheme nor the four-ward scheme make any attempt to deal with the situation in a fundamental way. Both of them ignore the great fact that what is needed is not a mere patching up process, but some principle which will enable the elector to express his real will on the ballot and to express it effectively. Both the Owen and the Kirk schemes, in actual operation, nullify the real wish of the electors.

It is only the proportional representation system which offers to the elector an honest, unfettered, and effective ballot. If the labor element desires that a representative or representatives of their own selection should be elected to the city council, and to the other representative bodies such as the school board, the "P. R." ballot offers a reasonable expectation of such a result being accomplished.

Proportional representation has been approved by the voice of labor in Canada, and in Vancouver, so often that it is quite unnecessary to go into any discussion of its merits. No matter how we may differ on other important questions, there can be no room for disagreement on this particular subject. Let your answer to the question "Are you in favor of adopting the 'municipal proportional act' into force in this municipality?" be "yes."

VOTE FOR P. R.

Are you in favor of bringing the "Municipal Proportional Representation Act" into force in this Municipality?	YES	NO
	X	

BOLSHIVIKS WILL SURVIVE BLOCKADE

Representative of Twenty Million Russians Wants Blockade Lifted

San Francisco.—Vladimir Vochmetroff, acting president of the central union of consumers' societies of Russia, has been released by the immigration authorities and permitted to land.

Vochmetroff, who claims to represent 20,000,000 Russians, members of the consumers' organization, and who came to urge Washington to throw its weight against the blockade of Soviet Russia, will proceed to Washington.

Vochmetroff was held for investigation when he attempted to land last Wednesday.

Vochmetroff issued an optimistic statement:

"We see in Russia the great role which she will play in the concern of the world's states," he said. "We are quite convinced that Russia will live through the present hard times, and because of her extraordinary natural resources and the great abilities for work of the Russian people she will soon recover from the misfortunes of the European war and civil strife."

"The broad masses of the Russian people whom I represent believe that if the world earnestly desires peace, it must recognize that peace cannot be accomplished without the presence of new Russia."

Intimation of Vachmetroff's attitude toward established government was seen in the following:

"It is quite clear each nation now has tremendous internal difficulties of its own to solve, and that the old forms (of government) have already served out their life. We are in process of alternation of all our political forms.

"Bolshevism cannot be checked by blockade or by hunger. The blockade must be raised. It is creating in the masses a distrust of humanity."

The Centrosoiuz, according to Vochmetroff, during 1918, did a billion rouble business. It is, according to the statement, the greatest co-operative buying institution in the world.

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

Judge Anderson is the jurist who remitted the Standard Oil's $29,000,000 fine. Attorney General Palmer selected his "injunction judge" after careful deliberation.

The greatest parade in the history of New York City marched through its streets on November 24. It was a procession of over 100,000 Jews dressed in mourning who were protesting against massacres of Jews in Ukrania. Nearly 25,000 returned soldiers and sailors of that race helped swell the procession as it marched to an old Hebrew funeral dirge. All Jewish places of business in the largest Jewish city of the world were closed.

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CAPITALISM IS HARRASSED

Present System Has Been Useful—Humanity Now in Chaos

Comrade Chas. Lestor delivered the second and concluding part of his lecture on "Value" last Sunday evening before a large and attentive audience at the S. P. of C. meeting in the Empress Theatre. Comrade George McIntosh acted as chairman, and in brief outline, laid down the educational policy of the Socialist party and emphasized the need for serious study and sound thinking on the part of the average worker.

At the outset the speaker declared that while the organic structure of capitalism was today beset and harrassed by the growth and inroads of a cancer engendered through the nature of the inherent constitution, yet it was not contended that capitalism had not been useful to mankind.

Capitalism had brought mankind together in social production, it had harrassed nature's forces to man's use by the aid of ingenious scientific devices. It had linked the nations and races of the earth to a common purpose in the production socially of everything needful for man's existence. The railroad and steamship were its inventions. The modern perfection of electrical appliances and devices seemed to be never-ending, and we had reached a stage today when we were beyond astonishment at any expression of man's capabilities. But while our attention was ever directed to man's ability to produce everything required for his comfort, we were everywhere confronted with the evidence of destitution on the part of the major portion of the populace of any capitalist country. The forces of production were not in harmony with distribution. The extraordinary circumstances arose wherein man was able to produce everything required to suit his material wants, and was unable to utilize his products at the same time. The trouble lay in private ownership of the means of wealth production, and all the manifestations of social unrest of today might be traced to that cause. The workers were engaged in producing values they did not own, and which were to be sold for a profit.

The nature of the case was such that no manner of tinkering could adjust these economic affairs to a harmonious condition and still leave a sound profit-making system. The futile efforts of the gang of pirates at Paris had demonstrated that. Their efforts had been to further organize the method in exploiting the working class of the world. The workers themselves were not without consideration of their own condition. At the same time as the master had a surplus of goods to be sold, the worker was unable to find employment. He pinned his faith to a job. He did not fully realize that a job meant his own exploitation. When he obtained a job he tried the strike and he could strike from now until doomsday, but as long as the master had the powers of state in his hands, the worker would always have the load behind and the master for a driver. The effort behind the League of Nations was to keep labor in its old blind position, but to bdo taht or to manoeuvre with the effects of capitalism was as impossible as the stoppage of the earth's movement round the sun. Russia held the torch high to light the way towards the emancipation from the bondage of wage-slavery of the workers. The Spartacans in Germany had followed Russia's lead. The name had been taken from the pseudonym assumed by Karl Leiknecht when he wrote as "Spartacus." At a time when Germany was supposed to be in an impossible financial condition, sixty-eight million dollars had been found to suppress the commune of Munich. Certain elements had proved useful traitors to the workers and had been used by the master class, particularly during war time. Men such as Hyndman and Victor Fisher in England, and Spargo in America were now recognized by the workers as untrustworthy and as objects of suspicion. Their energies had been enlisted on the side of one or the other of the imperialist groups. The financial tangle involved by the proposed Berlin-to-Bagdad railway, in which the Rothschilds and Morgans on the one hand and the Rockefellers on the other, were the main factors, was at the present time a stumbling block to the temporary solution of many problems besetting the capitalist mind.

Our information as to the happenings in the various parts of the world was supplied by a press that was "about as truthful as a North West Mounted Policeman," said the speaker, which remark elicted thunderous applause. He must deal with conditions as we found them. Capitalism had condemned the human family to death but society would continue its struggle for life and would undoubtedly survive and in a happier form. The possibility of life to the full was within our reach and our manner of grasping it must be determined by conditions coupled with our intelligence and knowledge. We must be inspired by the magnitude of the task the accomplishment of which would place the vast resources of the entire world at the disposal of every child born into it.

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WHY BRITISH TROOPS MUTINIED

Bolsheviks Used Mental Dynamite to Remove Military

London.—A Castle liner with some 2,000 British troops aboard, recently arrived in Plymouth. Other transports bringing contingents from the north Russia expeditionary force are still on their way. Many English and colonial homes have been made happy by this withdrawal from Russia, but the nation has discovered suddenly that the returned warriors are excellent agents for the Bolshevist idea.

Tommies you meet on the street, in the restaurants, in the Y. M. C. A. huts, everywhere, do not hesitate to tell you about the mutinies in the frozen north, and they give you the causes. Officers frown, but admit there was no help for it. And those who fear that the Bolshevist ideas which the soldiers spread may bring about serious troubles are hastening to disband the regiments and scatter them to the four corners of the globe.

"The real reason Bolshevism spreads among the British, French and American troops in Russia was because the officers had no valid answer to the men's asking what they were fighting for," a young Australian soldier, a bright chap who had been through the public schools and had worked in America several years, told me. "The Bolshevists kept on sending over notes asking us why we were on their soil. At first we ignored them.

"Then came a day when some of our prisoners came back. They were set free on condition that they ask their officers the same question. Another day some of our wounded of a previous day's encounter were returned to us under a white flag in charge of a young Russian lieutenant who spoke English perfectly.

"'Ask your officers why they are fighting us,' the Bolshevik advised us, and departed.

"Well, that made us think. Up to then we had sent one or two replies, just pulling the bolos' legs. This time we asked our officers.

"'You are fighting the king's enemies—just as you swore to when you enlisted,' our officers replied.

"So we sent that reply to the bolos.

"A day later we got some more notes from them. I do not remember the wording, but the idea was that they, the bolos, were not the enemy of King George and that the real reason the Allied troops were on Russian soil was to restore the old czaristic government so that the millions of pounds worth of Russian notes, held chiefly by the French and British interests and cancelled by the bolos, would be honored and paid.

"The Frenchies got all upset by this note and by similar notes from the bolos professing the brotherhood of man and similar socialistic stuff. We kept quiet. One day we had another fight with the Bolshevists and lost some dead and wounded. The next day came the usual notes from the bolos.

"This time we answered: 'We are fighting to save our skins.'

"The bolos replied: 'So are we. Let's all go home.'

"That sounded good. Conditions were awful up there. We really had no reason to be there, we figured despite the officers' saying it was to fight the king's enemies. Hell, I did enough fighting of the king's enemies. I mean the Germans. I was wounded at Croiselles on the Bapaume-Cambrai road. I fought at Gallipoli. I knew why I was fighting then. But there was no sense in fighting the Russians, who were treating us damn white and only beggin' us to clear out and let them settle their own pudding.

"I guess the lieutenants and captains thought the same way about it, although outwardly they kept up the bluff of the bolos being worse than the Germans. We thought so at first, too, and say the atrocities we committed against them were worse than any German atrocities against the Australians and Canadians. Yes, we killed Bolsheviki prisoners, we tortured them, we bayonetted wounded and left them to freeze to death. After they replied by sending our wounded back well cared for we changed our tactics. We couldn't believe our officers then.

"I don't know much about the Americans, but I guess it was the same with them—and likewise the French. We all changed our minds. Now about this mutiny; we don't call it mutiny. We just call it cessation of hostilities. We figured we had fought the real war and won the real war, and this was just bloody murder, pardon the word."—George Seldes in the Chicago Tribune.

"Old Lady 31"

"Old Lady 31" contains one of the most original stories ever penned by a dramatist, and is just as different from the usual run of plays as was "Yes or No." When the modern authors wish to register a play on Broadway as a decided hit they realize they must get clear away from the beaten path, and it was probably the original dramatic construction in "Old Lady 31" which made it an instantaneous hit. Although a great love story with its comedy and dramatic backgrounds is also popular, in "Old Lady 31" it is told in such a different way that the audience is entranced at its novelty. Margaret Marriott will be featured in the lead, which will also be entirely different from anything she has ever attempted. As this is one of the greatest plays of the season, everyone should make a special effort to secure their tickets in advance, for it will be the first Canadian production. ***

The minister of food has written to Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, drawing its attention to the fact that it is selling oatmeal too cheap, and demanding an explanation as to why co-operative meal is being sold under the current price. The wholesale's case is that oatmeal "mills" are not controlled, and that the government has given an excessive price to farmers for oats; but owing (says the Co-operative News) to its large resources and capable management, the S. C. W. S. is able to sell the products of its oatmeal mills to its members cheaply.

IS CANDID WITH LABOR PARTY

Dave Rees Urges Activity on Part of Members of F. L. P.

Dave Rees was suffering from a cold when he addressed the meeting at the Columbia on Sunday evening; when he was through, his colleague or the platform, J. W. Hogg, suggested he should "develop another cold and come back next Sunday." (Laughter.)

Comrade Rees, however, was not handing out bouquets on this occasion; he intimated in fact that the membership of the party had not measured up to his expectations, and he was not sure that they were doing all that might be expected of them.

They could not have "peace on earth" until they were sufficiently alive in the party to get it; albeit the workers' party always had been for peace, all along the line. At the beginning of the war, comrades who declared their belief in peace had been stigmatized in an editorial as "the ignoble 28;" those who thought them ignoble then, and had rushed to fight for democracy, etc., would not feel like calling those 28 men and women "ignoble" now, for the stand they took.

"The peace they fought for is not here, and is not near by." It was, however, just as close as the workers had a mind to make it. They must not fool themselves as optimists, and think that it was going to drop down from heaven as the manna of old.

There was abundance of room to spread propaganda in the members' own homes. It was up to them to get the children to understand the workers' viewpoint proper, and not as taught in the schools. They remembered the adages shoftly and subtly laid down for them there. If (as it appeared) the emancipation and peace they desired was not to come with the dawn of 1920, it was up to them to take steps for avoiding that "next great war," already mentioned in the press as to be more awful than the last one, more bloody than anything else that had happened.

In view of the amount of the collection at the National, the speaker felt they were not doing as they should be doing, financially or otherwise. Oliver and Bowser were not going to assist them; if they did, the party would be of no value from the moment such aid was accepted. They did not want to call in any of the old-time parties; they had seen the rottenness of those who were at present handling things—in their own interests.

The speaker deprecated carping criticism such as that directed at the recent conference at Washington, although he appreciated the reactionary surroundings there. It was true that the government representatives had two votes to labor's one; yet he could not see that, as one delegate complained, the workers had "suffered mortal defeat" when a vote went against them. In view of what had happened to governments in Europe; they hoped that in a short time the government representatives would be labor representatives also. If the F. L. P. and the progressive parties of other countries would play their part, in the very near future this international labor conference was going to be of value.

Comrade Rees had some interesting details to give of the activities of Zaneth at Calgary and elsewhere, remarking that he "must say that Harry did his job well." There were others of the breed at Calgary, too—"all kinds of them," including Bob Gosden. The life of the F. L. P. had got to be such as all the Zaneths and Bob Gosdens might see and hear. "The only philosophy for us as workers is something plain and above board. The workers cannot make any progress by strategy. Our propaganda has got to be without any camouflage, so that the humblest can understand."

The question of "Mend it or end it" was up to the workers themselves. Nobody else was going to make it better for them. If the workers would show some of the zealousness manifested in the Salvation Army, it would be better for society as well as for the F. L. P.

Comrade Hogg remarked on the slogan of "Peace for Christmas"—just as the kaiser was going to be in Paris "by Christmas," Churchill was trying to blow his way through the Dardanelles "by Christmas," and so forth. Yet from the newspapers it appeared that the condition of the world today was worse, so far as war was concerned, than before the armistice. The Allies were inflicting on Russia and Germany and Austria a condition worse by far than the preparation of war in field or trench.

The war was fought first of all because Germany had violated Belgium to attack France; but Great Britain would not have declared war on France for violating Belgium to attack Germany. Then the excuse was shifted; the Allies had to crush German militarism, which would otherwise dominate the whole civilized world. Then it was a war to end all war and bring peace on earth—"and you've got it.

In Vancouver there were a large number of unemployed; in Victoria 4,000 or 5,000 more. In Seattle there were over 20,000, in Tacoma 10,000, and in Portland 20,000. America went to war for "democracy" and they got it—the democracy of injunctions, etc. The job was the property of the boss, and labor power was a commodity; the returned men must realize this and then they would understand how much nearer they were to peace than when they went to France.

Mewburn, "the military guy down at Ottawa," had made a statement that, in addition to the "yellow legs," Canada required an army. They were not getting recruits as fast as they would like; so General Mewburn was going to have a conscript army in Canada if he could get away with it. There was only one way to avoid it—put someone else in his job. (Applause.) If they had not got peace, however, they had got other things, such as profiteering, of which the speaker gave some interesting details. In Great Britain, they had also fought for democracy; and they were now on rations.

In the U. S. the "American plan" was now synonymous with the "open shop." At Chicago, however, had recently been formed a political labor party of the United States, irrespective of religions or political beliefs; and so there was at least hope for that country. In Great Britain, the labor party now controlled many municipal bodies, including the London county council. So, here, the workers had got to get down and organize politically into "one big political union." Strikes were no good; spasmodic political was no good. They must vote as one man, just as they struck as one man.

University Lectures on Economics at the Brotherhood House

By arrangement with the University of British Columbia, a course of twelve lectures on economics will be delivered by Professor Theodore H. Boggs of the Department of Economics, at the Brotherhood House, 233 Abbott Street, on Wednesday evenings at 8 p.m.

His Honor Justice Murphy will preside at the opening lecture, which will take place on the evening of January 14, 1920.

No Fees will be chatged for the course.

The subjects treated will be as follows:

A. Factor of production.
1. Labor.
2. Capital and land.
3. Management and organization.
B. Exchange and value.
(Mechanism of distribution.)
4. Value.
5. Money.
6. International Trade.
C. Distribution.
7. Wages.
8. Interest.
9. Rent and profits.
D. Current topics.
10. Unemployment (crises).
11. Cost of living (prices).
12. Protection, or industrial relations between labor and capital.

The lectures will be open to all classes and it is hoped that every one interested will take the opportunity of attending the course.

Mr. H. J. Gardiner, the head of the Brotherhood House, states that he hopes to make arrangements for other university extension lectures to be given, but much will depend upon the success attending this opening course.

Pass The Federationist along and help get new subscribers.

Bronx, N. Y.—A housing situation has developed in this section of the Greater City of New York by which 8,000 eviction cases a month are brought into the Bronx municipal court. Wild speculation is being indulged in by rent profiteers—speculation in some cases involving the transfer of property eighteen or twenty times within three months. A small group of 400 men—200 of them speculators in real estate properties and 200 lessees—is responsible for this rent gouging. The speculators make their money in buying and selling properties at abnormal profits to themselves, and the lessees by renting entire buildings from these speculators at almost any figure demanded, and then slapping on an increase of $1,000 or more which they collect from their sub-tenants.

Honolulu.—The Japanese government's tentative plan to despatch the thirteenth division of the Japanese army to Siberia to stop the advance of the Bolsheviki eastward, is meeting with opposition from the Japanese people and press, according to a statement made in a cable received by the Nippu Jiji, a Japanese language newspaper.

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WANTS RUSSIAN TRADE

E. P. Jennings, president of the Lehigh Machine company of Leighton, Pa., has sold $4,500,000 worth of printing presses to Soviet Russia, but he has not been able to get permission from the state department to ship the goods.

As a business man, Jennings is angry. He declares that the state department has no warrant for taking part in the British and French blockade against Russia, at a time when, as he claims, the British government is negotiating with a Soviet diplomat, Litvinoff, in Copenhagen, for the resumption of British trade with the Soviets.

The activities of the Lusk committee in raiding Soviet commercial agents' offices in New York he describes as being chiefly dictated by one Nathan, a secret service agent of the British embassy, this being part of a campaign to slow up American trade until the British have taken the cream of the Russian market.

"German and English manufacturers," says Jennings in a letter to the New York Times, "are both anxious to get a very substantial amount of the Russian business, and the diplomacy with Russia for the last six to nine months is not such as would be to the best interests of the American manufacturer, the American financial interests or the American people."

The mayor of Minneapolis has had to take a decided stand against the lawlessness of the law-and-order crowd. It's funny the way Satan is always trying to parade in angelic costume.

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Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, V. R. Midgley; vice-president, E. Winch; secretary, J. C. Wood; treasurer, J. Shaw; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Alexander; trustees, W. A. Pritchard, J. Marshall, H. J. Pritchard, R. W. Youngash.

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 Masecar, Room 215 Labor Temple.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, Local No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, J. Reid; secretary, E. J. Tomsin, 1223 Georgia East; business agent and financial secretary, G. C. Thom, Room 206 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7496.

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

ENGINEERS AND MILL WORKERS—Unit of the O. B. U.—Meetings every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, F. L. Hunt; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Alexander, Room 216, Labor Temple. Phone, Seymour 5960.

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

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Wilson, 2289 Granville Street; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Snell, 244—28th Ave. E.

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

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 38-52—Office and hall, 304 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Nixon; Business Agent, Robert Rainbeck.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 645—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, W. V. Tamley, 1838 Powell St.; recording secretary, William Gibbs, Station B, P. O. Vancouver; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer St.

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

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF North America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204 Labor Temple. President, Wm. Hunter, 218 Tenth Ave. North Vancouver; financial secretary, E. Goddard, 956 Richards Street; recording secretary, J. D. Russell, 928 Commercial Drive. Phone High. 2204R.

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

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

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

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

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

Provincial Unions

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

NORTH VANCOUVER

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

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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

Uncle Tom says: After all, it's the workingmen who put the loot in "plute." Whenever they make up their minds they can take the swag out of the bosses' swagger.

Buenos Aires.—The city of Mar del Plata, situated on the east coast of Argentina, and having a population of 30,000, will have a Socialist mayor as a result of the municipal elections held in the province of Buenos Aires on November 30. Socialist candidates for councilmen will hold the balance of power in the new council, which will elect a mayor. This will be the first Socialist mayor ever elected in South America.

Two labor men were elected on the school board and one to the council in the recent Calgary elections.

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What Is Wrong With the Labor Parties?

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Political Power in the Industrial Field

[By W. J. Curry.]

It is evident that in B. C. and in other parts of this continent organized labor is not at present interested in politics. It has now been nearly two years since the F. L. P. was launched in the Vancouver Labor Temple with promises of rapid growth. Today its activities are expressed by a few small groups whose function is mainly limited to propaganda. Organized labor does not officially or otherwise endorse this or any other political party at present.

In spite of this there has been no period when political action has been more demanded and at no time has labor been as mentally alert as at present.

What is the reason for these apparently conflicting attitudes?

In the first place the workers experience has not been encouraging in its parliamentry efforts and this is true of this province especially.

Many have also been convinced that running elections is a special game of the employing class and not of workers. In Ottawa today no less than seventy-two lawyers are in parliament representing the corporations, and the majority of these makers and dispensers of law and order are themselves shareholders in the Canadian Bank Trust and other profiteering institutions.

The corporations hold most of the trump cards in the political game and being in power can make or unmake these cards to order.

Another reason why political parties do not attract labor at present is because the workers are decidedly busy in the industrial field. They are busy not so much in trying to improve their position as in striving to hold what they have and in this they are fast losing ground owing to the increasing cost of living.

Probably another important reason for labor inactivities in politics is because many of its ablest spokesmen are feeling that after all political action and power are not now confined to parties and the ballot box and that the real citadel of power instead of being the political state is in reality vested in the machinery of wealth production. Some consider that the history of the Paris Commune, that the recent events in Russia and Hungary rather supports this position.

Now if the capitalist class is master of the franchise and the means of wealth production and the industrial field is the thing of real value why waste time and energy in making politicians? Why not concentrate our efforts in organizing "On the job" in order to capture economic power, seeing that production for use can alone lead mankind to peace and plenty?

This may be I. W. W.-ism; it may constitute the revolutionary basis of "Criminal Syndicalism," but the fact is that this idea of political power, whether right or wrong, is attracting the attention of more every day and these are some reasons for this view.

Function of Government and State

After all what constitutes government and the political state? Would they be of any value to labor after they were captured?

The analysis of political and social institutions which has withstood alike the attacks of friends and foes and which today is a searchlight amid the world's darkness and confusion was first published by Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels in their "Communist Manifesto" in 1848, which was elaborated later in "Socialism, Utopiam and Scientific." The political parties which are today centres of study in Marrian economics and socialism are building on the rock, and those which are trusting to compromise and vote-catching are taking the broad road to reaction and discord.

Mut industrial conflicts in Britain, Canada and the U. S. A. have taught the workers more regarding the true functions of government in the last few months than propaganda has taught them in a generation.

We know now that from Washington and Ottawa to Winnipeg and Vancouver that the governing bodies today represent rent, interest and profit, and not the working classes. These governments and councils incidentally function socially as well as for the capitalist class, they may superintend the maintenance of parks, roads, schools and jails, they may likewise be tempted to nationalize "White elephant" railroads such as we have in B. C., but we know that the special function of the state is to hand everything worth while over to the corporations, which they represent and to protect private property in the means of life. This should be self-evident and yet many "labor leaders" are censoring the state for not "furnishing jobs" and gratuities for the unemployed subjects and returned men and for defending the property interest which they are paid to represent.

The master who first ordered one slave to wield the lash on the quivering back of another was the prototype of the modern ruling class and in this first slave driver was the embroyo which through the ages of evolution has grown to the mighty governments of the modern world, the armies and navies, the police forces, the judges, juries and jailors and hang-men of our empires.

Government, the Organized Power to Oppress

In that great little word the "Communist Manifesto" we read what experience has shown us, "that political power is merely organized power of one class for oppressing another." In an interview between Lenine and the United Press in Budapest by wireless last July this great teacher and demonstrator of Marxian Socialism said, "All governments with the exception of Soviet government rest upon the deception and oppression of the masses." It has been proved that the governments of Britain, U. S. A. and Canada are today resting on the shifting sand of ignorance and brute force some times legalized by orders in council and court injunctions.

Now the fact is that the fathers of scientific Socialism never suggested that political power was confined to politics or that only the "commodity struggle" takes place on the industrial field. They tell us that "the history of mankind since tribal relationships were broken up is a history of class struggle, contests between exploited and exploiters." Yet in these ancient class wars for political power, there were no political parties and no ballots.

Another reason why labor is not so keen on assailing the political state is because many do not believe that the political state could function in an industrial democracy seeing that it is mainly the instrument for oppressing the workers. The "Communist Manifesto" says that labor will some day "seize political power and trim the means of capitalist production into state property but in so doing the proletariat abolishes itself and abolishes the state as an instrument of oppression." How this political power will be seized our authors do not suggest, although we do know how the bourgeoisie threw down the feudal lords. Now if the state is going to die out almost as soon as it is captured, what is the use of building a political machine only to have it discarded? These are some reasons why many industrialists hold that organization on the job is the important thing and they point to the soviet of Russia, the shop stewards of Britain and the O. B. U. constitution as representing various steps in the development of the industrial state and republic.

Instead of a collection of corporation lawyers and business speculators as we have today, the government or administration of the new social order will be composed of men and women directly elected by, and representing the various industries and social service departments of the communities, states or nations. Instead of being based on organized ignorance and brute force, the industrial commonwealth will have for its object, human welfare and equal opportunities and freedom for all. The democracies of today are hideous frauds.

Why Political Parties are Essential

But labor must develop the political machine. Our model for Canada must be Britain and Australia rather than Russia. We are accustomed here to parliamentary methods and we will always use these if we are permitted to do so, even anarchist meetings and conventions decide their questions by ballot or show of hands. We need a political machine, because we must have a correct method of recording the understanding and demands of the people and the vast majority of the people are workers who have the ballot, even if they are ignorant, at present, of their class position and real interests.

We know that the basis of the new industrialism is political in its aim. The polls are the places where organized and unorganized labor can meet, where the proletarians and the aristocrats of labor can unite and only ignorance divide them. Restricted as the ballot is, in spite of the fraudulent methods of the corporations, puppets at Ottawa and in our city councils, labor can, if properly organized gain at any time a sweeping victory at the polls. We have only to consider the success of labor in Australia, in Queensland in particular. The success of the British laborites, and the recent victory of the farmer and laborite of Ontario to realize that the ballot box is the correct method for us.

True, labor is engrossed at present in looking after jobs and wages, but there are political snags just ahead. Even the A. F. of L. has recently had a a violent collision with the political powers of American plutocracy just as organized labor in Canada and in England have had the same experience. This political power must be conquered by labor. This becomes plainer every day.

The fact that the political state will "die out" under the rule of the workers is no excuse for ignoring this machinery of power by which the master's class is now able to rule and rob its subjects. It is a fact also that most of the industries of today, the machinery of exchange, of trade and commerce of militarism will also be abandoned under the control of the workers. But nature knows no sudden jump. The chick grows within the shell. There is the transition period, the dusk of class rule, the dawn of Socialism. Besides this, counter revolutions may have to be conquered. A working class dictatorship will be essential to enforce the "law and order" of the labor state. Because of this a strong state may be necessary to combat reaction, to compel capitalism to disgorge and to put the enemies of "constituted authority" where they will cause no trouble. Working class seditionists may be freed and others put in their place.

Another reason for parliamentary action is this: The workers may be organized to work under the lash; but who can say the wage-earners of Canada are today fit to administer the complex machinery of production or to steer the ship of state in the stormy times to come? To avoid chaos and terrorism the workers of this and every country at this time must have men of strength, men with the international outlook, men who understand and who are fearless, men must be trained and disciplined to rule and administer and this can only come from experience. The greater the political and administrative experience on the part of the labor the easier and quicker will be the change. The parliamentary field must not only be the machine to record the political power and the will of the common people but it must also be the school where the new international of the workers will be developed, just as it is being developed today in the industrial and co-operative fields.

The two old political parties are being repudiated and detested more every day. They both stand for the same thing exploitation. The workers of B. C. and of Western Canada can in twelve months develop a political machine, which together will correct propaganda will give them control and it can be done on a practical progressive, popular platform, with a clear cut revolutionary objective. It is time for every true labor man and true patriot to get busy. Provincial parties are necessary. A convention composed of men and women representing every radical organization of workers should be called to meet, say at Winnipeg and a Canadian labor party should be launched. This platform should be broad enough to enlist the support of all workers of hand and brain including the farmer and the returned man. The issues are becoming clearer every day. There is only one enemy—Capitalism and Production for Profit. Their objective must be production for use. The collective ownership and democratic management of the means of wealth production to provide for the stranition stage. There must be political and economic reforms proposed and these with the greatest economic objective, become a revolutionary programme that will win.

We must ever remember that political power is held by the exploiters by reason of the divisions and organized ignorance imposed by that class on the workers, that when this "perverted egoism" especially of the forces behind the state is abolished and these soldiers and policemen refuse to longer to obey their masters and go over to the masses as they did in Russia and Germany, the political revolution is accomplished and this process is not far distant.

The first problem for the workers will than be to hold their gains to consolidate their power, to prove that thy are capable of ruling, and that this programme of industrial democracy and production for use is practical and for the common good.

In the last analysis there is only one enemy, ignorance; only one savior, understanding, and the lash of poverty and oppression is driving the masses to understanding and action.

The time is ripe and rotten ripe for change.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

The man of God arose and said,
Come let us kneel and pray.
For while the blind are easy led
The church must point the way.
To streets of gold and pearly gates
And promise by and by
The poor shall have excursion rates
To mansions in the sky.
Now some there come his works to see,
When, on the Sabbath day
He preached salvation full and free,
To make religion pay.
And said to those with little here,
In future worlds invest,
That some may read their title clear,
The devil take the rest.
In time of stress he cried be good;
That your reward be great;
The rich to do the best they could—
The poor to pay the freight.
He catered to the powers of greed
With heart and hands unclean;
Ignored the truth and failed to heed
The light that burns unseen.
In holy writ he sought to find
What trials the rich endure.
Must they not leave their wealth behind?
How different with the poor.
To a hungry slave a tract he gave
And, for the master's sake,
His precious soul he sought to save;
A better slave to make.
He warned the rich with their consent,
By pointing up through space;
He bid the poor their sins repent
And keep their proper place.
He pictured all the joys of life
In this enlightened age;
Then banished discontent and strife
By turning o'er the page.
Such miracles as these he wrought
For dollars on the plate;
But what the man of sorrows taught
Spells treason to the state.
Then let a ransomed world rejoice,
The price is being paid
By men who recognize the voice—
God's middle man obeyed.

—H. L. RINGLAND.

A Glasgow Sweatshop

A scene that might have been a riot but for the intervention of two labor councillors, took place last week in Glasgow outside the hall in which the shareholders of a large cotton and thread works were considering a scheme to increase the capital by giving the owners a bonus of 7,300,000 pounds from reserves, with option of acquiring another at par. Outside, the sweated workers of the factory carried a resolution approving of nationalization and telling speeches were made by the women employed by the firm, in which they gave particulars of their wages. As the shareholders left the hall they were greeted as "shirkers" and "profiteers" and the demonstrators sang the Red Flag.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Victor Berger, Socialist candidate for congress from the Fifth Wisconsin district, was re-elected by a majority of 4,806 votes over Henry H. Bodenstab, the fusion candidate. Berger was formerly elected to congress from the fifth district, but congress refused to seat him. The special election was called by Governor E. L. Phillips to fill the vacancy caused by congress' refusal to admit Berger. Berger's total vote was 24,367, while his opponent received only 19,561.

Alex. Howatt, president of the Kansas district of the United Mine Workers, was thrown into jail Monday to answer charges of violating the government's anti-strike injunction. On Tuesday, seventeen mines, involving 3,000 miners, went on strike and in the afternoon the president was released.

HOW THEY DO IT IN AUSTRALIA

Deportation Scandals in Australia Are Now Uncovered

[By W. Francis Ahern]

When the time comes to give a complete history of the treatment accorded internees in the government camps in Australia, those responsible will have good cause to hang their heads in shame.

For the past few weeks, the writer has been engaged in collecting information concerning the administration of the internment camps for publication and the material now at hand, backed up by documentary evidence, is of such a nature that indicates that Prussianism and barbarity wasn't the sole monopoly of Germany.

When several weeks ago, many of the persons interned in Australia as "dangerous" subjects were released every effort was made to see that they did not carry out with them from the camps anything that might be used against the military authorities of Australia. All records, diaries, letters and written matter was confiscated, the men were stripped and searched, and they were turned loose minus anything they might have had on them which could be used against the government responsible for their internment. But it has to be said that this action was anticipated, with the result that all the records likely to be of use, left the camps, through trusted hands, many weeks before the men were released. There exists in certain safe deposits and safes throughout Australia today, records of a highly startling nature which will be written for publication in due time. Every barbarity perpetrated on the internees by the military authorities has been carefully tabulated, backed up by proof, photographs, etc.,—enough to make a goodly volume of the most interesting reading, and a crushing indictment of the "civilized" methods of the anti-labor government of Australia during wartime.

The public are going to learn, in all good time, the story of what happened in the internments camp at Holdsworthy, New South Wales — where herded during the war. There will be stories of the shooting of men by military guards, the brutal treatment handed out to the wounded men, the throwing of senseless, bleeding bodies over the fences of the concentration camp, there to be kicked into further insensibility—if such was possible—by the vicious, jack-booted military officers, the starving of the men in the camp, the preference shown to those possessing wealth, the cheap labor methods whereby manual labor was recompensed at the magnificent rate of 6 cents per hour, the callousness displayed towards internees in order to humiliate them on every possible occasion, and the "treat 'em rough" methods which resulted in the death of nearly 100 internees during the influenza epidemic.

It would, of course, be impossible to deal in detail with all that happened in the internment camps in Australia during the war. But one or two sidelights can be instanced here to show the kind of justice that protruded from the minds of the military and political junkers of Australia. Take the regulations governing the visiting of internees by their Australian wives and children, and of which the writer has first-hand knowledge. A long room was set apart as a visiting chamber. Down the centre of this room was a close-meshed wire partition; on either side a wide table and board seats. The interned men sat on one side, and the wives and children on the other. They could converse with each other ,it is true, under the eyes of the guards. But even so little a concession as a handshake was denied them. The writer has conversed with men who were interned there, whose eyes filled with tears when they related how their pleas to kiss the baby faces of their own children were rejected with scorn. But the wealthy internees were not so treated. They were allowed privileges denied to the poorer internees. Some of them were even allowed out of the camp on parole to transact "business" at various times .

The deportation methods were not the least of the many grave scandals associated with this business. Many heart-breaking accounts could be told of men torn from their wives and children and shipped aboard vessels for transportation to the end of the world. Many of them could not even speak the German language —having came to Australia in their infant days. Many of them had married Australian women and reared up Australian families, yet they were parted, and while the wives and children were left in Australia, the husbands and fathers were shipped to Germany. Many of them so deported were not even Germans. One at least was an Irishman, speaking the rich brogue of the Emerald Isle. Another who was deported in mid-October was Paul Freeman, whom the Australian government tried twice—unsuccessfully—to deport to America on the score that he was an American. Now the Australian government has decided that he is a German, and off he has gone to Germany, though he is no more a German than the writer is. Many others again were deported simply because they were members of the I. W. W.

The injustices associated with the internment and deportation of aliens in Australia are such that no democratic country worthy of the name can ever forget. And the historic account of what happened in those internment camps in Australia during the war, when it is published, will brand Australia as a country which made a very good attempt to inculcate all the spirit of Prussian Junkerism and Kaiserism as we were led to believe existed in Germany prior to, and during the war.

Why They Are Fiuming

A Swiss political writer, Mauriee Millioud (by Universal Press Service cable), is authority for the statement that the Fiume controversy is explained by these facts; That an Anglo-American shipping combine with a capital of $35,000,000 is endeavoring to get a monopoly of Fiume harbor to control Adriatic commerce; that an American concern has already obtained exclusive operating rights on the Serbo-Croat-Slovene railways, but that the Roumanian government refused a similar proposition. The Vacuum Oil Company (a Standard Oil subsidiary) recently contracted with the Czecho-Slovak government to operate all the territory of this new self-determined nation, but again Standard Oil was refused the same monopoly control of the Roumanian oil fields.

Control of the Serbian and Roumanian railways means control of the Orient express, and thereby control of the land transport between the Black Sea and most of Europe. Control of these railways means the chance to concentrate the entire trade of Eastern Europe via Fiume and the Adriatic.

This is given as the explanation of the insistence upon giving Klagenfurt, the railway key point, to Serbia; because in this way the Austrian commerce can be cut off from Trieste in favor of Fiume.

This cable states that Colonel House favored giving Fiume to Italy but was overruled, "thanks to the efforts of Warburg and other financial combines." Also, the leader of the party of Fiume autonomists has been an agent of the Vacuum Oil Company (Gotthardi). A Serbian Fiume or an autonomous Fiume will serve the purpose of this plan, but not an Italian Fiume.

Whether this statement is correct in detail we cannot say. But what is certain enough from the diplomatic history of a generation is that this is just exactly the kind of controversy which is at the bottom of all questions of revision of boundaries and of "self-determination," as viewed by the Allied imperialists.—Butte Bulletin.

Ask your grocer if his clerks are in the union?

GET BEHIND A BUTTON

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

WHO SAID BOLSHEVISM?

About 1905 Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers were persuaded that more aggressive methods were necessary. The tactics of "peaceful militancy" pursued for some five years, included recourse to the time-honored custom of heckling public speakers, especially Cabinet ministers; the opposing of candidates at by-elections; gigantic processions; deputations and petitions to Parliament; to the Prime Minister and to others; and an ingeniously varied miscellany of sensational propagandist activities carried on by methods that frequently resulted in disturbances of the peace and brought many women to jail. The fate of the suffrage bills introduced into Parliament up to 1912, was taken by Mrs. Pankhurst and the Women's Social and Political Union as proof that the government had deliberately and repeatedly tricked and betrayed their cause. Although pledges from a majority of members of Parliament to support equal suffrage had been secured, the Cabinet was hostile. There resulted a decision to inaugurate a "Women's Revolution." The suffragette incitements to violence had their effect, country houses, club houses, railway stations, lumber yards, grand stands and churches were fired; race courses and golf links damaged; letters in the pillar boxes destroyed by acids, and bombs exploded. Offences from window smashing to arson became so common as to bring some thousand women to jail in 1913.

One would think that the above was an account of happenings in Russia. On the contrary it is the International Encyclopedia account of some of the activities of Mrs. Pankhurst. Who said Bolshevism?—Butte Bulletin.

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The Lumber Workers Industrial Unit

OF THE ONE BIG UNION

Why Was It Organized?

Because the employers flagrantly ignored the laws relating to the health, safety and well being of the workers in camp and mill.

Because whenever it was a question of the workers' well being or the employers profit it was always the former that was sacrificed.

Because the Provincial Government departments have failed to secure the general enforcement of the laws professedly passed for the protection of the worker.

Because in the lumber industry—one of the most important in the Dominion—the conditions under which the workers lived and worked were too degraded to be borne any longer by human beings having any degree of self respect.

Because there were more fatal accidents in this industry than in any other.

Because until the union was formed not one per cent. of the camps and mills lived up to the legal requirements.

WHO OBJECTS?

Because the workers demand an 8-hour day.

Because, individually, the lumber worker is powerless to improve his condition.

Who organized and who control sthe union? The workers themselves!

The objective is a membership of 50,000 who will see that the laws relating to the protection of the workers are lived up to.

PROVINCIAL LAWS RELATING TO CAMPS AND MILLS

British Columbia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Latrines, earth, or other closets must be located, constructed, and maintained in a manner satisfactory to the said sanitary inspector or medical health officer.

10. Stables in connection with any camp or works must be located as not to contaminate the water supply, and must not be less than 125 feet distant from any dwelling or kitchen. This distance may be increased at the discretion of the sanitary inspector or any medical health officer.

11. The water supply of any camp or works must be uncontaminated and obtained from a source satisfactory to the sanitary inspector or medical health officer.

12. Printed copies of these regulations may be obtained from the sanitary inspector.

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

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN

1. Every employer of labor on any work in any lumbering, mining, construction or other camp, sawmill, or other industry situated in any portion of Saskatchewan, shall upon the establishment of each and every camp and work forthwith notify the commissioner of public health of the same and annually thereafter upon a date to be fixed by the commissioner, given particulars as required by the schedule attached.

2. The term "camp" as used in these regulations means any lumbering, mining, railway construction, threshing or other camp where twenty or more men are employed and housed in temporary quarters; such as cars, tents, buildings or other enclosures other than the bona fide homes of the employees and shall for the purpose of these regulations have the same meaning as "house" in the public health act.

3. Every camp shall be located on a site that shall be selected with regard to its healthfulness and if the site of any camp shall be found to be unsanitary or unhealthful such drainage or other improvements as may be necessary in the opinion of any health officer authorized by the commissioner of public health to inspect such camps shall upon the order of such health officer be made forthwith.

4. If it shall be found impracticable to make such improvements as shall render the site sanitary and healthful, the camp shall be moved to such other site as shall be approved by the health officer authorized by the commissioner to inspect such camps.

5. Every camp shall be furnished with an adequate supply of wholesome water and such water shall be protected from contamination.

6. In every camp there shall be provided a building or tent properly constructed and set apart as a kitchen or cook house with a dining or eating room in connection therewith for the use of the employees engaged.

7. Every building, car or tent or other enclosure occupied as sleeping quarters by the employees engaged in any camp or works, shall contain at least 300 cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof, and shall be supplied with windows for purposes of light and ventilation, constructed to open when necessary.

7a. All windows and doors in hospitals, cooking and dining rooms and windows in sleeping apartments must have good and sufficient screens fitted to them to prevent the entrance of flies.

8. In addition to windows there shall be other means for ventilating sleeping, dining and living quarters, by having inlet and outlet ducts of sufficient area provided to keep the atmosphere reasonably pure. Such provision shall be to the satisfaction and have the approval of the health officer authorized by the commissioner to inspect such camps.

9. The owner or owners shall provide at each camp a hospital building, or in lieu thereof, a double walled tent or tents with floor or floors of wood, and with proper facilities for heating and ventilation, for the reception and treatment of any employee who may become sick; and any employee who may became sick shall be removed to such hospital building or tent, and shall there receive at the expense of the owner or owners of such camp such nourishment, medical attendance and nursing as his condition may require.

10. The following are the minimum requirements for such camp hospitals:
In camps of less than 50 men..2 beds
From 50 to 100 men.....4 beds
and one additional bed for every 100 more men or fractional number thereof, with such further accommodation as circumstances may require.

11. The owner or owners shall provide at each camp suitable and sufficient supply of bandages, dressings, etc., in case of accidents, and also a supply of such medicines as the medical practioner in charge of the camps shall prescribe for use in case of sickness.

12. In case of an outbreak among the employees in any camp of any contagious or infectious disease as defined in the public health act and regulations governing such diseases, the medical practioner in charge shall cause the removal of such patient or patients to a hospital building or tent set apart as an isolation place of reception for such cases by the owner or owners of the camp. The location of this place of reception shall be satisfactoy to the health officer authorized to inspect camps, but shall not be nearer to any other building or tent than 200 yards. The minimum accommodation shall not be less than for two patients, to be enlarged as occasion requires. It shall have a floor or floors of wood closely jointed, with means of heat and ventilation and beds and bedding suitable for patients and attendants.

13. Quarantine shall be rigidly observed in the case of outbreaks of smallpox, diphthefia and scarlet fever, and any expense incurred in enforcing it shall be borne by the owner or owners of the camp.

14. Vaccination shall be compulsory for all employees, should smallpox break out in any camp, and any man refusing to be inoculated shall be quarantined at his own expense for such time (not exceeding 28 days) as the camp physician or commissioner of public health may think necessary for the public safety. The cost of vaccination shall be borne by the owner or owners of the camp.

15. In the event of any employee becoming ill and being discharged or sent from camp as the result of sickness or accident, the owner or owners shall be responsible and liable for his maintenance in hospital or elsewhere to the extent of one dollar per day during the period of his illness, and for any expense that may be incurred in his removal to hospital or place of treatment.

16. The owner or owners, or the authorized agents of such in charge of every camp, shall employ one or more medical practioners who shall have supervision over and control of the sanitary conditions of the camp, and shall render to the employees such medical attendance as may be necessary with such medicines as may be required, and the cost of such medical services as shall be required for the employeees, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the camp. Camps or works having more than 500 men shall be required to have the services of one medical practioner additional for every 500 men or fractional number thereof.

17. The medical practioner employed in respect of any camp shall visit and inspect such camp at least once a week and oftener, if, in the opinion of any health officer authorized by the commissioner to inspect such camps, the sanitary conditions render more frequent inspection necessary.

18. When any contagious or infectious disease breaks out or is suspected to exist in any camp, the owner or owners or agents of such in charge, or the camp foreman shall forthwith notify the medical practitioner employed in respect of said camp, who shall at once proceed to carry into effect the provisions of the public health act and regulations governing such diseases.

19. The owner or owners or the authorized agents of such in charge of any camp and the medical practitioner employed in respect of such camp shall be respectively responsible for the effectual enforcement of the provisions of the public health act and regulations that may affect the health of the men employed or of the public with whom such men may come in contact.

20. Closets and latrines shall be constructed at every camp and works and shall be so located and maintained in a place and manner that shall be satisfactory to any health officer authorized by the commissioner to inspect such camps.

21. Privies and closets shall be constructed at every camp and works in such manner as they shall be efficiently cleaned of the contents. Pits shall not exceed (4) feet in depth, and the contents shall be treated daily either by a solution of milk of lime (strong whitewash or fresh slaked lime) one gallon to every square yard of pit, or the sprinkling of five pounds of powdered chloride of lime to the same area. A liberal sprinkling of fresh chloride of lime shall also be applied daily to floors of privies, latrines and lavatories.

22. These closets and latrines provided for the use of the employees, and no other place shall be used for the purpose for which they are intended.

23. Accommodation shall be provided apart from any kitchen or cook house for the use of employees when washing themselves, and all waste water shall be disposed of as directed by the medical practitioner in charge, and so that it shall not affect the water used in camp.

All refuse created in cookhouse or kitchen, whether liquid or solid, shall be placed in galvanized iron bins or receptacles, with tight fitting covers, and such refuse must be removed daily to a distance considered safe by the camp physician or commissioner of public health from the camp and must be so deposited that it will neither contaminate the drinking water used in camp, nor become a nuisance in any other way. Such refuse shall be deposited in trenches and covered with earth or sand to prevent it becoming a breeding place for flies.

25. Stables in connection with camps in operation during the months from May to November shall be located not nearer than 100 yards distant from every hospital, cooking and eating apartment used by the employees in any camp, and in such a place that they will not contaminate the water supply used in the camp. Stables at camps in operation during the months from November to May shall not be nearer to any apartment as above specified than fifty yards.

26. Any person failing, neglecting refusing to observe these or any other regulations that may hereafter be made pursuant to the public health act shall be guilty of an offense and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $50 and the costs of prosecution. When it is necessary to prosecute any person for failing, neglecting or refusing to obey and carry out any provision of these regulations, and the justice of the peace or magistrate finds the offense proven, he shall, in addition to any fine imposed, order the notice or notices of the health authority to be carried out at the expense of the party in default.

27. Copies of these regulations shall be hung or posted in every kitchen, dining, sleeping or other building in camps where employees may frequent in order that all may be conversant with their requirements.

Information required to be furnished on the establishment of any camp, and thereafter annually, to the commissioner of public health, Regina, Saskatchewan, by the owners of all camps to which the foregoing regulations apply.

Returns to be made twice in each year in the months of May and November.

Alberta

Where the word "camp" or "mine" is used in these regulations, it shall include the following, namely: Lumber camps, saw-mill camps, railway and other construction camps, railway and other maintenance works, quarries, mines, smelting or cement works located outside of cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities.

Where the word "manager" is used in these regulations, it shall include the owner, employer, agent, contractor, foreman or person in charge of a camp or mine.

Forthwith after the establishment of a camp or mine, the manager thereof shall advise the provincial board, in writing, of the location and character of same and of the number of employees engaged therein.

Every house, tent, stable, or other building in connection with any camp or mine shall be located in a healthy place, and all premises in connection therewith shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

Every house, tent or other building occupied or used by the employees of any camp or mine shall contain at least 300 cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof, and shall be properly constructed, lighted and heated.

Every camp or mine shall have proper accommodation for the cleanliness of the employees.

Provision shall be made for the proper disposal of all slops, swill, garbage, manure, and other refuse from the buildings or premises.

Provision shall be made for the exclusion of flies from the dining room, kitchen and other places where food is stored or prepared.

Latrines or privy pits shall be provided for the use of the employees, and the same shall be properly construed and located, so as not to be a possible source of contamination to the water supply, and the same shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

Every stable and manure heap shall be located as to be impossible to contaminate the water supply.

Provision shall be made for a plentiful supply of pure drinking water for the use of the employees.

The employer in every camp or mine shall obtain and keep posted in a conspicuous place in such camp or mine, the regulations of the provincial board relating to camps and mines.

The manager shall not suffer or allow any employee living or residing in any property of the camp or mine, situated outside a city, town, village or rural municipality to create or maintain any nuisance or to allow said premises to become unsanitary.

No employee of any camp or mine, situated outside a city, town, village or rural municipality shall create or maintain any unsanitary condition or nuisance in or about the house or premises he occupies, either by reason of the character of the house, of the water supply, the manner in which he disposes of sewage, excreta, garbage, manure or like material.

It shall be the duty of the manager to take every precaution against the spread of contagious or infectious disease in any camp or mine.

The expense of disinfection in any camp or mine shall be borne by the manager thereof.

The provincial board may require the manager of any camp or mine to engage and provide one or more duly qualified medical practitioners to attend and treat any employee infected with a contagious or infectious disease in such camp or mine, and to take such other measures as the said board may deem proper and necessary in the premises.

ONTARIO

Employers to notify provincial board of establishment of each camp forthwith and annually.

1. Every employer of labor on any work in any lumbering, mining, construction or other camp, saw mill, and other industry situate in any portion of the unorganized districts without municipal organization, shall, upon the establishment of each and every camp and work, forthwith notify the Provincial Board of Health of the establishment of the same, and annually thereafter upon a date fixed by the said board, giving particulars as may be required by the said board.

All employers to contract with physicians for supervision of camps and monthly inspection of same.

2. Every employer of labor on any such work shall contract with a duly qualified physician for the sanitary supervision of camps, dwellings, or works, and such physician shall inspect the same at least once a month or oftener if in the opinion of the chief officer of health the health conditions of the province require it, and shall forthwith report in writing to the provincial board; the first report, however, to be accompanied by a sketch or plan of each camp, showing the location of the various buildings, with distance apart, location of water supply, slopes of ground with drainage, and such other information as may be required by the provincial board.

Employers (except lumbermen) to contract with physicians for medical and surgical care of employees; they may deduct from wages a sum not exceeding $1.00 per month.

3. Every employer of labor on any work other than lumber camp shall contract with one or more duly qualified physicians for the medical and surgical care of his employees; and may deduct from the pay due any employee a sum not exceeding $1.00 per month, which shall be paid to the physician or physicians so contracted without rebate or deduction, and every such physician shall supply medical attendance and medicine to the employees.

Lumbermen have option of employing physicians, but in lieu thereof assume certain responsibilities.

4. Every employer of labor in a lumber camp may contract with one or more duly qualified physicians in the manner hereinbefore provided, and in that case may proceed in the manner authorized by the said regulations, and every physician so contracted with shall possess the powers and perform the duties set out in the next proceeding regulation, but every such employer who does not contract for the medical attendance of his employees shall be responsible for the medical care and maintenance of each and every employee taken ill while in his employ, and shall incur a like responsibility for each and every case of sickness which develops in an employee after quitting his service or after being discharged from his employ when, in the opinion of the provincial board, the origin of such sickness is traceable to the period of such employment, or to an accident to an employee occurring while in such employ, when the sick or injured person is not able to pay or does not pay for the same—the apportionment and adjustment of the payment of expenses so incurred to be determined according to section 117, subsection 3, chap. 58, 2 George V.

Copy of contract to be forwarded to provincial board, which for reasons may require changes in manner herein set forth.

5. Employers of labor on all works in the unorganized districts without municipal organization shall transmit, at the time of the making of the contract, a copy of the same to the secretary of the provincial board of health, and notice of any subsequent change made in their physicians, or of changes in the contracts between the two contracting parties. Should it appear to the provincial board, owing to the distance of the residence of the physician employed from the camps of the company, that the best interests of the employees are not likely to be served, it shall be competent for the said provincial board, with the approval of the minister to require any employer of labor in such district to contract with some physician residing at or near the works of the company. Should it further at any time appear, owing to the distance of the physician from the camps, or to neglect, or other cause on the part of the company or physician employed, that an employee has been put to expense to secure the medical assistance for sickness or accident other than of employer's physician, the employer and physician shall be held responsible for the payment of a reasonable fee for medical services, the amount to be paid in such instances to be determined in case of dispute by the minister of the department, under section 117, subsection 3, chap. 58, 2 George V.

Owner, Manager, etc., responsible for carrying out of regulations and health act.

6. The owner, manager, agent or foreman of any lumbering camp, mining camp, saw mill, smelting works or other industry, or of any railway construction camp located in any portion of the unorganized districts without municipal organization, shall in connection with every such industry or works be responsible for the execution and enforcement of any regulation herein contained, or of any clause of the Public health act governing in any case or circumstance.

The same measures taken by local health authorities to be adopted by employers, agents, etc., in the case of communicable diseases.

7. Every measure required to be taken by a local board of health or any medical officer of health, sanitary inspector or other health officer under the public health act, or any regulation made thereunder in any organized municipality, must at once be taken by the employer and his employees or agents, or the physician employed by the same, whenever any suspected communicable disease referred to in the said public health act or regulations, breaks out in any camp, works or dwelling to which these regulations apply, and the said employer, manager, foreman, agent or physician employed shall be subject to the same penalties as any of the aforesaid health officers.

Provincial board to be notified forthwith of each and every case of a communicable disease.

8. Should any suspected communicable disease, as defined under the public health act, break out in any camp, works or dwelling, the employer or his employee or agent in charge of any camp, work or dwelling, shall immediately send notice to the physician employed, who shall at once notify the secretary of the provincial board of the outbreak. In all respects the employer, his employee or agent in charge of any camp, works or dwelling, shall be held to be in the same position as regards the occurrence of communicable disease therein as a householder, and shall conform to sections 53, 54 and 60, and such other sections of the public health act and regulations as may relate to the duties of the householder.

Employees in camps to furnish certificate of vaccination upon request of provincial officer.

9. Every employee in any lumbering camp, mining camp or other industry on which men are employed shall, when requested by the secretary or officer of the provincial board of health, furnish the foreman or other person in charge of the same with a certificate of successful vaccination or re-vaccination within the immediate preceding seven years, and the secretary or officer of the said board shall forthwith quarantine any such camps or works until such certificate has been furnished by each and every employee in the said camp, works or industry.

Two classes of hospitals must be provided by all employers.

10. In connection with every camp, works or dwelling coming under these regulations, there shall be constructed a building, or in lieu thereof, a double-walled tent or tents shall be kept on hand with floor or floors and with facilities for heating and ventilation, for the reception of any employee who may become sick. Such building or tent to be approved by the inspector or other officer of the provincial board of health. Should any communicable disease, such as smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, German measles, glanders, cholera, erysipelas, tuberculosis, mumps, anthrax, bubonic plague, rabies, polio-myelitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis and whooping cough, as defined by the public health act, break out, a separate and distinct isolation hospital, building or tent, provided by the owner, shall be located by the physician in charge of the patient in a position satisfactory to the inspector or officer of the provincial board of health.

Site of camp, buildings, etc., to be approved by inspector.

11. The location of the buildings of any camp or works shall be made with a due regard to its healthfulness, and any new camp or works located without the previous approval of the inspector or officer of the provincial board must, if the site is found to be undrained, unhealthy, or wanting in any adequate or wholesome water supply, be moved to a proper location; and any old camp, works or dwelling, if proved unsanitary or unhealthy shall be made satisfactory to the aforesaid inspector or officer.

No camp shall be erected nearer than 100 feet to any lake, stream or other water.

All bunks must be constructed parallel with the wall of the building to prevent overcrowding.

The lower tier of bunks shall be raised at least one foot from the floor, and the floor shall extend completely to the wall.

Provisions as to air space, lighting, etc.

12. Any house, tent or dwelling occupied by the employees engaged in any industry without municipal organization shall contain 600 cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof, and shall further be provided with sufficient means of ventilation. The floor of every dwelling shall be constructed of boards or planks, or other material equally suitable for the purpose, raised on supports at least one foot from the ground, and so made that it shall be tight. Every such dwelling, other than a temporary tent, not exceeding ten by fifteen feet, shall be supplied with adequate lighting, and in all wooden or iron structures the windows must be constructed that they can be opened when necessary.

Method of ventilation to be approved.

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

Wash-house, laundry and bath.

14. Every camp or the works of any industry coming under these regulations shall be equipped with a separate building to be used as a wash-house or laundry, and attached thereto a room, or, if preferred, a separate building or tent equipped with a stove and tubs for bath purposes in a manner satisfactory to the inspector or officer of the provincial board.

Separate kitchen w[illegible] to be provided.

15. Every camp o[illegible] supplied with a buil[illegible] properly constructed [illegible] as a kitchen or cook-h[illegible] ing a dining-room or c[illegible] connection therewith, [illegible] conveniences for the cl[illegible] comfort of the employe[illegible] be satisfactory to the [illegible] officer of the provincial [illegible]

Refuse to be collected [illegible] in buckets.

16. Proper buckets [illegible] be kept on hand into w[illegible] use, whether liquid or s[illegible] placed; and the refuse m[illegible] ly be removed to a sa[illegible] from the kitchen, and be [illegible] ed as not to create a [illegible] contaminate the drinking [illegible] properly constructed drain[illegible] satisfactory to the aforesa[illegible] tor or officer may be utili[illegible] of slop buckets.

Latrines or earth closets [illegible] clean.

17. Latrines, earth [illegible] closets located to the satis[illegible] the physician employed, a[illegible] inspector or officer of the [illegible] board, shall be constructed [illegible] camp or works, and must b[illegible] and maintained in a sanita[illegible] tion satisfactory to the me[illegible] cer of the works and to t[illegible] said inspector or officer.

Stables to be not less than 125 feet distant from kitchen, etc.

18. The stables in connection with any works or camp must be so located as not to contaminate the water supply, or drain to any water; they must not be less than 125 feet distant from any dwelling or kitchen. In large camps this distance may be increased if thought necessary by the aforesaid inspector or officer.

In mines of 100 feet in depth, portable privies are required.

19. In mines of a depth of 100 feet or over, or with drifts of 300 feet or over, portable closets satisfactory to the provincial board for the use of the employees are required.

Printed copies of regulations to be forwarded by board and kept on file in office.

20. Printed copies of these regulations shall be furnished every employer of labor upon notifying the secretary of the provincial board, as required under section 1 of these regulations, and a copy shall be kept on file in the office of each clerk of the works for the use of the employees if so desired.

Board may enforce regulations at expense of employer.

21. Should the provincial board, on complaint or otherwise, find that any of these regulations are not complied with, the board or its inspector shall, when necessary, take steps to enforce these regulations; and the expense of such inspection shall be paid by the employer or his agent responsible for the violation of the regulations, as provided under section 117, subsection 3, of the public health act.

Penalties same as under section 84 of the public health act.

22. The penalties contained in section 84 of the public health act against illegal carrying on of any industry mentioned therein, shall apply to the violation of any regulation herein made with regard to the proper location, construction and equipment of the camps, works or dwellings under these regulations.

WE SELL EVERYTHING
WOODWARDS
WE SELL FOR LESS

A FEW OF OUR

Grocery Specials

The following items are typical of the way we sell groceries. Compare the prices and figure out the possible savings—say in one week. You will be surprised at the results. Our Self-Serving, Non-Delivery plan eliminates all unnecessary expenses, and enables us to sell at prices which are positively the lowest in the city.

Bovril, 2-oz., 33c; 4-oz., 63c; 8-oz. $1.10
Johnston's Fluid Beef, 16-oz. size 95c
Del Monte Sweet Corn, per tin 21c
Bovril Cordial, 16-oz. bot...85c
Sunlight Soap, per bar 7c
Woodward's Better Tea, per lb. 54c
Woodward's Extra Choice Tea per lb. 46c
Woodward's Fine Tea, lb...42c
Fine Dessicated Cocoanut, lb. 33c
Cadbury's Bournville Cocoa, half pound tin 45c
Cadbury's Bournville Cocoa, quarter-lb. tin 25c
Cow Brand Soda, pkt. 8c
Empress Baking Powder, per pkt. 19c
Quaker Tomatoes, 2½-lb. size tin 17½c
Magic Baking Powder, per pkt. 25c
Eggo Baking Powder, per pkt. 25c
Toilet Paper, per roll 5c
Benson's Corn Starch, pkt..13c
Ontario Pure Honey, 5-lb. pail for $1.92
Pumpkin, 2½-lb. size....11c
B. C. Honey, 16-oz. bottles..43c
Dromedary Golden Dates, per pkt. 28c
Excelsior Golden Dates, per pkt. 22c
Nabob Currants, per pkt...24c

Sun Maid Seedless Raisins, pkt. 18½c
Sun Maid Seeded Raisins, 15-oz. pkt. 21c
White Navy Beans, lb. 7c
Citron Peel, per lb. 55c
Cream of Wheat, pkt. ..20c
Lemon Peel, lb. 40c
Orange Peel, lb. 40c
Prepared Corn Starch, per lb. 10c
Libby Tomato Soup, tin....11c
Jello Powders (all flavors), per pkt. 12c
Del Monte Peaches, (sliced), tin 30c
Del Monte Apricots, tin 30c
Blue Ribbon Tea, lb. 55c
Eagle Brand Lobster, quarter-lb tin 29c
Eagle Brand Lobster, half-lb. tin 57c
Rosedale Pineapple, tin 20c
Finest Loose Currants, lb...27c
Del Monte Pineapple Juice, per bottle 11½c
Quart Bottles Ginger Wine 55c
Qt. Bot. Creme de Menthe..55c
Quart Bottle Port Wine....45c
Raspberry or Strawberry Jam, Quaker Brand, 4-lb. tin for $1.05
Lipton's Orange Label Tea, lb. 64c
Lipton's Decorated Tea, 2-lb. tins $1.45
All Spice, Black Pepper, Cinnamon, White Pepper, per tin 10c
Pure Cream of Tartar, half-lb. tins 47c

Seasonable Specials from the Fruit Department

Jap Oranges, per box....93c
Juicy Oranges, per doz....33c
Soft Shell Walnuts, lb. 35c
Filberts, per lb. 40c
Almonds, per lb. 45c
Jonathan Apples, 3 lbs....25c

GET IT AT WOODWARD'S

THE PUBLIC

What is this strange, ethereal, incorporeal hereditament? Is it a fiction or a reality? Is it a separate and distinct social entity from workers and capitalists? When strikes are on, the federal government calls out the army, and the courts issue injunctions against labor, supposedly in the interests of the public. The press, school and government have fixed this idea of the public, as being the third and innocent party in industrial conflicts, in the mind of the working class, and workers are impressed with this metaphysical sophistry, namely, that the public have rights and privileges, economically and socially that they are bound to respect. And, consequently, the action of labor, in many cases proceeds from a scrupulous and reverential respect for the alleged interests of this imaginary group. Hence, it is to the end that this figment, the public, shall no longer be a mere and a pitfall to labor, that we essay to clarify this nebulous idea. We shall discuss this idea from three different angles. First, of what is it constituted? Second, what are its aims? Third, what is its function? It is necessary to establish the character of those who constitute the public, in order to ascertain whether they have interests distinct from workers and capitalists. It is, again, important to inquire into the aims of those who compose this group that we may know whether they are in conflict with those of capital and labor. The question of its function must be settled, if we would realize when its rights and privileges are curtailed and invaded.

The settlement of the question as to who compose the public can only be made in the light of an examination of the composition of society as such. We are all agreed that the life of society is maintained by consumption of goods and services, such as food, clothing, shelter, transportation, amusement, etc. It is also true that consumption can only follow production. Now, production is a social process which is carried on, under our present system, by a certain class in society. That class is known as producers. Naturally, those who do not participate in the process of production, are non-producers. Thus, broadly speaking, mankind is divided up into two classes—producers and non-producers. Production involves the combined action of labor, land and capital. (In our discussion we recognize all natural forces such as water power, etc., as land, and capital as wealth, which is used to produce future wealth.) These factors in production are controlled by certain social classes. And since the breaking up of the Communistic system of society, in which everything was held in common, society has presented the following class aspect. We first had the period when property rights in man were sanctioned. This was the system of slavery, with its master and slave. Then feudalism came, where persons, as serfs, were bound to the soil by lords and barons. This system was followed by the present social order in which the tools of production are used and owned by two different classes—workers and capitalists. During each period in our social history, the wealth produced is divided between the producers and the non-producers. In the present system, the division of wealth takes the form of wages, rent, interest and profits. Profits is recognized as the reward of managerial ability, or that which correlates and co-ordinates labor, capital and land in the process of production. Now the share of wealth which each member in society receives is based upon the factor in production which he owns and employs. Thus, the worker, who owns labor power, receives wages, and the capitalist, who owns land and capital, receives rent and interest. Since these factors must share in the sum total wealth produced, it is clear that in proportion as the share of one is large, the share of the other must be small. Statistics reveal that the large majority of the people in every country receive their share of the wealth produced in the form of wages. A tiny fraction, on the contrary, of the people in every country receive their share of the wealth produced in the form of rent, interest and profit. It is obvious that there is a large bulk of consumers, however, who receive neither wages, rent, interest nor profit. This group are comprised of old men and women, those who are decrepit and disabled, and children. This group, however, are consumers, and must partake of wealth, which is the reward of labor, or of land and capital. In other words, this group depends for its subsistence upon the wealth which is divided between labor and capital. In view of the fact that the large majority of each country are workers, it follows that the large class of non-producers are children and dependents of labor, so that when labor's share of the product of the joint action of labor and capital is small, the consumption of labor's children and general dependents is also small. Now when we speak of the public as being a third and innocent party, the assumption is that this group neither relies upon the share of wealth received by labor or the share of wealth which goes to capital; for if the public depends for its subsistence upon either of the factors in production, its interests lie with that factor, and consequently, when a conflict between those factors arise, the public's interests is on the side of that factor in the process of production upon which it depends. Hence, in no clash between labor and capital is there a third and disinterested party, since there is not any group in society whose source of income is independent of wages, rent, interest and profit. Because one part of the working class is not active in an industrial dispute, and is inconvenienced thereby, is no evidence of its being unrelated to that class. Our present social organization has simply rendered it difficult for an individual to recognize when his class interests are involved. But that does not alter the fact that the test of one's class interests is his source of income. From this fundamental method of classification the public cannot escape. Hence, what is called the public is nothing more than the working class and its families.

Inasmuch as we have established the character of those who compose the public, which answers our first proposition, the answer to our second and third propositions follows as a matter of course. Thus the aims of the public and labor are the same, since they are composed of persons of similar interests. Therefore, the interest of the public, like labor, is in opposition only to capital, and the functions of the public are the functions of labor, and the rights and privileges of the public are only invaded and curtailed when the rights and privileges of labor are invaded and curtailed. Thus, that which is known as public opinion is nothing more than the opinion of the average working man and his family, and when we find it against the interest of the working class, it is only due to the ignorance of the working class which is the result of the teachings of the press, pulpit, politics and the schools. Besides, the prevailing method of labor organization, trade unionism or labor organized upon a basis of trade lines, tends to cultivate and to perpetuate this thing known as the public. For trade unionism, in contradistinction to industrial unionism, operates to divide labor into groups that scab on each other, in the sense that in an industry, when one section of labor is on strike, it may be replaced by scab labor, while the other sections are unconcerned, indifferent and apathetic. These other sections are recognized by the bourgeois capitalistic world, as the public, and the pretense is perpetuated that their interests are opposed to the interests of those engaged in the strike. This is done to prevent the solidarity of labor.

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

HAS PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN'S WELFARE

(Continued from page 1)

will rob the birth-chamber of many of his terrors.

Girls are to be taken in hand, and educated in domestic hygiene—in the domestic branches, instruction in sex hygiene, and instruction in the care of infant life. These subjects will be taught by those duly qualified by special training in the elementary principles and practise of hygiene and infant management. The next step will be instructions for mothers. Under this head it is proposed to establish schools for mothers in connection with the hospitals, to where they may go and obtain not only the advice and sympathy of the teachers, but encouragement from other mothers. This school will not be in the hands of those who are unacquainted with all that motherhood entails—real mothers, who have themselves suffered, will be the teachers here. Then there is to be a system of home visiting, in order that teaching may be adapted to individual needs. Along with this there will be the issue and distribution of pamphlets, food (where necessary) instructions as regards work, and other details necessary during the period of pregnancy.

It will be impressed on mothers that the health and physical fitness of her child are dependent primarily upon her own health, her capacity in domesticity and her knowledge of infant care and feeding.

Another plan is the system of women health visitors, who will reach the mothers in their homes. These will be women of motherliness, homeliness, tact, and considerat'on—duly chosen for their fitness and high character. They will be attached to the outdoor department of the maternity hospitals It is planned to establish maternity hospitals thoroughout the state, where women will find unstinted assistance if they so desire it Room will be provided to accommodate any number of women, and any indication of charity will be wiped away The labor party lays it down that what it proposed to do is not charity—but DUTY.

In these hospitals the greatest care will be taken to reduce the pain at the time of accouchement to the lowest point by scientific and up-to-date treatment by fully qualified doctors and nurses The hospitals will be homely and inviting—as near as possible to the old-fashioned home we all love so well.

The ministry of motherhood will also undertake the after-care of women. There will be convalescent homes for those who wish to make use of them, help in the home in order to give the mother every chance with her young babe, education on breast and bottle feeding. Adequate supplies of fresh milk will be provided.

There will be outdoor departments in every district in the state from which assistance will be given prior to and during accouchement and convalescence. In addition there will be special food for expectant wothers where required.

In cases where mothers do not wish to enter the state hospitals, provisions will be made for adequate help in the home, both for herself and her other children. This in itself is a fine thing, and would go far to relieve the anxiety of mothers and prevent them leaving their beds too soon, to the sacrifice of their future health.

It must also be stated that the New South Wales labor party proposes adequate support and protection to the unmarried expectant mothers, prior and after accouchement. Too long have our modern Fantines been left to bear their trials and suffering in a cold-blooded world. In this direction, the law is to be amended to extend the period of responsibility of fathers. This provision for unmarried mothers is both right and just. Any maternity scheme, to be complete, should include the unmarried mothers, whose child, despite the illegitimacy of its parentage, has as much claim on the state as any other, and an equal right to the care necessary to develop into a healthy and useful citizen.

It will be remembered that it was the Australian labor party which instituted in that country—in the teeth of strong opposition from its opponents—the now-famous Maternity Allowance Act, under which all mothers are paid an allowance of $25 at the birth of each child. In order to remove the stigma of charity in connection with this scheme, the labor government made the sum payable to all—rich or poor.

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THE RUSSELL CASE WILL BE APPEALED

(Continued from Page 1)

other were read to the jury, showing the nature of the charges laid and also comparing the flimsiness of the present charges with those of previous times.

Cassidy Speaks Over Three Hours

During the course of Mr. Cassidy's address to the jury the Hon. Senator Robertson sat with Crown counsel, discussed matters with them and took quite a number of notes of the proceedings. He evidently appeared much concerned, being the father of the whole proceedings, and no doubt hoped to see success crown his efforts. The legal status of trades unions were gone into by counsel, showing by the various enactments that labor had the full right to call either a general or sympathetic strike, and all efforts being made by the Crown at this juncture to challenge that right was nothing else but an effort to cripple the usefulness of those organizations. Socialism was next dealt with by the counsel. He showed the liberty allowed even in England at the present time to speak on almost any question, and the efforts of the Dominion Government to crush out freedom of thought and speech. An interesting statement was here read showing that there were more prosecutions for sedition in Alberta in two recent years than there had been for one hundred years in England. The population of Alberta is about half a million, in England approximately forty-five millions. One can easily draw their own conclusions from these statements. Mr. Cassiry concluded his address at 5:15, having spoken for three hours and a quarter. The Hon. Gideon Robertson was in close touch with Crown counsel during the speech, directing their attention to a great many of the documents in their possession, perhaps showing more clearly than anything else that this was a Dominion Government and not a Provincial Government prosecution. Mr. Andrews intimated that he would take considerable time in his address to the jury. The court adjourned then until Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

Senator Robertson, after the adjournment, interviewed the judge in his private rooms.

Andrews Addresses Jury

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 23.—At ten minutes past ten A. J. Andrews commenced his address to the jury on behalf of the Crown. He went through the seven different counts of the indictment, laying stress on the third and fourth counts, which were to carry into effect an unlawful general strike, and to carry on a propaganda undermining our government. The law in reference to strikes was next gone into, attempting to show that a general strike was illegal, showing that a strike endangering life and property was a contravention of the common nuisance laws and also the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, by the fact of persons employed in public utilities leaving their employment. An interesting quotation was given by Mr. Andrews from other legal judgments, showing that labor was property, imagine such stuff being trotted out to a jury in December, 1919. Referring to Russell's associates, Pritchard was described as the man who travelled all through the west giving inflammatory speeches and referring to Christ as "the late lamented Mr. Christ"; Armstrong, the soap-box orator; Heaps, the man who cut off the water supply, broke his oath of office, spoke and supported the strikers; Queen, the man who presided at the Walker theatre meetings; Johns, Russell's brother machinist, who sat down when the band played "God Save the King" once; Ivens, the editor of the Western Labor News, writing inflammatory articles. Bray, naturally, was described as leader of the returned soldiers during the strike, and who actually spoke in a disrespectful manner to the Premier, such is the story and character of the seditious conspirators. For ten years before the war the Germans were sending spies to England to create hatred between the two countries, and England, when the day came, was unprepared; we in this Dominion must be prepared for the day, and we must prevent the revolution from coming. The natural inference is that we must do her all the things the Prussians were guilty of. We must love the spies, agent provocateurs, secret police and armed police on the streets. Mr. Andrews was certainly frank in his statements, and the workers will readily understand the whole meaning of the prosecution.

Introduces Scare Crow

In referring to the literature issued by the Socialist party he likened it to certain works in a doctor's library which might be classed as indecent, so therefore, such booklets as the Communist Manifesto, Socialism, Utopian and Scientific Value, Price and Profit are indecent and unfit for workingmen to read. Then the old, old story was trotted out about the nationalization of women, abolition of home life, etc., which has been so often refuted that one is surprised that it should be brought to light in a court of law as the start of an address to a jury.

Mr. Andrews continued his address in the afternoon. His first argument was to try and prove that Russell, as a socialist, could not be separated, or be Russell, the trades unionist. No doubt the whole argument might be applied possibly with greater force to Mr. Andrews himself. He cannot disassociate A. J. Andrews, the bitter opponent of labor during the strike and authorized mouthpiece of the Citizens' Committee, to Andrews the K. C. prosecuting for the Crown.

Creates Hostile Impression

The letters seized during the raids were read to the jury by Crown counsel, reading into them many a thing that was not there, no doubt hoping by this means to create a hostile impression in their minds.

These letters had all been previously read and filed as exhibits, but a second reading was thought desirable in the interests of justice. Coming to the Winnipeg strike, counsel dealt from his point of view with the causes of what led up to it. He skipped over the Metal Trades Council, and claimed the right for employers to bargain with their own men or employees. Naturally you could not expect a man like Mr. Andrews, who has stated he is in favor of collective bargaining, to say anything of the rights of the employees.

He tried to show that the Winnipeg strike was part of the results of the Calgary convention and that when Joe Knight was in Winnipeg early in the year, he came here as an emissary of the O. B. U. to consult in the carrying out of the strike as planned by the Calgary convention. Those who know of Joe Knight's visit and few hours' stay in Winnipeg know Mr. Andrews' statement to be a lie. A copy of the International Socialist Review, dated October, 1916, which was claimed to be among the seizures in the Labor Temple, was then put before the jury, to show that labor had copied the methods advocated by the I. W. W. which naturally resulted in the general strike of May and June last.

Extracts from the Red Flag, Socialist Bulletin and a few leaflets were read, in fact, the whole address to this time had been to try and prove to the twelve men in the jury box that a huge Dominion wide propaganda had been carried on amongst the workers with the objects of overthrowing the government by force and take over the land and all natural resources.

A Regular Nightmare

This was to be accomplished by the method of a general strike, with Winnipeg as the pivot. Then the suffering of the women and children during the strike was dealt with. No milk, water, telephones, street cars did they have. If during other periods of the year they are deprived of these same things through a social system not of their making, then it is legitimate and must be taken lying down.

Makes Sob Story

Before concluding Mr. Andrews touched on his own efforts as a member of the Citizens' Committee when he begged the Strike Committee to release the drivers to deliver bread and milk for the sake of the children. He tried the old, old sob story in his final appeal. He concluded at 5:45, having spoken for six hours.

MORE EVIDENCE IN PERJURY TRIAL

(Continued from page 1)

in English and a little bit in Russian, and I would talk to my mother."

"Did Chekoff receive newspapers or keep them in your house?"

"No."

"You were living there all the time and had access to the different rooms?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever see Chekoff giving out newspapers in your house?"

"No."

"Were any newspapers found in your house at the time of the arrest?"

"No."

"Did Zukoff ever receive bundles of newspapers and keep them in your house?"

"No."

"Did you ever see Zukoff read papers?"

"I know he could only sign his name."

"Did you ever see newspapers in his room?"

"I never see nothing."

"Never see anybody give out newspapers in your house?"

"No."

Witness was always about the house, where she helped her mother. As to Chekoff being away between midnight and 6 a.m., she said simply: "That's not true." The same applied to Zukoff. She remembered Zukoff being away fishing for about two weeks.

"What about it being possible in March, April and May, for Chekoff to go to Butaeff's pool room and give out newspapers?"

"That's not true. He was always sick."

Chekoff was to have gone fishing but he was sick, and sent Zukoff.

"Were there ever meetings of Russians, and distribution of newspapers in your house?"

"I never see them."

"You know Dourasoff?"

"Yes."

"Whom did he come to see?"

Mr. Reid objected.

Mr. Rubinowitz: "When Dourasoff came, who would be there?"

Mr. Reid (excitedly): "I object to that. I know what Mr. Rubinowitz wants to get out. Very interesting—but it isn't evidence."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Dourasoff says, on the 29th April, Chekoff was reading the Voice of Labor."

Witness: "No."

"Dourasoff says, after that, there was a hot discussion, when Chekoff said they would soon finish with the Canadian courthouse."

"Not true. He can't say that much."

"Dourasoff says you were there."

"I never see it."

"Dourasoff says, at the time of the strike, there was a paper read about the Soviet council."

"Not true."

"He says there were discourses about the strike, and how to bring about a revolution in Canada."

"Not true."

"Dourasoff says he had many conversations with Chekoff in Deakoff's house."

Interpreter: "She wants to know if he can talk Asatinian."

Mr. Reid, interrupting: "There seems to be concerted action on this Asatinian business."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Did you ever see discussions, etc.?"

Witness: "Not true."

"Ever hear Chekoff tell Dourasoff that he ran a gambling house?"

Mr. Reid: "There is no allegation that she heard."

The magistrate allowed the question, and witness replied: "I never see Chekoff talking to Dourasoff."

Mr. Reid (again interrupting): "One quarter of the questions would have answered."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Whom did Dourasoff talk to?"

Mr. Reid: "That's getting back to the same thing."

Magistrate: "I don't think that it's material."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Did you ever talk to Dourasoff?"

Mr. Reid furiously repeated his objection, but witness answered, "Yes."

The magistrate now demurred, and opined: "It's not fair to bring that in at all."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Could Chekoff and Dourasoff have had conversations in your house without you seeing?"

Witness: "I would have seen." The same with regard to Zukoff.

Witness remembered the day of the arrests in July. She saw Dourasoff about 4 o'clock.

Counsel: "What did he say?"

Witness: "He said there was a big accident in our house. He told me not to worry; there was an arrest—just by accident—of the men in our house."

The significance of this remark appeared to be that Dourasoff, while "peddling the bull" to the authorities in order to stand in well with them, never really intended or anticipated the actual arrests. Apparently the authorities took him too seriously; hence the pretty kettle of fish now presented to the public. The proceedings following the above reply were marked by another outburst of squabbling between counsel, punctuated with the magistrate's angry, "Go on; stop your wrangling."

Witness then added: "Dourasoff brought Russian papers for me and my sister."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Did you ever ask him to bring them?"

Mr. Reid again broke out in a fury; and Mr. Rubinowitz soothingly advised him not to be excited. The magistrate intimated that he was going to be excited himself if this went on; at which the audience laughed merrily.

Mr. Rubinowitz cited page 85 of the record, where Dourasoff had denied that he brought the newspapers.

Magistrate (shortly): "She says he did."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "Did Dourasoff ever get any kind of newspapers at your house?"

Witness: "He brought them himself."

The magistrate now wanted to know how much longer the examination would last.

Mr. Reid assured his worship that his cross-examination would be exceedingly short.

Mr. Rubinowitz suggested that his friend realized that "discretion is the better part of valor," Mr. Reid having carefully held aloof, all through, from any exhaustive cross-examination of witnesses. Mr. Reid came back with a polite allusion to his friend's "Oriental imagination."

The court then suggested that counsel should "say all these little things to one another outside." The pleasantries still continued, however, till Mr. Rubinowitz counselled "Don't be so offensive, Mr. Reid."

Magistrate (abruptly): "We'll adjourn this case."

Mr. Rubinowitz: "I just wanted to bring out—"

Magistrate: "No; I've asked you both repeatedly to stop this cross-firing and you won't do it. So now we'll adjourn."

The case was then formally adjourned till the next Wednesday, with the understanding that it would then be further postponed till the following Monday afternoon, December 29.

There was a feeling in court that the seriousness of the evidence was now making a very deep impression; and that, under the circumstances, it was not surprising that the defending counsel should be so "rattled" or so obviously emulant of "Serjeant Buzfuz," of immortal memory.

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