

Lumber Interests Are Resorting to Discrimination

Blacklisting of Delegates and Committees Is Being Carried on and Attempts Are Being Made to Reduce Wages—Organization Only Thing That Will Stop This Kind of Thing

Those whom the gods would destroy first make mad. So said the philosopher of old, and well can it be applied to those employers of the lumber industry who in their madness are resorting to tactics which will inevitably bring about their elimination from the industry.

union men and the attempt to introduce the piecework and bonus system. Chase strikers still standing firm. "Eight-hour day or bust" is the slogan and there are no evidences of any busting, unless the employers are feeling that way. The men on strike are certainly giving no sign.

Strike Averted At Alert Bay at Camp 3 of the Nimpkish Timber Co. the delegate and camp committee were fired and a strike was only averted by the men discriminated against opposing the boys coming out, as the tactics of the members must in the future be to take such action as will gain their ends with the least penalty to themselves.

INSURANCE MEN HAVE NO CASE

Casualty Companies Costly and do Not Fill the Need

State Administration of Compensation Proves Most Efficient

The insurance companies and many business men are protesting against any attempt being made to introduce State Health Insurance in this Province. It is natural for insurance people, especially casualty insurance companies, to protest, as any such scheme will interfere with their very profitable business.

J. KAVANAGH AT THE EMPRESS

Many Important Questions Will Be Dealt With Sunday

Next Sunday night Jack Kavanagh will be the speaker for the Socialism Party of Canada at the Empress Theatre. The significant news items which appear in the newspapers from day to day are arousing considerable thought and discussion among the working class.

Prof. Boggs' Second Lecture The second lecture of the course on Economics being delivered by Professor T. H. Boggs, of the University of British Columbia, at the Brotherhood House, 233 Abbott street, will be given this evening (Friday) at 8 p.m.

EX-SOLDIERS LAUNCH AN INTERNATIONAL Strong French Organization Starts Move to Prevent Future Wars

London.—A movement has been launched for an ex-soldiers International—an organization in which the ex-soldiers of all the belligerent countries "shall unite to bury national animosities, and to proclaim the reconciliation of the peoples in an imposing manifestation denouncing war." The initiative for the movement comes from France, belying the common belief that every French soldier entertains vindictive hatred for the Germans.

MILITARY RIOTS IN BERLIN

Guard Fired on Civilians Who Then Attacked the Military Berlin.—The many versions of clashes between troops and the mob are largely confirmed by the experiences of the correspondent of the Associated Press, who was an eyewitness, permits of the conclusion that the first shot fired came from a rifle which was wrested from a guard at the west entrance of the Reichstag building. Other civilians rushed up, disarmed the troops and attacked them with knives and rifle butts. This was the signal for a volley from others of the guard, who came quickly to their assistance.

WINNIPEG VOICES PROTEST AGAINST SENTENCE

Large Convention Pledges Itself to Support R. B. Russell

Will Seek Aid of British as Well as Canadian Labor

The defence convention held in the Strand theatre, Winnipeg, last Sunday, was one of the largest gatherings of Labor men ever held in Western Canada, there being present representatives of International unions, O. B. U. and other Labor organizations. The following resolution was finally passed, dealing with the trial of R. B. Russell and the other arrested Labor men facing trial.

Whereas, in the opinion of this convention, injustice has taken place in the trial and conviction of Robert B. Russell, by the charge of the trial judge which prevented the jury from having possession of all the facts in connection with the strike, and which would have shown that said strike was not in furtherance of a seditious conspiracy, but to secure redress of a lawful trade grievance, and

GAS ENGINEERS ARE ORGANIZING

Will Affiliate With O. B. U.—Good Reading Room For Members

The Marine Gas Engineers have commenced to organize and will affiliate and become a part of the O. B. U. Their present headquarters is at 314 Cordova Street West, in the same hall used by the Marine Firemen and Oilers' Unit of the O. B. U., where there is a large reading room, and all members have the opportunity of reading labor papers from all over the continent, and so keep in touch with the labor movement.

PROTEST AND ASK RUSSELL'S RELEASE

Avenue Theatre Meeting Addressed by Mr. J. E. Bird

The meeting called by the Vancouver Metal Trades Council, in the Avenue theatre last Sunday, as a protest meeting against the sentence imposed on R. B. Russell, was fairly well attended, and Mr. J. E. Bird, who acted as counsel for the defence, was the chief speaker. F. W. Walsh, president of the Metal Trades Council, in opening the meeting stated, that it had been said that a public meeting of protest could not be held owing to the diversity of opinion in the ranks of Labor, but the meeting proved that when it became a matter of policy, the workers can drop their differences and get together. He then called on Mr. J. E. Bird, who in opening, stated that he had had the pleasure of assisting in the defence of R. B. Russell, and that the more clear, the more he thought of them, and in fact had become considerably attached to Russell.

NORTH VANCOUVER MAY HAVE CO-OP.

Option Taken on Vacant Store—Meeting to Decide the Action North Vancouver may have a co-operative store next month if the residents of that place act favorably to the suggestion at a meeting which will be held in the K. F. Hall on Fourth Street next Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Members of the Vancouver Society living in Vancouver favor the branch and an option has been taken on the vacant store in the Mount Crown Block on First Street East. North Vancouver residents are invited to the meeting.

U.S. DEPORTEES ENTER RUSSIA

Russia Opens Arms to the Workers Deported From U. S. A.

Terijoki, Finland.—The 249 Russians who were deported from the United States were given what might be termed an official reception just outside this village. In the crowd that greeted Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and their "comrades" was Mr. Zorin, member of the all-soviet executive committee, who, after a brief conference with Berkman, agreed to permit the whole party to enter Bolshevik Russia.

CEASE TO FUNCTION ON CRAFT BASIS

Engineers Will Transfer to O. B. U. Industrial Units

Realizing the futility of trying to continue doing business on a craft basis, owing to the changed conditions of the labor market, and the labor movement in general, since the ending of the war, engineers were formerly members of Local 620 International Steam and Operating Engineers' Union have decided that the only way the workers can now fight successfully against organized capital is by organizing industrially on a class basis. They are therefore going into the One Big Union movement heart and soul, and are willing to organize with their fellow workers on a class basis in order to fight for their rights as human beings.

All engineers who are working in the lumber industry should arrange to pay their dues in future to the nearest district secretary of the Lumber Workers' Union, to where they are employed, and all those not yet employed in the lumber industry should arrange to pay their dues to the secretary of the nearest Central O. B. U. Council to where they are employed, as at the end of the present month the Engineers and Mill Workers' Unit of the O. B. U. will cease to exist as a separate unit. A final meeting of members will be held next Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Room 302 Labor Temple, when arrangements will be made to dispose of remaining furniture; also audit committee will be elected to make a final audit of the books. The Mill Workers also made arrangements to hold meetings in Vancouver on the first and third Mondays of each month at headquarters of the Lumber Workers' Union, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, between Carrall and Abbott streets. The first meeting in the new quarters will be held on Monday, February 2, and will commence at 8 p.m. All workers in the lumber industry are invited to attend and they should also try to bring along some fellow worker who has not yet become a member.

Youngest Bondholder Kathleen Martin, two years old on the 19th of this month, is the youngest bondholder to date. Alfred Crombie, 8 years old, is also a bondholder. Liberty bonds to these children will have a meaning in years to come, when they take the places of the men and women of today.

Women's Auxiliary to Meet The Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. will hold its regular meeting tonight (Friday) in the Labor Temple. All members are urged to be on hand, and to bring new members along, the matter of the dance arrangements for February the 13th will be gone into and final arrangements made.

What about renewing your sub.?

ROMANIAN WORKERS BOYCOTT ELECTIONS

Political Parties Withdraw Candidates and Refrain From Voting BUCHAREST.—Seventy Per cent of the people of Roumania boycotted the government during the legislative elections by refusing to vote. The Socialist party, the Unionist party, the League of People and all the subject nationalities, numbering about 450,000 citizens, withdrew their candidates and their ballots in protest against the absolutist government. The government aided in suppressing the labor vote by excluding 400,000 men, most of them union members, because they were "still considered mobilized," and in neglecting to register 200,000 others. In spite of the fact that only 30 per cent of the people voted, the Liberals, who were the real masters of the government, suffered a humiliating set-back and elected only 100 members. Seven Socialists were elected, in spite of the fact that the party members had refused to vote.

WILL HAVE DEBATE ON LIVE TOPIC

General Workers Unit O. B. U. Getting Into Shape

A number of new members were admitted at last night's meeting of the General Workers Unit of the O. B. U. and the amalgamation of the different units seems to have had a very stimulating effect on the movement in the city. It was decided that an open meeting be held on the first Thursday in February for organizing purposes, and a recommendation of the executive that arrangements be made for the holding of a debate on the question of the One Big Union versus craft organization, was adopted, and a special committee appointed to make the arrangements, and it is expected that a representative of the International unions will be available to take that side of the question. A committee was also appointed to draft by-laws for the unit and it was also decided to take a room in the Labor Temple as a reading room for the members in the day time.

O. B. U. MINERS ARE ON THE JOB

Coal Miners Solid For O. B. U.—Operators Are Split

Throughout District No. 1, Mining department, One Big Union, there have been a few developments of marked importance during the past week. A number of the companies have disregarded order 141, insofar as refusing to employ men who do not sign the U. M. W. of A. checkoff is concerned. The only lockout that has really occurred to amount to anything is that at Mountain Park. In other camps substantial contributions are being made to help the comrades at Mountain Park, who have the courage to stand out against the Prussian-like ruling. These contributions will be augmented at the pay day on Saturday.

The Crows Nest Pass Company, operating at Fernie and Michel, despite the facts that practically all of the men carry O. B. U. cards, and will not sign a U. M. W. of A. checkoff, paid all men working in and around the mines on Saturday last the full 14 per cent increase.

At the Monarch mine, in the Drumheller valley, O. B. U. unit has received the dues payment which was held up following the issuing of order 141, and the men of that camp felt satisfied that the North American Collieries are through with the International. There is still more or less concern in the Drumheller valley. A number of International organizers are exerting every effort to win support. The O. B. U. have 1160 members in this district, however.

All is well at Brule and the O. B. U. boys will get their 14 per cent. The same is true at Nordberg. At Canmore there is a small International local, but the O. B. U. unit is 215 strong, and will control the situation. In Lethbridge there are still quite a number of men paying International dues in that field, but every day adds to the number of O. B. U. cards being packed around.

In Mountain Park there are a few company men mostly outside hands and about five miners working, doing their best to beat the O. B. U. These miners are the usual type of miners, who make a business of working, while their fellows are on strike, or locked out. They are not producing enough to enable the cook in the hotel to brown the hot cakes properly for breakfast.

Pittsburg—An immediate large increase in the freight carrying capacity of the American railroads is the only hope of avoiding one of the worst financial panics in history, Samuel Dunn, editor of the Railway Age, told the Rotary Club here.

Met Christ of Nanaimo is acting as the Fed's subscription agent for renewals and new subscriptions in that locality.

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WILL CARRY THE RUSSELL CASE TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Manitoba Appeal Court Unanimously Supports the Crown

The Manitoba appeal court having unanimously upheld the crown in the appeal against the sentence on R. B. Russell, it is impossible to appeal to the supreme court of Canada, but it has been decided that the case will be carried to the privy council. Just what course will be adopted, and who will be the legal representatives to conduct the appeal has not been decided, the local defense committee having offered some suggestions to the Winnipeg committee, which meets this week end to decide the final details. In view of the importance and effect that this case will have to the trades union movement of this country, no effort will be spared to secure the release of R. B. Russell, and the laws clearly defined as to the legal status of any strikes that may take place in the future.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE TO MEET

Every member of the B. C. Defense committee is urged to attend a meeting called for tonight (Friday) as very urgent business needs attention. The many matters arising out of the Winnipeg situation are of such vital importance that it is imperative that a clear-cut policy should be outlined. The meeting tonight will be the most important that has been held since the formation of the committee.

WAS CHARGED WITH SEDITION

The Winnipeg Defense Committee in a letter commenting on the cases of Woodsworth and Dixon has the following to say: As an instance of the desperation of the prosecution, it might be stated, that although Woodsworth and Dixon were charged with seditious libel, and at the preliminary hearing merely one or two witnesses of no importance were called; but easily arranged for; yet it now transpires that both of them have been served with notices by the prosecution, and practically all the evidence that was used against Russell, and which is intended to be used against the seven yet to be tried for conspiracy, will also be used against Messrs. Dixon and Woodsworth.

DOURASOFF AND ROTH COMMITTED

Dourasoff and Roth were duly committed for trial, on a charge of perjury, on Thursday morning. They appeared on Monday, the date set by the magistrate for committal, but for some reason the matter was postponed for another two days. On Wednesday morning both appeared in court, but not Dourasoff, and the committal was again deferred. On Thursday morning both the accused were present, in company with two officers of the Mounted Police, and were bound over in their own recognizances to the amount of \$1500 each, the Mounted Police also giving security for the like amount.

CHARLES LESTOR AT VICTORIA

Points Out That Present System Leaves Workers Unprovided For

Jack Kavanagh was expected and advertised in Victoria last Sunday night, but Comrade Chas. Lestor nobly filled the breach in the unavoidable absence of the former, at the fortnightly Forum of the Victoria Unit No. 1, O. B. U. The audience in the Crystal theatre, were treated to a useful and intensely interesting review of present conditions with a well-sustained analysis and comparison, showing things as they are, and things as they should be—and shall be.

In describing briefly some very few of the legacies of horror left by the world war, he instanced particularly the fact that the French proletariat had suffered a very severe loss in numbers, and indeed were deprived of almost the whole of their advanced "class conscious" element—which explains much. The merchant and financial classes being more than ever in practically undisturbed control. Other countries, of course, have sustained similar deprivations, though not to the same extent, but the lecturer showed how the workers of Great Britain were being misled and sold by their trusted "leaders"—giving instances somewhat along the lines revealed by the American Senate discussions of the little-known "Labor's Bill of Rights" in the farcical League of Nations. He asserted that under present conditions, Labor was a necessary evil—inevitably a curse—and proved it by reminding his hearers that according to Scripture, the command to work was a punishment! He gave a graphic illustration of how co-operative effort is nerved from a potential benefit to a positive menace, by tracing the (Continued on page 8)

Second Trial of Labor Men in Winnipeg Has Started

Allegations of Improper Conduct on Part of Sheriff or His Agents Are Made—Whole Panel of Jurymen Is Objected to—Objections Also Raised Against Metcalfe Sitting on Case

(Special to The Federationist) Chapter one of the trials closed on Wednesday afternoon when the judge ordered the jury panel to go home and remain there until Monday next. This was done because the counsel for the defense had made a motion to object to the whole panel on several grounds. The argument on this matter promised to be of such length that the order to retire was issued. If the jury sends the accused home after the trials this will be the end of chapter two.

In the meantime the defense was denied in its demand for an adjournment until the next assizes. This request was based on the ground that the newspapers had so prejudiced the minds of the people that, taken in conjunction with the conviction of Russell and the failure of his appeal, that a fair trial for the accused was impossible. The judge said that this might be true, but the same facts would be true a year from now, so it was argued that an unprejudiced jury would never come to trial. Counsel for the defense argued that every accused was entitled to a trial by an unprejudiced jury, according to the demands of British justice, and if it was agreed that a fair trial was impossible then there should be no trial.

WERE CHARGED WITH SEDITION

Russell Evidence May Be Used Against Dixon and Woodsworth

New Laws Being Made Not Written—Workmen Should Act

The Winnipeg Defense Committee in a letter commenting on the cases of Woodsworth and Dixon has the following to say: As an instance of the desperation of the prosecution, it might be stated, that although Woodsworth and Dixon were charged with seditious libel, and at the preliminary hearing merely one or two witnesses of no importance were called; but easily arranged for; yet it now transpires that both of them have been served with notices by the prosecution, and practically all the evidence that was used against Russell, and which is intended to be used against the seven yet to be tried for conspiracy, will also be used against Messrs. Dixon and Woodsworth.

The defense stated today, Wednesday, that it would tomorrow every accused had been approached, etc., acting as prosecuting counsel for reasons apparent to labor forces everywhere. Each of the eight men will argue this case, and will also reopen the protest against Judge Metcalfe sitting on the case.

If the defense wins out in its protest against the panel it will be necessary to call an entirely new panel of jurors. Amongst the allegations as to the jury, the chief contentions were that there had been misconduct on the part of the sheriff or his agent, the chief contention being that lists of the empaneled jurymen had been given out illegally, and that numbers of them had been approached by unknown persons regarding their views on the general strike, and the accused. The number of jurymen on the panel is unprecedented, 250 having been summoned. Counsel for the defense are R. A. Bonner, K.C., Ward Hollands and E. J. McMurray.

PETTIPIECE TO SPEAK AT ROYAL

Professor Scott Nearing Forced to Postpone Canadian Tour

Professor Scott Nearing, the noted lecturer and writer, and formerly of Pennsylvania University, was expected to be the speaker at the Federated Labor Party propaganda meeting in the Royal theatre next Sunday evening, that was provided he get across the border. However, owing to a change in his arrangements, he has had to unavoidably postpone his visit. A series of meetings had been arranged for him to address across the country, but all have been notified of the postponement of the tour. It is expected that he will make the trip in the near future. Comrade R. P. Pettipiece will be the speaker, therefore, on Sunday next. Meeting will begin at 8 o'clock p.m. Doors open at 7:30.

The subject of discussion at the Labor Party school next Sunday afternoon will be, "Why men who never get rich, work harder than those who do." The school meets every Sunday at 2:30 in O'Brien Hall.

Will Hold Dance The Meat Cutters and Butchers of New Westminster are holding a whist drive and dance in St. Patrick's Hall, January 28th. There will be choice roasts of meat given as prizes. Refreshments will be served. We are sparing no pains to make this a very enjoyable evening.

TEN-YEAR-OLD PICTURE MADE UP TO DATE

Capitalist Press Tactics to Prejudice People Against Proletarian Dictatorship "Give the devil his due" is a bit of sportsmanship never practiced by the controlled press against those which it marks out as devils. On Dec. 28, 1913, for instance, the New York Tribune's Sunday supplement carried a picture of a dock fire under which were these words: "A remarkable showing of thousands of barrels of perfectly good American oil and tar going up at Archangel from fires set by Bolshevik spies, hundreds of which infest northern Russia." Tribune readers must have thought that pictures do not lie, but they may not have realized that liars can use pictures. This same picture was used in a Russian paper, the World View of St. Petersburg, on August 14, 1909, over 10 years previous, and the translation of the words under the Russian picture reads: "Big fire in Archangel, starting from unknown cause, consumes 30,000 barrels of sea lion fat."



News of the Lumber Workers Industrial Unit of the O.B.U. 50,000 in 1920

CAMP REPORTS

COWICHAN LAKE Camp 9 Union camp, but not yet conforming to union standard. No place to wash or dry clothes. Bath house and dry room built, but no one knows when the fittings will be installed. Food fair, but there is considerable room for improvement in the general conditions. Cannot be recommended as a good camp to go to.

LOUIS OREEK McLeod's Camp Conditions in this camp are poor. One bunkhouse 40 feet long, double bunks and top bunk on one side; one bunkhouse 40 feet long with single bunks. Floor made of rough lumber and full of holes where your foot will go through. Only one wash boiler holding 8 gallons in. Men working in fire-burned timber and no place to take a bath. Cook house fair. No bath or dry room, and camp has been running for three months.

RECHIELT Booth's Camp Conditions pretty fair for a new camp. Not through building yet. No eight bunks to a bunkhouse. No top bunks. Now building wash room and bath house.

OCEAN FALLS Good and Andrews' Camp Small camp. Board \$1.50. No top bunks. Good cook. Seventy-five miles from Ocean Falls. A hard place to get out if anyone gets hurt, as the launch is often away for a week and sometimes longer. Eighteen men in camp.

NELSON DIST. SLOCAN CITY Axel Lee's Camp Grub pretty good. Accommodation not fitted. Bunkhouse 14 by 28 with 24 men in. No wash house or bath room. Nine-hour day. Pay once a month.

PORT ALICE Camp 7 Camp just being opened up. 28 men in camp, 28 in union. Top bunks being done away with, and blankets will be furnished in the course of six weeks or two months. Camp still under construction; bath house provided. Pay monthly.

P. G. & E. O. Erickson's Tie Camp The camp conditions are very bad. Poor food and sanitary requirements absolutely illegal; bunk houses made of logs 30x16x4; two feet from the top bunks to the roof; room for 22 men. While crews are known to have been sent up there, and had to wait two weeks, while paying their own board, before they could start work. Wages \$5.50 (10 hours); board, \$1.20. No blankets furnished, 75 cents per meal on the road. The price for making ties is 18 cents (in string) all brush to be piled. Timber very bad. Fifteen per cent. of ties cut held for inspection. Majority of men very willing slaves, other men are warned not to ship up there.

ALERT BAY Camp 8 Meeting held in camp; eighty men, 45 men in the union. The company had discharged the delegate and camp committee, and meeting was called to consider the matter. Committee was appointed to interview the company to get his explanation for firing the men. His explanation was not very satisfactory, and it was moved that a strike vote be taken. The men discriminated against spoke against a strike, as they considered it was better for the fellow worker on the job to adopt tactics to bring the company to time, and that did not penalize the men themselves. Vote taken was 32 to 14 against a strike.

MINNOTA Co. Princeton Ten-hour day. Men work 18 hours; no top bunks and no bath house. Highest wages paid, \$4.50. Fires all delegates and union men. Sanitary conditions rotten, and should be inspected. No one getting the sanitary inspector for that district. Crew composed of Chinamen, Japs, some guards and married men.

JORDAN RIVER Cathels & Sorenson The company has built a new bunk house since the shut down last Nov. 1st, and have installed new iron beds and new first-class mattresses. The old bunk houses have been remodelled and have new wooden bedsteads, which are movable, and have been painted. The old bunk houses also have new mattresses throughout. The buildings are first class, and are lighted with electricity.

DRURY INLET National Timber Co. Camp getting into good shape; employer doing all he can to bring the camp up to the first class standard; food good. When the camp is properly running, and the equipment installed, it will be equal to any on the coast.

OOTONWOOD Murdoch & Co's North Camp Conditions rotten; bunkhouse 30x22x8 and built of logs; 58 men

In the bunkhouse; double bunks, double deckers and muzzle loading. Two windows in the bunkhouse about 2x2 1/2. No ventilation. No wash house and no toilet. Slaves starving. A good place for some aristocratic matron desiring to rest up after overeating. Camp delegate fired for asking for better conditions.

MERRITT Faulkner's Camp Camp conditions rotten; 55 men packed in two small bunkhouses; no ventilation; toilet facilities rotten.

ONTARIO CAMP REPORTS Sloux, Loukout, McDougall Mills Bunkhouse small and dirty. Washing accommodation very poor. Double-decker bunks with old filthy mattresses. Small ventilators in room. Men have to walk sideways past stove, it is so close to seats. Toilet full of filth. Men using pig pen. Two small electric lights for bunkhouse. Charge 50c per month for blankets and 50c per month for mail. Company store. Poor grub.

ROBINSON, ONT. Morrow Camp Bunkhouse 50x30 feet. About 60 men. Pole bunks and hay. Dirty blankets. Muzzle-loader, double-decker bunks. Grub fair. Kitchen staff sleeps in dining room. Big poker game every night. Geo. Jones, flunkie, put skull and crossbones on the kitchen door, stating that the O. B. U. is dead. Very intelligent person. Majority more interested in gambling than conditions. Some craft union men from Winnipeg. Very apathetic about O. B. U. logging outfit.

ROBINSON, ONT. Greer's Camp Logging outfit. Bunkhouse 60x45 feet. Pole floor and bunks all double-deck muzzle-loaders. Two small skylights and one small window in end of bunkhouse; so dark have to light matches in day time to see way about. Clerk has to have a flashlight to see who is in the bunkhouse. Stove badly cracked and bunkhouse very cold. Grub good. Kitchen and dining room all together. Drinking water bad. Slops run into small lake, which is stagnant, having no outlet. Mostly piece work here. Several men in union. Good delegate here. Mr. Street, clerk, very important person. Doesn't like union. Between 70 and 80 men here.

McINTOSH, ONT. Davis Company Tie camp. Bunk house 40x25 feet. Pole roof, floor and bunks hay as usual. Grub poor, no sugar part of the time. Three miles from station. Ten men in union, also a delegate.

BAWLP SPUR, ONT. Lindquist's Camp; Sun, Contractor Tie camp. Very clean and comfortable. Good grub and good bunch of boys. Boss in favor of union. All very friendly. Good timber. Seven miles from track. Good road in. Delegate in camp.

Peterson's Camp Tie camp. Ten miles from track. Cold and pole floor. Grub excellent. Cook old B. C. logger, also delegate. Sub-contractors, Peterson and Sorenson; friendly. Good timber here. Good bunch of O. B. U. men in camp. Boosters, all.

Rankin's Camp Small tie camp. Grub poor, timber poor; sucker camp; very hay wire. About 20 men. Conditions as usual, rotten.

Bawlp Headquarters Bunkhouse fair. Grub good. Hostile to union. Only a few men in camp. Delegate here.

SUNDSTROM, ONT. Sharpe and Wilson Camp small and crowded. Pole floor, roof and bunks. Grub poor. Tie outfit. Quite a number in union, mostly Swedish and Finnish workers; the others careless, mostly prairie chickens and city boys. Delegate here.

Taggart Tie Camp French foreman. Hostile run delegate. Rotten camp. Hardly any floor and stumps all through camp.

CAMERON FALLS, ONT. This is a government job building a dam for the hydro-electric power. Conditions rotten. Bunkhouses 20x22 feet with 20 men and move to each. Double-decker single beds. Wash and bath house. Wash dishes black with dirt. Table dishes chipped and grimy. Ten hours per day. Lots of stool-pigeons. Very hostile to O. B. U. Fire all delegates. Semi-monthly pay day. Pay in cash. Hiring and firing men every day. Bull Hector Alexander very faithful to his masters. Pulled down all stickers and destroys all literature. Big Monte Carlo running full blast, although there are supposed to be stringent laws against this game in Ontario. Grub very poor. Good place to stay away from. Between 300 and 400 men here.

In all above camps there is a big poker game and sanitary act is consistently ignored.

IGNACE, ONT. Stewart's Tie Camp Camp fair. Board rotten, Sugar once a day. Bosses unfair and hate the O. B. U. When delegate came to camp and started to get some stoolpigeon run over

to the office and told the boss. When the delegate put some stickers and other literature around the big boss himself came in the bunkhouse and said, "I want to know who put that dirty paper on the camp walls. I will send him to jail for ten years." He pulled down all the stickers and other literature and warned everyone not to put any more up. Every time it happens the delegate puts up some stickers the scaler and timekeeper tear them down.

Fellow workers, stay away from this camp and others owned by Stewart, Robillard and Smiley. The conditions at these camps are such that it is impossible to stay very long in them.

FORT FRANCES DISTRICT In the Fort Frances district a number of delegates have been fired in several of the Shevlin & Clarke logging camps. Such actions should not in the least discourage the members. When that happens the union men should at once get together and elect another in his place, who will send in and get supplies from the district office.

Conditions in these camps are rotten. Ten hours; wooden bunks, pole bottoms; hay for a mattress, in some camps brush; no floor under bunks; bottom bunk only 18

inches from ground. In one camp last fall there was water under the bunks, which was foul. No dry room or bath. No place to wash clothes or drying room. Sixty-five men in a bunkhouse 44x18 feet, which is only 9 feet to ridge pole. Doctor's fee \$1 per month. If ever a district needed organizing this does. It often happens here that most of the members are not English speaking in a camp, and some of these are kicking about poor

delegates. Where that happens, the men who can't talk English very well should get together and tell the delegate what they want. If he does not satisfy them, then choose another; don't leave it to him. He is your agent and must do what you want him to do.

Papers are being sent in to each camp by mail. Some times it happens that the secretary has not the name of a man in that camp, in which case he tries to send them

in by hand. We are now sending in Finnish and Ukrainian papers as well as English. In one camp—Camp 2, S. & C. Co.—the men wanted to get their wages fixed at \$65 per month straight. The company has been paying \$85 if he slaved until spring, but only \$60 if he quit before. It resulted in 31 men quitting and wages are as before. More vigorous action is needed than that if we are to accomplish anything. A proper meeting should have been held and some decision one way or the other come to. If the delegate under these circumstances does not act, then call a meeting yourselves and chew it over. The union is behind you. Merely to walk off, sneered at by the boss, will not get you anywhere.

We had a visit in town here on Wednesday, 14th, from an organizer of the Lumberworkers A. P. of L., in which organization the local mill men are organized. He talked for half an hour, but really said nothing, and wound up by promising this in the spring.

There are a number of cards in the office which have been returned. The owners should send in their addresses or get the delegate to do it. When in town call around at the hall, you can probably take some papers with you when you go out to camp again, and when you

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Kamloops, B. C. J. L. Peterson Box 812
3 Victoria St.
Merritt, B. C. Andrew Dickie Box 8
Nelson, B. C. R. Barrow General Delivery
Princeton, B. C. R. S. Baxter Box B
Pringe George, B. C. F. Knowles Drawer 20
Prince Rupert, B. C. J. H. Burrough Box 333
Victoria, B. C. J. Stevenson 1424 Gov't Street
Edmonton, Alta. C. Berg 10333-101st St.
Prince Albert, Sask. W. Cowan 108-8th St. E.
Sudbury, Ont. T. Mellows Box 600
Sudbury Hotel
Port Arthur, Ont. R. Lookhead 281 Bay Street
Fort Francis, Ont. T. Mace Box 390
Webster Hall

EDMONTON DISTRICT
Statement for December, 1919
Receipts—
Dues \$ 68.00
Fees 14.00
Delegates' remittance \$280.00
Less commission 44.50
District members 235.50
Strike fund collections 24.00
O. B. U. folder 1.20
\$361.70
Expenditures—
Cash credit November 30 \$ 5.41
Wages 50.00
Rent 25.00
Stamps and office supplies 9.35
Printing 17.50
Strike relief 9.50
Organization 27.80
Balance on hand December 31 217.14
\$361.70

PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT
Statement for December, 1919
Receipts—
Dues \$ 13.00
Fees 5.00
Delegates' remittance \$323.70
Less commission \$54.00
Less expenditures 6.45
60.45
O. B. U. buttons sold 173.25
Headquarters advance for Ontario organizers 200.00
Balance on hand November 30 398.71
\$793.46
Expenditures—
Wages \$ 135.00
Heating 18.00
Light account 2.43
Stamps 33.75
Office supplies 6.70
Organization 72.50
Delegates' expenses to convention 125.00
Ontario organizers 200.00
Work on office 4.00
Bank charges 2.65
Delegates' commission paid .50
Balance on hand December 31 193.23
\$793.46

FORT FRANCIS DISTRICT
Statement for December, 1919
Receipts—
Dues \$ 86.00
Fees 2.00
Delegates' remittances \$1,102.10
Less commission \$72.50
Less expenses 81.95
154.45
District members 947.65
Advance from Vancouver 82.00
\$1,126.65
Expenditures—
Wages 160.00
Rent 15.00
Light account 2.50
Heating 35.90
Stamps and office supplies 34.40
Organization 414.80
Telegrams, etc. 18.05
Cash on hand December 31 446.00
\$1,126.65

PRINCETON DISTRICT
Statement for December, 1919
Receipts—
Dues \$ 285.00
Fees 24.00
Delegates' remittance \$161.00
Less commission \$22.00
Less expenses 10.00
32.00
Chase strike collection 1.00
Merritt district, balance on hand 15.50
Cash on hand November 30 462.75
\$948.25
Expenditures—
Wages \$ 190.00
Heating 16.00
Stamps 5.00
Organization expenses 48.50
Rent 35.00
Electric light account 8.00
Equipment (stove) 8.00
Telephone account 22.50
Per capita tax remitted to headquarters 228.50
Cash on hand December 31 411.05
\$948.25

PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT
Statement for December, 1919
Receipts—
Dues \$ 131.00
Fees 21.00
Delegates' remittance 456.00
District members 17.00
Chase strike collection 47.00
O. B. U. folders sold 5.00
O. B. U. buttons sold 11.95
Literature sold 8.00
Balance on hand November 30 764.11
\$1,466.06
Expenditures—
Wages \$ 140.00
Rent 18.00
Heating 8.00

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT
Statement for December, 1919
Receipts—
Dues \$ 15.00
Fees 27.00
Delegates' remittances 504.15
O. B. U. folders sold 8.25
O. B. U. buttons sold 3.85
Winnipeg fund 233.00
Chase strike fund collection 28.00
Subscription to Federationist 2.00
Refund from Nels Acton 5.00
Cash on hand November 30 431.38
\$1,456.68
Expenditures—
Wages \$ 280.00
Rent 15.00
Equipment (chairs) 19.20
Frisking and signs 39.80
Jardine's supplies 1.45
Electric Light Account 1.80
Heating 18.85
Postage and telegrams 30.20
Office supplies 1.70
Organization expenses 32.00
Chase strike expenses 178.00
Winnipeg defense fund remittance 198.00
Remitted to headquarters 248.00
Cash on hand December 31 443.98
\$1,508.63

CRANBROOK DISTRICT
Statement for December, 1919
Receipts—
Dues \$ 433.00
Fees 19.00
Delegates' remittance \$698.95
Less commission \$75.00
76.50
Less expenses 1.50
622.45
Chairs sold 2.90
O. B. U. buttons sold 79.05
O. B. U. cards sold 1.50
Collection for convention 40.00
Winnipeg defense fund 451.50
Chase strike collection 50.00
Kimberley strike collection 2.00
Cash on hand November 30 884.87
\$2,586.27
Expenditures—
Wages \$ 157.00
Electric light and telephone 12.95
Office supplies 4.15
Stamps 9.00
Cranbrook Courier account 7.75
Organization expenses 8.80
Kimberley strike fund remitted 30.00
Chase strike fund remitted 28.25
Bank charges 4.17
Winnipeg defense fund remitted 400.00
Remitted to headquarters 1,000.00
Cash on hand December 31 824.90
\$2,586.27

NELSON DISTRICT
Statement for December, 1919
Receipts—
Dues \$ 181.00
Fees 22.50
District members 22.00
Balance on hand November 30 129.00
\$354.50
Expenditures—
Wages \$ 160.00
Rent 4.00
Electric light account 1.45
Heating 4.25
Stamps and office supplies 4.85
Organization 7.45
Balance on hand December 31 172.80
\$354.50

PRINCE RUPERT DISTRICT
Statement for December, 1919
Receipts—
Dues \$ 45.00
Fees 3.00
Delegates' remittance \$219.60
Less commission 13.60
206.10
District members 35.00
O. B. U. folders sold .25
O. B. U. buttons sold 6.95
Literature sold 1.55
Cash on hand November 30 146.23
\$444.08
Expenditures—
Wages \$ 120.00
Stamps 10.00
Office supplies 6.05
Telegrams 1.35
Transferred to C. L. C. and M. L. U. 19.50
Rebate of delegates' remittance 12.80
Per capita tax remitted to headquarters 161.00
Empire Publishing Company account 88.78
Balance on hand December 31 844.08

Correspondence

Re Convention Editor The B. C. Federationist: As one of the delegates to the late convention, may I be permitted to offer an opinion and urge all members to drop all further discriminations and personalities. A charge was made several times, both in committee and in convention, that there was a machine at work trying to run the affairs of the union by a small clique. The absurdity of that is shown by the fact that the delegates from the interior, at any rate, no two had known each other for more than four days prior to getting on the train for Vancouver; at least that was the case with the Cranbrook men, who had not met each other, or the members of other districts until arrival at Vancouver. The facts are, fellow workers, there were two machines at work only with the original machine, a

cog slipped somewhere, and it was defeated by the machine, which will always finally overthrow treachery, either individual or collective public opinion. The convention is over now, so let us get down to brass tacks and work together, not against each other. That is playing the big fellows' game, and we will gain nothing by keeping old scores open. To the defeated I say, "Take your medicine like men." To the rest, "Quit you like men; be strong." Yours for unity, E. R. F.

While I will admit that the Lumbermen's Association may be composed of smart men, yet their idea of a man to handle their employment office does not show very good judgment when they choose a man that has been on the backs of the working class all his life. There are citizens of this country who have fought for the country and are still unemployed who are quite competent for the position. Delegate 347.

A SUN CONUNDRUM From the financial page of the Vancouver Daily Sun the following gem is taken: "Many of the logging companies are now operating on the contract basis with their men. Wages by the day is becoming a thing of the past, and the men claim that as they have to stay out in the camps anyway they might as well be working and making more money. This system is doing much for greater production of lumber and the men appear better satisfied."

CONTRIBUTION FOR CHASE STRIKE FROM MERRITT Those contributing \$10: J. Bates. Those contributing \$5: W. Fraser, P. Welsh, J. Geeson, A. G. McDougall, T. Melvor, D. Namill, F. Compaler, Pete Cameron, C. Doyle, E. Wright, J. Nelson, M. Walker, F. Coburn, R. Hale, R. Roberts, H. Scott, A. McLeod, W. E. McGee, T. Dussell, J. McDonald, E. Hendricks, G. Bourgeois, P. Holden, A. Taylor, M. McQuide, J. Eaton, J. Edmark, A. Kennedy, W. Autis, W. Murphy, R. M. Dillon, D. Butler, J. Thoburn, J. A. Corbett, A. Dunning, A. McGillivray, H. Austin, P. Revoy, H. E. Ives, E. Mitchell. Those contributing \$3: V. Cripps, J. Bush, R. J. Carmody, D. Michelle, F. Compau, F. Sedgwick, J. Corby, G. Cook, C. Frieser, C. Oscar. Those contributing \$2: S. Knappatad, F. Strong, G. Lapoint.

OBITUARY Fellow Worker G. P. Little was killed on December 29 while working in the woods near Smithers, B. C. The tree he was felling struck a dead tree which was leaning towards him, and broke it loose, the dead tree falling and striking him on the head. He was killed instantly. He was an ex-soldier, having served three years in the war. The G. W. V. A. took charge of the funeral, which took place on January 4, 1920.

General Items

WANTED The address of Forsberg. Anyone having this information will kindly communicate with the B. C. Loggers' Union, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

Correction In The Federationist on Jan. 2, a contribution to the defence fund was credited to Smith Dollar Camp, Union Bay. This should have been Smith Dollar Camp at Port Moody.

WANTED The address of the following members: T. L. Ljby, A. Shaw (P. S. 133), W. Zarenski (228), W. H. Anderson, Joe Morris, J. E. Mitchell, H. Wilson, F. Aselin, H. H. Murphy and W. Forsberg.

WANTED The present address of Clarence Fanning, who in 1917 worked at Green Point Rapids. Any one knowing same please communicate with Vancouver headquarters.

DEDUCTIONS

I also had occasion to buy a working shirt, and in doing so chose a color that would not show the dirt; Though what motives had impelled me to take such steps as those, are not easily explained away, but are plain to those that know; For I'm not opposed to cleanliness nor adverse to hygiene; I hasten to make reparation as will readily be seen; The first time that I washed it and held it to the light The sight that I beheld, it was a holy fright; I could read the evening paper, and if 'tis not too much to say, Make out the great dipper, though it's a million miles away; I drew my own conclusions, my deductions they were those; It's the starch that stiffens prices when you're buying shoddy clothes. From recent observations which may tend to poetry, Some incoherent reflections on the problems of the day, I've studied economics from a practical point of view, And gave special consideration to the life of a logger's shoe. In pre-war times the span of life was measured by the year, And from conservative estimations which I cannot help but see, Conditions are the opposite to what they ought to be. While our T-bone steak must needs be of a tender disposition, Inversely should our footwear be of a tougher composition. I drew my own conclusions, my deductions they were, that Our steaks are cut from leather and our soles are made of fat. And by-the-way, a hat you say, is determined by the band That implies its maker and all his stock on hand; But if I may say, 'tis not the way it's falsifying a name To engrave it on morocco and think 'twill turn rain. For I've recently have had one with a monogram inscribed That defied all the violence the elements employed. Names are only camouflage that are leading us astray, And some are merely phrases that belong to yesterday. Though cold facts are hard to swallow it's only fiction lie, There came a shower of rain and divorced it from the dye. I drew my own conclusions, my deductions it may be said, While I thought I bought a headpiece, but paid alimony instead.

THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY, January 23, 1920

ON MONDAY next the O. B. U. will meet in convention at Winnipeg. For a seven months old infant, the new baby is a lusty and virile factor in the Labor movement in this country.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE O. B. U.

care of the infant in its early days is, however, a matter of vital importance, and it will not be out of place to offer a few suggestions to the delegates to this, the first real convention of the new organization. No organization can be better or stronger than the foundation on which it is built, and while those opposed to the new movement have attempted to bring about its early demise, we are inclined to think that it is more likely to be killed by the kindness of its friends than by the venom of its enemies.

One of the reasons for the workers in this country deciding to change the form of the industrial organization was because of the autocracy, and the officialdom in the craft organizations. The basis of this officialdom on the American continent has been the per capita tax system. The Labor movement has built up an autocracy within itself because of the fact that the rank and file did not control the finances.

There are many supporters of the D. B. U. in this country that have had an impression of Trautman's wheel impressed on their minds. They seem to think that the workers can be poured into an industrial mold, and become members of one big union. This is, however, an impossibility. To create a number of large industrial organizations, such as the Lumberworkers' Industrial Union of the O. B. U., will not be the creation of one big union, but rather the creation of a number of industrial organizations, such as the International Mine Workers, the Brewery Workers, and the Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers.

The organization of the workers must be on geographical and not industrial lines. The lumber workers of this province have more in common with the miners of it, than they have with the lumber workers of Ontario, and the miners of Ontario have more in common with the lumberworkers of Ontario than they have with the miners of B. C. The O. B. U. should be organized in districts where the workers congregate, no matter what line of industry they follow.

tions, instead of an executive of any organization such as the United Miners or any other craft form of industrial organization, which may appear to some to be paradoxical, but is not so in fact.

An organization formed on similar lines to those suggested would find that a general fund, instead of the per capita tax form of financial arrangements, would be not only beneficial financially, but would remove the danger of officialdom, and autocracy in the organization. Each unit or district would hold all monies collected. Certain prescribed disbursements, which must be laid down by the membership, and charged to suit circumstances when necessary, could be made by such units of the organization. They would send to the G. E. B. every quarter a statement of receipts and disbursements. By this means the G. E. B. would be in a position to know just how the money was being spent, and the general membership would also be able to keep a watch on the way in which the finances, which would belong to the organization as a whole, and not to the individual unit, were being disposed of, all this having a tendency to democratic management. The funds would be liquid. They could be diverted to any given point when necessary. We should not then see some units going out of business because of lack of funds, as will be sure to happen under the per capita tax system, as the most powerful units could supply the wherewithal to keep these units alive until they had so organized to take care of their own affairs.

OH, what a change has taken place! Petrograd is no longer a city of the dead; there is plenty of food there now, and the Allies have raised the blockade. As a matter of fact the blockade had become ineffective by reason of the Bolshevik trade was opened to other than the allied countries, hence the climb down. No doubt there will now be witnessed the greatest scramble on the part of all nations to do trade with Soviet Russia, and the same recriminations amongst them as there was when trade was resumed with Germany because of the advantage that some one of them has gained in the scramble.

It is also announced that the third Soviet army has dropped the weapons of warfare, and taken up the tools of production. What irony, what a satire, on the methods of other countries? What a glorious achievement for a country that we have been told was planning to invade — for conquest — India and other places! Not one of the nations that took part in the late war has to date dropped their weapons and taken up productive effort. Not one of them can do it, for they cannot trust one another, and they product only for profit, while Soviet Russia is producing for the use of the producers and not for individual profit. The peculiar part of the press reports of the week concerning Russia, is that they contradict all previous stories as to the misery of the people in that country caused by lack of foodstuffs, and which we are now told are plentiful, and enormous amounts are available for export. On top of all this we are told of the savagery of Semenov's forces, which have aroused the whole of Trans-Baikalia against the counter-revolutionary government, and that a Socialist government will be welcomed by the people as a whole.

In spite of the reports of the disarming of the third Soviet army, the same press informs us that military men, and Winston Churchill are of the opinion that the Russians are planning to make a meal of Poland, and to start an offensive on India in the spring. On what they base this idea we cannot say, nor can anyone else who is not stricken with a fear of the spread of democracy throughout the world. If we understand the intention of the Soviet government of Russia, the main object is to establish the new democracy, free from counter-revolutions, and outside interference, having accomplished that, it is intended to secure the necessary development of industry under the new regime, and to provide for the people of Russia, truly a commendable object. How anyone can think that it is possible for Lenin to be planning to spread the power of the new democracy throughout the world by force of arms after his warning of the Socialists of all countries, in which he asked that nothing of a revolutionary nature be attempted at this time, is hard to see. But the spectre of working class domination of the situation has struck fear into the militarists, and the imperialistic minded rulers of all lands. There is no danger, however, of Russia starting military operations against other countries. Lenin knows that the Socialist idea is spreading the world over, and it will not take force to establish democracy in

any country, unless the ruling class attempts to stem it by those methods. He realizes that the example of Russia, if allowed to work out its own salvation under the new order, will be far more effective than could all the armies of the world.

The Russians do not want war, they want peace, and they want it for all people, this, however, is inconceivable to the imperialistic mind. Force has always been their method, and they can see no other: In this latest scare, we shall shortly learn that the "news" served up to us is just as unreliable and untrue, as were the stories of the lack of foodstuffs and raw materials in Russia.

Sir George Foster says it is no use damning the government. We agree with him, it is damned already, and the next election will finish it off. His remarks as to the need for work will be echoed by all workers, and if he can only get the parasite class to do a little, things will be much better. Work is fine for the workers but purgatory to the wont works.

We in this country have had so many American methods lately that the commencement of another does not make much difference. Mr. Hellenius, a citizen of that great democracy to the south of us, has this week appeared before the City Council, with a new method of combatting radicalism by educational methods. After hearing of the Red hunts in the U. S. A. we are inclined to think that the gentleman in question could find scope for his activities in the States, that is if they are of any value, which we doubt, as education only makes more radicals. For unmitigated gall commend us to some of the bunco artists of America. Next, please.

According to press reports the U. S. A. is not to have all the glory for deporting Reds. Canada has done her bit, over a thousand having been shipped out of the country. The methods adopted in this country are not, however, disclosed, and the people know not what the government is doing. If the United States adopted the secret method, it might not be looked upon with so much odium by the more "backward" nations, such as Russia. We pass the suggestion along for what it is worth, and suggest that the two nations get together and adopt a uniform policy so that there will be no jealousy created between the two countries. It would be a pity if they got into a controversy as to the number of Reds deported, and the effectiveness of the Red hunts in the adjoining countries, a matter of this kind might easily lead to international complications.

The insurance companies are busy knocking the State insurance proposals that are likely to be made by the Provincial government as a result of the findings of the Social Service Commission that is now acting for the government, and collecting data and the opinions of the people in different parts of the Province. Pamphlets are being widely circulated, most of them being of American origin, and emanating from insurance men. There is no other class or section of the community that can be interested in the defeat of state health insurance, or medical aid and maternity and nursing provisions of any such legislation. Experience has proven that legislation of this nature does not affect the working class as a class, but does aid the more unfortunate members of the working class who by reason of poverty and sickness are brought to the lowest extremity of distress. It has also been proven without any shadow of doubt, as in the case of Workmen's Compensation laws, that it is cheaper to the tax paying community, in other words, to the employing or financial interests, outside of the insurance companies. These concerns it necessarily hurts, as the state assumes the business which they have held so long and made such a good thing out of. Therefore the reason for their opposition is easily understood, and the people should take their American literature and burn it. That is all it is fit for, anyway, as it is full of inaccuracies and nonsense.

Winnipeg is blessed, or cursed, whichever way one likes to take it, with the loss of daily papers, owing to the action of the Fort Francis Paper Company. The commercial interests are suffering, so the press states, and wild rumors are being circulated throughout the prairie metropolis. The company is openly defying a governmental body by refusing to comply with its dictates, by the way this company is an Alien body, being an American outfit. Last week we heard of a Winnipeg Milk Company refusing to comply with the directions of the Commerce Board. The manager of this company gave evidence against Russell in the recent trial. It also, according to the Commerce Board, sells milk at an unreasonable and unjust profit. To date, however, we have not heard as to what action Senator Gideon Robertson, of Winnipeg strike fame, will take. In view of the open defiance of the government by these two concerns, we are hourly expecting to hear of those in charge of them being arrested for seditious conspiracy, and attempting to overthrow the government. That is, if Gideon's masters will let him, but we are afraid that they won't. The laws of Canada are just, we have no doubt, but we doubt the justness of those that are at times called to put them into operation. It may, however, be that the authorities do not know of this insubordination. If that is so our remarks will no doubt enlighten them, as we are well aware that anything we say is very carefully read by those who are in charge of the enforcement of law and order. The Winnipeg Citizens Committee is not dead, according to our information, but just sleeping until the next strike.

The Menace of the Open Bible

(By Nomad in the Statesman)

THE BIBLE is one of the biggest phylacteries made by those who oppress the poor. When I see a man going to church on a Sunday carrying a big Bible under his arm, I put him down as a sweeper of labor, a grabber or a war profiteer. Most of our millionaires in Canada are Sunday school superintendents, or like Vokes, of Toronto, make much gain out of public contracts. Viewed at close quarters, they exude hypocrisy, and the hand they offer is unctuous in its fainness.

For generations the ruling classes in England have earned for their country in every land a notoriety for unsavoury hypocrisy which still clings to it. These ruling classes resisted the abolition of slavery, and refused to sign the Writ in support of their contention that God had ordained a lower order as fowers of wood and drawers of water to a blue-blooded aristocracy. The church backed this up by making this lower order solemnly pledge itself to "order itself lowly and reverently to all its betters." When the good Earl Shaftesbury agitated for the abolition of female and child labor in the coal mines of England—where they were chained to coal trucks and forced to do the work that is now done by mules and ponies—the Bishops in the House of Lords protested with their hands on the open Bible.

That the Bible is but a mere fetish in the eyes of these profiteers and ruling classes is evident from the ignorance they display regarding the message it contains for the poor, the oppressed and the needy. Now the world is to be furnished with the spectacle of a mammoth Bible, weighing several tons, to be re-written by the ruling nabobs of England. King George, for example, will write the text—to be specially dedicated to the heathen in Ireland, Egypt, India, Persia and China. "Put not your trust in princes!" Lord "Opnoodel" will inscribe in his best Eton handwriting this message to his tenants: "The cattle on a thousand hills are mine."

Mr. Lloyd George—with the guilt upon his conscience of a Peace Conference that adds millions of fresh territory to the Empire, that despoils Egypt, Persia and China, and which shatters the hopes of a weary world that believed this war was to end war, to establish the reign of justice and law as opposed to might, and make the world safe for democracy—will take as his favorite text: "Why do the Heathen so furiously rage together and People imagine a vain thing?"

And so on through the sacred words of Holy Writ, a decadent monarchy and nobility and all the revolting parasites that pander to the class idea and fatten on the poverty of the common people—the "whited sepulchres" of modern times will copy the dead letters of a book in which they no longer believe. The big Bible of the Bible of Morgan and Rockefeller and of the war profiteers will start on its circus performance around the world.

To Canada the Bible of the Big Interests will come, and men and women who would not know the gentle Christ were He to appear in Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg, will weep tears of emotion as they hear of the blessings of the "open Bible," and they will go home and dust the family Bible and place it in a prominent place and straightway forget to open it!

When this mammoth Bible—which no doubt, will ultimately rest in J. P. Morgan's Museum of Lost Souls—reaches Winnipeg, what a stir it will provoke in the citizens committee. Its gigantic size, weight and skilled craftsmanship will be the chief points of interest. And then the handwriting of King George, Queen Mary, Prince of Fine Fellows, Lloyd George Abdul-no, Abdul the Damned sticks to his Koran—Lord Highlow and Lord Balderdash—how much more respectable and interesting than the writings of Moses, Daniel, Nehemiah, David or even Christ. It will be a new Bible—so big that only a Morgan or a Rockefeller can find room for it in his wine cellar—all the cellars of the Big-and-Open-Biblemen of Canada being pre-empted by John Barleycorn. It were safe to make an even bet of a million dollars—knowing I could not lose what I haven't got—that no member of the anti-Labor Citizens' Committee of Winnipeg will allow the town after, if such an official exists, to read from the big Bible. It is not safe to quote from the Bible or any great historic documents of the people these war profiteering times. Men have been jailed in the United States for quoting from the Declaration of Independence. Men are on trial in Canada for quoting from the Bible—and the charge preferred against them is that of "seditious conspiracy."

J. S. Woodworth, one of the Winnipeg strike leaders now on trial, had the temerity to quote from the Bible, and only the judge and the jury know how to make the punishment fit the crime. Believing that the Bible was the inspired Word of God, and not written by King George or the King's chief butler and baker, J. S. Woodworth opened the Bible one day and saw these words:

ANNOUNCE YOUR NAME WHEN ANSWERING THE TELEPHONE How do you answer your telephone? Do you say "Hello!" or do you announce your name or the name of your firm? If you say "Hello," do you notice how the person calling will then ask, "Is that Mr. Blank speaking?" Why not extend the courtesy of announcing your name in the first place? It eliminates the necessity of additional enquiry and facilitates your telephone service. B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WE OFTEN WISH IT! "If our patrons only knew as much about diamonds as we do!" This is our frequent wish, but it is just a little too much to expect, as we have made diamonds a life study, and if there is one thing we do know well it is diamonds. We offer you not only the best possible guarantee of quality, but very favorable value owing to our large purchasing facilities. Solitaire Diamond Rings from \$25.00. Geo. E. Torrey Managing Dir. Books Granville and Georgia Sts.

What About Eternity? Words piled mountain high, unless accompanied by or with a practical demonstration of the object sought to be proved, amount to nothing. Ideas have always "run riot" on the question of immortality. All nature, however, is dumb on the subject. But considered in its details is immortality a thing to be desired? In connection with it are many things to be considered. Eternity does not mean one year, or two, but millions, billions and trillions—a never ending, an always conscious state of existence. Let us hope that nature is more charitable in her final disposal of mankind. Regardless of consequences, Nature creates and destroys, renews and tears down, and with no apparent object in view, but she cannot restore the dead, for there her missions ENDS. "Lo as the wind is so is mortal life, A man, a sigh, a sob, a storm, a strife." —M. Stover.

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# Our Betters

(By Nemesis)

At one-time, not so far distant in the history of our race, all the necessary work of production was done, and done sufficiently well, by men who were quite ignorant of the elements of learning. The great majority of our great grandfathers did not know even how to read and write and the ideas of life, good, bad and indifferent which they possessed, they had imbibed from the pulp and from the actual experiences of their curtailed existences.

**Taught to Respect**

They had been taught to respect and obey their betters, namely, the earth-owners and their satellites, and unquestionably they carried out their instructions and bobbed before those betters, more dutifully than gracefully on every required occasion in spite of the fact that their pulp orators often assured them that all men were equal in the sight of God, and if they were so equal, which they probably were, and which they no doubt believed, it seems to indicate that our great-grandfathers had not begun to think at all on such matters.

I think I can state positively that no monkey-like being ever bent the knee of his tribe who happened to have his cheek-pouch bursting with nuts, which shows our grandfathers could have learned something from the apes and that man's sycophantic propensity is not a biological inheritance if my premise has any foundation in truth.

However, we must not blame our ancestors for if one of them had dared to keep on his head-wear before some pot-bellied autocrat of his time, his fellows would have obligingly removed it for him and left a few lumps of aching skin and nerve in its place, which was the logic of those days and which is not altogether unknown in these more glorious democratic times.

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### CONVENTION ENDORSES STRIKE SETTLEMENT

**United Mine Workers Beaten by Federal Government of America**

By a vote of 1639 to 221, the convention of the United Mine Workers endorsed the strike settlement plan agreed to by the government and their officials at Indianapolis, recently. Defenders of the settlement insisted that there was nothing else to do after the Federal government determined to use every force at its command to compel the miners to resume work.

Secretary-Treasurer Green said: "With all the mining communities honeycombed with federal agents gathering evidence against our men, our funds tied up, every officer of the organization threatened with arrest and our women and children facing starvation, how, in the name of God, could we continue the strike?"

London—The Parliamentary Labor Party has appointed a commission to six prominent members to go to Ireland and gather the facts of the situation there.

is a false one, for such men are materialists pure and simple and matter is merely the everchanging envelope of the realities; the persurable husk which contains the barren outside their own individual existences and so quite unworthy of emulation.

Another standard used to measure the worth of a man is the standard of knowledge which though useful in a restricted sense, as in the economic world, is unemployable when comparing a man with his fellows generally, for all men measure up about equal in this respect.

This does not mean that the man in the street knows as much about medicine as the physician or as much about biology as the university professor, but that, if knowledge were weighable each man's burden would be more equal in downward pressure than most people imagine.

### Standard Usages

Of course some forms of knowledge can be better employed for the general good and their possessors thereby may be of more worth to the community, for it is obvious that the knowledge of the physician is more valuable to mankind than that in the possession of the breeder of dogs and cats; just as the knowledge in the head of one of His Majesty's judges, of the always twisable and often immoral man-made regulations, can compare in usefulness with that of the man of science with his grasp of the great incontrovertible laws which govern the universe.

But this standard of knowledge would be quite useless in measuring mankind generally. The real man is ethical or he is nothing—a mere perishable atom in a meaningless welter of matter. The only possible reality, as far as he is concerned, which can persist through and after this myriads of universal whirling and pulsing is mind—and mind animated by an all-pervading and all-embracing love, the Christ love.

There is nothing else, for there can be nothing else; and all the outpourings of a sycophantic press dedicated to the possessors of worldly wealth and worldly knowledge are mere inanities—untruths and verbal crimes.

When in the matter of hat-doffing the measure of our man can be only an ethical one, and as love is the only foundation on which morality can rest, and on which all things must finally and permanently rest, our standard must rest on love, and the measure of our man must be the amount of work he has done to further the interests and the happiness of his fellow men.

We cannot then logically and sincerely do our hats to the mere possessors of wealth or knowledge, as did our grandfathers, for they are not in any sense our betters in spite of the construction put upon these possessions in our Book of Common Prayer.

**Will Doff to R. B. Russell**

But we may with honor to ourselves doff them to those men who have devoted their best energies and the greater part of the little time which our rapacious economic system allows them, to the betterment of their fellow men's lives; for as they have done so to a greater degree than we ourselves, so far are they our betters.

And thinking of such men and such men alone, I am truly grateful for that system of reiteration which in my early days fixed into my mentality the great virtue of respecting and emulating my betters, and judging by the logical standard of altruism, there is one man to whom I am anxious in the near future to doff my hat, but at present he is languishing as a despised criminal in one of His Most Gracious Majesty's dungeons—R. B. RUSSELL.

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# To the Victor the Spoils

(By Reformer in The Statesman)

THE world has much to unlearn regarding the root cause of the war. Five years of propagandist activity, with the object of stimulating war effort against the Central Powers, now shattered and humbled in the dust, could have but one result. It kept alive the spirit of war hate by exaggerating the crimes of the allies. Verily the world has much to unlearn. Where may mankind turn today for a world made safe for democracy? In what country can we find the slightest impulse, on the part of its governing classes, towards the realization of its war aims?

**Secret Diplomacy and the War**

The root cause of the great war were secret diplomacy and secret alliances. To these may be added commercial rivalry and competition in armaments. But it was secret diplomacy and secret alliances that were the immediate cause of the war. And for these the militarists of all the great Powers must be held to be guilty. It cannot seriously be disputed that in July, 1914, the democracies of Canada, England and Germany had no real desire for a quarrel. When Mr. Lloyd George, on the eve of the great conflagration, urged reduction of armaments, he was

## CANT STOP IDEAS BY SHOOTING

### The Cause of Unrest Is the Class Ownership of Machines of Production

Comrade Camfield, in opening his address at the Empress theatre Sunday night, said:

The subject which was uppermost in the minds of all capitalist countries today was no longer "crush the Hun," "make the world safe for democracy," as it had been some three or four years ago, but how to explain what Bolshevism was and how to affect its spread.

If we were to believe the editorials in the leading papers, it would seem that Lenin and Trotsky—described by some as ignorant dreamers and by others as fiends incarnate—were solely responsible for the upheaval in Russia in 1917, and kept it alive by means of diabolical atrocities, of else by their wonderful personalities, whereas we found that at least 100,000,000 of the Russian population were in sympathy with the Bolsheviks, and were supporting them; which to any one taking even a half-way intelligent view of society, would prove that the reason of their continued existence must be deeper.

Many efforts of a varying nature had been put forth to crush the Soviets, and all failed; they were stronger than ever today, and their propaganda and ideas were spreading to the countries of their enemies. One suggestion was from ex-President Taft, now president of the League to enforce peace, who said we should shoot all the Bolsheviks. This, however, did not seem to be effective, as it had been tried in Russia by the Allied armies for over two years. It might be effective on this continent, where Bolsheviks were few, but then the root cause giving rise to unrest and the spread of working class propaganda was not removed by the method of enforcing peace through the shooting of your opponents.

In the United States, the present methods were to have stool pigeons in every place where workers gathered, and to round up all who dared to attempt any exposition of working class interests and deport them. Even Sammy Gompers once described by the Hearst papers as "the greatest democrat the world had ever seen," was recently accused with being an agent of Bolshevism by the Portland Oregonian. On this side and in Great Britain, the well known methods of British hypocrisy had been used in general the old tactics of buying off labor leaders, and those who had been prominent in working class organizations to vilify the Bolsheviks and to side track the workers in general. To illustrate, when the supreme council at Versailles wished to make peace with Russia about a year ago, Lloyd George wished to give the impression that they were doing so entirely from humanitarian motives, while all the time thousands of women and children were suffering and many were dying solely because of the blockade enforced by Great Britain on Russia. (See the Bull report in Senate inquiry.)

A recent editorial in the Province dealing with the need to feed the Austrians, pointed out that we were obeying the Scriptural injunction, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him," and although at that time the blockade of Russia was still in existence, and the Province maintained a truly hypocritical silence on the subject. Well, in spite of all, the Soviets continued and the workers in other countries became more and more restless. Why? Because the cause for unrest was the fact that a small class in society owned the mills, mines, factories, etc., in every country, and the result was more and more poverty and misery for the workers. As long as we permitted the class ownership of means of wealth production, so long would these conditions remain and the class struggle would go on increasing in intensity.

The Socialist Party of Canada was in existence to give expression to the class struggle, and to educate the workers to a knowledge of the history of slavery, and the structure of capitalist society, so that the workers themselves would act to their best advantage, and by removing capitalist class ownership of industry, help the Russian workers who were struggling and dying largely for us.

giving expression to the real mind of the working classes of England. They had no quarrel with Germany. They did not seek a quarrel. Had the issues of peace and war been decided by a popular plebiscite in both Germany and England, instead of by government decrees that were committed by secret alliances, it is no exaggeration to say that there would have been no war in Europe. The Prussian war lord and the Jingo of England would have been left to settle their quarrels among themselves. But the men who did the actual fighting, the men who marched by countless battalions into the jaws of Death; these had no voice in determining their own fate or the fate of the world. Germany, in 1914, was blindfolded and impotent; the sport of the ambitions of financiers, armament builders and secret diplomatists. Democracy everywhere went into the war chains, bound to the chariot wheels of an Old Order to whom authority was as a sweet smelling savour, and the fumes of war as an incense ascending to Heaven. That the Prussian junkie could not have succeeded in deceiving the German people into the belief that they were fighting a defensive war, but for the existence on the other side of secret diplomacy and secret alliances, must now be generally accepted in the light of documentary evidence made public during the war. There is no necessity to wade through the official documents of England and Germany in order to establish this fact. That there was no eleven-hour hour in the heart of Europe with a terrible fear in that fatal month of July, 1914, is prima facie evidence that secret diplomacy and secret alliances had accomplished their fell purposes and that the momentum of the war machines had passed the point where peace negotiations could avert to save the world from a permediated crime appalling in its magnitude and results.

**Sir Edward Grey's Admission**

On August 3rd, 1914, when the tramp of armed men was shaking the plains of Europe, Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, startled the House of Commons by the admission that as far back as 1906 he had committed Great Britain secretly to certain military liabilities towards France. The letter of the Foreign Secretary to the French Ambassador on November 22nd, 1912, shows that "from time to time in recent years the French and British naval experts had conferred together," and had arranged a plan of joint action in the event of war. There was no definite treaty, he it noted, but a gentleman's agreement equally binding. There are such things as "understandings" between nations which are as binding and as definite as explicit contracts. For years before the war this understanding with France was the subject of repeated questions in the House, but no definite information could be extracted from the Foreign Secretary or the government. Those who clamor for the right of Canada to take a part in the making of foreign policy upon which the issues of peace and war depend, labor under the delusion that the foreign policy of England is an open book. So long ago as January, 1911, Lord Rosebery, speaking in Glasgow, said: "We have entered into liabilities the nature and extent of which I for one do not know, but which are not less stringent and binding because they are unwritten, and which at any moment, so far, at any rate, as I can discern the signs of the times, may lead us into one of the great Armageddons which sometimes ravage Europe and which will be greater than any war we have known since the fall of Napoleon."

### A Warning to Canada

If an ex-Premier of England did not know of the liabilities of his country towards France what hope was there for the fighting men of England to know the inner workings of a secret diplomacy that already had condemned them to death in a war which they had no part in committing? And what hope is there for Canadians, in any future British war, of averting by their voice the perils to which English diplomats so callously commit them and their country?

Behind the back of Parliament, behind the back of the English people, behind the back of the Dominions, Sir Edward Grey and British ministers entangled all these peoples in Continental quarrels which were altogether apart from the question of Belgian neutrality, and which applied to the undefended coast line on the north and west of France. Nor did this secret "understanding" stop with England and France. The Franco-Russian alliance committed England also to the cause of the autocratic Czar. For that blunder we are paying in full.

portunity to purge the offence of secret diplomacy by war aims based upon the redemption of mankind from the causes that make for war. The civilized world was moved by the appeals of Asquith, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Wilson for a better world—a world made safe for democracy. Sympathy for oppressed peoples everywhere followed fast on the heels of desolation in Belgium. Pledges were openly made that in future no lithe nation or homogeneous people would be forced against its will to live under another power. Self-determination for all nations and all peoples everywhere—the reign of Right and Justice in the world—these and other high ideals were preached from the house tops, and the people everywhere heard and believed.

**To Democracy the Spoils**

The war has been fought and won. We now ask for the redemption of all the pledges given to the men who went out and fought. Not jails and deportations for suspected aliens; not midnight raids of working men's homes, and jail without trial; not the Old Order with its secret diplomacy and its secret police; not the terrorizing agency of espionage laws that makes every believer in allied war aims a potential Bolshevik or anarchist; not autocratic government by men who have outstayed their mandates; not coercion and overthrow of free speech and assembly—nor these, but a real democratic world! Democracy is the victor. To the victor the spoils!

### CO-OP SOCIAL

The Woman's Co-operative Guild of Vancouver has arranged for a regular old-time concert for January 31 in the Riggs-Selman Building, 319 Pender Street West, next to the Dominion Hall. This is planned as a "get together" social for the Vancouver Co-operative Society.

Paris—Reports reaching here state that rioting and mutinies broke out at Toulon, the great French naval and military base. The participants in the disturbances were sailors and soldiers. It was stated, who protested at the inadequacy of bread in their food supplies.

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- A SMART ENGLISH GABARDINE TRENCH COAT** with convertible collar and wind tabs on sleeves. Silk lining throughout yoke and sleeves. Regular price \$25.00. Saturday .....\$22.50
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A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE Treated Matter as a Joke When Error Was Pointed Out

(By Geo. Broadley, Regina, Sask.) So frequent are the complaints made by Canada's alien population regarding the lack of sympathy with them in their struggles to adopt themselves to Canadian institutions that one can hardly blame them for a not unnatural suspicion that they are not being given the "square deal," by many Canadians who make greater demands upon our foreign population than they are prepared to offer. Citizen Grossly Wronged The disloyal, whether of British or alien descent, must accept the consequences of their position and it is not for these we plead. But there are many of our new Canadians who are being grossly wronged, not to say persecuted, whose treatment is by no manner of means conducive to that respect for British justice and institutions, which in the past has been a fundamental of our national life.

Daughter Left on the Street It appears that Andrew Bilant, who is a Hungarian by birth, and has resided near Lestock, Sask., for several years, was passing through the city of Regina on or about November 8, last, on his way to Kipling, Sask., where he had purchased a half section of land. While in the city he was arrested by a Dominion policeman, taken before a local magistrate, fined \$15.00, and \$6.00 costs and released on payment of same, with a certificate of parole.

Although Mr. Bilant was not sufficiently familiar with the English language to defend himself, he was accompanied by his ten-year-old daughter, who was able to converse intelligently in English, who protested that her father was a Canadian citizen, having obtained his naturalization papers in the Regina Judicial District on the 7th of June, 1912.

In spite of his protests, however, he was placed in the R. N. W. M. P. barracks, while his daughter was left to roam the streets; until she was finally taken care of by Chief Bruton of the city police, who took upon himself the responsibility of relieving the girl's predicament by letting Bilant out on bail. The following morning Bilant was arraigned before Police Magistrate Heffernan and fined as above indicated.

Treated as a Joke According to Mr. Parker's statement before the members of the legislature, he called up the captain in charge of the southern division of the R. N. W. M. P. and questioned him about the case. The police officer looked up the files and found that the charge had been laid and the fine imposed. When informed that the accused was a naturalized citizen the police official replied: "The joke is on Heffernan."

A "joke" forsooth! Britishers boast of their fair play and have long enjoyed the reputation for a larger vision in the love of liberty and the square deal. But to treat such injustice as a "joke" can only result in feeding the fires of hate, which the late war has been all too successful in kindling.

What makes the case all the more apparently unjust is the fact that Mr. Bilant, during the war, proved his loyalty on many occasions by making collections for patriotic purposes, amongst his fellow countrymen; in addition to the purchase by himself and his friends, of Victory Bonds.

It is to the honor of Mr. Parker, who, by the way, is an active member of the Horse Lake Grain Growers' Association, that he had the courage to bring the matter before the legislature and has expressed his intentions of fighting for redress to his constituents, if it takes ten years.

As the Empress An excellent comedy drama entitled "Nancy Lee," will be next week's offering at the Empress, and will afford Margaret Marriott an excellent acting part on the order of the one she played in "Yes or No." It will also give Miss Delmas and all the male members of the company a chance for real dramatic work. This beautiful play brings with it a breath of the sunny south, and while its story contains many thrills and climaxes, it has a comedy relief that never falls to add the required light to the shadows. Mr. Lawson is painting a beautiful scenic production that will be in keeping with the excellence of this clever play.

London.—The Bolshevik forces in Siberia are moving eastward rapidly along the trans-Siberian railway. The capture of seventeen columns of Polish legionaries, sixteen guns and 20,000 rifles in the Krasnyy region is reported in a Bolshevik communication.

A Plea for Toleration

The New Republic, commenting on the findings of Mr. Justice Holmes, who dissented from the decision of his colleagues of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Jacob Abrams et al., vs. the United States, says in part: "He does not commit himself to the impossible doctrine that the prohibition of laws, 'abridging freedom of speech,' will hinder Congress in 'punishing speech that produces a clear and imminent danger that it will bring about forth certain substantial evils that the United States constitutionally may seek to prevent,' but he contends that it is 'only the present danger of immediate evil or an intent to bring it about that warrants Congress in setting a limit to the expression of opinion where private rights are not concerned.' He does not discover in the 'poor and puny anonymities' of the two leaflets any sufficient tendency to produce such a danger. While he admits that the circulation of the second leaflet, if published for the purpose alleged in the fourth count of the indictment might be punishable, he can not find the intent required by the statute in the nature of the defendant's words. His conclusion, consequently, is drastic and severe. In his opinion, sentences of 20 years' imprisonment have been imposed for the publishing of two leaflets that the defendants had as much right to publish as 'the government has to publish the constitution of the United States.' He adds that 'even of the necessary intent were shown, 'only nominal punishment could be inflicted upon the defendants, unless they are to be made to suffer, not for what the indictment alleges, but for the creed that they avow.' 'In their conviction upon this indictment, the defendants suffered a great wrong.'"

Finally, Mr. Justice Holmes, in memorable words, re-states the theory of the nature of opinion in its relation to the action, upon which the toleration as contrasted with persecution of expressed opinion, always has and always must rest. Society is not based on completely achieved knowledge or truth, as the inquirers thought it was, or as many 100 per cent. Americans still think it is.

Must Readjust "The constitution is an experiment as all life is an experiment." It is an experiment associated with certain convictions about government and property and human liberty, which cannot be more than tentatively true at any one time, but which, if the American Republic is to remain a free democracy, American public opinion must constantly readjust in the light of its collective experience.

Test of Truth "The best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market." As long as the open-minded search for more truth rather than its self-satisfied possession remain, the salutary element in our attitude towards the truth, "we should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinion that we loathe and believe to be fraught with death unless they so immeminently threaten immediate interference with the lawful and pressing purposes of the law that an immediate check is required to save the country."

Opinion a Challenge The dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes in this case is nothing less than a challenge issued to the American lawyers and educators, who are conniving at such barbarous persecution of opinion as that which the Supreme Court has just affirmed, to put up a rational interpretation and defense for the existing violation of what has been considered to be one of the fundamental American constitutional liberties. He has only expressed with unusual breadth and vivacity the theory about the function of freedom of speech and assemblage in the American political system, which all patriotic citizens used to share and to consider it one of its great and peculiar merits. Take for instance, the following utterance: "Freedom of speech and of opinion are so well established, and so uniformly acquiesced in, that public declarations and acts of a kind which one day cost More his head on Tower Hill, or drove Roger Williams from Massachusetts Bay, are now permitted in Boston and in Chicago without restraint or any call to account, despite the fact that they may tend to cost the lives of American soldiers and sailors serving under the flag halfway round the world. In the long run it is better so. A safety valve is as necessary as a steam chest." This passage was written not by some frivolous parlor Bolshevik, but by Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in its endorsement of utter lack of restraint or responsibility in the utterance of public opinions, and in its express acquiescence in the death of American soldiers and sailors as the traceable result of freedom of speech, we are afraid that Mr. Butler's ardent devotion to human liberty has betrayed him into assuming an unparliamentary position. We prefer, consequently, the following quotation from Mr. Charles Evans Hughes as a better expression of traditional moderate American attitude towards the freedom of speech. He calls for the services of men "who demand the facts, who are willing to stand or fall by the facts, who form their convictions deliberately and adhere to them tenaciously, who court inquiry and who play fair." "We have no greater advantage," he adds, "than a free press and the freedom of public utterance. We would not lose its benefits because of its abuses. The remedy is to be found, not in repression or impatient denunciation, but in the multiplication of men of intelligence who love justice and cannot be stampeded."

Savage Punishment At the present time American public opinion in its relation to

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK Situation Reviewed By J. W. Hogg at the Royal

"The Political Outlook" was dealt with by J. W. Hogg at the Royal on Sunday evening, with T. A. Barnard in the chair. Taking Vancouver as typical of the Dominion of Canada, and of the Dominion of Canada as typical of civilized countries the world over, the speaker remarked on the large number of men now out of work, after fighting for liberty, democracy, etc., so that the country could be made "safe for plutocracy." The line at Hamilton and Pender was made up entirely of such men; that was the "grateful country" remembering the men who went overseas. If, instead of lining up for charity dole, they would go to the government for the fulfillment of its promise, something would be done.

The high priests of politics had told them they had got to produce more, and were not even letting them have the opportunity to produce anything at all. The tools of production belonged to the master class, to be used only for profit; hence the unemployment. Meantime, more wheat was going up, although more wheat was produced in Canada last year than ever before, and more butter in Alberta. The war was to end war; yet Jellicoe told the people in New Zealand that the one war breeds another. The British naval expenditure had risen to \$75,000,000, as against \$250,000,000 before the war; and the Pacific was now to have a fleet of 102 war-craft, where there had been only two before the war. This in face of Borden's former declaration that nothing of the kind was to be done without it being first submitted to the people. "They have been handing out to us an enormous bunch of humbug, pure and simple."

Speaking of the Winnipeg strike, the speaker said he could not understand what Russell had got two years for, nor had he found anyone who could tell him. Russell had merely consented to formulate the policy of the men on strike and be the mouth-piece of the working class. On the other hand, commissions were appointed to whitewash the friends of the government—the profiteers and millionaires who supplied the funds for the two political parties. There could be no moral sanction for obeying laws such as those. (Applause.) In Great Britain, such a trial would have been impossible. There, Judge Grantham's attack on the right to strike had raised such a storm of protest that in the next year a labor party was returned to the House of Commons and a Trades Disputes Bill passed to protect the unions. In Great Britain, there were numerous general strikes; last year, everything was so tied up that even King George could not get a train to take him to London. (Applause with laughter.)

Over there, they had learnt that they could only operate within the scope allowed by constituted authority. In this country the limit was becoming more and more restricted, "because you and I are content to allow our liberties to be locked up in that way." The only way to alter it was by getting hold of the machinery that makes the law.

In the United States the right to strike had been taken away. "Our liberty to strike is going to be filched from us in the same way. The same Vanderbilts and Pierpont Morgans are in control in Canada as in the United States."

The speaker was "not sure that we are not nearer serfdom today than a hundred years ago." Attempts were now afoot to reform the military units of returned men and introduce compulsory military training—not conscription, of course, though the difference was not apparent. What was all this for? "The democracy, etc., that they went to fight for, is a myth and a sham." The men would have to see to it themselves, and not leave it to their officers and their masters.

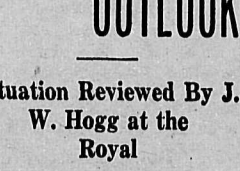
They went to war in defence of small nations. Yet was not Ireland crushed under militarism? (Yes.) India also was being coerced under the same capitalist class that they had in Ottawa to pass the Immigration Act. In Egypt it was the same thing—ground down under the heel of the British administration. "These people you went to war in support of, I hope you like it!"

The speaker insisted they could not function unless they organized on a political basis as on the industrial field. "Send people of your own class to make and administer the law of the land in your own interest and mine. You have no right to expect your boss to make laws which will be beneficial to you. His interests and yours are diametrically opposed."

The class struggle had been demonstrated completely and conclusively at Winnipeg, where the government had used the weapons of repression and suppression in support of their class. "Naturally they are going to frame the laws so as to make it easy going for them and hard for you. Until you make up your minds to control the political machine, you are entitled to the kind of laws you are getting." Comrade Barnard said: "We desire a peaceful revolution—by peaceful methods—if the other fellow will let us." He also said: "I'm absolutely opposed to militarism in any shape or form."

Buy only from a union store. the embodiment of ultimate political and social truth, which is to be perpetuated by persecuting and exterminating its enemies, rather than by vindicating its own qualifications to carry on under conditions the difficult job of supplying political salvation to mankind. If they begin by the sacrificing freedom of speech, to what is supposed to be the safety of constitutional government, they will end by sacrificing constitutional government to the dictatorship of one class.

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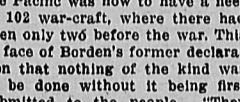
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RUSSIA WILL GET SUPPLIES

Commercial Relations Are Opened by Supreme Council at Paris

Elaborate plans for the resumption of commercial relations between the Russian people and Allied nations have been worked out by the Supreme Council. Surplus stocks of wheat, fax and lumber await export from Russia, and all that is needed is ocean tonnage to carry these products to the markets of the world. Details of the plan to be followed were given by Alexander M. Berkenheim and Constantin Kropovoukoff, respectively president and member of the foreign board of the Russian Co-operative Union, through which trade will be carried on. They conducted the negotiations with the Supreme Council which brought about the adoption of a policy reversing that followed by the Allies during the last two years.

Great Stocks of Wheat "It must be understood the agreement has no political character, whatsoever," said M. Berkenheim. "It is merely an economic, financial and humanitarian arrangement. Russian co-operative unions, organized fifty years ago, now number 500 branches, and have 50,000 local societies with 25,000,000 members. These societies operate throughout Russia,

whether under Bolshevik rule or controlled by other governments. It is a sort of Russian economic life cross. "In February, 1919, we laid before the British foreign office, and also before the secretary of Premier Lloyd George our plan, which now has been adopted for the exchange of Russian raw material for manufactured goods from Allied countries. "This plan is very simple. We have in Russia great stocks of wheat, cereals, cattle and fax which are now larger than Russia ever disposed of.

What They Require "We require farming and agricultural implements, cloth, shoes, locomotives, motors, automobiles and medical supplies. Ship tonnage must be furnished by the Allies as Russia's shipping has completely disappeared. We must import fire in order to export." The correspondent informed M. Berkenheim that it was the belief in France that the Bolsheviks would supervise distribution and allow goods to reach their adherents while the rest of the population might go barefooted and naked. "Our stores are not under the control of the Bolsheviks," he replied. "When the Moscow government nationalized all stores and closed them, our stores continued business undisturbed. This was not through any undue friendship with the de facto government, but because of the high esteem in which the co-operative societies are held by the population throughout Russia. We feel sure our headquarters in Moscow can reach a satisfactory agreement with the Soviet authorities for an impartial distribution."

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PROFITEERS ARE IN NO DANGER

Law Is Made by Them for Them and Against Workers

The following editorial regarding the sentencing of R. B. Russell is taken from The Statesman, a Liberal organ of Toronto:

Two years for a working man—for what? In his charge to the jury at the trial of R. B. Russell, at Winnipeg, Mr. Justice Metcalf is reported to have said:

"There was no objection to a man thinking that the Soviet Government of Russia was a good one, so long as he did not intend to convey to others the desirability of the institution of such a government for Canada. When he constantly attacked the Canadian form of government, and put before the public the desirability of a Russian system in Canada, the jury, exercising their common sense, might infer that he was trying to introduce that system in Canada. It was up to the jury," His Lordship stated, "would they like it? Would it be liable to cause a breach of the peace? If it would, in a public sense, it would be seditious."

If Russell's sentence of two years is due to the foregoing interpretation of the law of sedition then there has been a gross miscarriage of justice. All the other counts against the accused were of minor importance as compared with the charge of sedition. It will be for the Court of Appeal to determine whether the legal decisions of the trial judge in regard to strikes, picketing and sedition can be upheld. But we have no hesitation in asserting that the law regulating labor combination, as laid down by Mr. Justice Metcalf, is of direct challenge to the labor in every part of the Dominion, and will not be accepted as the final word by workers who value their rights.

It is foolish in the absence of the full evidence and of all the facts presented to the court, to indulge, as some newspapers do, in tirades about the labor policy of "bludgeoning the community." All strikes are a form of civil war, but it has yet to be proved that the men who went on strike in Winnipeg, or the leaders who called the strikes, rendered themselves liable to the charge of seditious conspiracy.

There have been worse strikes in England—sympathetic strikes—but the law of sedition was not invoked in these instances. It is too often forgotten that the judge is a lawmaker, and that his interpretation of the law, upheld on appeal, is the "law" most frequently quoted in our courts of justice. Law is an expressed rule or principle of human action, but where so many differ as to its real meaning and intent the judge has the last word in defining it. Until a higher court of justice, or the highest court of the realm, Parliament itself, sets aside his ruling the "law" is the declared will of the judge. The judge in many trials does not decide a case under compulsion of the law, but as a lawmaker. It is as a lawmaker that the rulings of Mr. Justice Metcalf will be reviewed in a higher court.

The most dangerous and unsettling element in the verdict just given is the fact that in Canada there is one law for grafters and war profiteers and another for the workers. The trial at Winnipeg has been staged by the Big Interests. What steps has the government taken to bring to trial the men who sent our first contingent to the front with rifles, boots and equipment, with rifles that jammed when in face of the enemy, and who bought broken-down horses for our artillery and cavalry? Has the government done anything save the appointment of whitewashing commissions to rescue its friends from the stern justice they so richly merited? Does not the trial at Winnipeg—with its absurd interpretations of the law against strikes and picketing—recall to every worker throughout the broad Dominion the unsavory Manitoba Scandal and the methods resorted to by the Borland Government to save the reputation of Hon. Robert Rogers? One law for the rich and another for the poor! One law for workers righteously discontented with the serfdom which the present industrial system forces upon them! Two years in jail for a leader of the workers who had the courage to challenge the powers behind an industrial system which every church in the land has condemned! Honors and freedom and titles and untaxed Victory Bonds for the war profiteers and grafters! Is this an unfair presentation of the case? Where, in all Canada, has a single war-grafter or war profiteer been arrested, placed on trial and sentenced to a term in jail? The law that puts workers in jail—in some cases without charge or trial—and that provides cities of refuge, in the form of commissions, to enable plunderers and grafters to escape the consequences of their crimes, can have no moral sanction in the eyes of right-thinking Canadians. The contrast, in the treatment of these two classes, is responsible in large measure for the present unrest, and until the scales are equitably adjusted there is bound to be continued discontent and agitation.

Montreal—Falling to reach an understanding on the wage question with a number of reporters, many of whom are members of the Montreal News Writers Union, the editor of the Montreal Star, C. F. Crandall has notified his editors and reporters that on and after January 1, no member of a union will be employed on the editorial staff.

Copenhagen—Ten offers of peace have been made to the Entente by Soviet Russia since August 5, and offers will continue until peace is obtained, according to a statement by the congress of Soviets recently held in Moscow.

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Letters to the Federationist

"A Co-operative Laundry" Editor B. C. Federationist: It is a position we hate to take, but the circumstances leave us no other alternative. Yours sincerely, JAMES LAW, Secretary Defence Committee.

The laundry now operating in Seattle was, in part, made successful by the fact that locals of the various crafts subscribed for shares on block.

The laundry workers have repeatedly met with strong opposition on matters pertaining to the betterment of working conditions. Seattle has proved that the worker can obtain a dividend on the item of laundry expenditure, and further still he can, without cost, support girls and women to work under better conditions, and I think that we can spare a little time to make this a real fact in Vancouver.

I would suggest that a committee of unemployed laundry girls be called by the local Co-operative Company, to approach all locals for support to prepare to launch the project.

The workers here appear to still remember the laundry workers' strike, as the recent trend of public opinion during the clive election, and right here is an excellent opportunity for locals to practically express their disapproval by employing these operatives themselves at no large individual cost to themselves, and unite this industry at the same time.

The workers of Vancouver can support such a project by a little simple effort, and if we see that the co-operative movement in Russia can boast of a membership of 14 millions, we can readily see that we shall be able to support any logical project based upon the Rochdale system of co-operation.

Perhaps we may attach some importance to the fact that a One Big Union of laundry workers might be responsible for a protective tariff on laundry bills. Here is a chance to at least receive a discount on your laundry bill, and offer your protection to girls whose conditions and hours of labor are intolerable in such an exacting industry as the laundry workers have to contend with.

Surely the rank and file will support these merits. Always the girls have been eager to support any demand made by various locals, and this project appears to be the easiest way to help.

All locals might devote a few minutes under "Food and Welfare" to discuss the merits of supporting such a project. It would help, as well other local projects, such as Teachers and Drivers and Engineers.

S. H. COOKE, 9127 Main street, div. 51

Workers Defense Committee

Editor B. C. Federationist: The workers defense committee of Winnipeg came into being immediately following the arrest of certain men in connection with the Winnipeg strike. It was, in point of fact, organized by the then existing strike committee, later having its work ratified, and being itself adopted by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council. Since that time there has been an unavoidable fracture in trade unionist ranks, and many workers who stood side by side in the fight of May and June last, now find themselves, for reasons of their own, lined up in different trade organizations; that is to say, International unions and the O. B. U. Since the formation of the defense committee, both these organizations, together with the Labor church, the Women's Labor League, the Socialist Party of Canada, and any other bona fide organization, has been entitled to have delegates seated upon that defense committee.

Certain ill-bred rumors, having credence with the unthinking or deliberately perverted, commenced to float around some three or four months ago to the effect that defense funds, "monies collected for defense purposes" had been used for the profane purposes of the O. B. U. It has been said that a lie can travel half-way around the world before truth has a chance to put its boots on. Such, indeed, seems to be the case respecting the aforementioned rumors.

Now it appears that in a letter from the Trades and Labor Council (International) of Edmonton, to the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council (International), this rumor has been given definite form in an allegation to the effect that R. J. Johns, during his trip through the west last September and October, held a defense meeting at which he advocated the O. B. U. We beg to state unequivocally that this defense committee did not pay one cent towards the expenses or maintenance of R. H. Johns during that trip, or any other trip. He was paid entirely by the O. B. U. itself, for his own purposes. He being involved in the Winnipeg alleged seditious conspiracy, went out by his way to assist the defense fund by urging collections and donations on its behalf. The Labor bodies in Winnipeg today have representation upon the defense committee, and there is no reason why any Labor body should be misinformed, or ill-informed upon the business of that defense committee. The books of the committee are open at any time for inspection to any person, or persons, who can give a reasonable assurance that they are bona fide Labor men in some capacity or another. This is a standing invitation to the fathers of the ill-begotten lies respecting disposition of defense funds.

We expect the opposition and treachery of the master class. The time is too critical for us to ignore the treacherous professions of Labor men, and although for months, with a much patience we could command, we have continued to ignore these vicious rumors, the time has now come when, in fairness to ourselves, to the many bodies represented on the committee, and the many thousands in the country contributing to our funds, that we should let it be known that the next case coming to our attention of a malicious charge, such as has been described herein, will be promptly placed in the proper quarter as a libel. This

is a position we hate to take, but the circumstances leave us no other alternative. Yours sincerely, JAMES LAW, Secretary Defence Committee.

"Our" Paper Editor B. C. Federationist: I note in the last issue of The Federationist an article on "our" paper. It says in part to work for it, and help it in every way possible, all of which I most sincerely approve of. I have written several letters to The Federationist, and my letters were never printed, which no doubt was my own fault, but then I am learning all the time, and cannot expect a busy editor to publish a lot of rot which he may have considered my letters. However, to be brief and to the point, I feel that I could do good work for the Labor movement, and I find there are many like myself. If I could express myself, my thoughts and ideas more forcibly and clearly. The question is could enough men, more especially the younger ones, and the women, too, become interested enough to form a class to study English composition and public speaking and kindred subjects. I suggest to you, Mr. Editor, that you open a list of names of those interested and when sufficient have subscribed, say 100, a meeting be held and classes be started. Also that a list of books on these subjects be published for home study purposes.

One thing more which I am very much interested in, and I offer by way of a suggestion regarding the deportation of the "Reds" from the good old United States. Some ten years ago I visited an old convict ship called the Success; why so called I don't know. She was raised from Sydney harbor and sent around the world as a curiosity, a relic of the past, an example of the brutality of our rulers not so long ago. At that time, men were trying to organize trade unions and got themselves transported, not deported then, for their convictions. However, in spite of the good ship Success, and dozens like her, they couldn't stop the movement. It was "successful" as far as it went, and looks like more success in the Old Land and Australia every day.

So, Mr. Editor, I suggest an article on the convicts of Australia, which may be of interest to the workers. I wish The Federationist every success, and hoping the workers will soon wake up and get a daily, I am, yours for education.

SYDNEY A. ANDERSON, January 19th, 1920.

Are Still Disunited

Editor B. C. Federationist: The workers are still disunited. It is not time the Socialist Party of Canada, and the Federated Labor Party and the O. B. U. got together under one head, and so have a solid front to show to the vested interests. Yours,

A SOCIALIST, Note by Editor—The O. B. U. is an industrial organization, and as such cannot link up with any other organization. The Socialist Party and the Federated Labor Party are political organizations, and nothing will bring them together except a unanimity of opinion amongst the workers as to which party best represents the interests of the working class. When that time arrives, they will naturally fuse, and become one organization.

The Daily Press

Editor B. C. Federationist: In looking over some of our daily press rubbish, I came across an article in the Vancouver Daily Sun, January 3rd, the headline of which was 900 veterans apply for pay, and half-way down it said, "Old men, young men, married men and single men, men with collars and men without, were there," but a casual observation failed to disclose any who seemed to be pinched for hunger. Now, I think that was a dirty insult to all the returned men in Canada, and to all nations who took part in this fight for "democracy," which has now finished according to the press, and I would like to see the reporter who also the editor of that article suffer a little of starvation, then they would know a little about it. It is enough to make one sick to read the crazy, idiotic stuff that is being published in the capitalist press today, and the methods being used to keep down the working class by arresting the active members and suppressing all literature except that endorsed by the capitalist class, especially in the "Sweet Land of Liberty" across the line. They are now preaching in that "great free country (free for every one except the slaves), 100 per cent. Americanism, which is the crushing of the masses, and how I see an article in The Veteran for January (G. W. V. A. official paper): "Veterans for political action," wherein Mr. Thos. Dace, one of the leaders of the G. W. V. A. in Alberta, speaks for political action. He says he favors political action on the broad basis of Canadian citizenship, as follows: Problems before the G. W. V. A. are many. The parting of the ways comes in 1920; we must fight not only for ourselves, but also for 100 per cent. Canadianism in the Dominion. Now, if they are for 100 per cent. Canadianism, it could be done as easily as it could be said by giving every working man and woman a chance to live, not like we are today; we are just a mass of slaves. If what the press says is true, there are Canadians who fought in the war sick of everything, either leaving for a better country or committing suicide, because they are fed up with the system of slavery. The sooner the returned man gets the idea out of his head that he is better than the rest of the slaves, including aliens, the sooner will such things as the charity dole be replaced, so as to

SIX THOUSAND LOAVES PER HOUR

Modern Methods of Producing the Staff of Life Displaces Workers

The development of bread-baking machinery tends to displace more and more people who have been engaged in the production of the staff of life. The following is a description of the latest development in machinery of this kind:

The immense automatic bread oven and machinery, construction on which was started more than a year ago, and which has a capacity for baking sufficient bread to feed approximately half the entire population of St. Louis, has just been placed in complete operation at the plant of the Well-Boettler Bakery, American Bakery Company, 37 South Vandeventer avenue.

Two hundred and sixty-five thousand bricks were used in the construction of the oven. The bread-baking capacity is 6000 one-pound loaves per hour. The mechanical device operates continuously from the time the dough goes through the mixing process to the baked loaf without the aid of a human hand.

The invention of the automatic or "travelling" ovens originated in Great Britain and at the present time there are but six complete units of these ovens in the United States. In addition to the complete plant in St. Louis, two are located in New York, two in Philadelphia and one in Chicago.

Starting with the flour-blending and sifting machine, the flour is passed through a sifter and along conveyors, to large storage hoppers. From these hoppers the flour descends into a weighing machine, in which the amount necessary for each supply of dough is automatically recorded and the uniformity which goes with automatic working is obtained.

When the flour leaves the weighers it is ready to be mixed into dough. For this water is needed, so next comes the gauging and tempering tanks, where the correct quantity of water is measured off and kept at the desired temperature. The purest ingredients obtainable are used to enrich the doughs. The dough must stand in a kneading machine in the "travelling room" before being made into loaves.

The dough, fed in bulk, is accurately and quickly measured off into pieces of predetermined sizes. These pass through the "handing-up machine," where they receive their preliminary shaping, and thence they fall into the travelling prover, which, for convenience sake, is designed to fit on the ceiling. After being proved for a specific time, the pieces of dough pass automatically to a moulding machine. This imitates with considerable exactitude the action of the hand.

The loaves pass automatically into a panning machine, an apparatus of uncanny ingenuity, which places them into the stream of pans which runs at its base. Long rows of these pans are then placed, again automatically, into the third automatic prover, where the loaves receive their final raising, and are ejected automatically to the travelling oven. This oven stands ready to receive the bread and set the seal on it. Into one end goes a stream of unbaked loaves, and from the other emerges the same stream, but now of finished bread, each loaf baked to perfection and every loaf of equal color and fragrance.

JAPANESE DOCKYARD WORKERS WIN

Eight-hour Day Is Being Introduced as Result of Strike

Kobe, Japan.—A general shift toward the eight-hour day in the big industries of Japan has followed the winning of the strike here by 15,000 workers in the Kawasaki dockyard. The strike cost the company \$125,000 and added \$3,000,000 monthly to its pay roll. Since the strike the Mitsubishi dockyards in Kobe and Nagasaki, the Harima yard, the Osaka Ironworks, the Kobe steelworks and the Sumitomo Company, all important concerns, have announced their adoption of the eight-hour day, and their example has been followed widely.

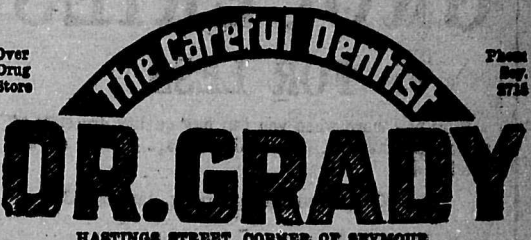
give us not a chance to just exist, but a chance to live.

I have been reading a little book called "Red Europe," written by an M. P., and if we had a few M. P.'s like him in Canada, it would be a different place to what it is now. It would wake up the working class of this country to see the methods used in the war by the capitalist class, and how the press was controlled to make every one patriotic, the same methods being used in Germany in the Allied countries. On page 95, it says: "The atrocity campaign was the principal weapon in the arsenal of rival Imperialism. The Germans presented to horror-stricken audiences the rape of German women in German Africa by black troops, with British officers looking on, also murder on top of rape at Tabora in German Africa. What did not go into the picture went into the letter press. They had dozens of 'Miss Cavell's' cases, in addition to inhuman treatment to German prisoners of war, and then followed the most barbarous and murderous treatment imaginable, and it would do good for every working man and woman, especially the returned men, to read that little book, for it shows that the capitalist class will do anything and everything to keep us where we are, as the recent trial of spokesmen of Labor shows, and the man hunt in the States also.

Here's wishing success to The Federationist, hoping to see it soon issued as a Labor daily.

ALBERT PADGHAM, Returned Worker, January 20th, 1920.

My permanent scale of prices admits of no reductions. Because if I "cut prices" I would be obliged either to cut quality or to work for the pleasure of working alone. Therefore my permanent policy of "Grady-grade" dentistry—positively the very finest and most substantial that money can buy—and a fixed scale of moderate prices, must appeal to common sense. I admit that I take pleasure and pride in my work and the most minute care in its execution, but my margin for professional fee I will not sacrifice. Nor is it necessary for me to do so. "Grady-grade" dentistry is winning me permanent friends every day.



Vancouver's Great Footwear Event

Our January Clearance Sale

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BUY YOUR SHOES NOW AT PRICES BELOW TODAY'S FACTORY COST.

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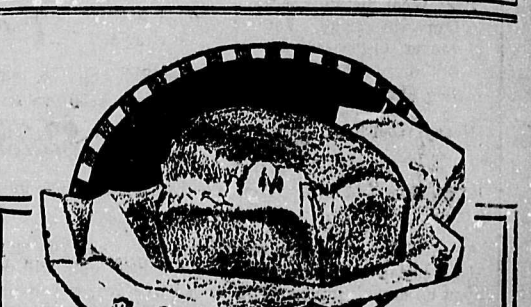
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WOODWARDS WE SELL EVERYTHING WE SELL FOR LESS GROCERIES FOR LESS Why pay more when you can buy quality groceries at prices such as ours. One Week, Commencing Friday, January 23

The British Soviet

England is a small country undergoing large changes. The result is turmoil. The changes affect the individual in all his relations. But after the British manner the changes are coming in an orderly way, though they are not coming with any systematic coherence.

Protest and Ask Russell's Release and not another. This was the position taken by the trial judge. Fear Responsible He said that seditious conspiracy had been thrown into the waste paper basket as a crime all the world over.

Lumber Interests Resorts to Discrimination

ness maximum: "Keep your light shining a little in front of the next." In other words, what the members must do is to look ahead and see what the employers intend doing, see what they want you to do, and then "don't do it!"

Policy Approved The convention unanimously approved the future policy as being one in which every effort and every available dollar be put in to extending the organization.

Insurance Men Have No Case

H. Winn for the manner in which he has conducted the investigation, while it is too puerile to really warrant serious criticism, it may be thought by the unthinking that he has some personal motive in carrying out the investigation.

Charles Lester At Victoria (Continued from page one)

Last Few Days CLOTHING FOR MEN AND WOMEN Dress well on easy terms at the New York Outfitting Co. Ltd. 143 Hastings St. West

Fashion-Craft QUALITY CLOTHES SOLD AS REASONABLE AS HIGH QUALITY AND GOOD WORKMANSHIP WILL PERMIT. Thos. Foster & Co., Ltd. 514 GRANVILLE STREET

PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

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Too Many Profit-Takers have as much to do with making necessities cost like luxuries as too many profiteers. There are thousands of men passing things from the producer to the consumer, whose services are no more needed than the fifth wheel of a wagon.

Portugal Industrial and political discontent has forced the resignation of the recently-formed government of Premier Costa.

Watch for Him Members will recall that at the time of the general strike a secret service man named Davies was found to be carrying a membership card and sending reports of union business to his employers.

SATURDAY SPECIALS Honey from California Co-op, per lb. 30c Raisins, per pkt. 35c Jam, strawberry, 1-lb. tin 1.00 Marmalade, 4-lb. tin 75c

VANCOUVER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY 41 Pender Street West Phone Sey. 493

Referenda Sent Out The referenda proceedings is being sent out this week, members or camps not receiving a copy within the next two weeks should write in for same.

Advice Welcomed Those at Headquarters, both district and general, make no claim of having all the brains or experience, consequently will welcome advice or expression of views from any or all of the 16,000 members tending for more efficient conduct of the business of the organization.

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