THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

TENTH YEAR. No. 49 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1918 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) — $1.50 PER YEAR

MINIMUM WAGE IS SET FOR STORE WORKERS

General Dissatisfaction Expressed at Low Figure Decided Upon

Make Up of the Committee Did Not Give Workers a Fair Show

At the minimum wage conference, held in the City Hall on Wednesday, the evidence adduced would show that at the very lowest it would take $16 per week for a girl to exist in anything like comfort. In spite of the evidence produced, the board has decided on recommendation of employees and employers, that $12.75 shall be the minimum wage for girls over 18 years of age working in stores, etc.

In the first place, it could not be expected that with the committee mentioned, formed as it was, that anything like a fair show would be given the employees. The committee consisted of H. T. Lockyer, Chris Spencer and R. W. Wood, of Fernie, representing the employers, and Mrs. E. Sutton and Misses Dunbar and Howatt, representing the employees, and Rev. Father O'Boyle, Mrs. J. A. Clark and Miss Helen Stewart, representing the general public.

The fault of the committee was that so far as the employees were concerned, they did not have a show. How could it be expected that any employee sitting opposite her employer, could have that freedom of thought that would be necessary for any fair results. One of the girls was from the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Lockyer is manager of the Vancouver branch of that company, and no matter how fair Mr. Lockyer would be, the very fact that the employee in question was sitting in opposition to her employer, would have an unfavorable effect on her.

Evidence Submitted

The evidence submitted by Mrs. E. W. Ellis of Victoria, which was not challenged by the employers, and which was by all considered fair, and not an unreasonable estimate, shows that at the very least, $16 per week was the lowest that a girl in this particular branch of industry would live on, yet in spite of this evidence, the committee gave the decision as above, and the Minimum Wage Board accetped it. If this is the results that are to come to the workers as a result of the minimum wage legislation, the sooner the Retail Clerks and other women workers organize ,and get their wages and conditions set by the same method as that adopted by the strictly industrial workers, the better. The evidence as submitted by Mrs. Ellis is as follows:

Meals, room, $7.50 per week	$390.00
Shoes and rubbers	27.50
Repairing shoes	5.00
Stockings	6.00
Underwear	8.00
Petticoats	10.00
Suit, at $35 to last 2 years	17.50
Coat, at $35 to last two years	17.50
Dresses, aprons, business dress	35.00
Shirt waists	12.00
Shirts	12.00
Handkerchiefs	3.00
Night gowns	8.00
Corsets	7.00
Corset waists	4.00
Gloves	6.00
Neckwear	5.00
Hats	17.50
Umbrella, at $5, to last 2 years	2.50
Kimono, one at $9 to last two years ,one at $2.50 to last 1 yr.	7.00
Raincoat, at $15, to last 2 years	7.50
Repair of clothing	6.00
Laundry	52.00
Medicine and dentistry	15.00
Street car fare	50.00
Newspapers and magazines	12.00
Stationery and postage	12.00
Association dues	9.00
Insurance	13.00
Vacation expenses	20.00
Amusements	15.00
Chruch and other contributions	13.00
Incidentals	15.00
Sweater, to last 2 years, $6.50	3.25
Bathing suit	2.50
Total for the year	$846.75

Even in the list submitted by Mrs. Ellis, it will be noted that nothing is provided for a rainy day. This fact Mrs. Ellis brought out in her evidence.

Mr. Moses Cotsworth was, as usual, present where anything dealing with living expenses is being discussed. He took the stand that the investigation should be into the prices of the necessities, before wages were set, and that when prices had been regulated, the wages should be set.

Miss Helena Gutteridge and V. R. Midgley took exception to this, and pointed out that the question was one of wages ,and not of prices of commodities.

Mr. A. Glenn submitted figures as to the cost of room and board.

Separate Scales Might Conflict

Miss Helena Gutteridge, business agent for the Laundry Workers, and also representing the Women's Minimum Wage League, also emphasized the point that the board proposed to create two scales of pay; one for girls under 18 and the other for girls or women over that age. She feared that these two separate scales would create a demand for too many apprentices.

Chairman McNiven pointed out that in any event the act limited the number of apprentices which could be carried by any industrial establishment to ten per cent. of the working force.

To this Miss Gutteridge countered by pointing out that the act did not set any limit on the number of girls under 18 who might be employed.

Chairman McNiven replied that the board had decided after the minimum wage for women over 18 had once been established, that it would take up the question of the minimum wage for girls under 18 and such regulations as were thought advisable in their interests.

But the board wanted to settle the other question first.

Wages Quite Insufficient

Mr. Woodward, remarking that the appointment of the board vindicated the contention that the wages paid retail clerks were not sufficient to meet the cost of living, said the idea prevailed that fourteen or fifteen dollars a week would be the general finding of the board. Quoting the statistics he had collected, he went on to cite two questionnaires filled in by girls who thought they were asked to state their own actual cost of living and not the reasonable cost of living. They had allowed nothing for insurance or temporary incapacity, for holidays, for amusements ,for medicine, dentistry, newspapers, magazines, stationery or postage. Protesting against any reference to awards in other provinces and states and asking the conference to be guided only by the evidence laid before it, he declared $14 or $15 a week insufficient.

Mrs. Sutton stated that in Victoria as low as $3 had been offered a girl applying for a position behind a notions counter. Cash girls were paid $6 a week and never raised. In the small stores wages ran from $3.50 a week to $6, $7 and $8.50. In the mantle departments of the big stores girls were paid on a commission basis. That was not a fair method and they wanted it abolished. Mrs. Sutton defended married women seeking employment when they were soldiers' wives on the ground that it was necessary to make up the deficiencies in the allowances the government made to families of men who had gone overseas.

General dissatisfaction is expressed in local labor circles at the outcome of the first venture, much delayed, in setting the minimum wage for women workers. In the State of Washington the minimum for all women workers is $13.20.

WOODSWORTH AT THE BROADWAY

Dr. Curry Next Sunday's Speaker at the Rex Theatre

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth will take as the third of his series at the Broadway Theatre on Sunday evening, "The New Era," when Mrs. C. Lorimer will occupy the chair. It is safe tot assume from the success of these meetings that they will become a permanent institution on "the hill" on Sunday evenings.

At the old [illegible] in the Rex Theatre, Dr. W. J. Curry will address the meeting on "The [illegible]ramme of the British Bolsheviki." [illegible]e will be the usual organ recital a[illegible] meetings.

The school is [illegible]dily gaining the attention of the [illegible]ership and the number of membe[illegible] children enrolled increases. Meetin[illegible] held every Sunday at three o'cloc[illegible] Granville Hall, 641 Granville Stree[illegible]

Owing to the influ[illegible] epidemic the whist drive and dan[illegible] was postponed and the new date is December 13, at O'Brien Hall. Ticket holders will note the change of date. Whist at eight o'clock, dancing at nine.

South Hastings Branch Organized....

On Wednesday evening last a meeting was held in a hall on Fourth Avenue East in the southeast corner of Hastings Townsite, for the purpose of forming an organization of ratepayers. When it came to deciding what form it should take it was decided to organize as a branch of the Federated Labor Party. Every member belonged to the working class and a large proportion were already members. Applications cards were received for the remainder with only one dissenting vote. Mr. Miller was elected president; Mr. H. Whitehead, vice-president, and Mr. McGeachie, secretary. Mr. W. R. Trotter was the speaker. A meeting is to be held next Wednesday when Mr. J. S. Woodsworth will address the gathering.

Meat Cutters and Butchers

At the last regular meeting, Dec. 3, 16 members were admitted. Nomination of officers was one order of business. All members should attend the next meeting on Dec. 17, and take part in the election of their officers.

U. B. Carpenters

Local 617, of the U. B. Carpenters, held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, when the membership was assessed one dollar per month in support of the Laundry Workers. The local also endorsed the Metal Trades Council resolution on the Mooney case.

Boilermakers

A Special Meeting

of the Boilermakers will be held on **Sunday, Dec. 8, at 2.30, in Room 401 Labor Temple.**

Business of urgent importance.

All members are requested to attend.

By order,

M. A. McEcheran,
President.

WHO WINS?

LAUNDRY WORKERS' STRIKE FUND

A Further List of Donations By the Various Labor Organizations

The following additional amounts have been received for the Laundry Workers up to and including December the 4th inst.:

Previously acknowledged	$11,025.85
Gas Workers	20.00
Bakers	39.00
Lathers	10.00
Bro. of Carpenters	200.00
Warehousemen	25.00
Bakery Salesmen	50.00
Blacksmiths	100.00
I. A. M., 182	25.00
Shipyard Laborers (Victoria)	50.00
Painters	75.00
Blacksmiths (Revelstoke)	5.00
Plasterers	9.00
Sailors	50.00
Sheet Metal Workers	50.00
I. L. A. Auxiliary	100.00
Gas Workers	20.00
	$12,028.85

Fred. Knowles, Secretary-treas.

MACHINIST LADIES ELECT OFFICERS FOR NEW TERM

Whist Drive and Dance Will Be Held on Saturday in Labor Temple

At the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Machinists on Thursday night the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Crawford; vice-president, Mrs. Taylor; financial secretary, Mrs. Day; recording secretary, Mrs. Towler; treas. Mrs. Denny; conductor, Mrs. McCallum, warden, Mrs. Robinson; chaplain, Mrs. Edney; sentinel, Mrs. Edwards; musicians, Mrs. Full and James. J. Brooks of Local 182 conducted the elections.

The whist drive and dance which is to be held in the Temple on Saturday is expected to be better attended than the last, and if possible as good a time will be spent by those that attend, as every precaution has been made to make it a success.

Shorter Hours for Jewelry Workers

Local No. 42, International Jewelry Workers' Union, reports that a minimum wage and a 45-hour week has been granted and the companies signing and complying with the agreement are: Retail Manufacturing Jewelers and Watchmakers—Henry Birks & Sons, O. B. Allen, G. S. Mason, Hughes, Pickering, Hughes, Ltd., H. H. Ramage, W. H. Grassie & Co., Geo. G. Bigger (W. J. Robinson, assignee), W. M. Gow, Todd & Manning, Ltd., W. J. Brotherton, J. H. Mayer, F. McGillivray, W. Wilson, L. Wellman, H. Maxwell, A. Bradley, G. E. Snider, A. A. Stenhouse. Wholesale Manufacturing Jewelers—E. R. Flewelling, Jacob Bros., Chas. Pearsall. D. A. Spencer, Ltd., have not signed the agreement as yet, but their employees are in the union. The firms opposed to the agreement and it is impossible to organize their employees are Paull & McDonald and Lyttleton Bros.

Cigarmakers

At Tuesday night's meeting of the Cigarmakers the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Gale Thomas; vice-president, Joe Walters; financial secretary, R. J. Craig; treasurer, Geo. Wood; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Joe Walters, Gabe Thomas, Geo. Ernst, and A. P. Tietzen. An assessment of 25 cents per week in aid of the laundry workers passed. The local endorsed the proposition to hold the next convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor in Calgary. A committee of three, i.e., Frank Brown, Sandy Wilkins and Geo. Ernst, will prepare a strong indictment against the Carabana cigar and Tucketts and mail a copy to each local affiliated with the council. Now that Christmas time is near, many cigars are given away to friends as Christmas presents. Should you have any such intentions you will make the present doubly welcomed, providing its the handwork of a union man. **For no real union man could enjoy an after-dinner cigar that was made under insanitary conditions in an Eastern sweat shop.**

LAUNDRY WORKERS TO START TOWEL SERVICE

Financial Assistance Is Still Being Rendered by the Local Unions

Dance to Be Held Monday in Dominion Hall

The laundry strike is still on. Picketing is still going on, and the enthusiasm of the strikers is not abating. There is a possibility of the union starting up a laundry operated by the Laundry Workers' Union. The committee appointed to go into the question of supplying the public with clean towel service, reported that those approached for support had promised to support the strikers with their custom. The instituting of this service will relieve the general public, which has refused to deal with the unfair laundries. The Jonah-Pratt Company, clothiers, on Hastings Street, reports that during the week they had refused to accept towels supplied by the B. C. Towel Supply Company.

The dance scheduled to take place on Monday night in the Dominion Hall promises to be even more popular than the last one, and everything that can be done is being done to ensure to every one present an enjoyable time. Continued support financially is being rendered the strikers by the local unions, and by many organizations in the States. J. Duncan, secretary of the Seattle central body, is gaining the co-operation of the different organizations in his locality.

Machinists, No. 777

There will be a special meeting of Lodge 777, I. A. Machinists on Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. All members are requested to attend, as urgent business will be dealt with.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 8—Moving Picture Operators, Boilermakers 2.30 p.m., Machinists No. 777, Musicians, Sawyers and Filers, Saw Filers' Association.

MONDAY, Dec. 9—Boilermakers, Steam Engineers, Electrical Workers, Iron Workers, Pattern Makers, Upholsterers, Amalgamated Engineers, Bakery Salesmen, U. B. Carpenters No. 617, Street Railwaymen's Executive.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10—Barbers, Amalgamated Carpenters, Machinists No. 777.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11—Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Metal Trades Council, Gas Workers, Stereotypers, Boilermakers' Examining Board, Laundry Workers, Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12—Caulkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Shipwrights and Joiners, Machinists No. 182.

FRIDAY, Nov. 13—Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Jewelry Workers, Boilermakers' Executive, Shipyard Laborers, Plumbers, Mill and Factory Workers.

STEAM ENGINEERS HAVE BUSY MEETING

Two More Members Dead from Influenza and Others Are Sick

Local 620 met in regular session on Monday, December 2, and eight new members were initiated. Various matters of importance were dealt with. The referendum submitted by the international asking for an increased per capita tax was defeated by a substantial majority, the opinion of the majority being that the local could use the extra money to better advantage. The business agent reported attending a meeting arranged between the executives of the Trades and Labor Council, the Metal Trades Council and delegates of returned soldiers organizations, for the purpose of discussing reconstruction schemes. Owing to the shortness of notice a full attendance of soldier delegates was not obtained. The meeting was therefore put off till Saturday to give the returned soldiers' organizations, who were not represented, an opportunity to attend. It is expected that much good will come of the getting together of these various bodies. Brother Alexander also reported attending a mass meeting in New Westminster called for the purpose of getting the workers of New Westminster together to discuss their everyday problems. The meeting was addressed by A. S. Wells, manager of the Federationist; D. McCallum, president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor; Bro. Alexander and others. From point of numbers the meeting was a howling success. Bro. T. A. Barnard was to have been chairman, but was prevented by sickness from attending. Bro. Barnard is reported to be suffering from the "flu," his condition at times being very serious, and we all wish him a speedy recovery.

Since our last meeting two more of members have died from this dread disease, one of them being Frank Davie, late recording secretary, who went overseas some five months ago. He did not get to France, but was taken sick in England and succumbed to the ravages of the disease at the hospital at Shorncliffe. Brother Davie was of an extremely cheerful disposition and was one of those who realized that the workers were the only useful class in society, and when the boys come home his will be one cheery voice that will be missed.

Brother Fred Atkinson of New Westminster died a few hours after adjournment of last week's meeting of the local, and news was not received in time for publication last week. The deceased brother leaves behind a widow and six children, the oldest being eleven and the youngest two years. Mrs. Atkinson is putting up a brave fight and is determined to make a living for herself and children. The local is trying to interest the municipal authorities of Burnaby and possibly they may do something. This is one case that demonstrates the necessity of making some provision for mothers' pensions, a measure that has been advocated from time to time by organized Labor.

The executive brought in a series of recommendations, among them being the recommendation to discontinue the services of the organizer at the end of the month. In the opinion of the executive this course is necessary in order to conserve the resources of the local. They feel that it is necessary to provide for several rainy days and are forced to the above conclusion by the rapid changes that are taking place in the labor market, when the competition for jobs is becoming acute. This matter was left over for one week, as there was not a sufficient number of members at the meeting, due to the hour and the large numbers of members who had gone home.

Brother Alexander reported running an advertisement in the Manitoba Free Press warning engineers to keep away from B. C. This course was necessitated by the fact of their being such an influx of engineers from the prairie provinces. The meeting adjourned at 11 p.m., after various other metters of detail had been dealt with.

JACK KAVANAGH TO SPEAK SUNDAY

Socialist Party Meeting to Be Held at the Royal Theatre

Judging by the well-attended meeting at the Theatre Royal last Sunday evening, held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Canada can "look" forward to this series of successful and instructive lectures to be held this winter. The speaker scheduled to take the platform next Sunday at 8 p.m. is J. Kavanagh, who in his well-known trenchant manner, will deal with the social questions of the day, analyzed from the standpoint of historical materialism.

The roar of battle has died away from the blood-stained fields of Europe, to be replaced by an ominous murmuring increasing in volume, and spreading over the entire world. It is the paean of triumph of a militant proletariat, marching to the consummation of the struggles of the ages, its own emancipation. The hireling press of capitalism announces in flaming headlines that reconstruction is the order of the day, and predicts an economic warfare, of a bitterness hitherto unrecorded in the annals of capitalis competition.

This problem, the greatest that has yet faced society, can in no wise be solved by our masters, btu only by the workers, the last great slave class achieving its historic mission. Capitalist society is in its hour of traval, and a knowledge of the workng class philosophy will alleviate the pangs attendant upon the birth of the new order.

As says Leon Trotsky: "The revolutionary epoch will create new forms of organization out of the inexhaustible resources of proletarian Socialism, new forms that will be equal to the greatness of the new tasks. To this work we will apply ourselves at once, amid the mad roaring of the machine guns, the crashing of cathedrals, and the patriotic howling of the capitalist jackals. We will keep our minds clear, amid this hellish death music, our vision undimmed. We feel ourselves to be the only creative force of the future. Already there are many of us, more than there may seem. Tomorrow there will be more of us than today. And the day after tomorrow, millions will rise up under our banner, millions who even now, sixty-seven years after the "Communist Manifesto," have nothing to lose but their chains."

Hotel and Restaurant Employees

Local 28, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, held a very successful dance on Wednesday night in the Auditorium. The next dance will be held on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, in the same hall. The union will hold its next meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 8:45 p.m. Election will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Victoria Officials Here

J. Ley, secretary of the A.S.U.B. Carpenters, and R. Donnachie of the Shipwrights, and General Organizer Watchman of the U. B. Carpenters, were in town on Thursday in connection with the business of the organization.

STREET RAILWAY MAN KILLED—OTHERS INJURED

Fred Hoover Is Reported as Making Satisfactory Progress Toward Recovery

The Street Railwaymen have lost a member through accident. Bro. Scarpo was run over and killed by an automobile while following his employment. Bros. Russo and Cawley, who were with the deceased, were knocked down and injured. The accident happened at the crossing of Main and Powell streets, and the automobile that caused it was driven by a boy of fifteen.

Bro. Scarpo leaves a wife and four children. These are in Italy and his death will be a severe blow to them because he had made arrangements to visit his family this coming Christmas.

Just as we go to press the news comes that Fred A. Hoover is progressing favorably. He is resting nicely and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

Electricians

The Electricians met last Monday evening, and held a good meeting. Six new members were initiated, and endorsed the Metal Trades Council resolution on the Mooney case.

Federated Labor Party

WHIST DRIVE and Dance

O'BRIEN HALL
FRIDAY
DECEMBER 13

Tickets

Gentlemen, 50c — Ladies, 25c

Whist at 8 o'clock and Dancing from 9 to 12

Tickets at Federationist Office

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL IN BUSY SESSION

Minimum Wage Set Is Criticized by Central Body

Council to Publish Literature on the Russian Situation

The chief items discussed at last night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council were the intervention of the Allies in Siberia and the Russian situation; the minimum wage for women and the Laundry Workers' strike.

The question as affecting Russia and the Allied intervention was introduced by Del. Alexander, who moved the following resolution: "Whereas accurate information concerning the principles of the Russian Societs is of the greatest importance to the working class, therefore be it resolved that the executive committee be authorized to publish, and, circulate such information as is available, and that all local unions and central labor bodies throughout the Dominion be circularized to support such action. All orders for the literature to be filled at cost."

In introducing the resolution Del. Alexander stated that the press in the city had recently proclaimed in large headlines that the Bolsheviki were in control in Queensland, Australia, and that he had at the time pictured Canada sending troops to that country to stop the activities of that body in the country mentioned. He also stated that the men who were going to Siberia should know just what they were going to fight for. Delegate Kavanagh stated in support that when the press had reported the death of Lenine it had stated that he was a great statesman, but when it was found that he was not dead, the same press changed its tune. He also pointed out that the press of the day had stated that Liebknecht was reported to be going to raid the Bastille at Berlin on Friday, and he said that the workers never committed acts of violence unless incited to do so by the ruling class.

Del. Pritchard said that the correspondent that had sent the item about the Queensland situation was the most despicable one that he had ever heard of. He referred to the speech of Lloyd George in which he said to the workers, "You have done it, you and your sons. Let us thank God." He said the workers should take a lesson from a further statement attributed to the same statesman when he was reported as saying to the workers, "Without you we can lose the war, but without you we cannot win it." He also referred to the need for the education of the workers, and asked how they could be educated, if they were denied the right to obtain literature. And such literature as was circulated in the old land and in the U. S. A., and which was prohibited in this country. The resoltuion was adopted without dissent.

Minimum Wage

The question of the minimum wage was introduced by Miss Gutteridge in reporting as to her activities on the committee appointed by the council on this matter. She reported that the evidence produced by the witnesses at the conference on Wednesday proved without doubt that no girl or woman could exist on less than $14.50 to $16 per week. She spoke very highly of the way Mrs. Ellis of Victoria had presented her evidence, and referred to the evident defects of the act. She pointed out that under the present system there would be an incentive for the employers to employ younger girls as against the employees that were over the age for the minimum wage set, and that the board was going to fix the rate for the younger girls, and which if it was not somewhere near the rate fixed for those over 18 would give the incentive referred to. She also stated that the girls were selected without reference to their ability or connection with the retail clerks, and that in one instance the girl on the committee was sitting with her employer. Del. Wells stated that he had as secretary of the B. C. Federation of Labor recommended Mrs. Ellis as a representative for the employees, but that his recommendation had not been accepted.

Del. McVety stated that it was only fair to say that Mr. McNiven, the Deputy Minister of Labor, had tried to get some representative of the retail clerks, but that the clerks had tried to get someone appointed that was not eligible, and that it was difficult to get women that could adequately represent the employees. Del. Midgley poitned to the fact that no labor legislation was strictly and fairly enforced unless the workers had the organization to see that it was enforced.

Delegate Burgess moved that in view of the fact that there is a state of unemployment existing in the country, and that it is getting worse, that a copy of the six-hour resolution be sent to the Minister of Labor and to the Trades Congress and other central bodies. The motion was adopted.

The Censorship

Many local unions reported that their organizations had endorsed the resolution of the council on the censorship of literature, and the Russian situation.

Federationist

President Winch, in reporting for the committee to investigate into the affairs of the B. C. Federationist, reported that the committee were unanimous in their findings, which were to the effect that under the circumstances the change in the management was warranted, and that the change had not been detrimental to the paper, but possibly beneficial, and that under the circumstances the policy of the paper

(Continued on page 4)

Nothing like a good suit of work clothes

Makes a man feel "just right" when he can tackle the job with a suit of Twin Bute Overalls and Work Shirts

THIS Engineers' Special, which we are advertising, is a real nifty garment, and one of the remarkable members of the Twin Bute family of work clothes. Comes in black, blue, or blue with a white stripe. It's good business to buy an extra suit—now.

THE beauty about this Engineers' Special is its lasting qualities. Stands all the rough work you can hand it, worn by engine men who drive trains all over the country. They swear by it, has eight pockets, a special rule pocket. Buttons rivetted on.

Made extra large, fitted with continuous fly and pocket facings, tear proof and rip proof; twin needle stitching, elastic suspenders, the best of cloth—a dandy.

Jas. Thomson & Sons, Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Makers

One Telegraph System

Washington—That telegraph facilities may be used to the fullest extent, Postmaster General Burleson orders after December 1 the telegraph systems shall be operated as one. Offices shall accept for transmission all classes of messages.

Want Mediation Board

Wilmington, Del.—The central labor union has recommended to Governor Townsend the creation of a state industrial commission, patterned after the national war labor board. The governor is urged to act through the state council of defense.

MR. CIGAR SMOKER !

—REMEMBER THAT—

UNION BLUE LABEL CIGARS

—ARE MADE UNDER—

Sanitary Conditions and First-Class Workmanship

SEPT. 1880
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.
P. W. Burns, President, C.M.I.U. of America
LOCAL
STAMP

LOOK FOR THIS BLUE LABEL ON THE BOX

Cigarmakers Lockout and Strike

REMEMBER—Tuckett's "Club Special," "Marguerite," "Preferred," also "La Preferencia," "Carabana," "Promoter" and other Cigars.

DO NOT BEAR OUR BLUE UNION LABEL

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Stanfields, Watson, Penman, Turnbull, Wolsey, in all weights—all sizes.

You'll save big money buying Underwear here Saturday.

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"The Store that's always busy"
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IN OUR NO EXTRA RENT **UPSTAIRS CLOTHES SHOP**

SLATER'S

QUALITY SERVICE

Griffin's Not-a-Seed, at	15c	B. C. Catsup	25c
Not-a-Seed Raisins	2 lbs. 35c	Sliced Bacon, lb.	45c
Locana Seeded Raisins, 15-oz pkt. for	15c	Sliced Bacon, lb.	50c
Cleaned Currants, lb.	30c	Ayrshire Bacon, lb.	50c
Shelled Almonds, lb.	70c	Sliced Roll Bacon, lb.	40c
Shelled Walnuts, lb.	70c		
Lemon and Orange Peel, lb.	40c		
Mince Meat, 2 lbs. for	25c		
Hazel Nuts, lb.	30c		
Walnuts, lb.	30c		
Almonds	2 lbs. for 55c		
Malkin's Tea	55c		
Slater's Red Label Tea	45c		
Slater's Red Label Coffee	40c		
Sunlight Soap	4 for 25c		
Royal Crown Soap	6 for 25c		

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!
Cooking Eggs, dozen 50c
Alberta Storage Eggs, doz... 60c
Alberta Fresh Eggs, doz.... 65c

Compound Lard ..... 2 lbs. 55c
Beef Dripping ..... 2 lbs. 55c

EXTRA SPECIAL
Small Pieces Bacon, 2 to 3 lbs. Regular 41 1-2c. Saturday only 38 1-2c

BIG SPECIAL
Picnic Hams. Regular 31 1-2c. Saturday only 28 1-2c

ANOTHER BIG SPECIAL
Back Bacon. Reg. 46 1-2c. Saturday only, lb. 42 1-2c

Sardines ..... 3 for 25c
Clark's Pork and Beans..3 for 25c
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BOYS' AND GIRLS' CORNER

The Great Reformers

[By J. E.]

Now, boys and girls, we are to travel in our imagination across the Atlantic Ocean and come to England. Turning the time back about 6000 years, let us pull aside the curtains of the past and take a peep at the people then. Here is a tiny house with a mud floor and a thatched roof. The family here all work on the great estate which rises imposingly in the distance. They have one cow, and a sheep, both of which can pasture on the little green which confronts their dwelling. Let us now direct our gaze to the big stone, castle afar. Numbers of men work here, but unlike the humble owner of the little cottage, these men are slaves. They are attached to the soil, and may be sold with it, just like any animal, at the will of their master. They felt their condition to be a very bitter and cruel one, when they thought of the men who had more freedom than they. But hard times came, for the freeman in the cottage. The land-owner wanted to have more land and started to fence in the little strip of green or common, upon which their cow or sheep had fed. Where now were they to get food, or even the clothing which their sheep had given them? And to make things even harder more taxes were laid upon them by their masters. In fact every person over fifteen had to pay a tax.

Such was the state of England when a man arose to speak for the people. The man who took up their wrongs was John Ball. And he was one of the early reformers. The people could not remember when they had heard such things as John Ball was to tell them. Why! They had never before realized that such things were true. But his words could not be doubted. This is what John Ball said: "All men are by nature born equal. The distinction between bondage and freedom is the work of your oppressors. The difference in rank should be done away with, and all would be of the same nobility and authority." Of course, the rich people soon sent John Ball off to prison. Never mind. The poor people remember him. Then what did the land owners do but pass an act forbidding anyone to listen to the teaching of John Ball. Still they could not stamp out his influence. As things became worse for the poor people. Here again they were fooled. In order to stop the rebellion, the land-owners made many fine promises, none of which they kept. When John Ball got out of prison he preached a sermon to a great crowd of people. This was his text: "When Adam delved (which means dug) and Eve span, who then was the gentleman?" What do you think that means?

Seeing that we are in England, let us go to sleep for about four hundred years. Surely when we wake up, after that lapse of time, things will be better for the poor people than they were when the reformer John Ball lived in England.

Well. Slowly opening our eyes. Yawning a bit. Stretching our limbs and trying to find out where we are? Why, it is the north of England. There are great factories, all huddled together, belching forth black, dense smoke so thick that it might be cut. And that incessant, awful, roaring noise! It is like to break our ear-drums. Will it ever stop, we wonder to ourselves? But where are the people? This is indeed a great change. Instead of the pleasant country this crowded city. Here all things are made by great machines, and so quickly too. Why before, we calculate, that piece of cloth now issuing from the machine would have taken months. Yes, now there are not actual slaves. These people that guide the machine cannot be sold with them. We note that. This is perhaps a little better than before. But let us look more closely at these people. How sickly, how pale and how short they are! What a long time they have to stay watching those machines? How dirty the room is in which they have to work. Phew! There is no fresh air. The badly ventilated room makes our head ache right away. The people have to work here every day. Sometimes 14 hours a day. What is that we spy in the corner?

Why, that is a little child. There are more of them of all sizes and ages. Surely! We say to ourselves, this is terrible. They cannot go to school, nor learn to read or write, nor have any time for play. Matters do not improve when we come with these people to their homes. Of course they had to live within walking distance of the factory. Ever so many of them had to live right in the same place. Ten or twelve in a small room, just as dirty and as evil smelling as the rooms in which they worked in the factory. After all this doesn't seem, to us, as good as the last picture, at least not any better.

There were at least two men in England who felt ashamed that their fellow creatures should have fallen so low. One of these men was Robert Owen. He, too, was a reformer, but we are glad to be able to tell that he did something to relieve the people. Robert Owen was the son of a saddler. He was born in North Wales. At ten, Robert was working in the shop, and all his spare moments were spent in reading and self-education. Finally, Robert came up to the north of England. This is where we have been looking in on the people crowded in the factories. Here Robert became the manager of a cotton-mill. Then in Lanark, Robert became part owner of a cotton-mill. He had pitied the poor working people, as day by day he had watched them. And now, Robert has a cotton-mill of his own. Right at his own doors, he begins the reforms for which the factory people have long waited. He shortened the hours of labor. He established schools for children. He opened a store, where work people could buy food and clothes cheaply. He improved their dwellings. These houses, you may be sure, were bright and airy, with fine windows and little plots of ground beside them. He also urged upon the people habits of cleanliness. He even saw that men called inspectors should go around the factories at regular intervals, to see that conditions were as they should be.

Here again rich and greedy people interfered. The other owners of the factory thought that Robert Owen was spending too much money on the work people. So they all rose up against him and took away from his share in the mills. But the example had been laid down and although the reforms of Robert Owen appear to be but short lived, yet their influence was great. He has the honor of having founded infant schools in England and of having started the movement of all working together for the common good, which we call the co-operative movement.

Lord Shaftesbury was one of the great reformers, who helped to make into laws the reforms which Robert Owen had put into force in his model factory in Lanark. He worked to bring about the passing of the act which forbade women and children to work underground. They also limited the hours of women and children under 18 to 10 hours a day. Lord Shaftesbury was a man who had very great sympathy with the unfortunate. London, at this time, was very poorly lighted. He used to go about at night with a lantern. Down to the dirtiest and darkest street would he go. Do you know that he often found sick and unfortunate people? These he would carry to hospitals or places of shelter where they were nursed back to health. For 43 years Lord Shaftesbury was president of the Ragged School Union and those words mean just what they say—they were a number of schools where the very poor might be educated. He was also one of the founders of the Y.M.C.A.

Letters to THE FEDERATIONIST

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—Last summer when al lthe country was worked up frantic by the capitalistic prostitute sheets and any radical who had guts, so to speak, to get us and voice his convictions, he was dubbed seditious, pro-German and whatnot.

Radical, grumbling and revolutionary papers were suppressed by our Czar of the P. O. Burlescon and we couldn't get much to read. Then I happened on the B. C. Federationist, liked it so well that I immediately notified my fellow workers that the Fed. was O. K. and the members of the I. W. W. are buying more of these than any other except our own.

Yet you persist in slamming our organization every chance you can get. I just finished reading an article in this latest issue about our ten fellow workers in Australia whereby you camouflage and say "readers don't think for one moment that the Australians care a rap for I. W. W.-ism, but 'organized' Labor stands by them because they want to see them get a fair trial." And you come in with a slur and state Labor has nothing to gain from the I. W. W. You say our organization is opposed to Labor in Australia. If you can stand up and say that in the face of facts that the I.W.W. is the only organization that is bitterly opposed by the bosses the world over, an organization that has stood for the battering ours did and still lives, shows but one thing—that we have got the goods.

The Wobblies are not only rebels in mind, but in action. We stand open and any man that is not prejudiced must admit we have been the biggest factor in the country in bettering conditions—educating men who you a few years back said were hopeless. The migratory laborer—we have thousands of men in jail and more going in all the time, and can show you trade unionist cards and spades in organizations.

Now don't at this time, the greatest time in history, start rapping Labor, whether it is I. W. W. or any other. This is the time we should all stick together and fight, whether we believe in political action or power on the job; that's to the individual to decide; but I'm surprised that so learned a man as you should seek to hinder the progress of any labor organiaztion because you differ in tactics, and it pains me to think that we must still continue that old bull-fable story—"political action and direct action." What do you care as long as it gets the bacon. Pie-card artists, meow, but real class-conscious workers stick and work in harmony. Take a tip and change your ways.

PHIL VESPREN.

Tacoma, Nov. 30.

Note by Editor—The article in question was penned by our special correspondent in Australia, and he gives the position as it is in that country. In so far as knocking the I. W. W., we have always taken the same stand, as we do now, that is, that the first line of attack must be on political lines. Direct action always brings in its train the results that have been gained by the I. W. W. In so far as the activities of the I. W. W. is directed to obtaining better working conditions for the working class, they are good, but their activities to bring about a change in society by sabotage, or any method of direct action, so long as the political weapon is available, we are not in accord with. If the writer of the letter will only read the Federationist carefully, he will find that we have tried to show the cause of the line of action of the I. W. W., which is the direct action method of the employing class in many places in the United States.

Knowledge Needed

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—If our labor men wrote in a more clear manner, much misunderstanding would be avoided. Labor men, especially leaders, should possess a knowledge of the materialistic conception of history. They should understand economics. Well read men in political and industrial history, knowing the chief causes of their development, and the action it has upon the fixing of price commodities, would not say, as Frank P. Walsh said, that wages must not decrease to pre-war times; that a maintenance of present wage levels must be adhered to for a safe, orderly, national development. The lowest wage on which a family can exist upon? (interrogation mine) is 72 1-2 cents per hour. Many of us have existed in comfort during war time on less than 72 1-2 cents per hour. He admits through investigation that the majority of laborers received in wages a sum falling far short of that necessary for their comfort.

"Mr. Walsh predicted that there will be no return to the pre-war cost of the price of necessities within five years at least, and said that even with the reduction of living cost the present wage standards must be maintained, for then the worker in the average industry will be receiving only a fair return for his work."

If Mr. Walsh will keep an eye on Wall Street items he will see prices tending downwards already, this in connection with commodities which were greater in demand during the war activities so recently closed. Whilst stocks in peaceful enterprises have shown a tendency a rise, the old law of supply and demand plays havoc with many good predictions. The worst of it is, this formidable law applies to the commodity labor power just as forcibly as any other.

The chief aim of capitalism is to produce as cheaply as possible; the forces causing this phase to develop is beyond the control of capitalism. Capitalism is based upon private ownership of property; but it has succeeded in building an international social producing machine and an international social working class. Being based upon private property, the capitalistic incentive becomes individualistic, its life depends upon profits, and its profits accrue from markets. The market is the international proletariat. It is good as long as the proletariat works, but as soon as they cease working the market ceases also. Millions spent on wharfs, ships, railways, waterways, lines of communications, mining plants or other large undertaking, are spent on the strength of its potential value as a profit making concern. All the reconstruction ideas fostered by the executives of capitalism have the same basis. In working class language it means producing cheaper slaves.

However black the above picture looks, and it can not be any other shade, yet there is a ray of hope contained within the programme. With the cessation of hostilities, the development begins as per above, add to this the gigantic movements "back to the land" idea. I am assuming the surplus labor can be absorbed in development work, in which case all will be well until the development has developed. Now with this vast improvement in the hands of society, what will it do with its surplus labor, not only the labor liberated from development work, but also that surplus caused through the betterment of the machinery of production. The reduction of hours cannot safely go below six hours per day. That is from a master class standpoint. The dangers lie in the possibility of working class education arising out of the surplus time thrust upon the workers through scientific reconstruction. Herein lies the ray of hope for the workers, and the death knell of capitalism.

Monetary expressions in prices do not save anything. A slave class who gets an average wage of $5 per day and requires it to defray its expenses is just as cheap as a slave class who used to get half that amount. Comfort on a community scale under capitalism is an impossibility. Usury pre-supposes want, the exploitation of labor creates riches and precipitates want. The constant development and improvement of the producing machinery must tend to reduce prices. Industry specialized swells the working class and decreases the capitalist class. All these improvements tend to cheapen the price of labor power. The supply of labor power constantly increases and the demand decreases, so that in the end a crisis must come. What we want as workers is something different to wages. Wages is the prices of labor power as a commodity. A commodity is something for sale. Well, when we sell our life to a master we are not free, therefore we want to change the system from one of profit making to one of use making.

Production for use will solve the whole problem. The chief study will be the necessities of society. The necessities of society will determine its activities. Economy in production and reason in consumption will be the rule.

Wage talk is waste talk, it savors of slavery. High sounding wages may be low, and low ones high, relative to its purchasing powers. This is neither here nor there. The fact is, we don't want wages at all. Wages is only a small part of the full value of a day, week, month or years, expended labor power. The other part is unpaid for, so we want to do away with wages and produce for use only.

Under the wages system as at present, the country possessing the cheapest labor power will gain the advantage in the world market. These conditions will react upon more unfavorable countries where labor is high; it will force them down. It may possibly create a slight benefit to the low priced labor, thus causing an equilibrium. On the whole, prices of labor must decrease with the development of the machine and efficiency. The war-time seemingly disproves this theory, but it is apparently only the labor market determined wages. So will it in the future in spite of Mr. F. P. Walsh and others would-be saviours of labor.

Yours for production for use,

WILL BAYLISS.

If you haven't joined the Federated Labor Party, get in touch with Secretary Trotter, Room 206, Labor Temple, or any of the vice-presidents throughout the province. ***

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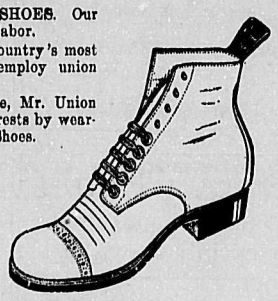

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WILL IT BE EVOLUTION THAT WILL BRING THE CHANGE

Steming the Tide of Evolution Will Result in Revolutionary Action

A New War-time Election Act Is Now Being Considered

The word reconstruction is a word to conjure with in these days of the new democracy? Judging by the various articles appearing in the daily press there seems to be a general fear in some quarters that there will shortly be nothing left to reconstruct; the tendency therefore in these quarters is to patch up the system that has fallen to pieces. One of those eminent saviours of the human race, a banker, is reported by the Daily Province of December 2 as saying that conditions in the West must be firmly handled. This gentleman, who by the way is Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, says: "We have in the West a tincture of Bolshevism, which, if not delicately handled, may lead to grave trouble. There is a disposition to withhold support from men of brains and means who have their capital in enterprises which have redounded to the general good." He goes on to say that, "That tendency in the West, that tendency toward radical change and upheaval, requires most careful handling," and he then asks the question, "Have we the instrument? This eminent gentleman is a representative of that noble institution that has sent representatives to Siberia for the purpose of constructing a financial flim-flam scheme in that "wonderful storehouse of natural resources" for the purpose of gaining "support for those men of brains and means" who will undoubtedly "engage in enterprises" which will "redound to the general good" (of the class that Sir Herbert Holt is a fully accredited mouthpiece.)

He is genuinely alarmed about the radical tendencies of the West; he sees in those tendencies the absolute collapse of his well planned schemes of profiteering; no doubt he is beginning to realize that the people everywhere are getting tired of producing for profit and measuring their prosperity by the amount of necessities they send out of the country. He, no doubt, has read about the Methodist Conference going on record as being in favor of producing for use, which, as Mr. James Connolly said at the Central Ratepayers' Association meeting in Vancouver recently, "is gaining wide acceptance at these times." Why is there a disposition to withold support from these wonderful men, of brains and means who have invested "their" capital? Doesn't Sir Herbert know? Or is he only stalling? If he does not know, then it is time that somebody told him that these men of brains? and means have been putting too high a valuation on their brains, and the means that they claims as theirs simply represent the swag that has been stolen from labor in the past, and it is because of this wholesale stealing that these "radical tendencies" are manifested. This is why such conservative bodies as Methodist conventions say that production for profit must give way to production for use. If Bolshevism becomes rampant and the menace of revolution spreads over the world, it will only be because the class to which Sir Herbert Holt belongs is too blind to see the writing on the wall and too inhuman to realize that there is another class in society that is entitled to a living.

The Vancouver World in an editorial on December 2, headed "Tendencies in the Labor Movement," in dealing with a proposal to be put to the international labor conference to be held in Paris while the peace conference is going on, having for its object a trade union federation to embrace the workers of the world, says:

"Such a federation will not come into existence all at once, but sooner or later it must achieve great power."

The fear is expressed that international boundary lines will be wiped out and a class war proclaimed which will have for its object the "abolition of the bourgeoise" and "capitalist." A bouquet is handed to labor when the editorial goes on to say that "Some of the aims of labor are exclusively for the benefit of the workers and, some for the general good. There are at present two streams of tendency in the world-wide labor movement. One is the improvement by evolutionary methods of the economic position of the worker, the gradual taking over of political power in every country, the curtailment of production for profit and its replacement by production for use." "The other side is not evolutionary, but revolutionary; it is the taking of the kingdom of the working man by force. It is the method of the Bolsheviki, of the Commune, the method of terror and revolution; a short cut to the triumph of the proletariat."

The writer of the editorial consoles himself with the thought that the strength of the latter movement is not great" and goes on to say that "probably it will lose a good deal of its hold when the world returns to a more settled state and Russia, the chief centre of it, reorganizes itself on a stable basis."

"Yet it is unquestionable that the revolutionary tendency is growing, that 'class consconsness' is daily being accentuated and the prospect of a European 'class warfare is becoming more ominous.'"

This editorial is a healthy sign of the times and the class to which Sir Henry Holt belongs would do well to leave their mountains of figures long enough to take a look around them and find the cause of the manifestation of these radical tendencies, instead of trying to stem the rising tide of dis-

(Continued on page 6)

DEBS CHALLENGES CHARLES MOYER'S STATEMENT

Echos of the Recent Pan-American Labor Conference

Scathing Indictment by Veteran Socialist Leader

At the recent Pan-American Conference held in Mexico, the Mexican delegates tried to have a resolution passed, calling for the release of the members of the I. W. W. from prison. The opposition to the resolution was led by Chas. Moyer, who assisted Bill Haywood in the founding of the I.W.W., and at one time was arrested with Haywood and others. The following is a copy of a letter sent by Debs to Moyer, in which he calls on Moyer and the A. F. of L. to make good. That Debs knows what he was talking about none can deny, as he was one of the leading spirits that were responsible for the securing of the release of the men in the toils, amongst whom was Moyer.

(Copy.) Terre Haute, Ind.,
November 16, 1918.

Chas. H. Moyer,
President Mine, Mill and
Smelter Workers, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:

In the press despatch in this morning's papers reporting the proceedings of the Pan-American Labor Conference now being held at Laredo, you are reported as having said that the A. F. of L. saved your life and the lives of Haywood and Pettibone twelve years ago, that you are now endeavoring to repay that organization for having saved your life and that Pettibone on his death-bed acknowledged his gratitude to said organization.

Upon reading this statement by you which contains other matter along the same line I at once sent the following telegram to Laredo:

"Louis N. Morones,
"Vice-Chairman Pan-American
Labor Conference, Laredo, Texas.

"Be not deceived by Moyer's statement. He is now training with the Federation fakirs that wanted him hung 12 years ago and maligning the men that saved his life. If you want the truth I can furnish it and I dare Gompers to face me and deny it.

"EUGENE V. DEBS."

I now write to you direct to ask you if you made this statement and if you did I want to brand it for what you know it to be, as an absolute falsehood. But before passing final judgment I wish to give you full opportunity to say what you have to say in your defence. If you have been misrepresented I shall be glad to know it, but if you have been truthfully reported I want to know for what you are in the Labor movement.

Time was when I had full confidence in you and held you in respect, but I confess to have some doubt as to your integrity after hearing reports concerning you and your performances as a union leader from apparently trustworthy sources. Still, I would give you the benefit of the every doubt and it would afford me far greater satisfaction to have you clear yourself and stand forth as the man I have believed you to be than to see you, like so many others with whom you are now in close affiliation, corrupted and dishonored for the sake of hanging on to an official job and selling your very soul for a mess of pottage.

If you stood before that conference at Laredo and made the statement above quoted, you know that you uttered a deliberate untruth, an untruth so flagrant that it should have stuck in your throat and made you blush scarlet with shame.

You know as well as I do what influences saved your life and you know that it was not the A. F. of L. You know that Gompers and his gang wanted you and Haywood and Pettibone hung twelve years ago just as the same gang wants Haywood to be kept in the penitentiary today. You know that this gang, this Gompers gang that you are now cheek by jowl with, never lifted a finger to help you but on the contrary did everything they could in a sneaking and underhanded way to send you to the gallows until the Socialists and the loyal men in the Labor movement had stirred up the country and made your acquittal practically certain, and then only did they allow themselves to drift with the current and reluctantly concede—and it strained them not a little to make the concession—that you were really entitled to a fair trial.

You know this to be the fact as well as I do. John M. O'Neil, your official associate and editor of your magazine, fiercely denounced Gompers and his crowd for their perfidy and cowardice. You know this too and you also know that at your official headquarters there was not a day that passed that Gompers and his pals whom you are now currying favor with were not roundly denounced as a corporation tools and traitors to union labor for their cowardly and contemptible attitude in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone affair at the time the Socialists stood almost alone in fighting your battle and the general belief was that they would be hanged as murderers.

And now, if this report is true, you have the hardihood to stand before a body of labor delegates and tell them that it was the A. F. of L. that saved your life and to take the message back to their constituents and spread the lie in the Mexican Labor movement so that it might be misled and betrayed into believing that the A. F. of L. is the only tried and trusted champion of the working class while the I. W. W. is the traitorous conspiracy against labor which should be wiped from the earth.

I have had very positive differences with Haywood as you well know, but if you made this statement to deceive the Mexican delegates, then I would rather a thousand times be Haywood in penitentiary for the rest of my days than to be Moyer with a life tenure of the presidency of the western miners or even the presidency of the United States.

You are quoted in your statement as having used the following language:

"Pettibone died, and on his death-bed he gave thanks to the American Federation of Labor for the help it had given him."

Who was at his death-bed scene? Who was it that heard him express these thanks? I want to know and I insist on your telling me. I know exactly how Pettibone felt towards Gompers and his crew in the A. F. of L., and I would be willing to stake my life that he never expressed his thanks to them for anything unless it might be for having earned his profound contempt.

Gompers and his A. F. of L. bunch helped to save your life and the lives of Haywood and Pettibone just as the same gentry helped to win the A. R. U. strike in 1894. They did not raise a finger in support of the strike but in their characteristically cowardly and underhand way they did all they could to discourage and defeat it and not until they were virtually dragged to Chicago by the angry and threatening rank and file of their organization did they make a move and then only in the nature of a pretense of sympathy which they were compelled to make, and which but masked their perfidy.

And that is precisely the kind of help they rendered Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone when their lives were at stake and the bones of the three of you would long since have been consumed in quick-lime had you depended upon them to save you from the gallows.

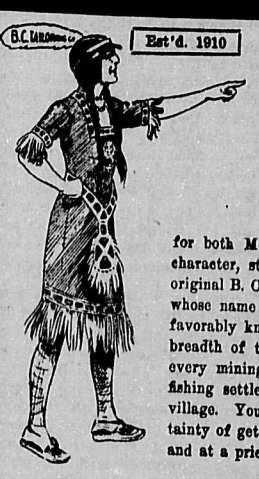
It is quite true that some of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. joined in the movement to save you from being hanged, but they were mostly Socialists, and they above all others denounced Gompers and the high officials for their cowardly and disgraceful attitude. You do not give these Socialists any credit however, to whom you actually owe your life, and you know that most of those who led in the movement in your behalf, especially at the beginning when you were branded by the capitalist press as murderers and assassins, did not belong to the A. F. of L. at all. You owe all your gratitude, according to yourself, to the Gompers administration which in its heart wanted you hanged as high as Haman, and well do you remember it from your own mouth have I heard your honest opinion of Gompers and his official associates.

I have stood up for you, Charlie Moyer, in Butte and other places when you were attacked, charged with being a weakling, a fakir and a corporation tool. On my last trip out there I was warned at Butte not to attempt to defend you, but I did it nevertheless in a packed meeting I addressed, and I told your accusers to their faces that their charges against you could not go unchallenged while I was there.

And am I now to have to confess to these men that they knew you better than I did and apologize to them for the wrong I did them and the cause of Labor in defending you? This will depend entirely upon yourself.

In your statement to the Laredo conference a deliberate and damning falsehood was put into the Labor record, and it shall not remain there if I can help it, and I think I can.

Awaiting your reply, I am, respectfully yours, EUGENE V. DEBS.



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"Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World"

FRIDAY.....December 6, 1918

FROM MANY sources we are informed that the future of Russia depends on the Allies bringing about a stable form of government in that country. Not very long ago we were also informed that the reason for the intervention of the Allies in Russia was to offset the German activities and influence in that country. Today, however, we see no intention on the part of the Allies to withdraw their forces from Siberia and other parts of the land until recently ruled over by the Romanoff dynasty. Judging from the way that Germany has knuckled under to the power of the Allies, there is little to fear from German influence, as if all we are told is true, Germany has no influence, unless it be the influence of the working class activities of that country on the working class of other lands. That this influence is being felt there can be no doubt, for have we not been warned against the effect that the spread of democracy, or what is termed Bolshevism in Germany may have on England. Karl Liebknecht, once the much-heralded, is now in disfavor. Not that he has changed, but because it looks as if he might be able to put his views into effect, and then look what effect it would have if all the other countries were to adopt the same kind of democracy. However, to return to Russia. It would appear that the eyes of the manufacturers of this country are turned to the land of possibilities for trade. In discussing the potentialities of Russia as a market for the goods produced on this continent, we find that one of the things that is expected to be most needed in that country, is farm machinery. Until very recently, very little farm machinery had been introduced into Russia. And as a result, agricultural pursuits have not been followed by as efficient methods as they have in this country. Now there is only market large enough to take care of a certain amount of wheat, and so far as we can see, while Canada and the United States have been greatly taxed during the past four years to provide for sufficient wheat products for the Allies, that this is due to several reasons that will not exist now that the war is over. Australia has more than one year's crop on hand at the present, and the farmers are crying aloud in that land because they are not able to get rid of their present surplus. In addition to this, the Allied countries will produce more wheat in the near future than they have ever done before. The reason that Australia has not been able to dispose of the surplus product, was because there were no bottoms to carry it away. The introduction of farming machinery into Russia, if carried out, will tend to a greater production of wheat in that country, and a consequent curtailment of the market for the Canadian produced wheat. So what may be the manufacturers' gain, will be the farmers loss. And so it can be followed all down the line, the introduction of machinery into any country, not today using it in the manufacture or production of any commodity, will eventually bring about a restricted market, and a further overproduction of the commodities that the machinery is designed to produce, and the workers and the farmers, will be in exactly the same position ,and they must eventually come down to the same object, which will be the abolition of the system that makes their productivity a curse instead of a blessing. That the ruling class does not realize the futility of their efforts to obtain markets is evidenced by the present attitude towards Russia.

THOSE ELUSIVE MARKETS

IF EVER there was a time when the ruling class in society displayed its ignorance, and inability to grasp a situation, it is now. From the mouths of so-called statesmen, and financial princes and lords of industry, there is pouring forth daily a string of empty platitudes and nonsense. The press, the right hand of the vested interests, is not very far behind in showing how little it knows, or at any rate how little of the truth it can publish. Not only is it showing ignorance, but it is showing the logical outcome of it. Fear has always been due to ignorance, and superstition, and as superstition is the natural outcome of lack of knowledge ,and was born of the fear of surroundings which were and are still not understood, the ruling class is obsessed with fear as to the future. Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, Sir George Cave, formerly Home Secretary in the British cabinet, and Secretary Daniels of the United States, have all during the past week given forth utterances which in the first instance, show lamentable ignorance of the trend of modern events, and a fear born of that ignorance. And what is it these gentlemen fear? It is not war, for the war is over. And as they are members of the ruling class, and have, as members of that class, some say as to whether there shall be any future wars or not, they can have no fears on that point. But evidently what they fear, is the outcome of the war just concluded, and the consequent period of peace. Secretary Daniels, speaking at Buffalo last week, stated that "it now remains to make democracy safe for the world, by defining its ends, and clarifying its purposes and enacting into law its essential ideals." Now, the above passage is so near to a similar phrase that has been used during the period of the war, that its evident intent is to confuse and mislead many people. We are all well aware that the war was fought to make the world safe for democracy, but the making safe of democracy for the world is a horse of another color, and savors very much of the art of camouflage. Now, Sir George Cave is very much disturbed at the advent of what he terms Bolshevism in Germany and the effect it will have on the working people of Great Britain. While Sir Herbert Holt is mightily upset by what he terms a tincture of Bolshevism in the west. So you see that each of these gentlemen is filled with fear of they know not what, but no doubt those that are in authority in these times will see to it that the spread of Bolshevism is immediately stamped out, if it is possible to do so, and the fears of those that act as spokesmen of the ruling class in the different countries will be relieved.

A SAFE DEMOCRACY

* * *

The press is also very much concerned as to the tendencies of the Labor movement ,and wonders if the movement will take on a revolutionary or an evolutionary form. The Bolsheviki regime is pictured as being an orge of blood and slaughter, but it does not picture the capitalistic regime, which has just staged the most horrible scenes of bloodshed that the world has ever seen as being of a similar nature. Neither the press or the ruling class spokesmen seem able to discern the tendencies of the age, which is towards a democracy based on industrial freedom, and that the Bolsheviki, and the recent happenings in Russia are the natural sequence to the autocratic rule of a class that has all down through the ages oppressed and mistreated the people of that country, and that where force is the ruling power, that by force it will eventually be destroyed. The same press which is now concerned at the spread of what it calls Bolshevism, not very long ago announced that November 10th had been set aside by the Soviets in Russia for the massacre of the Bourgeoise, but it did not announce that on that very day, all political prisoners were freed by that same power. The fear of the ruling class of this and every other capitalistic nation is that it will receive the same treatment as has been served out to the ruling class in Russia, and it is adopting exactly the policy that will bring in its train reprisals which will be unwelcome. The peoples of the western countries do not have to take forceable means to bring about a change in the methods of government or in methods of production. Force is only used when the constitutional means of bringing about changes are denied the people, and where the example of forceful methods of domination and government is first shown by the ruling class that stands in the way of progress. The word revolution is used in the attempt to fill the people with fear. The much-lauded evolution from capitalism to the co-operative commonwealth is just as much feared as would be a revolution in the sense pictured by the rulers of today. Evolutionary, constitutional methods, are always adopted by nations to bring about changes, where that method is practicable, and as yet the means to bring about a complete change without force have not been taken away from the people of Allied countries, but a few more restrictions on the franchise, and a little less freedom of speech and press if it is possible, may take away the last means of constitutional redress, for the people of Canada.

NEED OF ORGANIZATION

* * *

The idea of making democracy safe for the world, throws a new light on the situation, and it would appear that democracy has to be defined and clarified, according to ruling class standards. The members of the working class, however, have evidently got some notions of their own as to what shall constitute democracy, and a large number of workers in this country ,and in the old land, as well as in the countries against whom war has been waged by the Allies, are evidently imbued with the same ideas of democracy, and as to what constitutes real freedom. This form of democracy, however, does not seem to suit the ruling class. They desire to define it, and to clarify it. In other words, to take the sting out of it, and to make it inocuous, and tame. The democracy of the revolutionary Socialists would mean democracy for the common herd. That would never do. We should destroy profits, and make the world unsafe for the profiteering class, and then where would be incentive. Let the ruling class define democracy as they may desire it, the working class has already put a construction on it that will never be destroyed. The workers are out to take away the incentive for one class to prey on another. There is no way in which the class war can be denied, or settled until the world is freed from the rule of one class owning the means of wealth production, and by that ownership having the power of life and death over the toiling millions of the earth. There is only one way of freeing the ruling class of the fear of revolution, and of removing the class distinctions, and the war between the ruling and the ruled classes ,and that is to do away with the cause, which is the present system of production for profit. And by the removal of that system ,the world will be made safe for democracy, and democracy will be clearly defined and clarified. Ruling class clarification and definitions will not satisfy the working class, so to save time the rulers of all lands may as well accept without opposition that which evolution has brought about.

THE solidarity of the workers on the political field in Great Britain is causing much concern amongst the ruling class in the old land. The election of 11 Labor members to Parliament without a ballot is very significant, as is the election of 22 Sinn Feiners by acclamation. Already with the elections over a week away, the press is making ready for the defeat of the coalition government. What a lesson this should be for the workers of Canada. There is no chance of an election either in the province or in the Dominion for some little time, but should there be one are we ready for it? What kind of an organization have we got. The splitting of hairs over the fine points of the Socialist philosophy seems still to hold the minds of many of the best posted of the workers, but that will never win freedom for the workers. True it is that without a knowledge of their class position, the workers might as well elect capitalists as workers without knowing just what is wrong with society, but if the bringing about of a new order is to wait until all the workers are thoroughly conscious of their class position, and understand the economics of present-day society, then they will have a long time to wait. Organization in this province is needed as well as knowledge. There are numbers of the workers that are conscious of their position in society, yet they do not assist in the spreading of this knowledge because they have as yet not aligned themselves with a working class political party. In so far as the divisions amongst the class conscious section of the working class are concerned, we do not worry very much, for when the time for action comes there will be no dividing line. Splitting hairs will then be dropped and the business of the working class will be attended to. Accurate knowledge of the working class position is necessary and by the spreading of that knowledge the workers are being brought to the point where nothing can shift their purpose, but in the meantime, with the world swiftly and surely moving on to the new order, political organization is necessary, and those workers that are conscious of their position in society should get into a working class political organization, and by so doing assist in the spreading of the knowledge that will make the world free, and bring to the members of the working class a true freedom and democracy.

THAT MINIMUM WAGE

THE results of the first efforts of the Minimum Wage Board are being received by organized Labor with considerable dissatisfaction. The composition of the committee which was to make recommendations as to a minimum wage, was, to start with, such as to make it impossible for the workers to have a fair and adequate show. Employers and employees from the same firm—no matter how fair the firm may be—sitting on the same board to adjudicate on the question of wages, could not possibly be considered a fair proposition. In addition to that, whether due to the lack of organization amongst the store clerks, we are not prepared to say, the case of the employees was not very ably presented. With possibly three exceptions there did not seem to be any real knowledge of the subject amongst those that represented the clerks. The members of the committee representing the employees were unknown quantities, and so far as is known have never displayed any very great activity in the work of the retail clerks' organization, and the employees' case, in so far as the committee was concerned, could not under these conditions be taken care of. Mrs. Sutton, a member of the committee from the employees from Victoria, refused to sign the recommendation of $12.75 as a minimum, and from all appearances the committee had actually only one member on it that could, and did, represent the employees. With past experience to guide us, we are of the opinion that the minimum set will be prone to become the maximum, and will also have the tendency to make the employers discriminate against employees over and above the age set for an adult worker, namely, 18. The government, if the Minimum Wage Board has not the power, should see to it that nothing of this kind should go on. It is a well-known fact that there are some storekeepers who make it a custom to keep on a large number of employees at a tender age because of the fact that they are cheaper. The tendency is to work the clerks long hours, and the maximum hours should be set at 48. At present there are quite a number of stores that keep their employees on Wednesday afternoons after the stores are closed, the employees evidently thinking that the closing of the stores is all that is necessary to comply with the law, whereas in fact all employees are supposed to be off the premises within 30 minutes after the store is closed.

Mr. Moses Cotsworth laid himself and his actions open to suspicion at the conference, when he tried to introduce the question of prices, and suggested that the investigation should be made into prices prior to wages being fixed, taking the stand that prices were much higher than were warranted. The price of commodities did not enter into the question, only in so far as they were advanced to prove the necessity of an increased wage for the clerks. If the wages of the workers were not to advance until such time as the prices of commodities were reduced or fixed by any individual or group of individuals the workers would wait a long time for any relief. Prices are fixed by an economic law and cannot to any appreciable extent be reduced or increased by individuals. The law of supply and demand, in conjunction with the other laws entering into the economic aspects of the production of commodities, is greater than the will or desire of any section of the community. Mr. Cotsworth should study a little of the economics of present society before he attempts to give his views on questions that he evidently does not understand. In the meantime the Retail Clerks should devote their attention to organization work, and throw in their lot with the industrial worker, and by so doing bring that day nearer when wages will be a thing of the past. A wage worker is a slave, and so he will remain until the system is abolished.

W. C. Roberts, Labor editor of the Chicago Herald and Examiner, says:

"Woodrow Wilson and Samuel Gompers are the two greatest men in the United States." Those who attended the American Federation of Labor convention in Buffalo last November could have heard this statement almost anywhere. I first heard it at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. President Wilson had a few days before addressed the Labor convention. He told the delegates what the country asked of them, and the 2,500,000 rank and file.

I was sitting in the audience the day Gompers talked to the Chamber of Commerce. He pledged the loyalty of the Labor movement, and was vociferously applauded. After he concluded the members chatted about the speech, and the statement quoted above I heard several times.

We are of the opinion that editor mentioned—how he comes to be designated as a Labor editor we do not know—should be dealt with severely for this gratuitous insult to the President of the United States. While recognizing the head of the republic to the south of us is the representative of the ruling class of that country, we do not think that he is as great a poltroon as is Gompers. Any man that would undertake to pledge the American Labor movement in its entirety, to anything or any line of policy, is a bumptuous fool, and should be taken care of by the authorities. Next to Samuel for foolishness, comes those that believe he is as big as he would like the world to believe he is, the only people that he has been unable to impress with his greatness, is the Labor men in the old land, who received him with reserve, and a good deal of tolerance, because he happens to be the head of the A. F. of L. There is no doubt the Chamber of Commerce thinks "Sam" is a big man. He plays the game of that class, and jumps when the strings are pulled.

The World, in one of last week's issues, headlines proclaimed that the American government notified shipyards that the industry would cease. The cause being given that there were too many strikes. The dispatch which followed did not in any way disclose that the U. S. government had taken this step because of strikes, but would rather indicate that there was no need for any extraordinary increase in tonnage. Of course this is nothing new, no one with any intelligence expects to obtain any accurate information from the capitalist press in these days. But a peculiar situation arises in Vancouver. Two of the largest shipyards have laid a large number of men off recently, and as there have been no strikes to amount to anything for some little time in the shipbuilding industry, there can be no reason for laying off building ships on that score in this part of the country, but if the men are to be laid off then there must be a letting up in the building of ships, and so there must be another reason. If the dispatches were read carefully it would have been noted that the private concerns, would not carry on shipbuilding, as there was no scope for them with the government programme, even though that programme was curtailed. That being the case, the real reason for the shutting down of the shipbuilding industry is because there is no need for a greater production of ships. In view of the recent promises made by the Victory Loan campaigners that the subscribing to the loan would mean more shipbuilding, the laying off of men in the local yards is causing the workers to wonder if they have been stung. It would appear from the World's attitude that preparations are being made to curtail the shipbuilding programme and the blame is to be laid as usual on Labor's already overburdened back. Camouflage is the order of the day.

Trades and Labor Council in Busy Session

(Continued From Page 1.)

in toning down was necessary. The report was adopted.

Soldiers' Dependents

President Winch in reporting as to his attendance at the meetings of the committee appointed to deal with the question of increased allowances for soldiers' dependents, said that he had taken exception at the remarks of some of those present at those meetings, and that on his attendance at the second meeting there was a decided attempt to prevent labor from having anything to do with the matter. He also stated that the policy of the committee had been reversed, and that instead of only the dependents of the soldiers speaking at the mass meeting on Sunday next the members of parliament and others were to act. Del. Kavanagh stated that the reason labor was not wanted was because no one representing labor would apologize for the government not giving the allowances necessary.

Del. McVety said that the council should be cautions in criticizing the delegates of other organizations, as the council had objected to criticism from outside. Del. Pritchard stated that the men who were supposed to represent the returned men did not do so, but from information he had, they supported their own views.

Business Agent Midgley reported on his activities during the past week, stating that the Coopers were organizing, and that a Federation of Civic Employees had been formed. He also reported that officers of the Ioca Oil Workers were being discriminated against, and being discharged. He reported as to his activities on behalf of the minimum wage for retail clerks, and that he had taken exception at the conference to the remarks of Moses Cotsworth, who wished to see prices reduced before the minimum wage was set. Amendments to the Compensation Act proposed by the Shipyard Laborers were referred to the B. C. Federation of Labor. A committee of five was appointed to deal with the question of industrial organization and to carry on an educational campaign, the committee appointed being Dels. Phelps, Hardy, Showler, Youhill and Lee. Victor Midgley was appointed to represent the council at a meeting of protest against the censorship to be held in Victoria the 13th inst. President Winch was appointed to act on the reconstruction committee, and Miss Gutteridge was appointed to act in conjunction with the New Era League, in requesting legislation for mothers' pensions. A communication from the Seattle central body dealing with the Mooney case was laid over pending action of the organization in the U. S.

The Civic Employees' Federation reported that they had supported the inside employees in their demands, and also supported the policemen in their request for one day's rest in seven. A request for the payment of strike pay to the members of the Steam Engineers who were on strike as a result of the laundry workers' strike was acceded to. Many organizations reported that they had supported the laundry workers by voting an assessment, and that they had supported the proposed Western Labor Conference.

The council went into executive session on the laundry workers' strike at 10.45 p.m.

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Vancouver Branch:
Corner Hastings and Cambie Streets
Branches at:
Victoria, Merritt, New Westminster

We have a number of YOUNG PIGS for sale, 9 to 10 weeks old, Poland China grades, quick maturing. Deep Creek Farm Langley Fort.

TO MAKE UP FOR "DOING WITHOUT"

This Christmas there will be no qualms in giving the most expensive gifts, if we so desire. In fact we will feel an added impulse to do this, to offset the years of "going easy." BIRKS' DIAMONDS—the gift that will bring the truest Christmas joy, and be prized and cherished always.

Birks

SEE ESPECIALLY OUR fancy diamond and combination gem rings, also bar brooches and pendants.

GEO. E. TROREY, Man. Dir. Granville and Georgia Sts.

MY PRICES FOR DENTAL WORK ARE REASONABLE

—Just as low as they can be made and guarantee you the use of the best materials and that expert workmanship which is necessary to assure you of work that will be satisfactory and permanent.

Let me examine your teeth and give you my estimate on the cost of necessary work.

X-Ray films taken if necessary; ten-year guarantees given.
PHONE SEY. 8331
Examinations made on phone appointments.

Dr. Brett Anderson
Crown and Bridge Specialist
602 Hastings Street West, Cor. Seymour
Office open Tuesday and Friday Evenings until 8 o'Clock

"The House Behind the Goods"

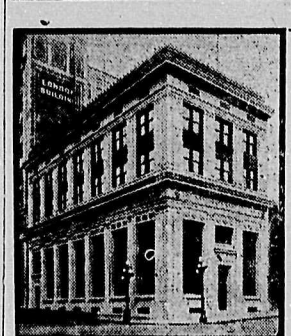
MALKIN'S BEST COFFEE

IS STIMULATING AND REFRESHING

BROWN-BERRIES MALKIN'S BEST GROUND COFFEE

CANADA FOOD BOARD
License No. 6—542
License No. 3—453

THE W. H. MALKIN CO., LTD.
VANCOUVER, B. C.



—SAVE YOUR MONEY—
START A BANK ACCOUNT IN
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Don't stow away your spare cash in any old corner where it is in danger from burglars or fire.
The Merchants Bank of Canada offers you perfect safety for your money, and will give you full banking service, whether your account is large or small.
Interest allowed on savings deposits.
G. N. STAGEY, Manager
Granville and Pender
W. O. JOY, Manager
Hastings and Carrall

EMPRESS THEATRE

The Beautiful Comedy-drama
"THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR"
Featuring G. B. Howard
ORDER YOUR SEATS NOW
Prices 15c, 35c and 50c

Notary Public
A. W. WHITAKER
439 Richards Street

Patronize B. C. Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

PANTAGES
Next Week
THE TEN MAVASSAR GIRLS
THE CHUNG WHA FOUR
Other Big Features

Victoria Notes

Victoria these days is full of theorists on the great problem of reconstruction. Everybody is talking of something for the returned soldiers in the future. In the meantime, the officers of the Labor organizations are busy getting the returned men into work. The carpenters have issued 25 slips for work to returned men in the last month, and these men have been placed in work at the full rate of wages, and no possible chance is being left to the employers to exploit the returned men. The very fact that he secures his work through the Labor Hall is a protection to the returned soldier, and organized labor in the Capital City stands behind the soldiers in their efforts to secure a living.

TWO UNION STORES FOR MEN IN B. C.

1910 J. N. Harvey's 1918
8th ANNIVERSARY CLOTHING SALE

Gives you a splendid opportunity to save money on your Winter outfit.

See the Suits and Overcoats we are selling at

$12.85, $17.85 and $23.85

Watch evening papers for price lists. Be sure and visit the stores Friday or Saturday.

J.N.HARVEY LTD.

Headquarters in B. C. for STANFIELD'S UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR
10 Different Grades to Select from

125-127 Hastings St. W.
Also 614-616 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

The American Clothes Shop

Terrific Sale of Men's Wear

Dick's Ltd. Sold to Brandon Merchant

T. B. Andrews Secures Premises at 53 Hastings Street West

T. B. Andrews, for over 20 years a prominent clothing merchant in Brandon, Manitoba, has purchased the business known as Dick's Ltd., 53 Hastings Street West, from Wm. Dick, Jr. The sale and transfer, involving some $80,000, was completed yesterday, and Mr. Andrews and his associates are in possession today taking stock.

The business will continue without interruption under the personal name of the purchaser.

Almost 75 per cent. of this $80,000 stock carries the "Dick Limited" Label. According to agreement, it must be cleared within thirty days. This store has never before conducted a sale, but this sacrifice of such well-known high-grade lines is causing a greater sensation than even we anticipated. Many men—conservative men who know values—are replenishing their wardrobes and saving dollars.

STARTLING PRICE REDUCTIONS OF $10 OR MORE ON ALL SUITS

Men's Suits, Values to $35.00
Clearing Price $24.85

In this offering you will find a wide range of models:

1—The narrow shoulder model, slightly form-fitting, for the man who desires something smarter than the staple sack style.

2—The two-button form-fitting style with the soft rolled lapel, narrow shoulders and sleeves.

3—A smart, three-button model with soft rolled lapels to the second button.

4—The always popular staple three-button sack for the quiet dresser.

This offering includes greys, browns and blues in plain colors. Also a wide range of attractive patterns. Materials are all-wool worsteds.

Stetson Hats

All the new styles and colors. Clearing price **$6.25**

Raincoats, Values to $30.00
Clearing Price $22.45

The serviceable Raincoat that will do satisfactory duty at all times is much in demand in Vancouver. This store has never shown such a complete range of styles and certainly never such values as we are offering now. These coats carry the DICK LABEL and must go. In many instances the price we offer them at is less than today's factory cost.

There are heavy rubberized Tweeds of the better grades, Paramatta coats and the genuine English imported coats which, with their generous enveloping folds are the ideal coats for Vancouver. All sizes.

Arrow Shirts

In this offering you will find most of the desirable new patterns. All length sleeves with soft cuff. All sizes. Clearing price **$1.45**

Overcoats, Values to $37.50
Clearing Price $24.85

Almost every man will find a coat to his liking in the wide range offered at this remarkably low price.

1—The ideal light weight top Coat with semi-box back.

2—The roomy model hanging straight from the shoulders with patch, slash or straight pockets; quarter-lined.

3—The full belted style with pinchback and slash pockets.

4—The swagger Trencher style, full belted; high-waisted, form-fitting back and military pockets. Also all the desirable conservative styles in plain colors, fancy mixtures and neat patterns. Best quality all-wool overcoating materials.

Hose

Fine Black Cashmere Hose, 3 pairs for.... **$1.25**

Neckwear

In the better quality silks, new patterns. Values to $1.50. Cut price **70c**

STANFIELD'S UNDERWEAR

In Combinations or two pieces. All values to $4.00. Clearing price **$2.85**
Values to $6.00. Clearing price **$4.85**
Values to $7.50. Clearing price **$5.85**

T. B. ANDREWS

THE ALL-UNION STORE FOR MEN

53 HASTINGS WEST Successor to Dicks Ltd. New Store

BAKERS-CONFECTIONERS ORGANIZED IN VICTORIA

Organizer McGuern Does Good Work Amongst Bakers and Confectioners in Capital City

At a meeting held Nov. 30, by the newly-organized Bakery & Confectionary Workers Union, No. 243, of Victoria, which is a sister local of Vancouver, the members showed great enthusiasm.

They are now about 85 per cent., and it is expected they will be 100 per cent. within the next two or three weeks, as there were about 18 members present out of a possible 23 or 24 and it is expected they will have no trouble in signing up the shops.

Bro. Wm. McGuern of Seattle, who is district organizer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of the Northwest, and who helped to organize Vancouver and Victoria, was present at the meeting and helped them install their officers.

The following officers were elected and will be obligated at their next meeting, December 14: President, W. Graham, vice-president, George Marsh; secretary-treasurer, Chas. Gray; recording secretary, David Clark; sergeant-at-arms, George Venner; trustees, Ernest Cutts, Colin Munro and James Slater.

Sibble's Funeral Expenses

When Harry Sibble died recently he left but very little of this world's goods, and the few friends that carried out the funeral arrangements have paid the bills, or will do so in the near future. There are many that knew Harry, and anyone caring to contribute to the expenses entailed may send any donations to the Federationist. Receipts will be acknowledged through this medium.

United Warehousemen's Association

At the regular meeting last Friday, it was agreed to change the meetings of the association from every Friday, to the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month, beginning on the 6th December. All members are requested to note the change. Six new members were initiated at last meeting, and Business Agent Robertson expects to line up the employees of two large warehouses in the course of a few days.

Retiring from Business

NO RESERVE EVERYTHING GOES

We are selling out this $40,000 stock at high speed. Everything has to be cleared and **PRICES ARE CUT** to make it move fast. At the present rate of selling we will have the shelves clean by **DECEMBER 24th**, as per contract.

Builders' Hardware	Stanley Tools	Tennis Goods
Rubberoid Roofing	Simonds Hand Saws	Footballs
Nails, Paint	Underhill Hatchets	Hockey and Roller Skates
Locks and Hinges	Ship Augers and Mauls	Gymnasium Shoes
Sash Cords and Pulleys	Caulking Irons and Axes	Fishing Tackle
Drawer Pulls and Plates	Socket and Tanged Chisels	Playing Cards
Sash Fasts and Lifts	Steel Squares, Plumb Bobs	Baseball Goods
Everything in this line	Braces and Bits	Duxbak Hunting Clothing

Visit the **UPSTAIRS** and **MAIN FLOORS** and be convinced that we mean to get this **STOCK CLOSED OUT WITHOUT DELAY.** Space will not permit enumerating all the lines here.

Special prices made where you take any complete line as we **MUST CLOSE OUT** as fast as possible.

On account of not having room before, we are putting all **CUTLERY** and **SILVERWARE** on sale **TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th.**

No Exchanges or Refunds No Reserve

J. A. FLETT, LIMITED

339 HASTINGS STREET WEST

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY HELD TWO MEETINGS

Another Successful Meeting Addressed by Woodsworth at the Broadway

Pettipiece Speaks on "Economic Changes" at Vancouver Centre Meeting

In spite of the very worst of climatic conditions on Sunday last, the attendance at both Federated Labor Party meetings was but little affected. Mr. Woodsworth had for his subject at the Broadway, "Parasites and Producers," and held the attention of what was proven to be an almost entirely new audience. As these meetings have been advertised as a series to run one month, with Mr. Woodsworth as speaker, there have been numerous enquiries as to whether it is the intention of th party to continue the meetings. The measure of success is sufficient to warrant their continuance. Mr. Ernest Burns was chairman on Sunday last.

At the Rex, Mr. Pettipiece had as his subject, "Speeding Up—Economic Changes." Mrs. Lorimer, who occupied the chair, stated that there was an impression abroad that many of the newly enfranchised women were more liable to be misled by election and party cries than those who had hold the franchise for a longer time, but she ventured to claim that a very large and increasing number of women were doing their own thinking in spite of the many little schemes which were in the making in various quarters to lead them to the political advantage of someone else.

They had been invited to do some thanksgiving. As she understood it, the men had gone overseas to fight for and establish democracy. If that were the case then so far as Canada was concerned there was yet no victory, for they had not democracy yet. The men who were coming back would have to begin again to fight for it here at home. Reconstruction had become a hackneyed term and the people who were making the most noise about it were only seeking to reconstruct their personal interests as traders and profiteers. What the workers were determined upon was a change of economic and social conditions.

Mr. Pettipiece stated that whatever doubt anyone had as to what the immediate future held in store there was proof in the big audience on such a night that there was a goodly portion of the workers intensely interested in the business of attending to their own business.

Economic changes weer being scheduled so quick these days that they were difficult to keep track of and one almost had to lay awake at night to keep up with the procession. Enough information could be casually gathered to enable one to see that some form of social revolution was about due, and whether it had to be peaceful and orderly, or otherwise, depended largely on the elements who might be expected to be opposed to the change. There must be unity of organization among the workers. The stupidity of the ruling class when facing matters of this sort was on record, but probably no where on earth had there been found so stupid an aggregation as could even now be found in Canada. They surely could be termed the most stupid in history.

The croakers of years ago used to be forever telling us that Socialism would destroy the home, and some of the superficial and parrot-like critics of today were repeating it, but for the last four years who had been destroying the homes of the million? Twenty-eight million dead in the last four years was a terrible indictment of a system and those who would uphold it had difficulties ahead of them.

Returning citizens who had been soldiers would have some choice to make and they at least might be expected to be able to judge and determine whose country it was that they had fought for. He believed they could only line up with the class to which they belonged and make a common cause of it.

An armistice now reigned, but only when the bombs ceased to be thrown did the real fight for democracy begin. The speaker stated that he had no particular desire to criticize the attitude of the church just for the sake of criticism, but he might be allowed to point out that they who were leading that section of the community were cute enough to see that a change was due and even now there was abundant evidence that they wished to reflect as they had all along done the prevailing or dominant opinion of their time. Thus they were getting ready to become a part of the new movement.

If there was one thing which was more outstanding than any other it was the fact (although not a new one) that the capitalist class failed utterly to get the working class viewpoint—they could not begin to understand the workers' position. Things which were commonplace and scarcely worthy of argument to the workers were incomprehensible to the capitalistic mind.

Among the nations probably the most backwardly was Canada. To look out to what other nations were doing and then turn the eye inward would be enough to prove this. The big, all-pervading, outstanding idea today was that basic methods of production must be changed from that of profit to production for use. In spite of what had been done in Britain it was curious to note that Lloyd George had only recently stated just as soon as possible interference with business must be withdrawn. The speaker ventured to prophesy that neither Lloyd George or any other person in the British Isles would succeed in doing any such thing, and the little premier might discover that if no other aggregation said "No!" to the attempt, that the Welsh miners would put them on the right track.

If the old capitalistic system had fallen down under the strain of war and central control had been necessary and found good in times of national danger, how much more necessary was it that they should continue on the new lines in times of peace instead of taking a retrograde step. Referring again to the government of Canada, the speaker gave it as his opinion that all the "capitalistic scallywags of the universe" had found a welcome roosting place in the Dominion and that Canadian ruling methods were a complete travesty on all that makes for the conservation of the people's interests.

It appeared certain that Labor in Britain would insist on retaining such control as had been exercised and would seek to eliminate profit-making from the controlled industries. Twenty years of trades unionism had shown him the futility of trying by those methods to materially and permanently improve the lot of the worker. They must see further than mere questions of hours and labor and get in line through organization to secure such economic changes as alone were of real consequence and lasting good.

One direct result of the war was that it was possible today to get a much larger audience for the discussion of economic questions—even the bourgeois mind was bestirring itself. Strong organization, however, would be necessary before real progress could be made. In McBride's time it used to be said that the three workers then in the House occupied half of the time. On that showing perhaps if they could elect six even at the next provincial election they might be able to take the whole of the time of the House and secure the attention that was still lacking.

In power the workers would demand that the fishing industries should be a government proposition—that the cannery interests would no longer dominate and control British Columbia's natural advantages. The coal mines were in the same category; so also was the timber and allied industries. They had been slipped away by legal enactment and by legal enactment they could be restored to the people for the satisfaction of human needs. Properly handled and directed there was enough room and wealth in British Columbia to support the entire population of Canada as it stood at present.

Some good persons were afraid of the destruction of "individuality," but these same people took their water from a community-owned system without considering their individuality in the matter. The fact that so many others took their water in the same way did not spoil it. The only concern was that all needs should be supplied—that there should be enough of it to go round. By applying this principle in its wider aspects, why should they not have municipal milk supply, municipal laundry, or indeed the common ownership of every other undertaking. The form of ownership was at present fundamentally wrong and production for use and not for profit was essentially the question of the hour.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Trades and Labor Council
December 9, 1893

Committee appointed at Victoria to re-organize Provincial Trades and Labor Congress. W. Towler and George Pollay to represent Vancouver.

Proposed that Trades and Labor Council hold social and supper.

An advisory committee appointed re coming municipal elections.

VICTORIA CARPENTERS LOSE ACTIVE MEMBER

Active Member of Carpenters Union in Capital City Victim of Influenza

The members of the A.S.U.B. Carpenters, Victoria, regret to announce the death of Bro. Tom Druce, who was an active member and a member of the executive. Only a few months ago his daughter died, and last week his son died from an attack of the Spanish influenza. The late brother is to be buried from Sands' funeral parlors at 3.30 p.m. Saturday. Bro. Druce is the first member of the Carpenters' local to succumb to influenza. A large number of the members have been laid up with it, but are either fully recovered or well on the way to health.

Miners Affiliate

The Nanaimo Local of the United Mine Workers have decided to affiliate with the B. C. Federation of Labor. This organization is growing strong, and it is to be hoped that the Coal City will yet be heard from in the ranks of the organized Labor movement.

Fickert Assaults Editor

San Francisco—District Attorney Fickert, who secured the conviction of Thomas J. Mooney, again forgot his oath to uphold law and order by assaulting Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco Call. Police authorities have assigned detectives to guard the newspaper man, who has been waging an unrelenting fight against the forces that demand Mooney's execution on testimony now declared to be false.

Negro Porters Unite

New Orleans—A union of negro Pullman porters has been organized in this city, with 92 members. It is chartered by the A. F. of L.

Molders

The Molders are still on strike, and no settlement appears to be in sight. The executive is meeting every morning in the Labor Temple. The Metal Trades Council has endorsed the strike. Coughlans have taken work away from one of the shops that has been paying the scale, and this action has thrown more men out on strike.

A citizens' mass meeting is to be held in the Orpheum Theatre at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when the question of soldiers dependents' allowances and pensions will be discussed. Mayor Gale will occupy the chair. The three Federal members, S. J. Crowe, H. H. Stevens and Lieut.-Col. Cooper are expected to be on hand to address the meeting. Mrs. Borland, Mrs. Ralph Smith and Jimmy Robertson are also expected to be present.

All delegates to the Trades and Labor Council from the 49 different organizations are requested to be in good time and take seats on the platform.

The Comrades of the Great War Band will be in attendance and will render selections throughout.

We can and do—sell

FORD SUITS

for men at a price as low as $30. We also sell Ford Suits at double that price and over. In each and all, style, quality and fit are built right in by skilled artist workmen working on fine materials, but we claim that at

$37.50

we make a suit that, for straight value, style and service, cannot be touched by any tailoring house in Vancouver under $45. We've laid ourselves out to make this a leader—and we've done it.

LADIES' SUITS from $45 up

UNION HOUSE

Ford TAILORING Co

338 Hastings St. West

South Side Between Homer and Hamilton

SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys', Youths' and Little Gents

Shoes, trim and attractive as those for the "grown-ups," but built of such sturdy leathers that they'll stand a wonderful amount of wear and tear. Best winter calf stock; heavy durable oak-tanned soles, bellows tongues; splendid shoemaking throughout. Three ranges of size: Boys', $5; Youths', $4; Little Gents', $3.25.

Girls' Shoes

In a superior grade of box calf with best sewn soles; pleasing lasts. Shoes whose reputation for quality and wear are richly-merited. Sizes 11 to 2 at.....$4.00
Same Shoe, sizes 8 to 10½....$3.25

There's genuine economy in outfitting the girls and misses here.

FINE RANGE OF UNION-MADE FOOTWEAR

GOODWIN SHOE CO.

119 HASTINGS STREET EAST

Union Made "Goodwin's Good Shoes"

PATRONIZE B. C. FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

THE JONAH-PRAT CO.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

UNION STORE FOR MEN
UNION STORE FOR MEN
UNION STORE FOR MEN
UNION STORE FOR MEN

THE JONAH-PRAT CO.

401 HASTINGS STREET WEST

PRICES THE BEST IN TOWN

We are the only Union Store in town that refused to take towels from Towel Service while laundry strike is on.

Protect Your Baby

A HALF CENTURY AGO more than half of all the deaths in our cities were babies under five years of age.

YOUR BABY is better protected now. This protection is caused by safeguarding the principal food of children—MILK.

I WISH you could visit with me the source of the VALLEY DAIRY MILK supply for children—J. M. Steeves' farm—the home of that famous herd of prize-winning Holstein cattle. You would find the barns as clean as your own kitchen, full of the scent of well-cured timothy, with the many windows radiating germ-killing light, and an atmosphere that makes you feel your children are well protected.

THE THOROUGHBRED COWS are thoroughly combed and brushed; their udders are carefully washed by attendants before milking. The milk from each cow, immediately after milking, is taken to a bright, clean dairy and is carefully tested to ensure uniform purity, richness and wholesome goodness.

PHONE BAY. 553

VALLEY DAIRY

Canada Food Board License 9-12240

THE SHOES $7.50
THEY COME BACK FOR
Wilson's Specials

Wilsons' Brown Special No. 1
One model in dark mahogany colored calf, having medium recede toe, winter weight sole, and of Balmoral straight lace style. The heel is solid, flat for walking. Priced $7.50

Wilsons' Brown Special No. 2
Also having winter weight sole; in dark mahogany colored calf; easy swing last, but of blucher style. Otherwise the same as above model. Priced $7.50

Wilsons' Brown Special No. 3
A handsome shoe in African brown calf. Of Balmoral straight lace, medium recede toe, with brown fibre sole and rubber heel. Priced $7.50

Wilsons' Brown Special No. 4
In red cherry, calf, recede toe, Balmoral straight lace effect, with white fibre sole and rubber heel. Priced $7.50

REGAL SHOES $7.50 to $12.50
WILSONS' Exclusive Men's Store
REGAL SHOES $7.50 to $12.50
157-159 Hastings St. W.
Near Cambie Street

Two of the best all-union eating-houses in Vancouver—the
Good Eats Cafe
All That the Law Will Allow
We Deserve Trade Union Patronage
No. 1 110 Cordova St. West, or No. 2 622 Pender West

These "STEELITE" Boots
FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL WEAR, AND IN MEN'S WORK BOOTS
THERE'S DOUBLE THE WEAR IN EVERY PAIR
Made throughout of the best of leather—uppers box calf and oil grain that will withstand the roughest of wear—the soles are the best hemlock tanned leather. Some are double right through with steel plugs to withstand the wear.

FOR BOYS—Sizes 1 to 5½ $3.45
FOR YOUTHS—Sizes 11 to 13 ..... $2.95
FOR MISSES—Laced and button. Sizes 11 to 2 ..... $3.60
FOR GIRLS—Laced and button. Sizes 8 to 10½ $3.15
Leckie's Boys' Red Stitched Boots. Sizes 1 to 5 ..... $4.80
Leckie's Youths, Red Stitched Boots $3.95

ON SALE IN OUR ECONOMY BASEMENT
WOOD'S LIMITED — K BOOT SHOP 319 HASTINGS ST. W. — WOOD'S LIMITED

COWAN & BROOKHOUSE
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
Printers to The Federationist
The Federationist is produced from our modern newspaper printing plant

HOTEL ALCAZAR
Opposite Labor Temple
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—Headquarters for Labor Men—
Rates—75c and $1.00 per day.
$4.00 per week and up.
Cafe at Reasonable Rates

"And You Really Bake Bread BEFORE YOU 'O K' the WHEAT?" ....

THE expression of a lady visitor in our laboratory the other day, when she saw our chemist taking several loaves of bread from his test-oven, and telling her that only the wheat producing the biggest "sprung" loaf would be accepted for milling into—

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR

Not only size, but color and texture also enter into his analysis of the results produced from different wheat. He grinds, "gluten tests" and bakes samples of all wheat before acceptance at our mill. In this way the uniformity and superiority of ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR is maintained. Of course, it is different—our laboratory makes it so.

We extend a personal invitation to you to call at our laboratory, or write us regarding your baking troubles.

MADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER
VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO., LTD.
MAIN OFFICE AND MILLS VANCOUVER
Branches: Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Mission City

ART TAKING STAND WITH THE TIMES

Capitalism Is Rapidly Approaching Its Own Downfall

There is a growing tendency in all the manifestations of our social economic and political forces towards a new regeneration for humanity's good. It would be more correct to say that the world today is in a process of sudden and quick mutations, while the panorama of old and outlived systems is hurriedly receding before the onrushing avalanches of the coming era. There is a newer, invigorating modernity encircling the whole galaxy of our social life. What has hitherto been admitted into the piety of democratic thought is today reviewed with a subtle suspicion and doubt. No one can stand by, imperturable and apathetic, before the spirit; no one can evade its penetrating sharpness, its ever-increasing widespread significance. It attaches itself to the play of our individual and collective endeavors; and we are saturated by the hopes that it will give new impetus and greater range to the coming era that will make history.

Art Wants to Be Free

There is no better method calculating social and moral accomplishments of a particular period than by examining closely the literary and artistic monuments which still remain to commemorate the life of the time. While, of course, we—the living—cannot thus appraise the creative geniuses of our own age or mark them with the stamp of immortality, we can still to an extent estimate comparatively the general value and import of their achievements. We can observe in this chaos of tottering barriers a striving of contemporary art towards emancipation. Art wants to be free to utter and speak what it feels; art is painfully emerging from its confines of tradition and harmful dogma into a new light of self-consciousness and self-analysis. It cannot afford to lapse again into its former reposeful complacency and cater only to existing immutable standards; it cannot shut its eyes to the racking clamor for a new oorder of existence.

Art is gradually assuming its responsibility willingly; it is even now treading the paths of Whitman and Masters. There is no-saying how far it will go, but it is already launched on a new order, and while every innovation should be subjected to the closest scrutiny, there is sufficient evidence to make us believe that the new art has grasped the proper and real spirit. Some persist in calling it the spirit of realism; yet in view of the fact that realists have been existing more or less in all ages ,and to distinguish between the realism of today and that of the past, I would better call it the ruthless and untiring spirit of consciousness. After all, it is a matter of deciding upon what is the real thing, the real current of present-day life—and the real thing is undoubtedly the slowly awakening self-consciousness to the reactions of our environment.

The Spirit of the Times

And so this spirit, this force is likewise permeating our whole social, economic and political life. In politics especially it is reaching a grave apogee. The war has not only hastened, but has actually brought the matter to a head. We must face the crisis now; we must offer a salutary solution. A breakdown of political institutions is prophesied, and there is danger ahead unless we move calmly and discreetly in the advent of the inevitable. Russia is the excellent example of an aroused people. Russia is facing her problem now, and how tactfully she will manoeuvre events in the midst of all the strife is still to be seen.

The mainspring of discontent with th present order is easy to trace. It is bringing engendered by the masses, the proletariat—the real people of all nations—and that is what is so encouraging. The self-consciousness of our art is only a miniature of the true state of the throbbing, suffering masses. It is true, it is real—at last the people are awakening, slowly, patiently, eagerly. One man is asking his neighbor: Of what good is this struggle to humanity? Why should the iron heel of imperialism crush me out of existence. . . I, the producer of the world's goods? If I, the people, bear the whole brunt of war, shall I not declare the terms of peace? And so we have the awakening spirit and interest of the proletariat in what is only their own welfare. There is gradually uncovered a growing sentiment of solidarity among the workers; they, too, want to be heard and understood. The British Labor Party is spreading its voice across the land and sea, while Germany and Austria are reeling from the shock.

Throwing Off the Old Ideas

The worker, the producer, wants to make himself felt in political agitation. He will no longer endure the inertia of a "delegated" democracy. The war is hitting him out of his prolonged stagnation. He is recovering his lost senses; he is curious; wants to know what is going on, what the government is doing. There is a whole lot of talk about German imperialism, kaiserism, autocracy, democracy. And the worker is learning a whole lot about them. He is gradually being informed that political potency is also economic control, that it is a ninstrument relevant to the attainment of better living.

This is by no means the last war. There is going to be a new colossal struggle (let us hope bloodless), a gigantic clash of party interests: "the war after the war." Schwab, the millionaire, spoke the truth when he said that there is going to be a new era in which the workingman's interests will predominate Humanity, society, the whole universe, will have to come in for house-cleanings; this decisive reconstruction will to an extent be clad in the garb of proletarian ideals. The laboring masses will no longer permit themselves to be gulled by the veneer of bourgeoise ethics, and private capital is sure to have its special exploitative privileges curtailed. Evolution moves onward with irritable slowness, yet the war has precipitated events that were bound to come to the surface. We cannot with clarity ascertain the exact status of world affairs after the titanic struggle, but we do know that the old systems are passing out.

Spelling Its Own Doom

In the exigencies of the present, capitalist production is spelling its own doom. The government is today manipulating many of our greatest industries, and there is nothing to warrant the return of these industries to private hands after the war. Myriad workers are participating in nationalized enterprises, and on the whole the government is not such a bad employer when compared to the private capitalist. Our electorate must in a way gratify the demands of the nation, while capitalism, if given free range, would seek only its own selfish aggrandizement. War profiteers are being hunted down with severity, and this process of exterminating private greed will continue.

The workers should commence now to operate for the coming era. They are to a degree cognizant of the drift in the social tides, and this has been corroborated by the results of the last elections. Bourgeoise inefficiency cannot go on building on its crumbling foundations, and the new era cannot put faith in rotten, worm-eaten systems. The worker must achieve his own salvation; he cannot depend on others to do it for him. He must safeguard his own interests, but he must know what his interests are and where they lie. His awakened self-consciousness must be nurtured on pure, wholesome truth, and he must not allow himself to be dragged again into the mire of irrational dogma. The proletariat of all conutries must build themselves a bulwark of strengthening wisdom and knowledge, must bear in their vision the light of ever-increasing new truths down through the centuries—and then, only then, can they be freed from the shackles taht bind them.—Alvin Winston in the Australian Worker.

WILL IT BE EVOLTION THAT WILL BRING ABOUT CHANGE

(Continued from page 3)

content which will inevitably overwhelm them. By attempting to stem the tide, they are interforing with the forces of evolution, and when they do that they sow the seeds for revolution, for it is only when evolutionary processes are halted that revolution takes the place of evolution.

The system of production no longer suffices to feed, clothe and shelter all who are living under it, hence the reason for the growing "class consciousness." It certainly is refreshing to learn that the editorial writers in the capitalist press are beginning to realize that there are two classes in society, after so long denying the fact, and attempting to prove that capital and labor were brothers. The fact remains that society has to be reconstructed in such a manner as to eliminate this struggle between the classes, and the only way this can be done is by eliminating the classes and substituting co-operation for competition, or in other words, abolish the private ownership of the machinery of wealth production. So far, no constructive programme has been formed in Canada. It is true that the powers that be are embarking upon reconstruction schemes that are wonderfully constructed and woefully inadequate, the latest reconstruction scheme aims at the reconstruction of the cabinet at Ottawa, and it is thought that probably a new party might be formed, all of which is very nice. The Union government is representative of a new(?) party that has only been in existence about 12 months, and during that time, short though it is, it has certainly made a name for itself, and a rotten one at that, hence the necessity of providing a new feather for the old hat, and thus producing a new(?) hat.

The Daily Province says that "there will be general agreement with the proposal to permanently disfranchise all draft evaders. Men who refuse to serve their country have no claim to a voice in its government." All of which is again very nice. There is at present no excuse for the passage of a "War Time Elections Act," so an attempt will possibly be made to draw up an act to take its place, which will again be used to fool the people and handpick the electorate. Of course an act of this nature could be readily adapted to disfranchise a great many more electors who are not actually draft evaders, but were known opponents of the old party politicians. There is not a word said about disfranchising the profiteers, who not only refused to bleed for their country, but bled the country for their own material ends. Why not? Because these people will not only vote for, but will provide campaign funds for any shell game the political tricksters see fit to put up.

A suggestion is made from another quarter that all alien enemies, interned or otherwise, should be shipped back to their respective countries. Probably this may not be such a bad form of punishment as at first appears. However, be that as it may, these men seem to be guilty of the heinous offence of demanding high wages and refusing to subscribe to the numerous charity schemes, having for their object the caring for the soldiers and their dependents, a function that should have been performed by the government. These men have not been alone in trying to make the country worth living in and refusing to countenance attempts to make the soldier and his dependents objects of charity. Of course the actions of many of these men may not have been the result of any love they had for the country of their adoption, but at any rate they have not made the country any worse, so why single them out? Why not get after the hordes of Asiatics who are keeping down the standard of living, or better still, attack the system that makes it necessary for the workers to compete for jobs.

According to the press, "the need for readjustment in industrial circles in B. C. will be hardly felt." This thought was expressed by a prominent manufacturer in the Vancouver World recently. The same authority states that the readjustment that is taking place in the East, necessitated by the closing down of munitions plants there, will not be necessary here. The closing of spruce camps will not affect us here, as other camps which were shut down will now be enabled to open up again, so there you are. B. C. is a hive of industry(?) and more men will be induced to come into this province for the purpose of begging jobs; at least that is the situation as obtains in Vancouver at the present time. The B. C. Loggers' Association is hoping that in the disbursing of moneys for the reconstruction of the Empire that their industry receives its due proportion of support. They also ask Sir Thomas White to use his influence in having orders placed immediately for lumber, so that "logging can be carried over a period of temporary depression." So there you ain't, and so the merry game goes on. The powers that be are powerless to reconstruct their pre-war system, but are nevertheless making a determined attempt to reconstruct their tumbled-down house with rotten timber. They may eventually succeed in erecting a wondrous structure, which will, in a very short time again collapse, and the job will have to be done over again. The question confronting the workers is a question of whether they are going to allow the incompetent and ruling class to put up this temporary structure, or whether they themselves are going to take a hand in the game and, step by step, brick by brick, build up a system that will last. It is to be hoped that the members of the working class will soon wake up, solidify their forces and set about making the plans for this system. They can for the time take the reconstruction programme of the British Labor Party as a basis upon which to work, and if necessary improve upon that. At any rate they must get busy.

MUCH HANGS ON BRITISH ELECTION

May Mean the Hastening of a Real World-wide Democracy

The election campaign in Britain is in full swing, and the class lines can now be clearly perceived.

Every phychological trick known to man is being used to get the working class to consent to retain the chains of slavery, and the class-conscious section of the workers are making the greatest effort in their history to get their brothers in travail to realize the position, and vote for freedom. The Labor Party protest against any interference with the new Democracies in Germany and Austria ,and demands the immediate withdrawal of the Allied armies from Russia. The internationalization of the toiling and suffering millions is becoming a fact. It will not he held back by any claptrap of Lloyd George, because the workers are tired of words. They have had their eyes opened during the war as to what can be accomplished by social effort, and are determined on a better state of things for them and theirs.

It is not too much to say that upon the results of the present election in Britain depends the fate of the world. Should the workers win the whole of Europe will immediately fall into the new social order. Should the capitalist class retain power in Britain, they may be enabled to hold back temporarily the revolutionary forces. Woe betide them if they do. It were better for the capitalist that he should let go his hold and gracefully accept the inevitable, but a ruling class never realizes when its time has come. The hearts of the workers of this country are with our brothers in bondage in the struggle and it is sincerely to be hoped that Labor will, after the next general election, control the destinies of the British commonwealth.

The situation in Central Europe is pregnant with dramatic possibilities. The conservative elements are trying to hold back the Bolsheviki or Spartacus group, and at the same time bargain with the Allies. What is left of the Teutonic ruling class threaten to let loose the flood gates of anarchy unless the Allies moderate their demands. The proposals of the capitalist henchmen indicate their chaotic state of mind, inasmuch as they vary from feeding the enemy to policing the country in order to keep down the Bolsheviki by force.

The Spartacus group have the assistance, and the advice of the best men amongst the Russian Bolsheviki. Lenine and Trotsky, are behind the moves of Liebknecht, and the crisis is at hand.

The object of the Spartacus group is to establish a proletarian dictatorship before a national assembly can be called, and if the followers of Liebknecht continue to increase at the present rate, there is no doubt but that they will be able to accomplish their purpose. Every day sees the revolutionary element grow in strength, and they will undoubtedly use force if they think that by this method they can succeed. The Scandinavian working class has aroused the courage of the reds to such a point that they will do and dare anything. The old paraphernalia of the Feudal autocracy is being swept away just like the scenery of a theatre, and the form of the new social order is taking shape so rapidly that the Allied politicians are bewildered and utterly incapable of sizing up the situation.

THE WRECK OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA

'Twas on a cold and stormy night,
Ere the Huns had ceased to fight;
The good Sophia southward bound,
Was sailing gaily up the Sound.
She heeded not the surly blast,
That howled and howled around her mast.
She braved the blizzard and the storm,
As though it had no force or form.
And Captain Locke, her brave commander,
Felt confident that he could land her.
In those parts he was no stranger,
He little thought he was in danger.
But when she struck the sunken reef,
His heart was sore and full of grief.
To save his passengers and crew,
Was to him now a duty new.
His heart was sore, but not his head,
So told them all to go to bed.
To perish in the snow and cold,
Is worse than drowning, we are told,
He didn't lower boat or raft,
But stayed aboard his stanuchy craft,
Until the storm would abate.
Taking chances on his fate.
For Captain Locke was bold and brave
And did not fear a watery grave.
'Twas foolish of him to play with fate,
Until it was an hour too late.
The night grew dark, and so the gloom,
And all on board went to their doom,
Ye powers above, you little heed,
Our cries in the hour of need,
You give but little thought to man,
He is just a part of nature's plan.
If so, why are you so unkind,
And to our griefs and pains so blind.
Laying millions in their grave,
Alike the wise, the good and brave,
Some at morn, and some at noon,
And some at night, without a moon.
—D. J. Morrison.

December 3, 1918.

CHUCKLES

Somebody is now proposing an "Honor Roll" for the "flu" nurses, about a score of whom lost their lives during the recent epidemic. The suggestion is understood to come from a private citizen. Meanwhile, we are treated to the aldermanic view of the situation. The press reports that "The aldermen were pleasingly surprised that Superintendent Ireland had been able to hold the expenses of 'flu' nurses down to $582." It now remains for the Dominion government to indulge in a chuckle that they were able to hold the "expenses for heroes" down to $1.10 a day!

Our $22.50 Range of Coats

WILL DELIGHT MEN WHO WANT TO PAY ABOUT THIS PRICE

They are honest Coats, made of sturdy wearing, good looking materials. They are roomily built with clean shoulder lines and lots of flare, so that they wrap around a man's legs for extra comfort in street car or automobile travelling; and the patterns—you would not expect a wider range if you were paying thirty dollars. Two of the coats are in nap cloths—blue and grey; about a dozen others are in tweeds in mixed greys and browns, small broken checks and large plaids. The above are all full length coats with belt back which is removable. Another style of Coat in this offering is the slip-on, which is knee length or thereabouts. It has patch pockets and a deep notched collar, skeleton lined—the Coat the smart young dresser chooses every time. These Coats are in dark grey and brown tweeds, a subdued plaid, and a small broken brown and grey check. We will be glad to have you compare the values with any in town. Many stores have no better Coats to offer at $30. Our price..... $22.50

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

The Royal Bank of Canada
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized ..... $ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... $ 14,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... $ 15,000,000
Total Assets $360,000,000

518 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and British West Indies.
Also branches in London, England, New York City and Barcelona, Spain.
Twelve branches in Vancouver:

Main Office—Corner Hastings and Homer Streets
Corner Main and Hastings Streets.
Corner Granville and Robson Streets.
Corner Bridge Street and Broadway West.
Corner Cordova and Carrall Streets.
Corner Granville and Davie Streets.
Corner Granville and Seventh Avenue West.
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Corner Eighth Avenue and Main Street.
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Also—North Vancouver, New Westminster and 27 other points in British Columbia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
One dollar opens an account, on which interes is paid half-yearly at current rates.

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O. W. FRAZEE, Vancouver, Supervisor for B.C.

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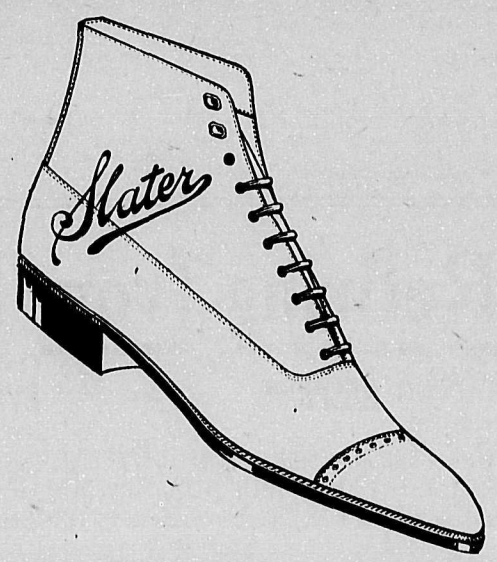
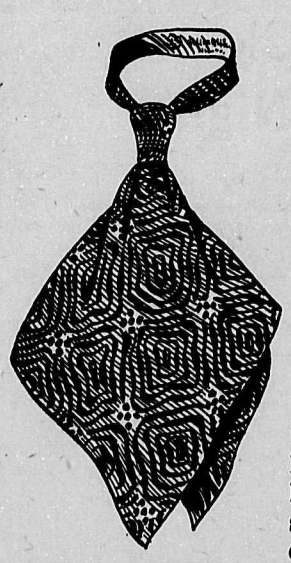


Hartt's Fit-Rite, Bell's, McPherson's, Slater's Strider Boots for Men
$7.85
Regular Values to $14

ALMOST every man is personally acquainted with the quality and workmanship of at least one of the above mentioned Boots. Only the choicest products of the tannery enter into their construction, and workmen skilled in Bootmaking have given these Boots that simple elegance and luxurious comfort which have won for them the approval of discriminating men.

THIS OFFER FOR SATURDAY ONLY
Includes all styles without reserve. Shown in black, brown or tan. All sizes.

Hartt's Fit-Rite for young men has the long, keen recede toe, square shank and low flat heel which is very popular. In neat brown calfskin, Saturday only..... $7.85



Christmas Neckwear for Men

ALL THE LATEST STYLES and COLORS

will be found in our enlarged Tie section. We have one of the largest stocks in Canada to choose from.

Nine large Tie counters with a splendid variety of the different prices. Regular, loose and four-in-hands in every conceivable weave and color. Persian weaves, neat and large floral designs.

Real Irish Poplins, each.....50c, 75c, $1.00

Rich Spitafield Silks, each.....$1.50

Swiss and American Silks, each.....$2.00, $2.50, $3.50

ENGLISH CASHMERE SOCKS FOR MEN

Black superfine flat weave Cashmere Sox for Men; full fashioned, dependable quality. All sizes. Bought direct from the English mill. Price, per pair.....85¢

BRIGHTON-CARLSBAD ONE-PIECE PYJAMAS FOR MEN

The most comfortable night wear made; tunic and pants made in one-piece with loops to fasten round the ankle to prevent sliding up the leg; comes in fine quality colored, striped, "American" flannelette. All sizes. Prices.....**$4.00, $5.00 and $6.00**

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The Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

Granville and Georgia Streets

THE GRAND SECRET

A man can't live on Love alone,
A man can't live on thought,
A man can't live on Liberty,
No odds how dearly bought,
All these are nothing to a man,
I don't care what you say,
Unless he manages to get,
"Three good square meals ad ay."

A man can lose his pile entire,
And never turn a hair,
But if the Ham and Eggs are cold,
There's brimstone in the air.
A man can lose his hair and teeth,
And friends, and still be gay,
If he is fixed so he can get,
"Three good square meals a day."

A man can wear a smiling face,
Above a broken heart;
A man can grin and bear the pain
When fondest hopes depart.
The only thing that downs a man
And puts him out to stay,
Is separating him for keeps from,
"Three good square meals a day."

Mexican Printers Strike

San Antonio, Tex.—Representatives of Mexican trade unionists have notified the Typographical Union that printers employed on daily newspapers in Mexico City have suspended work to enforce wage demands and the union is asked to aid in keeping strike-breakers from the southern republic. The local unionists promised the Mexicans their full support, and assured them that the strike-breaker ilk is mighty scarce in the southwest.

Printers Raise Wages

Miami, Okla.—The Typographical Union has raised wages $7 a week. The new scale for newspapers and commercial shops is $25 a week for day work, and $27 for night work.

Talk Health Insurance

Hartford, Conn.—The public welfare commission is holding hearings on health insurance. Other matters to be considered are old age pensions, hours of labor and a minimum wage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BEST

COAL

For your kitchen—Wellington Nut
Kitchen, furnace and grate—Wellington Lump

For Your Furnace

Comox Lump — Comox Nut — Comox Pea

(Try our Pea Coal for your underfeed furnace)

MACDONALD-MARPOLE CO. LIMITED COAL

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1001 MAIN STREET

Cascade Beer

ONE OF THE FINEST TONICS
Good for Health Improves the Appetite

CHEAP PRODUCTION

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

CASCADE BEER

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

VANCOUVER BREWERIES, LIMITED

RED FLAG BANNED IN AUSTRALIA

One Big Union Is Making Great Headway Down Under

At the present time (October) a ballot of all members of Labor Party political leagues and trades unions is being taken throughout Australia to declare the attitude of Australian Labor on the war. At the Inter-state Conference of the Australian Labor Party held at Perth, Western Australia, in June last, it was decided to refer to the organization membership the following resolution:—

Attitude to Recruiting

"Further participation in recruiting in Australia shall be subject to the following conditions: (a) That a clear and authoritative statement be made on behalf of the Allies, asserting their readiness to enter into peace negotiations upon the basis of no annexations and no penal indemnities. (b) That the Australian requirements in man power be ascertained and met with respect to (1) home defence, (2) industrial requirements. An immediately reply upon which the Australian Labor Party shall be adequately represented, shall be held, and its decisions be immediately given effect to."

The workers of Australia, who were members of unions and the Labor Party leagues are asked to declare their attitude on this question—the ballot closing on November 1, 1918.

At the time of writing the ballot is in progress, but it cannot be ascertained just how the ballot is going—the progress result not being announced. The various Labor Party executives throughout Australia are advising all members to vote "Yes" to the ballot.

At the last conference of Labor through Australia it was decided that the official color of the Australian Labor Party emblems would be red, also that the red flag be adopted by Labor Party of the Australian Commonwealth. This decision has also been endorsed by every State Labor executive in Australia. But after the decision became known, the anti-Labor government issued a proclamation that the flying of the red flag would be prohibited during war-time—it being recognized as the flag of revolution and of "Bolshevikism," as some of the anti-Labor politicians have it. Although the government has prohibited the flying of the red flag, the Labor parties saw that this in no wise interferes with their decision that red will be the official color of Labor in the future. There is, of course, the probability that the decision of the anti-Labor government will not be altered while it is in power. Of course if Labor gains power in the legislative halls at the next election it is pretty safe to say that this spiteful regulation will be annuled and that Labor will be allowed to fly its official color.

The various State Labor conferences throughout Australia have at the date of writing adopted the One Big Union scheme, initiated by the New South Wales Trades and Labor Council—the date of launching the scheme being set for October 14 last. As was to be anticipated there is considerable bitterness displayed in the capitalist press at the decision of the workers of Australia to band themselves into One Big Union instead of the 600 unions which existed heretofore. Plainly, the opponents of the workers in Australia fear the workers' strength when they are amalgamated and educated into the principles of Big Unionism.

SOME GLIMPSES OF THE CONDITIONS IN FAR EAST

Girls Work Long Hours and Live in Compounds and Attend Night School

We are hearing much about Japan these days, possibly because she is going to have a whole lot to do with our own affairs in the near future.

At St. Paul's Anglican Church last week, a talk on Japan was given by Miss Rowland, a lady who has lived in that country for about 12 years. One of the things that struck her was the frequency of "strikes" by Japanese school boys; whenever they wished to get rid of an unpopular teacher, or prevent one they liked from being dismissed, or register a kick about any other matter, it was quite the thing for them to go on strike. "And they always win," she said; and this was borne out by one of the reverend gentlemen present.

With regard to the girls, however, this weapon does not seem to be in vogue, in industrial affairs at least. Unfortunately, the lecturer was somewhat hurried and indistinct in her delivery; but if she was heard aright from the back of the hall, the Jap girls are industrial slaves from the time they quit school at the age of 12 years or thereabouts. Then, it appears, they go to work in factories, and live in "compounds"; the speaker called them "boarding houses," but the name makes no difference. The girls, it is understood, go into the factory at 6 o'clock at night, with hardly any interval at all for food or rest. At the end of their 12-hour shift, they return to the boarding house, where they get their bath and their supper; then they go into the evening school, when the little energy they have left is used up in trying to keep awake.

Our Willisons and manufacturers' reconstruction associations have recently been impressing on us that our salvation depends on beating these Japs and other trade competitors by producing commodities as cheap as, or cheaper than, they can. If this is the case, it seems to be a bad lookout for Canadian children; in fact, a doubt may be allowed whether we had not better make our reconstruction plans with a view to supplying our own needs here at home, instead of sweating the "kiddies" all day long in order to compete in foreign trade.

To Restore Seniority

Washington—The United States railroad administration has ordered that soldiers and sailors who desire to return to their employment on government controlled railroads shall be given their seniority wherever practicable.

Electricians Advance

Washington—The national war labor board has ruled in the case of electricians employed on Duluth and Superior ore docks that the daily wage for a ten-hour day on October 1 last shall be the rate for an eight-hour day.

PROFITEERS POISON THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Worshipping at the Shrine of Profits Is Still Continuing

It Is Probable the Modern Pirates Are to Be Unmasked

[By Rose Henderson]

For the past four years and a half the press and pulpit, the teacher and preacher, the picture and school house, have given the same message, prayed the same prayer and hoped the same hope, longed and waited for the day of allied victory. The long wished for day is here, the world of the allied nations are delirious with joy; victory is written large in letters of blood and sorrow. Millions of men innocent of wrongdoing, just entering man's estate, not particularly anxious to kill or be killed, have poured out their lives on foreign soil to "crush autocracy," militarism and "the power of conquest" and to "liberate enslaved peoples." Noble and worthy ideals sacred to all mankind, but the sole possession of no particular nation or people.

This war, one of the cruelest, bloodiest and most diabolical in the history of mankind, has left the allies triumphant. The victory gained, said one of our papers, is one of the most complete recorded in history, the allied nations being in the almost unparalelled position of being able to dictate any terms they please to the enemy, who no longer has any power of resistance even for a single day. Lord Milner says, "Our armies are coming out of this conflict stronger than before the war." This surely is absolute and complete victory for the allies and must bring a sense of great security to those resonsible for the war. But now that the war is over and that more and more people will be able to reflect on the past days and nights of horror, is it not well for us to question this victory and new gained world power. "Lest we forget, lest we forget." What is this victory? Is it really the kind of victory we want? Are we good enough and wise enough to be entrusted with such power to hold, so to speak, the lives of millions of peoples in the hollow of our hands? Are there not skeletons in our closets known to every student of history which we dare not haul out? Knavery which has led to wars, fanned with a flame by intriguing diplomats who themselves never smell power? Who has not read of the Crimean, Franco-Prussian and Moroccan cruelties? The intolerable co-ercion and misrule in Ireland. The Boer war, which in the light of calmer deliberations was deemed as "unwarranted" and grave mistake; injustice, which was the impelling motive. The liberation of the people or the protection of the diamond mines; What of the atricities of the Congo, our campaigns in India, Egypt and Persia? These are serious, soul-searching days made sacred to all through the baptism of blood and tears of the womanhood, childhood and glorious manhood of all nations, not excepting the enemies.

These are days when men and women are truth searching, or time when they should. Speaking to one another as if speaking to God. A time when men are not satisfied with the babble of the war lords and politicians, nor yet with the empty cant and garbled doctrines of Christ as taught by the average church. Souls are sickened, every sense of honesty and morality shocked with every issue of the press, with the arrogant boastfulness of power and the vivid loathsome descriptions of the destruction of life and treasure. Well may we ask ourselves if this is the path to peace and the way of the lowly Nazarine.

What of the secret treaties made known by the Russian revolutionists of the dark doings of the "International Armament Trust." Have the monied kings and queens of the allied nations dipped in the same pool for their dividends as the war lords and ladies of the enemy countries? Are their souls so pure and white and stainless as to be able to cry "murderer," "traitor," "criminal"? Have we on this continent helped the war lords of Germany in any way to perfect and prepare their war machine. Has nickel gone from Sudbury; oil, cotton, steel and other necessities from our noble allies to the south of us; were they willing to sell any and all necessities to Germany if "she could come and get them"? And what of the food, clothing and munition scandals! What category will the citizens of this nation put men who, wrapped in the flag, used a time of national destruction and calamity to rob men and their helpless, unprotected dependents of the common necessities of life, who not content with inflated prices, inflated bacon with salt water, supplied men with pacr soled shoes, gave them defective rifles to meet the foe, and food so putrid as to be unfit for consumption; men who bled the nation and their dependents while they were bleeding on foreign soil to defend democracy, liberty and justice and bring honor to the empire.

Men who allow millions of pounds of food and thousands of gallons of milk to rot sooner than reduce the price even one cent to enable mothers to feed their hungry babies. These men, lost to common humanity, and consumed with the lust for gold and all that follows in its trail, are the ones who cry "Traitor!" and hunt down all who do not follow in the dead trail of the mob————which they have lashed to **fury through press and pulpit. These** men with their ill-gotten gains corrupt the press and pulpit, poison public opinion and control the legislature in every land. They hand themselves honors and titles, crosses and medals, erect monuments and tablets "sacred to their memories." They have ruled ruthlessly and ingloriously and like every other great evil are destroying themselves carrying the seed of their own destruction in every word they utter and every act they perform.

This war, unlike all other wars, on account of its colossal ramifications, has produced monstrous human vultures, merchant princes without conscience, enshrined in the highest seats of the land. They are not confined to any one nation, but strangely enough speak and understand one language, the language of profits; worship the same God, the "God of Mammon;" they are brothers in act, thought, and deed. The world is their footstool, and the people of all lands their legitimate prey. A pamphlet reaches me from England giving in detail the most flagrant evidence of criminal profiteering. The New York World has announced its intention of printing a dozen or so articles unmasking the profiteers and war lords of the United States, and judging from the titles, these articles should be reprinted and circulated freely in every labor organization who will undertake to do similar services for the people of Canada? France has not only had revelation on the doings of her profiteers at home, but they were actually exposed and caught red-handed in New York. The world has been daily informed with scandals of profiteering so diabolical that they could no longer be concealed at home or abroad. The consciences of all but the dulled and dying are in revolt against a system which allows and creates such corrupt and destructive elements. The best in all lands are crying out against these inhuman practices. The war has opened people's eyes and has made them think as never before. They are asking questions, unanswerable by politicians or clergy. The masses are stirring, the unrest is deep seated, statesmen are without a remedy. They are throwing sops and reforms broadcast, but they cannot control the hurricane they have started. The stream of life has overflowed its banks and can never again be turned back into its old channels. New paths are going to be broken, broader roads opened; lies, fears and superstitions blasted, and every obstacle which blocks the rising tide of democracy levelled to the ground. The day of reckoning is at hand. The betrayers of humanity are going to be brought to account, the passions of the peoples have been stirred to the depths, hate, death, hunger and rapine, humanity's deadly foes stalk the earth unbridled. It behooves those in power to think deeply and silently of the forces they have loosened, and had better find an immediate remedy or beat a hasty retreat. There is no going back for the human race; they must either go forward or perish. The urge of life is greater than the power of Mammon; it is this irresistible urge which is now driving humanity on, and which will finally triumph. Man is the highest manifestation of the creator and he will not be mocked out of the graves of the dead, and from the beds of the dying millions of voices are calling to us not to let their martyrdom be in vain, to purge the world forever of its kings of cotton, coal, pork and war. Their sufferings chill our laughter and smiles, but their heroism must fire our brain, heart and soul to deeds and actions worthy of the human sacrifices offered up to the War God. Never again must the War God or his twin brother Mammon mock mankind or reduce the world to a brothel and charnel house. The people must make peace—the only peace which can sustain is the peace of a resurrected, chastened humanity.

NEW VICTORY LOAN IS NOW PROPOSED

Parson Puts Forward Christianity as an Antidote to Socialism

There was a kind of missionary meeting in St. Paul's Parish Hall, Jervis Street, last week, at which the rector, Rev. Harold G. King, took occasion to suggest that, with the cessation of the demand for funds in aid of war charities, the habit of "giving," which had been developed during the past four years, should be exploited to the advantage of missionary enterprise.

He referred to the recent $500,000,000 loan, and hinted at the possibility of doing something of the same kind for the purpose suggested. He admitted, however, that they were "not likely to clinch that argument with the man in the street;" the cases were not strictly analogous, since the man who invested in the loan was promised his money back, with interest to boot. Nevertheless, he held, they would be remiss and delinquent if they did not try to "take hold of that spirit and turn it into this higher and greater channel."

As to the returns from such an investment he asserted that they would be greater than those from the Victory Loan; with the effective spread of Christian teaching there would be "no problems of socialism os anything of that kind," since the Christian spirit would do all that was necessary, and everything would be lovely.

Apparently Mr. King is not one of those advanced students whose clearer vision enables them to realize that the flavor of the fruit is always determined by the conditions at the root. His alleged Master, a certain working-man of Galilee, saw this pretty clearly nineteen hundred years ago; and his professed representative might have learned from him the futility of expecting grapes from thorns or figs from thistles.

If Mr. King sees in the world today an absence of human kindness and fair dealing, he may be sure that it is because the conditions of modern life are not conducive to the cultivation of such virtues. Our whole economic system is a system of warfare; its password is "the sruvival of the sliekest." So long as it lasts, every man's hand must be against his neighbor, or he goes under. What chance is there for Christian principles to prevail?

It may sound harsh and disquieting to Mr. King to hear that the social system which gives him his meal-ticket is a system of exploitation, pure and simple. The viciousness of its root principle is evidenced in its results; and no pious longings for kindly relations among men will be effectual so long as the pernicious system is perpetuated.

If Mr. King would really grasp the truth of things, let him change his view-point and see the social system as the basic cause of the thing he deplores, rather than the effect. It may be a view which he is unwilling to take; but if he seeks the truth, it may help him in his quest to look at things this way. Of course, he won't get much encouragement from his West End friends; nevertheless it may make him a better shepherd of his flock.

Try it out, Harold, even if it does hurt a bit at first.

Railway Clerks Gain

Mobile, Ala.—The Mobile & Ohio and Southern Railroads have signed a working agreement with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. About 1200 employees are involved in an understanding that includes overtime and working conditions. Wages have been set by the director general of railroads.

Washington—Street car men employed by the Charleson Consolidated Railway and Lighting Company have been awarded these rates by the national war board: For the first three months of service, 36 cents an hour; next nine months, 38 cents, and 40 cents thereafter. The award dates back to November 16.

Bell PIANOS

The wide variety of styles this season exhibited in the

NEW ART BELL PIANOS

has excited the admiration of scores of visitors to our spacious warerooms! The BODY BEAUTIFUL is worthy of the musical soul it enshrines—the graceful lines of case-work lending themselves readily to any mode of architecture.

THE EARLY BUYING SPIRIT is this year strongly in evidence. IN THE SELECTION OF A LIFE-TIME FRIEND—SUCH AS A PIANO—a little more care—a little more than ordinary discrimination ought to be exercised.

HAVE YOU GIVEN THE MATTER ANY THOUGHT AS YET! Take time by the forelock! SELECT FROM A FULL STOCK, for what is, after all, the MOST IMPORTANT OF PURCHASES—the complement of the modern home, A PIANO. You would TAKE time to pick out a car!

In the estimation of your wife or daughter at least, the PIANO QUESTION is of large and paramount importance. Don't delay—consider it now!

A few excellent opportunities in Little-Used Player-Pianos—Bell, New Scale Williams, Milton.

Montelius Piano House LIMITED

524-528 Granville Street

Headquarters —FOR— China and Toys

Behold the Dolls

Behold the dolls, the quaint, the queer
They've come to us from far and near;
The large, the small, the dark, the fair,
The curley locks, the straight of hair.
The soldier, nurse, the savage wild;
A doll will always please a child.

Have you seen our wonderful Doll Department? Never has Vancouver been visited by such a wonderful bevy of beautiful dolls. There are dolls with laughing Irish eyes of blue, and raven locks; there are dolls with beautiful flaxen curls; petite little French dolls with frocks from gay Paree; smart little American dolls, so charming and chic; and then, of course, there are the lovable Rolly-Polly and Hug-Me-Tights. There are Doll Houses with real doors and windows, and furniture just like mother has—bedroom suites, parlor sets, dining room suites; and also real kitchen stoves, and all kitchen utensils—wash-tubs to wash the doll's clothes in; real bed with mattresses, pillows, springs; carpet sweeper and dainty buggies to take dolly out for an airing in. Also beautiful set of dishes to complete the lovely Doll-house. Bring Mother and select just the doll you love best. By being a real good little girl, Santa may bring it to you. A very small deposit will hold it till he arrives.

Special Showing Dolls, $1.50 Saturday

Everything on Wheels for Boys

Every boy has a longing in his heart for a Wheel Toy. To him it is a mighty motor with 120 powerful horses propelling it at terrific speed over hill and dale. We want every boy in Vancouver to be here this week—bring Mother or Dad and look over the largest showing of wheel toys ever assembled in our city. There are speedy Coasters, racing Automobiles, wooden Kiddie Cars, Velocipedes, Handcars, Steel Racers, Trucks and whizzing Skidders.

They are very strong, made from staunch, selected hardwoods with steel axles, wire wheels, roller bearings, with heavy steel supports wherever needed. Some have oversize rubber tires and strong brakes. At the rate they are going even our large stock will soon be depleted. Better make your selection early—a very small deposit will keep your choice till Santa comes.

Special Showing Skidders Saturday at $2.75

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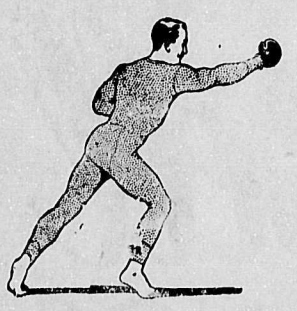

10 per cent. discount to soldiers in uniform

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These two lines of Underwear are absolutely reliable. One hundred per cent. wool, and British made, they'll give you more real satisfaction per dollar invested than any other make. They're wonderful merchandise, soft, warm, well cut, they stand out beyond all others for their superb quality and predominant value.

Wolsey PER SUIT **$9 $11 $12**

Viking PER SUIT **- $10 $14**

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THE PIONEER UNION STORE

VICTORIA METAL TRADES TO VOTE ON NEW SCALE

Dissatisfaction in Capital City Shipyards Owing to Non-Enforcement of Awards

The Victoria Metal Trades Council has submitted to the affiliated membership the new wage scale in connection with the Robertson agreement. The referendum vote will be taken at once, the returns to be in to the executive by the 13th of December. There is considerable dissatisfaction amongst the shipyard workers in the Capital owing to the fact that Adjuster Macdonald has not the power to enforce his awards.

Teamsters and Truck Drivers

A good meeting was held, the first in seven weeks. The local decided to assess themselves $1 per month until the Laundry Workers have won. The changing of the convention from Victoria to Calgary was also endorsed. The next meeting will be Wednesday, Dec. 11, when nominations will open for officers for the coming year, and the election will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 18. All members are asked to send in a list of all drivers that they know have gone overseas to the secretary immediately.

Madison, Wis.—Barbers in this city have suspended work to enforce their wage demand of $18 a week and 60 per cent. of receipts in excess of $24.

$96.40

Buys This VICTROLA IX and six double-sided Records, of your own choice (twelve selections)—Other Styles $34.00 and up ....

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No gift can give greater pleasure and pride than a Victrola. It will bring the greatest and best entertainment into the home this Christmas, and will have enduring value even after years of service.

Nothing else perhaps is so sure to please as a beautiful Victrola, or a choice parcel of Victor Records—nothing else that will be more endurable or more economical.

We Can Give You Unexcelled Victrola and Record Service

There are about 9000 Victor Record selections—songs by the world's greatest artists—famous bands and orchestras—comic and serious entertainers. We quote a few numbers below. You'll enjoy hearing them—we'll gladly play them for you.

35075—Angels Ever Bright and Fair.....Marsh
Unfold Ye Portals.....Trinity Choir
74187—Star of Bethlehem.....Williams
70117—The Laddie Who Fought and Won..Lauder
84768—Peer Gynt Suite No. 1 (Grieg).....
.....Philadelphia Orchestra
18296—Dawn of Love (Violin, Flute, Harp)
..... Neapolitan Trio
La Cinquantaine (Xylophone).....Reitz
64727—Two Folk-Songs of Little Russia.....Gluck
64037—Clang of the Forge.....de Gogorza
18507—Hindustan—Fox Trot.....Smith's O.
'N' Everything—Fox Trot.....Smith's O.
64687—Deep River (with Orpheum Qt.).....Alda
74563—Ave Maria (Schubert-Wilhelmj) Violin
..... Heifetz

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE CENSORSHIP OF LITERATURE

W. W. Lefeaux Deals With Powers of Government at the Royal Sunday

The Theatre Royal was again filled last Sunday to hear the speaker for the Socialist Party of Canada. Mr. A. R. Sinclair, chairman, in introducing Mr. W. W. Lefeaux, outlined in a few words, the purpose of Socialist propaganda, which he declared to be to enlighten the workers who themselves must effect their own emancipation.

Applause greeted Mr. Lefeaux when he arose to speak. He dealt at the outset with the impounding of a consignment of scientific literature in the Customs department, which had been referred to at the previous meeting, but which had not yet been released. A telegram had been sent to Ottawa in this connection, stating that no reference to the works in question had been contained under heading of proscribed literature in the Official Record. A reply telegram had been received from the chief press censor for Canada, Col. E. J. Chambers, stating that they were included in the order-in-council, Canada Gazette, 1918, P1378. A letter from the same source regarding the suppression of the Western Clarion had been received, in which Col. Chambers had professed to have no time to enter into such questions, and declaring that the continuance of that paper would have had an injurious effect upon the prosecution of the war, and was against the maintenance of ordered liberty.

Section 6 of the War Measures Act, which had been passed, not by order-in-council, but by assembled parliament of the Dominion of Canada, authorinzed the governor-in-council to "make from time to time such acts and things as he shall deem necessary." But the question arose, had he, the governor, the power to deputize? The speaker said he had asked several eminent counsel in town why the law was so ambiguously worded, and he had received only an inscrutable smile for an answer. "This is Thanksgiving Day throughout the Dominion; people are celebrating peace, yet we are still at war. Why is this? It is because the governor-in-council has not yet said that war does not exist." This was provided for in the War Measures Act, sections 3 and 5, consequently, anything that may now be uttered, spoken or published, which, in the judgment of the chief press censor might "tend in any way to lessen the united efforts of the Allies in the prosecution of the war," would, according to the Canada Gazette of 16th April last, empower summary conviction of the guilty person by any common justice of the peace, or any single police magistrate.

Reviewing the consolidated orders respecting censorship, under which no person shall speak or utter anything consisting of objectionable matter, Mr. Lefeaux said that by virtue of clause 7, any prosecution under this order, or under the attorney-general of Canada, proof of innocence rests with the accused. Illustrating this point, he cited a case which had been made public in Nelson of a man charged under this order, who apparently belonged to the Millenium Dawn sect. According to the accused's view of things, the millenium was coming, consequently he could see no reason to continue the war. He had received six months in jail.

Referring to the Criminal Code of Canada, section 133, the speaker said: "As long as a person advocates changes in a constitutional manner, and not by force, it is not seditious or treasonable." The machinery of wealth production and means of transportation, he said, were in the hands of a class whose interests were opposed to those of the working class. The process of production in mine and mill, was of a social nature, and the solution of the problems confronting society lay in their social ownership. Before concluding, the speaker read a circular that was then being sent out throughout the country by the S. P. of C., announcing that while Kerr's edition of "Capital" by Karl Marx was proscribed, the first nine chapters of the first volume, and the 32nd chapter were being published in Vancouver by the Political Economy Club, and that advance orders were being then received in the theatre at $1 for bound copies, and 50 cents for paper bound copies. The S. P. of C. were handling the sale, he said, for the publishers ,and success in the venture would be assured if support and encouragement were then forthcoming. In closing, he said: "Our actions are determined by our conditions, but get the other fellow to study; if you do not do this, you are not worthy to be called a member of the earnest, intelligent, working class." (Applause).

MARINE FIREMEN AND OILERS GET INCREASE

C. P. R. and Grand Trunk Steamship Companies Sign New Agreement—Smaller Companies Agree ....

The Marine Firemen and Oilers have been successful in negotiating a new wage scale. The C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk Steamship companies have signed up the new agreement, the smaller companies falling in line, and have agreed verbally to pay the new scale and give the conditions. The new scale is as follows: Coal firemen, oilers and day men, $90 per month; oil burner firemen, $80 per month; coal passers, $75 per month, and wipers, $55 per month. Other concessions dealing with working conditions have been granted. The organization is now negotiating with the North Vancouver Ferry Company. The Union Steamship Company, which does not employ white firemen, the organization is not having any dealings with.

Cheap Tactics

The Minimum Wage Board desired to hire a stenographer for the taking down of the proceedings at the minimum wage conference on Wednesday. A court stenographer was seen; she, however, desired the sum of $7.50 per day for her services. Following out the name of the board, the services of a stenographer at the rate of $2.50 per day was secured, and possibly the reason for the low minimum for the retail clerks is due to this parsomonious aspect on the part of the board.

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Christmas Handkerchiefs For The Children

Our stock is replete and a more suitable gift could not be desired.

White with colored border, 2 in box—**25¢.**

White with colored design in corner, 2 in box—**35¢.**

Silk with colored figure in corner, 3 in box—**35¢.**

White with colored design in corner and colored roll edge, 2 in box—**50¢.**

Fine white muslin with colored and scalloped edge; also embroidered corner; 2 in box—**65¢.**

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WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA

Some Pertinent Questions Are Asked About the Soviet Govt.

What about Russia? The censorship has cut us off from the news there. This is bad, because now more than ever we would like to be sure that we are not engaged in crushing a democracy struggling to nationhood. I have said that the Sisson documents seemed to me to convict the Bolsheviki of acting as the tool of the German high command, but latterly I have come to doubt that this is sweepingly so. Our intervention to set up a new Russian front against the then apparently crescent power of Germany was justified of course. The Russians opposed that intervention. That they did so for Germany may not be so clear when we bear in mind some things that are told us about the attitude of the Soviet government, though those things are not told us officially.

It is said that Lenine and Trotsky, a week or more previous to the signing of the Brest-Litvosk treaty, handed to Raymond Robbins, at that time a representative in Russia of the American Red Cross, a communication to President Wilson declaring their opposition to the treaty, stating that they would refuse to sign it if the United States would assure them of its moral support in breaking off the negotiations and would send to Russia food and arms. It is said that at least two copies of the communication were at once cabled to Washington, one of them to the department of state, through diplomatic officials of the United States in Russia, that the communication was duly received by the department of state and came under the eye of Secretary Lansing, but was not laid before Mr. Wilson at the time, and that Mr. Wilson was ignorant of its existence until after his decision to intervene in Russia had been reached and announced. It is said that Mr. Robins, after having secured the sending of this communication, spent several weeks in Washington upon his return vainly trying to secure an audience with Mr. Wilson; and that in the meantime he was given to understand by the American Red Cross and the department of state that he was not to make any public statement on the subject. We know that Russia is still represented at Washington by Mr. Bakhmeteff of the Czarist regime. It is said that this Czarist representative of Russia carries on in this country a propaganda against the Soviet government on the strength of United States loans and credits to Russia. It is said that the railway material purchased for the Russian government by Prof. Lomonossoff was sold and the proceeds applied to various non-Russian purposes by Ambassador Kakhmeteff.

These and other allegations from persons who seem to know something about Russian affairs would indicate that this country is playing the game of the Czarists and other reactionaries to wreck the Soviet government, which is much more of a government, and much less of a bloodthirsty anarchy than we have been permitted to know. If this country laid down on the Soviet government when it called for help, and then turned upon that government for doing what it could not avoid, it is not to our credit. No important element in this country will approve our desertion of that democracy.

The President declared the Bolsheviki outlaws. What if we forced them out of touch with us and then gulped wholesale the stories of their cruelty and treachery spread by their enemies of the Czarist faction? We have been hearing nothing from Russia but Bolshevist horrors, which are largely if not wholly denied. We have been told of massacres being planned, but how many people know that the Soviet declared amnesty to all arrested hostages and persons alleged to be involved in anti-Soviet plots, except those held hostages for Bolsheviki held in enemy hands? We have heard that the Bolsheviki were doing Germany's work in Russia but now we see that they were spreading Bolshevism in Germany, and we know that the Bolshevist ambassador was driven out of Berlin. These things make one doubt the rightness of our attitude towards the Bolsheviki, doubt, too, the authenticity of those Sisson documents.

That these statements concerning the Bolsheviki are made by men like John Reed, Max Eastman and are taken up for query by Oswald Garrison Villard should not cause us to ignore them. These men say and believe that the Soviet government has never been pro-

LABOR PARTY AT BROADWAY

Last Sunday's Meeting Was Well Attended, Weather Considered

The second meeting of a series of four was held at the Broadway Theatre Sunday night by the Federated Labor Party. In spite of the fearful rainy night there was a good attendance. The organ recital started promptly at 7.30 and continued until 8 o'clock, when the chair was taken by E. Burns, well known in the movement. After a few remarks he introduced J. S. Woodsworth, who had displayed on the stage a chart which almost explained itself. The speaker showed how the products of the workers, in passing through a big horn, was tapped unnecessarily by members of human society, while finally the producer had to be satisfied with what small portion was left to dribble out of the small end of the horn. The speaker said political action on the part of the workers would be necessary before any change could be made; he also spoke of the hard task before them, owing to the lack of funds, which had to come from the limited means, but was confident, with united effort, success would come. Several questions were asked the speaker. Don't forget Sunday night next. Come yourself and bring a friend.

German. Mr. Robins has said nothing. He was put on the stand in a trial of some Russian anarchists in New York but was not permitted to answer questions based upon these assertions. Now that Germany has fallen, if these facts be true facts, Bolshevism must be stronger than ever in Russia, and this country is in the position of fighting the Bolshevist government, not Germany. Are the Allied troops in Russia to put down the Soviet government? If so, and if all the facts are as stated, how can a democratic country like the United States make war on a democratic Russia that is not and has not been the tool of Germany? If Russia asked us for bread and we replied by making war on her in behalf of the reactionary land-owning element, how absurd is our position as a nation fighting for democracy?

Why do the armistice terms provide that German troops must remain in Russia until ordered out by the Allies? They are not to fight Germans. They are to aid us in overthrowing the Soviets. Does this country want to smash the Soviet government, with German aid or without it? Are we taking the side of the landed tyrants against the people who have rightfully dispossessed them? If so we are "a hell of a democracy," as John Reed says. Abolish the censorship on Russian news. This country must not be betrayed into warring on the Russian people and their duly chosen government, under the direction of Czarist agents and for the comfort of those governments in Europe that fear and hate Bolshevism, as democracy, as much as they feared and hated Germany. Let us hear what Mr. Raymond Robins has to say. He is a credible person. On the face of the Bolshevist case for themselves we are fighting the Soviet republic. We didn't go into this war to kill republics. Let us have the facts.—W. M. Rudy in Rudy's Mirror.

My Offer Closes Saturday Night!

THIS has been a phenomenal period—this peace celebration offer. More than 200 men's suits and overcoats and upwards of 50 coats and suits have been sold. But this is not surprising when the price is considered, for I have not made any profit on these goods. I made the offer of my $40 and $50 lines for men and my $70 and $75 lines for women at $30 and $50 respectively. It was done purely and simply in the spirit of celebation, and it has turned out to be the biggest advertisement I ever had. For every suit is a genuine Tom-the-Tailor, with all that that implies—finest fabrics, most skilful cutting, union workmanship, guaranteed as to fit, fashion and finish. I have made another 250 Tom-the-Tailor boosters. Come in and be measured any time up to store closing Saturday night. That ends it.

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Made with shape-retaining qualities

FASHIONED BY SKILLED WORKMEN

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$25.00, $35.00, $40,00 to $50.00

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OFFERED AT PRICES WHICH MAKE THEM ONE OF THE BEST SHOE VALUES DICK EVER OFFERED.

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McPherson's $10 Willow Calf Shoes for $6.50

A famous McPherson shoe—made of the best Willow Calf—a reliable leather—easy on the feet. Soles are the best oak tanned leather, or Neolin, either red or white. In all the new shapes—all sizes.

DICK'S SPECIAL PRICE

$6.50

McPherson's $12 Anti-Wet Shoe for $7.50

McPherson's Anti-Wet line is a top-notcher—the standard on this continent. This shoe has an 8-inch top—is made of brown oil calf—half bellows tongue—full sewn soles—the shoe of shoes for wet weather.

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