THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

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

ELEVENTH YEAR. No. 20 — EIGHT PAGES — VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1919 — (In Vancouver City, $2.00) $1.50 PER YEAR

EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION AND ****** GET TOGETHER MOVEMENT

Worked Against the Reduction of Hours and Opposed to Labor Legislation—Will Establish a Blacklist in the Province for the Benefit of Employers

One of the noisiest exponents of industrial councils, and of the get-together movement, is Mr. N. G. Neill of the Employers Association of British Columbia. Not being very enthusiastic about the possibilities of capital and labor getting together in view of the antagonistic interests of these two classes, the workers have at times been taken to task for their attitude. However, they have now sufficient proof of the insincerity of the very organization for which Mr. Neill is the spokesman, to prove conclusively, that while the get-together spirit is being advocated by the employers, they are carrying on a campaign to undermine the labor organizations and to defeat the aims of the workers. This proof is a letter signed by Mr. Neill, which gives an outline of the activities of the Employers Association. The letter states in the outset, that it is following a previous letter sent out by the president of the employers organization, and then goes on as follows:

Friendly to Labor.

This association does not intend to develop any policies or take any steps antagonistic to the best interests of labor. It is our desire to create the most cordial relations with trade unions and members of unions who are working in harmony with the community.

General Demoralization

We all realize that changes in industrial relationships are coming about, and it is certain that variations can be made which would be in the interests of both employer and employee. But this organization has got to see that in the doing of this, general demoralization does not take place, and that the enemies of our established forms of government do not accomplish their ends.

This is a big proposition, requiring careful [illegible] aggressive [illegible] generous [illegible] and [illegible] citizen is now urgently requested.

Prov Library Dec 19

Industrial Councils

As a practical measure, the association is developing the idea of "industrial councils" as the logical machinery by which industry can be governed in the future.

One of these councils we have already established in Vancouver, and are working one the development of others in the province.

We will send you shortly full particulars regarding their operation.

Offset Doctrines of Destruction

We will maintain an aggressive and active work through publicity, whereby a strong public opinion may be developed in favor of sound and sane methods by all parties in the community, and thereby take definite steps to offset the destructive doctrines being preached.

Information and Statistics

The association is being equipped with complete information and statistics on the labor question so as to be in a position to furnish expert information in any negotiations which you may have with your employees.

We have already recorded a lot of this information from various manufacturing centres from Halifax to the Pacific coast.

Before proceeding with the rest of the document, let us examine the foregoing, and see wherein lies the get-together spirit. Take the passage, under the head of general demoralization. It states that changes are coming in industrial relationships, and then goes on to say that the organization has to take steps to see that those that desire change do not accomplish their ends. Logical is it not, and so altruistic. We agree it is a big proposition to attempt to prevent changes being brought about in the established forms of government, and a bigger job than the Employers Association is capable of handling. But to proceed with the document.

We are in touch with Employers Associations in the United States and the other employers association in Canada at Toronto, as well as having from time to time a knowledge of what is being done in the Old Country.

Legislation

We are watching legislation

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LOGGERS TAKE UP CHALLENGE OF OPPONENTS

Legal Proceedings Are Started Against Company and Papers

Financial Aid Is Being Rendered to the Men on Strike

The challenge of the Copper Mountain Construction Company and the daily press in issuing libellous advertisements concerning the operations of the B. C. L. U. and the Princeton strike, has been accepted. Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co. have been instructed to take legal action against those responsible for the advertisements.

The financial support of the strikers is being continued through the central organization, the members in camp contributing freely to the fund and pledging themselves for all the assistance necessary. The boys are sticking tight. It's an eight-hour day with a living wage or "bust." It is no part of our business to keep the employing class sane, but seeing the many evidences that they are determined to have a show-down with that section of the working class who see things as they are, and not as the uninformed believes them to be, it might be well at this time to point out to them that it is easy to start a stone rolling down hill, but a much more difficult undertaking to stop it when it has gathered momentum and become part of an avalanche. At the present time to enforce a 10-hour day and 40 cents an hour means the starting of an avalanche which will in its course remove many a historical landmark. However, Nero fiddled whilst Rome burned, and he was no greater fool, nor more insane than are some of our present day Neroes of industry. They fiddle with the world afire. Camps 1, 2, 3, at Headquarters, Courtenay, have ceased to produce surplus wealth. The earth and its natural resources, and the machinery necessary to turn them into commodities useful to society are all there, but one thing is lacking, namely, human labor power. Before the strike the application of the loggers' power to labor turned the natural resources into actual wealth, the surplus above that which had to be allowed to them as wages (to enable them to continue their existence as workers) belonged to the owners of the machinery and timber. As soon as the men quit work the "capital" (fixed) became potential wealth only, and if the men's demands are not granted and human labor power is not applied to the machinery, etc., it soon depreciates and naturally becomes useless. Consequently, society, particularly the working class section, should ask if that part of the social wealth created by labor should belong to the worker what is the extent of the capitalist's share? When this question is finally settled, we, the workers, and our benefactors,

(Continued on page 4)

WHITE LUNCHES AFTER TROUBLE

Union Men Fired—While Chinese Work Soldiers Look for It

Mr. Sorenson and the management of the White Lunches in the city absolutely refuse to negotiate with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union in so far as allowing his help to organize. The White Lunch management has already demonstrated this fact by discharging a number of men who had signed up with the union.

Despite the fact that a small army of Chinese are employed in the kitchen department of the White Lunches, the management will not consider putting in white help, although there are at the present time many white cooks out of work in the city who have been fighting in France.

CHINESE OUST SHIPWRIGHTS

Government Official Has Particular Liking for Chinese

Ten shipwrights were told by a government official last Monday that their services were not needed because the work which they were doing could be done by Chinamen.

The men were working on the boats at the B. C. Marine Company's plant, and after fixing up some partitions were ordered to wire up some broken cases of preserves that were going to Vladivostok. While they were doing this an official of the Naval Transfer Stores Department came along and ordered them to stop, at the same time stating that he had Chinamen to do that kind of work.

General Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen

The first meeting together was held this week, and resulted in a house full sign going up. The results obtained during the last week or so in reorganizing the warehouses were shown in close on 100 new applications being received for membership. A committee was appointed to arrange for a monster picnic, to be held in the near future. Further announcement later. Members of the Warehousemen should note that they can obtain their new books on application to the office, and all members are urged to pay their dues as far as possible, in the office, and thus save a lot of time at the meetings.

INJUNCTION CASES STILL IN COURT

Court Orders Irregularities Cured and Subject Matter Changed

In the injunction action in the Supreme Court between P. R. Bengough, on behalf of the International Association of Machinists, and certain officers of Lodge No. 777, I. A. M., application was made by the defendant to set aside the injunction on the ground of irregularities in the proceedings. The court did not go so far as to dissolve the injunction, but ordered that the irregularities be cured and in particular set aside a previous order and made the clause compelling the payment into court of the fund, the subject matter of the action. There were no costs of the application to either plaintiff or defendant, similarly in the case of Hunt against Collard, treasurer of the Painters' Union, the court ordering the curing of certain irregularities with costs to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant.

JOE KNIGHT TO SPEAK SUNDAY

A Big Crowd Is Expected to Be on Hand at the Empress

The Socialist Party of Canada feel assured that a big reception will be accorded to Comrade Joe Knight on Sunday evening, when he will make his much delayed visit to this city.

To those who have lived in Alberta, he will need no introduction, for he has been a propagandist for the S. P. of C. in that Province for a considerable number of years, and his popularity is well known. The working class of Vancouver will have the opportunity of hearing him on Sunday evening, if they are on time for it goes without saying that the house will be filled early. The usual questions and discussion will be in order after the lecture. Doors open at 7:30. Chair at 8 p.m. Come early and don't be disappointed.

LAND SHARK HORS DE COMBAT

Government of Toilers Passes Working Class Legislation

North Dakota has passed a home-building law that is a model of workers' legislation. In the first place speculation in land was attacked in new revenue laws taxing land heavily, if not kept in use. Much of this land goes to the state as the owners can't afford to pay taxes and let the land lie idle.

Under its home building law, the state may buy large tracts of idle land and $2,000,000 has been appropriated to start operations. Then, if a citizen wants a farm, he has only to raise twenty per cent. of the price. The state buys the land desired by the citizen and gives him twenty years in which to pay the other 80 per cent. without exorbitant rates of interest or premiums, and without the hazards of a private mortgage transaction.

The same applies to workers in the cities. They may buy homes on the same plan. In either case, the state will erect buildings, if desired, on the same basis, the purchaser paying one-fifth down and the remainder in twenty years.

Speculators and their profits are fans to be eliminated.

Metal orkers Unite

Jackson, Mich.W—A union of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance has been formed, starting with a large membership, all present signing the charter application.

TEAMSTERS UNION PLAYS BIG PART

Seattle General Strike Brings Out Importance of Teamsters' Union

The participation of the Teamsters' Union in the recent Seattle general strike is remarkable because of the great pressure under which they worked. It is stated that 800 calls came into their offices during the strike, from members of their own and other unions, complaining that fuel had given out and that they could not get any heat on account of the strike. Many people realized for the first time how this union, which handles the transportation of freight in a modern city, is at the basis of all the city's activities. The story of the big strike can be obtained from Birt Showler, secretary of the Teamsters' Union, price 10 cents.

How much do you want a daily? Where do you purchase your goods?

SOLDIERS JOLT BIG CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Delegation Insists on the Strikers Getting Demands

Refuse to Take Places of Strikers at Copper Mountain

Returned soldiers gave a jolt to the management of the Copper Mountain Construction Company last Monday when a delegation of returned soldiers, after investigating the conditions which compelled members of the B. C. Loggers' Union to call a strike there, informed the management that when the demands of 50 cents per hour for an eight-hour day were granted and all the union men had been put back to work with apologies from the management for calling them I.W.W.'s, that the committee would be willing to recommend the job to returned soldiers if the company needed any more men. Thus we note that the returned soldiers are not going to be flim-flammed into pulling chestnuts out of the fire for labor skinners.

Painters and Decorators Strike

The Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union had a record turnout at its meeting in the Labor Temple on Thursday, May 8. The main business of the meeting was in connection with the strike. The firms of Bishop & Gaskell, C. J. Cummins, W. McEwen, Robson Decorating Company, and A. V. Lewis have locked out their employees because of the demand of an increase of 50 cents per day in wages, to take effect May 1 last. The union assessed itself $2 per week to buy eats for those locked out. A committee has charge of the collection and distribution of the funds. New members are being enrolled at each meeting, returned soldiers being admitted for half the regular initiation fee. Members of organized labor wishing to have work in this union's line done can get union labor by phoning up the local union office.

Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees

Great progress is being made with this industrial union, last meeting some 15 new members joining up and the death knell of the industrial council propagated by the bosses is now a foregone conclusion, the splendid support being given by the readers of the Fed is bearing fruit, insist on your milk coming from a Union man, we hope shortly to be able to announce another dairy as 100 per cent organized, in the meantime remember the Hillcrest Dairy employs nothing but Union help.

Co-ops. Make Gains

Seattle—In the last quarter, the Seattle Consumers Co-operative Association did a good business of over $29,000, paid all expenses and declared an 8 per cent. dividend. "And we have plenty of cash on hand," declare the enthusiastic co-ops.

O. B. U. SPEAKERS WELL RECEIVED

Winnipeg Labor Ready and Anxious for Change

Five thousand Winnipeg workers listened to three effective addresses on the One Big Union Sunday week. The speakers were Tom Cassidy of Montreal, R. B. Russell of Winnipeg, and Adam Hay, former president of the Winnipeg G.W.V.A. The meeting was a complete success in every way and the speakers were cheered to the echo at the many brilliant and effective shots of the O. B. U. backers. Tom Cassidy especially excelled himself in his denunciation of the crawfish actions of labor against the brutal and cunning activities of the profit-hungry plutocrats who rule the destinies of the working class.

There is every indication that Winnipeg labor is almost solidly in favor of taking the new step to stop the encroachments of the capitalist class and to provide a weapon and the organization for the taking over of the now privately-owned machinery of wealth production.

CONVENTION OF O.B.U. IN JUNE

Big Majority of Local Unions Vote for New Move

At a meeting of the general executive committee of the One Big Union, held Thursday afternoon in the Labor Temple, a decision was reached to hold a convention in Calgary on June 4 to perfect plans for the launching of the One Big Union. This decision was adopted as the result of the tabulation of the O. B. U. vote, which shows an overwhelming majority in favor of the proposal. There are still a number of unions to be heard from, but these will in no way affect the final result of the vote. A call for delegates to the convention will be issued immediately to all central and district councils.

TRADES COUNCIL SENDS ITS ****** GREETINGS TO 'PEG STRIKERS

Committee Reports on Recent Laundry Accident—Increase in Mounted Police Force Discussed—Many Locals Are in Favor of One Big Union Proposal

Last night's meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was marked by many bright passages of repartee and humorous remarks, President Winch possibly giving utterance to the remark that raised the most laughter when, after Del. Anderson had reported for the Butchers, Del. Campbell of the Carpenters stated that some of the butchers were doing carpentry work, to which Del. Anderson replied that some of the butchers carried two cards. This was not caught by Del. Campbell, and President Winch, to enlighten the delegate, stated that Del. Anderson had said that some of the carpenters were butchers. The application of the term butcher to the Carpenters at once struck the delegates, and they roared, and the joke was on the Carpenters.

Winnipeg Strike

The council, to show its sympathy with the strikers in Winnipeg, sent the following wire to the central body in the Prairie Capital:

"Organized labor in Vancouver pleased at cohesion demonstrated by workers of Winnipeg. Augurs well for future. Note threat contained in Free Press. Mosaic law just as effective now as when formulated."

Report on Laundry Accident

Del. Alexander in reporting for the committee appointed to investigate into the laundry accident, gave a very lengthy report, the substance of which was, that while the engineer was to blame, the fact that men had been dismissed from their employment for having reported unsafe machinery in the past had an effect on the men operating, and made them take risks that they would not do if the fear of being discharged was not hanging over their heads. The committee reported that this engineer had had his license cancelled, pending investigation by the government department. He also reported that the machine should have been put under a hydrostatic test, which had not been done, and that the committee had examined the cylinder head, and considered that immediate inspection should be made of similar machinery, to prevent further accidents, and should any defects be found, that instead of castings being used for the cylinder heads, that they should be replaced by boiler plate. The report of the committee was adopted.

Many of the local unions reported on the result of the vote of the O. B. U. and the six-hour day questions, the Boilermakers, Machinists Local No. 1, Shipyard Laborers, 617 U. B. Carpenters, the A. S. Carpenters, the Millmen and Loggers, all having majorities in favor of both proposals, the Loggers and Boilermakers having the largest majorities. The Auto Mechanics reported that they were not going to apply for a charter from the International.

The Painters' Union notified the council of the lockout that was now in existence, and asked for the moral support of organized labor. The teamsters reported that they were now going out to organize the women workers in the warehouses, etc., and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees stated that their efforts to organize the White Lunches had failed, and that they were now on the unfair list. The Butchers reported that they were to have Saturday early closing in the near future.

A communication was received from Local 182 of the International Machinists, withdrawing from the council for the reason that the council had amended the constitution which the letter claimed was aimed at one individual, a member of that local. Del. Smith, the mover of the amendment, denied that it was aimed at any individual, but at all individuals that it covered.

The Jewelry Workers notified the council that unless this amendment was discarded that they would withdraw from the council. Both of the commmunications were received and filed.

Secretary Midgley was granted leave of absence for three weeks to deal with business of the central committee, and J. Kavanagh

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PAPER COMPANY EMPLOYEES STRIKE

Company Fails to Come Across With What It Promised

Employees of the Powell River Paper Company went on strike Wednesday morning in order to compel the company to live up to its promises. Ever since the strike of the Pulp, Paper and Sulphide Workers' Union last year the company has been slipping back on its promises. Committee after committee has interviewed the company regarding increased wages, back pay and a closed shop that had been promised by the company. Excuse after excuse was offered by the company, until at last the men tired and a general walkout took place, completely tieing up the work of the company. A great number of returned soldiers belong to the union and are solid for the strike. The company sent to the Khaki Labor Union for help, but the demands of the strikers are so just that the officials have informed the company that their union will not supply strikebreakers.

Secure an Agreement

Muskogee, Okla. — The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks have secured agreements with the M., K. & T., and M., O. & G., and the Wichita Falls and Northwestern railway.

TIME TO DO SOME THINKING

Workers Facing a Crisis and Only One Solution

Industry is slowing down. Unemployment is increasing. Tens of thousands of soldiers are being demobilized each month. There are less jobs to be had inside the gate and there is a longer line outside waiting for jobs.

Your wages are good; your union is strong; but some day, when you get your envelope, you will be told —"no work for you after this week!"

What will you do then?"

High wages will not help you. The union will be impotent.

You will be out of a job, and you will stay out of a job, until you can find another boss willing to hire you. The machine, on which you work, will stand there idle; your landlord will demand the rent; your children will ask for bread and you will have none to give.

You will understand, on that bitter day, that you will never be a free man until you own the machine beside which you work and the product that you create. Workers, you make the world. It is yours. Take it and be free.—Scott Nearing.

DR. W. J. CURRY AT COLUMBIA

Next Sunday's Subject to Be "The Morals of the Ruling Class"

Last Sunday's speaker upon hearing this subject announced professed considerable amusement and wondered what the doctor would find to talk about, as he was not aware that such a thing existed. However that may be, it is certain that Dr. Curry will find enough material to "point out a moral and adorn a tale." Meeting will begin as usual with recital by Mr. Julian Haywood at 7:30.

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth left on Thursday night for Prince Rupert where he speaks twice on Sunday. He will then continue eastward to Edmonton and across the prairie to Winnipeg, speaking at Biggar, Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Rivers, Brandon, Minnedosa and one or two other places. He will visit several further eastern points before returning, when it is hoped to route him through the southern part of the province on his way back to the Coast.

E. T. Kingsley will shortly leave for a tour of Southern British Columbia and several Alberta points also taking in the northern cities before returning.

The "Young Comrades," as the elder section of the members of the Labor School have termed themselves, are arranging a picnic for the 24th at Mahon Park, North Vancouver. They expect to have the assistance of the older members in making the holiday rank as a preliminary to the Dominion Day gathering. They are also furnishing a club room in which a stock of athletic apparatus is accumulating.

Edmonds branch is holding a meeting at the Moreton Hall on Friday, 16th, at which the speaker will be Mr. Thos. Richardson, Labor ex-M. P. for Whitehaven, Eng.

SHOCKING AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND

Millions Exist With Only a Room Apiece for Habitation

London—Terrible statistics were given by J. C. Davison, M. P., a former sanitary inspector, in his speech in the House of Commons on the Housing Bill recently. There were 3,500,000 people in England, he said, who live in less than half a room each; 7,060,000 who have less than a room apiece and 23,000,000 who live in tenements of from one to five rooms. Over 500,000 more houses were required merely to allow for the provision in England of one room per head. These conditions were reflected in the rates of infantile mortality, which, Mr. Davison reminded the House, were as high as 160 per thousand for miners, and 150 to 250 per thousand for unskilled laborers, while for doctors it was only 40, and for the middle classes generally only 77 per thousand.. Not 400,000 new houses were required as had been stated by those responsible for the bill, but a million, if the present insanitary houses were to be replaced.

UNDER WHICH FLAG WILL YOU SERVE

A Contrast in the Hiring of Crews on Pacific Coast

Patriotism and love of the flag is being taught to all Britishers in these days. The glories of the British Empire are extolled on all possible occasions, but by actions and not words shall men be judged. Last week a British ship, the El Lobo of London, England, to be correct, on the 4th of the month, paid off in the city of Vancouver the white crew, and signed on a Chinese one in its place. There being no demand for white crews in this part of the British Empire, whose virtues are so numerous that every flag-waving patriot has on every possible occasion to get on his hind legs and extoll them, the white men discharged in order that Chinese might be employed, left for the U. S. A. in order to secure work. Under the British shipping laws, any foreigners sailing as the crew of a British ship, must pass a language test. This is easily overcome by the patriotic employers who prefer British crews, by having Chinese shipped from Hong Kong, which is a British possession, and the Chinese coming from there, are naturally British, and so avoid the language test.

As a contrast to this action of patriotic British employers, we have the action of the owners of the owners of the Eirini, built at Coquitlam, which is sailing under the Greek flag, and which signed on a crew of union firemen and oilers.

The British flag may be all right to wave, but you can take your choice when signing on as a member of a ship as to which flag will best serve you. Blittania Lules the Waves so far as shipping is concerned on this coast.

Baton Rogue, La.—The movie picture operators have formed a union and affiliated with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

BREAD LINES IN NEW YORK

Remarkable Campaign in United States to Stop Migration

One of the big sights in New York these days is the bread lines. Hungry thousands have to be fed by the hand of charity in order to get enough energy into their bodies to tramp the streets in search of work. Tens of thousands of these who walk the streets are men and women who have been working in the munition factories during the war, and whose savings did not last them long enough to tide them over this long period of business depression.

"Stay in America" Campaign

A remarkable campaign is now being conducted in several large eastern cities of the United States.

Little celluloid buttons are being issued to men and women of foreign birth. These buttons indicate that the wearers will stay in America, (and will not leave the country for foreign shores, taking all their money with them). "Paytriotic" meetings for foreigners are being held for the same purpose.

In New York and Philadelphia the "Soldiers and Sailors Soviets seem to be going ahead in great shape. They have a big membership."

Put a wrapper round this copy and send it to a friend.

Union Hall Meetings

440 PENDER ST. W.

Machinists, Vancouver Local No. 1

Meets first Saturday in each month, and every Tuesday.

Office hours, 9 to 5.30 p.m.

Phone Seymour 3510

Electrical Workers Local 213

Meet every Monday at 8 p.m.

Telephone Operators Local 77A

Meet every Thursday, 8 p.m.

SHOP STEWARD SYSTEM IN N. Y.

Garment Workers to Introduce "One Enemy One Uuion" Idea

New York.—A movement to introduce into the garment trades an industrial form of organization similar to the "shop steward" system in England, is well under way in New York City. It is distinctly a rank and file movement and is being pushed with enthusiasm by the workers, who have long desired a more democratic form of unionism than was afforded to them by the old-fashioned trade union machinery.

The basis of the new form of organization is the shop unit. All the workers in any establishment, whatever their trade or craft—including the clerical and engineering forces, and even the office boy and elevator man—come together in shop committee, and take up all questions concerning conditions in their establishment. The shop committees in turn function as delegates to a central Workers' Council of the entire industry. "One enemy, one union," is the central idea.

EX-SOLDIERS TO HOLD MEETING

Start Series of Sunday Afternoon Meetings in City

The Ex-Soldiers and Sailors' Council of Canada, Local No. 1, has decided to start propaganda meetings in the city of Vancouver, starting Sunday afternoon. The first meeting will be held in the National Theatre, on Hastings Street, Sunday afternoon, commencing at 2.30. The speakers on this occasion will be Chas. Lestor and Jack Kavanagh. All ex-soldiers and sailors are cordially invited. The platform will be thrown open for questions and discussion and any person disagreeing with the aims and objects of the ex-Soldiers and Sailors' Council will be given a hearing on the platform. Doors will be open at 2 p.m.

26,000 WINNIPEG WORKERS ♦♦♦♦♦ CEASED WORK ON THURSDAY

Prairie Metropolis Tied Up Tight and Working Class Displays a Solidarity Never Before Witnessed—Water Will Be Supplied for Domestic Purposes Only

At 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, 26,000 Winnipeg trades unionists quit work, and the greatest strike in the history of the Prairie Capital commenced. Some 60 local unions are participating in the strike, and with the exception of the typographical union, every organization that was called upon to cease work did so without a hitch. Everything was carried out in an orderly manner. The policemen were not called out, although they have voted in favor of striking with the rest of the workers. The firemen struck along with the industrial workers, and the postal workers went home after the early rounds with the mails. The general strike has been called owing to the fact that no settlement has been reached in the building and metal trades disputes, the employers taking a stand against dealing with the leaders, or officers of the unions. This policy, adopted by the employers, shows how sincere the talk of creating greater harmony between capital and labor, which has been so much indulged in by representatives of the employers, is, and proves that when the interests of the employing class is threatened, that there is a class consciousness displayed that would be well followed by the workers. In this strike, there is a greater unanimity displayed amongst the workers than ever before in the history of the Winnipeg labor movement. The street railway men, the bakers, hotel and restaurant employees, caretakers, elevator operators, the theatrical workers, moving picture operators, and workers in every industry, are on strike, and Winnipeg is tied up as it never was before.

A statement issued by the committee in charge of the strike on Wednesday evening, says that while the policemen have voted in favor of the strike, that they have instructed the policemen to continue work, thus proving that the only desire of the workers is to preserve law and order. Arrangements have also been made for the supply of water for domestic purposes, and for the remaining at work of hospital attendants, etc. It is expected that the telephone workers will cease work this morning, if no settlement is arrived at.

With such a settlement of solidarity as displayed by the workers of Winnipeg, there can be no doubt as to the final results of the strike. Workers all over Canada will be watching developments, and are prepared to act in whatever way may be necessary to assist the members of the working class in the Peg, in the event of any attempt to intimidate, or break the strike by force, or the usual ruling class methods.

LABOR TEMPLE MEETINGS FOR COMING WEEK

SUNDAY, May 18 — Soft Drink Dispensers, Dominion Express Employees.

MONDAY, May 19—Boilermakers, Steam and Operating Engineers, Policemen, Machinists No. 720, Metal Trades Council Committee, American Can Employees' dance, Tailors' Executive, Janitors and Elevator Attendants.

TUESDAY, May 20—Pressmen, Gas Workers, Brewery Workers, Butchers and Meat Cutters.

WEDNESDAY, May 21—Bookbinders, Boilermakers' Examining Board, Metal Trades Council.

THURSDAY, May 22—Trades and Labor Council, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Caulkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists No. 182, Painters, Shipwrights and Joiners.

FRIDAY, May 23—Coopers, Piledrivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Plumbers, Jewelry Workers, Boilermakers' Executive, Shipyard Laborers, Millmen.

ELEVENTH YEAR. No. 20 THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST VANCOUVER, B. C. FRIDAY.....May 16, 1919

"TRADE IN OUR UPSTAIRS CLOTHES SHOP AND SAVE YOUR DOLLARS"

Men's High Grade Suits at $25.00

A clear saving of Ten Dollars—and your choice of the finest and best assorted stock of Men's Clothes in Vancouver.

Arnold & Quigley

"The Store That's Always Busy"

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In Our No Extra Rent UPSTAIRS CLOTHES SHOP

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Dr. H. E. Hall

CROWN AND BRIDGE SPECIALIST

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Just East of B. C. Electric Depot

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Ham, Bacon, Butter and Eggs Are Cheapest and Best

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GROCERIES

Slater's Best Tea, lb.	45c
Nabob Best Tea, lb.	55c
Fry's Cocoa, 2 for	45c
Gold Medal Peaches, tin	25c
Finest Peas, tin	15c
Finest Tomatoes, tin	20c
Finest Pumpkin, tin	15c
Vinegar, bottle	15c
Vinegar, gallon	35c
Jellies, all kinds	10c
Holbrook's Custard	15c
Nabob Custard, 2 for	25c
Cream of Wheat	25c
Corn Flakes, 2 for	25c
Rolled Oats, 6-lb. sacks	40c
Cornstarch, 2 for	25c
Laundry Starch, 2 for	25c
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Alberta Fresh Eggs, dozen	50c
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B. C. Fresh Eggs, dozen	60c
Alberta Creamery Butter, lb.	65c
Finest Bricket Bacon, lb.	45½c
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PROVISIONS

Finest Canadian Cheese, lb.	35c
Finest Beef Dripping, lb.	30c
Finest Pure Lard, 2 lbs. for	75c

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Reg. 35c lb. Saturday only, 2 lbs. for 55c
Limit 4 lbs. From 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

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Wholesale price today is 52c lb.

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Finest Back Bacon, smoked, reg. 55c lb., Saturday only, whole or half, lb. 46½c

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Slater's Best Streaky Bacon, piece, per lb. 49½c
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NOT A REFUGE FOR OPPRESSED

American Paper Pleads the Case of the Hindoo

Dealing with the situation of the Hindoo and his aims towards freedom, the Butte Bulletin has the following to say:

When an orator of the spread-eagle type wishes to make a particularly telling point, he always refers to the United States as the haven of the oppressed of other nations.

He arouses his audience to a white heat of enthusiasm by speaking of political offenders from monarchial nations, who find a refuge in America.

Irishmen fleeing from English oppression, Russians fleeing from the tyranny of the czar, Germans forced to leave the Fatherland in 1848, all were welcomed, cries the orator and the audience applauds.

We fear that these stirring scenes must pass away; America is no longer a protector of those who are forced to exile themselves from their native land, because they protested against persecution; more particularly if they fled from some of Britain's far-flung possessions.

In India, the Hindoos have a strong national movement; they desire their independence as Irishmen desire theirs.

Yet, there are Hindoos in the United States who are to be deported to meet the fate that England meted out to their brothers in the movement for Hindoo independence—the firing squad.

The Oakland World has the following to say in connection with this proposed deportation of political offenders, a policy that disgraces the very name of freedom:

India, on her knees, pleading for mercy finds nothing but contempt and dungeons for her rebel sons and daughters.

Walt Whitman, America's greatest singer, said of America: "I am the friend of every dauntless rebel." So, how can we "proudly boast of our heaven of refuge," when the following can happen to those who came to us for protection and help?

This list of names is those of Indians who returned to India and were executed on their return after a trial by a commission of three, appointed by the English government:

The men who were executed after their return from the United States: Only crime, membership in Pacific-Hindoostan Association, treason; Gurdit Singh, Balwant Singh, Kartar Singh, Dhian Singh, Kanshi Ram, Rahmat Ali Khan, Lal Singh, Kakhshish Singh, Jeun Singh, Jagat Singh, Sajan Singh, Isar Singh, Mihan Singh, Kala Singh, Atma Singh, Buta Singh, Banta Singh, Chanan Singh, Buishnu Ganesh Pingle, Kanga Singh, Bir Singh, Uttam Singh, Rur Singh and Narain Singh.

And also this list, who are now in the terrible prisons and prison camps of India for life:

Bhai Parmanand, Ram Saran, Rala Singh, Surain Singh, Wasawa Singh, Parma Nand, Kala Singh, Udham Singh, Indar Singh, Gurdit Singh, Chuhr Singh, Jeun Singh, Kala Singh, Kharak Singh, Inder Singh, Shib Singh, Kirpal Singh, Chattar Singh, Harnam Singh, Surain Singh, Jagat Singh, Kakhshish Singh, Nidham Singh, Surain Singh, Sher Singh, Kehr Singh, Dirdi Singh, Lai Singh, Harnam Singh, Jagat Ram, Khushhak Singh, Pirthi Singh, Nand Singh, Bhan Singh, Chuhr Singh, Gurkul Singh, Bishan Singh, Madan Singh, Indar Singh, Garanthi, Jawala Singh, Mangal Singh, Piara Singh, Run Singh, Sher Singh, Basakha Singh, Kishan Das, Baja Singh, Jamana Das and Hari Singh. Bhagwan Singh term ends July 29; Saitbokh Singh term ends Oct. 2, 1919; Tarknath Das term ends Nov. 2, 1919.

Commission of three appointed by English government.

Trial conducted at Lahore Punjaj, India.

Why should America murder this Hindoo accessory before the fact?

Deportation will follow.

They were tried and condemned at Lahore Punjay, India. No jury of Hindoos passed on their guilt or innocence. It was execution and prison by British commission.

And now, another is to be deported.

Gopal Singh Sohi was tried and convicted and sentenced for one year and a day for carrying on propaganda work for the liberation of India, which is said to be against the neutrality laws of this country. He acknowledged that he did aid in this propaganda, and that he belonged to the association that was organized for that purpose.

He has served his term, and now, after a brief hearing, he is ordered deported, and that means death or imprisonment on his return to "the country from which he came."

Why send these back to be killed? Why not do that ourselves if he be so bad a man that he is dangerous to human society?

Did we deport Mrs. Skeffington, are we deporting the Irish president, who is now in this country urging all Irishmen to back up the new Irish Republic? Are we deporting the retainers of the Czar, who are plotting every moment for the overthrow of the Soviet government of Russia and the re-establishment of the old order there?

NO!

Don't think that I am advocating the deportation of any of these. I am for Ireland. I am for the Soviet. I would not have friend or foe deported, but in comparison, why the discrimination? If the law is winked at for one or two groups, then why the strict letter of it for the Hindoo?

It is answered, perhaps, in one word: Power. The Irish have a balance of voting and industrial power in America. The cause of India looks as just to us as the cause of Ireland, and we think that the cause of the Russian Czar propagandists is absolutely without any sense of justice whatever. Again we say, why the discrimination?

And the brother Hindoo mentioned above is not the only one slated for deportation. Three more are to go if "the law" is carried out, for we are not disputing that it is "the law."

Bhagwan Sing's term ends at McNeil's Island, the 29th of July, 1919; Santhokh Singh, October 2, 1919; and Tarknath Das, November 2, 1919. They were also convicted for "propaganda" in this country and for sending it to their own country.

The only question that arises is: Should these men be sent to India to be shot or to lie in prison for life for propaganda? For liberty propaganda?

William Jennings Bryan and La-Follette put out the same kind of propaganda in behalf of India that these men put out. In fact, part of their propaganda was what they wrote and circulated.

Such men as Frank Walsh, Paul U. Kellogg and others of equal note are now pleading for these men to be saved from the English firing squad.

We have no brief, except the brief of humanity, for these Hindoos. We have the right of an American citizen to appeal to you who love justice, and who do not want the blood of innocent men on your hands to save these men from deportation.

Murder is murder, and America must not be a partner in the crimes of other nations against the men and women who battle for liberty. Let us make good our poet's boast that America "is the friend of every dauntless rebel."

THE ONE BIG UNION *versus* USELESS BIG ORGANIZATION

[By John L. Martin.]

The growth of the One Big Union movement in British Columbia gives to the writer a peculiar pleasure. As his mind goes back to the former days in the Labor movement in the Province, he is much encouraged at the steps that are being taken. It kind of makes him wish he was back again in British Columbia to participate in the movement.

As one who has had an opportunity to study the A. F. of L. as it operates on both sides of the line, what he might say ought to be timely on the subject of the O. B. U. The A. F. of L. regardless of its past history in Labor's skirmish against capital, is in a position of absolute uselessness and inability to function as a potential Labor movement. Its form of organization and the methods employed are such as not to warrant the confidence of the workers. The workers are beginning to realize that if the A. F. of L. was at any time useful, it has at the present time outlived its usefulness, and is more of an obstacle than a help in their aims at social betterment. To all intents and purposes, the money exacted by its officers as per capita tax, is as so much money obtained under false pretences. The American workers have turned over to the exchequers of that organization millions of dollars for the purpose of providing themselves with the sinews of war in economic strife, but the facts show that they receive less economic benefit than the expenditures warrant. It has been revealed more than once that the A. F. of L. is more zealous in exacting per capita tax than they are in paying strike benefits. The charters and the conditions under which they are issued are so devised as to retard the progressive movements of the workers. They will issue a body of workers a charter to organize, conditional on the workers organizing the way they lay down for them. Should the members of a local show any tendency to wander from the beaten track and branch out on more progressive lines of organization, they stand to have their charters revoked. A recent incident in Seattle will serve to show what international officers will do in that respect. One of the officials of the Engineers local in that city advocated a plan for the amalgamation of the metal trades into one organization similar to that of the miners. As that would seriously affect the meal tickets of the One Big Union of international officers, he was severely taken to task for it. As a punishment for daring to think for himself, he has had his card taken away from him. His local has protested such unwarranted action, and because his brother members also had the temerity to think for themselves, the local is threatened with having its charter revoked. In other words, an entire local is to be changed from union to non-union men, and another local of Engineers established in its place. It is one of the many examples of the A. F. of L. policy of displacing union men by other union men. The only thing that distinguishes that kind of union man from a scab is his union card, and the A. F. of L. is full of such so-called union men.

It will be said, of course, that the A. F. of L. represents this condition of affairs, because the rank and file elect corrupt officials. That is a half-truth announced by so-called leaders who have either a meal ticket to conserve or have one in sight. The rank and file have as much power in determining the policy of that institution as they have in designing the course of the earth around the sun. Any one who has attended any of its conventions, and tried to put anything over Gompers and his machine of international officers, knows just how far the rank and file figure at such assemblies. We are occasionally confronted with various plans to reform the A. F. of L. Such schemes are, for the most part, devised by cunning meal ticket artists, who see a chance to dislocate one party holding a piecard, and to have it embraced by themselves. They approach us with great professions of sincerity and concern for the leader enslaved worker, and will in fact hold out to the dissatisfied worker anything that will keep him quiet and from liberating himself from those who prevent him from using his economic power. All you have to do to excite the righteous indignation of the average A. F. of L. pie-card artist, is to talk about the workers using their economic power. You can talk to them about the establishment of an arbitration board, where they have a chance to present themselves to the boss as a responsible leader, and they are with you, and you are in line to become a leader yourself. But should you suggest that the workers settle their difficulties by the use of their economic power, and without the aid of a pie-card artist, you are soon informed that you are an "irresponsible agitator," or a "Bolshevik," or something of that order. They will fill the workers full of wind about the "right to organize," but should they organize without receiving a document from the A. F. of L., or giving them the privilege to do so, that institution will speedily see to it that a dual organization is formed to frustrate its economic power. The jurisdictional disputes that have arisen out of the multiplicity of dual organizations in the A. F. of L., as many of the workers know, have long been a standing joke, and will be the order so long as the workers donate to its treasury.

That inflation of theirs about the workers having the "right to strike" is also ludicrous. They will tell them about alienable rights to work and not to work. They endeavor to extol themselves in the opinion of the simple-minded type of workers by telling them that they are not bought and sold like cattle. Samuel Gompers tells them and many of his disciples stick out their chests at the very thought of it, that "labor is not a commodity." And having impressed them with that notion, he thereupon urges them to get together for "collective bargaining." What the "collective bargaining" is to deal with, if Labor is not a commodity, is a question the less unsophisticated slave might reasonably ask himself.

Regardless of what Samuel and his disciples might say, one thing is evident, namely, if the strike is not bought and sold as a commodity, what he packs around in his hide, assuredly is. Regardless of what the so-called leaders say about the right to strike, it is becoming painfully evident to the average member of the A. F. of L. unions, that that right is becoming more and more restrained. I many case, the machinery in connection with the A. F. of L. strike is so intricate that it is well nigh impossible to have a successful strike. Nearly every strike that ever did accomplish anything for the workers, did so not because of the A. F. of L., but in spite of it. In fact, there have been many cases where the members have disregarded the parent body and have won more than if they had trusted their fate to Sammp Gompers and his crowd.

In conclusion, the course of the Canadian working class is clear. To reform the A. F. of L. is out of the question. The workers must organize along entirely different lines. The idea of forming a purely Canadian union because it is Canadian, must be repudiated. The function the worker daily performs is not national, but industrial. National trade unionism is obsolete, so is also international trade unionism. The world's work, while it is international in scope, it is fundamentally industrial and performed by an international industrial class. And as the complex industry of today is the natural evolution of the simple trade or craft of yesterday, so national or international trade unionism has no rightful place today in the affairs of the world's working class. An organization to function as an international working class movement, must be an International Industrial Organization. Long live the One Big Union.

FINNISH PAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION

Effort of Organzed Workers Forces Hand of Government in Matter of Suppressed Paper

The Dominion Government has given permission to the publishers of Vapaus (Liberty), a Finnish working-class paper, to resume the publication of same. It was suppressed six months ago by ono of the famous "orders-in-council" for alleged violation of the espionage act. The first issue of the paper is already out and it will be continued to be published every Tuesday and Friday from Sudbury, Ont. The editor wishes to thank the Canadian organized workers on behalf of the Finnish workers for the help that was given in helping to force the hand of the government in granting the publishers permission to resume publication.

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Pontiac, Mich.—Striking automobile workers have established the 48-hour week and a higher wage rate.

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and you wish to render financial support to the committee in charge of the propaganda, and the taking of the referendum vote, cut out this coupon and mail it with your donation to the Secretary of the Central Committee, V. R. Midgley, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

To the Secretary of the Central Committee of the O. B. U.

Enclosed please find the sum of $.....as my contribution towards the propaganda and expense in taking the referendum vote for the O. B. U. You need not send a receipt, and acknowledgment through The Federationist will be sufficient.

(Signed).....

O. B. U. QUESTION AT THE COLUMBIA

A. S. Wells Deals With the Question of the Moment

The O. B. U. proposition was again in the limelight at the Columbia on Sunday evening, when it was favorably commended by Comrade A. S. Wells as being in line with the tendencies of the time. It came from the rank and file as a necessary outcome of recent industrial development, and was therefore bound to succeed. Those opposing it would have to step aside and let the working-class movement go forward. Opposition came naturally from the employing class; but there were also some in the trade union movement who opposed it because they did not understand its signification.

The early days of the industrial movement in Great Britain—the first capitalist nation on earth—had the "guilds" as an outstanding feature. Later, the trade union developed, though at first not extending beyond small groups in limited localities—the industries themselves also at that time being similarly limited in extent. When altered conditions caused the workers to become migratory, the scope of the trade unions became correspondingly enlarged: everything became "amalgamated," and so national organization was brought into being by the necessities of the case. The movement today was developing because of the changed industrial conditions, brought about largely by the war.

As opposition was now directed at the O. B. U. movement, so it had been directed against previous developments; in 1862, for instance, questions were asked in the British House of Commons as to "the growing menace of trade-unionism," just as they were bing asked at Ottawa today anent the O. B. U. Then, as now, there was opposition, too, from workers who did not understand the necessity of change.

Yet this necessity had been making itself increasingly felt, as evidenced by changes even within the A. F. of L. Then the war came along and intensified the necessity. During the four years of the war there had been more introduction of labor-saving machinery, more systematization, and more striving for efficiency than during any previous period of much greater length. In the new conditions, the old-time craft-skill had ceased tto figure; the resulting "shop steward" movement in the Old Country was on a par with the O. B. U. movement here and in Australia and the United States. It was an organization of the workers by industries instead of by crafts. "The workers here, as elsewhere, are not following their own whims or the whim of any man, but the line of industrial development." They were recognizing a class interest rather than a craft interest.

As to the alleged intention of dropping political action, attempting a revolution by means of a general strike, etc., the speaker declared that "the workers know there is no possibility of bringing about a change except by political action." The holding of the Calgary convention was itself a political act. At present, 50 per cent. of the workers of B. C. were without the franchise; by means of the O. B. U. they might be able to obtain political powers which they had not got, thus aiding in bringing about a revolution without violence. The Triple Alliance in Great Britain had made the government come through, and industrial organization here might be similarly utilized. Not one of the representatives at the conference, however, believed that the overthrow of capitalism would be effected by any such organization.

The ruling class, and many labor leaders on this continent, had utilized craft organization for their own interests. Craft distinction had had a retarding effect on the class-consciousness of the workers. The speaker did not expect that capitalism would develop to the full before being overthrown; neither did he agree that there was no class struggle until the attempt to overthrow it was made. The industrial and the political could not be separated; the history of capitalism itself must have been a history of a class struggle, just as was the history of other orders of society. All the agitation and working-class activities through all the ages indicated a struggle for life and happiness. These could never come to the working-class except by their owning the means of production. "While the machine is teaching the worker to line up irrespective of craft, it is also teaching him he must own that machine before he can be free."

In contradiction of Sir Geo. Foster's statement that "Canada must produce and sell—or perish," the speaker submitted that Canada must "produce and use"—or perish! He had heard Foster himself say that the only conceivable reason for war with Germany was competition for markets; the basic cause of wars was the commercial jealousies of the different nations. (Hear, hear.) Germany wanted a place in the commercial sun; that was because the ruling class could not get profit except by selling. The working-class had produced all the wealth of the world, including the means of destruction; had fed and clothed the fighting men, as well as the millionaires; and now they were told to produce more." The more you produce, the worst your condition will be, because they can't dispose of it now." In the various countries, the same intensification of industry had been going on. Until they produced more for themselves and less for the ruling class, their condition would become worse. Let them organize to the full industrially and use their strength to the full at the ballot-box. (Hear, hear.) Their ultimate goal, however, must be the ownership of the means of production, when there would be no dictating to them as to what form of organization they should adopt!

There were various questions, coupling the O. B. U. with that of the I. W. W. The speaker pointed out that I. W. W. tactics were natural to men without political privileges. The O. B. U. did not involve sabotage or the retarding of industrial development. But, he added, "if you take ordinary political privileges away from the workers, they'll act along other lines."

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LABOR PARTY MAKES HEADWAY

Queensland Is Looking After the Returning Soldiers

While other Australian state governments have been attempting by words to convince the people of their loyalty, the Queensland state government in Australia has shown its patriotism by putting into operation a practical and liberal scheme of settlement for returned soldiers.

Already some 2000 soldiers have been settled on the land in Queensland despite the fact that the bulk of the men returned to Australia to date are physically unfit. Whilst the sister state of New South Wales is talking about providing for 5000 soldiers under its soldier settlement policy during the next two years, the Queensland Labor government has completed arrangements for dealing with 10,000 men during 1919.

Quite a number of group settlements are in operation in Queensland, while other areas specially set apart for the purpose are in preparation for occupation. The area which has been directly preserved in this way is approximately four million acres, but there are other idle lands with which the government is preparing to deal. For instance in the coastal region—one of the most productive in the whole world—it is estimated that 8,000,000 acres capable of supporting 50,000 families are available for settlement.

The terms under which land is provided for soldiers are laid down in special legislation passed by the Queensland parliament—the first of its kind to be passed in the whole of the British Empire, and the most liberal in its provisions. The land is made available under the perpetual leasehold system, the capital value being fixed in all cases below the actual value of the land. During the first three years no rent is collected, and from the fourth to the fifteenth year the soldier settler is called upon to pay only 1½ per cent on the capital value, while subsequent to that the rental is to be fixed by the land court. A special monetary advance of 500 pounds on exceptional terms, to each soldier, is allowed under the act, whilst further advances up to an additional 700 pounds may be obtained from the State Bank on terms. Thus both land and money is provided.

But the scheme does not end there. Training farms have been inaugurated, supervisors and instructors supplied, and all the state government agricultural experts have been made available for soldier settlements. Chances of failure are therefore remote. In fact, the fame of the Queensland system has spread and men have come from all parts of Australia to join the settlements which have been established, whilst English Tommies and Canadians are also to be found on the settlements.

The settlement at Beerburrum, 40 miles north of Brisbane is the oldest of the soldier settlements, and is one of the most fertile spots of Australia. Here farmers make fortunes out of pineapple and citrus fruit growing. The area of 51,000 acres is divided into blocks of from 20 acres upwards, according to the quality of the soil. No man is allowed to take over a block of land until in the opinion of the supervisor he has attained a suitable standard of perfect efficiency. While the men are learning to be farmers they are paid a wage which enables them to live in comfort.

On each block of land an area sufficient to produce a living for the settler is cleared and planted before occupation; the area in fences and a house for the accommodation of the settler and his family is erected. Where two years ago was forest land, today the township of Beerburrum with its population of soldiers, school for children, state butcher shops, state general store, recreation hall, reading room, public library and state savings bank now flourishes. And this is only the forerunner of many such townships the Queensland Labor government is setting up for the returned soldier so that he may become happy and contented in his new life.

The above outline of the Beerburrum settlement will suffice for the other soldier settlements which are in course of development throughout Queensland, such as at Pikedale, 200 miles southwest of Brisbane; Oswald's Track, in the Cairns district, Northern Queensland; Millaa Millaa, Kuiri, Peeramon, Ravenshoe, all in the Cairns district; Mt. Hutton in the Roma district; Cecil Plains in the Darlings Downs district, and many others.

In addition to this the Queensland government is constructing railways to open up new land suitable for the settlement of other soldiers. A new railway about to the built in Northern Queensland will open up no less than 3,284,800 acres for soldier settlements, while other lines are on the way to other districts. In fact, Queensland is today a hive of activity—the work being to try and fit the country to absorbe the returning soldiers without having them waiting when they return from the front.

Besides crop, fruit and like growing, another branch of the Queensland Repatriation scheme is that of poultry raising, and market gardening. Several such settlements are in progress, and under the watchful eye of experts from the agricultural colleges.

Another valuable piece of foresightedness on the part of the government was the installation of canneries on all soldier settlements given to the raising of fruit or vegetable crops, so that the soldier settlers may have no waste—all crops not being sold being sent along to the canneries. Experts were sent to Hawaii and California to make investigations and gain first-hand knowledge of the most up-to-date methods of canning. Their reports have been tested upon with success. Silos are also erected for the storage of feed for soldier settlements.

These details will show that the Labor government of Queensland intends to stand by the returned soldiers in a practical manner. The father of the scheme is J. M. Hunter, the labor minister for lands in Queensland, and he is fast showing the world that the Queensland Labor government is a government of deeds rather than of words.

THE WANGLER

To wangle is now Parliamentary English; that does not, of course, in these times, constitute it polite or even dictionary English; but it certainly gives it a coupon, a recognition of great services rendered. The wangler was not born with the war, nor with the spent fury of it will his never-ending audacity depart. But he fed on the war and throve abundantly, as maggots on the midden. In the corruption of such chaos he, being of corruption, found his natural environment; while a continent mourned, sickened, and starved, he writhed into a fat prosperity. All the world is the wangler's country, though he pays devout life-service to the nationalism of his own particular sector. Mountains of national debt loom high on every horizon, and he cheerfully takes his profitable spade to build them yet higher; Excelsior is his International Anthem.

The word "to wangle" has no logical definition, but it has come to stay because it answers a need. It has the right of "sly" successfulness, of cunning that counterfeits ability, and of a literal loyalty that lives not by the law but on it. To wangle is not merely to pull strings, but to pull them profitably. The wangler is of all ranks and stations; he may be merely a trivial manipulator of week-ends or a past-master in the craft of creating (and protecting) key industries. Wherever there is Caesar, there will his favorites be gathered together. The very form and fashion of wangling was set up by the freedmen of Imperial Rome, those backstairs gentlemen of obscure origin who kept the purse and administered the jobs of a World-Empire lapped in the doubtful blessings of the peace of Caesar. Caesarism has many admirers in our own day, but they will do well to remember that it needs a Caesar; and Caesars are rare. Government by Strong Men of the commonly accepted type means always government by the wily few who can shear the locks of Samson; for the fatal thing about Strong Men is their liability to little weaknesses.

Whether the peace will make the world safe for democracy and democracy safe for the world depends upon the course of events and upon our definition of democracy. Certainly the war made it safe for bureaucracy, and bureaucracy made it both safe and remunerative for the wangler. For many a day our Hydra-headed Government will defy the slashings of the reforming swordsman. Penetrate to our remotest moorland and "Government" is always or the farmers' lips; a friend financially perhaps, yet never was a friend so hated! And who precisely is "Government?" He has no visible presence, but when challenged he emits, like the cuttle-fish, an offensive discharge of ink. He is made manifest in long, yellow envelopes and in documents that can be understood only of his kind. The hand remains hidden, but the weight is very perceptible when his minister, the tax-gatherer, comes upon his rounds. We can only see in this absent yet sinister form the shadow of the Perfect Wangler. Of course, "Government" is still responsible in theory to the Sovereign People; a pretty theory! For should an indignant people, roused at last from its Slough of Despond, by some more than usually foolish and extravagant raid upon its hen-roosts, demand an end of this fox and call out the hounds, then the chase is hard indeed: the fox takes earth at once, and this no mere burrow in the sand penetrable in half-an-hour with spade and terrier, but a spacious cavern in the rocks with passages, galleries, and maze complete; in fact, an elegant and many-roomed hotel. In theory, the huntsmen with horses, hounds, and terriers, should make short work of a single beast, a miserable, defenceless fox; but not your crafty, hock-haunting, mountain fox. For he takes no sporting risks with a run across country; the wangler fox knows how to sit tight until the hunt is weary of digging and scratching; then he can re-visit his roosts. And so the complete wangler takes no risks with a debate in Parliament, feeble chasing though that may often be. He keeps to his many-chambered earth and sends out a wretched Under-Secretary to lead the hounds away.

The wangler is the sign and symbol of the world's dilemma. Everywhere public opinion is demanding more democracy, and everywhere democracy seems to be breaking down. Everywhere enlightened mankind, bound by the magic chains of swift intercourse and by community of markets and of philosophies, is beginning to realize its essential unity and to demand machinery for the the articulation of that puzzling unity; yet everywhere the machinery of government is playing us false. Our democrats, despairing of democracy, cry out in their agony for more of it; yet this homeopathic physicking has been barren in result. The world drifts from the old aristocracy to the new plutocracy, and from the new plutocracy it is apt to be wrenched violently to a forcible dictatorship to the proletariate. Democracy is at once the great ideal and the great illusion. Why?

"The Gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to plague us."

The plensant vice of the peoples has been sleep. To hear fine talk of government of the people by the people for the people may be enjoyable, but it is also a narcotic. To work out such pomposity of phrase in the cold light of results, to dissect, to analyze, to put a sound Utilitarian criterion before every flashing phrase of minister or journalist,—aye, there indeed is the rub. For that is hard thinking, and thought, always distrusted by the indolent, is doubly distasteful in such a case. It is a great deal easier to sing hymns to democracy than to define it.

Here is the tide in the affairs of the wangler, and he is no true wangler who cannot take it at the flood. A tolerant multitude concedes the enormous powers demanded by the enormity of our problems to its representatives, and they in turn have unlimited opportunities of appointing others. Hence the placemen; hence the great army of controllers and censors, of commissioners and overseers, all in theory responsible servants of the people, all, in fact, very potent monarchs in their islands of administration. The wangler finds his chance; he knows somebody who knows somebody else. He is not Mr. Belloc's Lord Lundy—

"It happened to Lord Lundy then,
As it happens to so many men:
About the age of twenty-six
They shoved him into politics,
In turn a Secretary for
India, the Colonies, and War."

No; he is the acquaintance of Lord Lundy's cousin, and Lord Lundy will need a score of private secretaries. He is appointed to serve! Much virtue in that service! As a public servant he draws the public money and becomes the public master. As Tacitus said of the Emperor Otho: "He spared himself no servile office to win a tyranny." And the wangler having won his little, brief, authority, sets out to strengthen and enlarge it.

"Virtue! A fig! 'Tis in ourselves that we are thus or thus!" What right have we to complain of wanglers when not twenty per cent. of Londoners will endure the petty nuisance of voting at an election to decide the government of the metropolis. Those who sleep by the roadside must expect the practical jokes of passing children. Amiable professors may create a pseudo science of "civics," as if it were anything more than applied morality and common sense! The first civic duty is to discard the pleasant vice of sleeping; those who clamor for rights must shoulder duties.

The Socialist Quakers

[By J. S. Woodsworth]

To those who have derived their knowledge of Socialism largely from continental sources, it is somewhat of a surprise to find Socialism growing on English soil. It is true that it is a rather different variety from that found in British Columbia. But evolution works by creating different varieties. The self-styled "True Reds" will probably assert before they see it that it must be off-color. The truly scientific mind will study it and accept it for what it is worth.

Quakerism and Socialism may seem an impossible combination, yet it is so far an accomplished fact that a society actually exists. Its members acknowledging "the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world" as an immediate guide in each individual, feel that this implies a universal brotherhood, such as cannot in any true sense be realized under the present competitive system of industry. They therefore hold that the means of production, distribution and exchange should be collectively owned.

J. T. Newbould states his position very clearly in a paper on Quakerism and Capitalism.

"I am not prepared either here, or indeed anywhere else, to put forward the view that the ownership of capital is, in all circumstances, indefensible. On the contrary, I desire to put forward, as a scientific Socialist, that capitalist production, the carrying on of industry for profit, the taking of interest and of rent, and the retention of the wage symtem are justifiable, because necessary, at certain periods of economic and social development. But that does not mean that I am prepared to make peace or truce, with what I believe with all my being, to be a form of production which, year by year, is becoming more immoral. Rather am I striving with might and main to assist my working-class colleagues to inform themselves of the history and operations of capitalism, so to organize and so to act as to abolish not only the industrial system but the institutions and ideas which are built upon it, and, in this way, so to order our social life as to take away the occasion of all war, whether of races, nations, sexes, or classes."

"We are not utopians; we do not seek to build castles in the air, to organize social utopias, to derive our concrete institutions from concrete ideas of right and wrong, of worthiness and unworthiness. Our conviction, founded upon a study of industrial and social development, is that the methods and control of wealth production are making ready the basis of the Socialist commonwealth, which will be but the coping stone of all human efforts to wring from the earth a full and free existence that may permit of the abolition of the overlordship, apparent or implied, of man at the expense of man."

"I declare as a proletarian Socialist, that it is the aim of those for whom I speak and with whose propaganda and methods I am now unreservedly associated to prepare the workers to assume possession and direction of the entire means of production, and, as a sequel to the conquest of political power by the working class, to abolish the state as an institution which functions to maintain order in a society founded on private property and class distinctions, and to replace it by the co-operative commonwealth of producers."

"We desire no caste or order of responsible administrative owners divorced from the life of industry and the control of the workshop. We intend to build the social organization up from not down to the workshop. The workers under proletarian Socialism, are not to carry on production for an elected board of civil representatives, but instead to work their own business regulated by their own industrial delegates. We do not believe in government nor in letting out the control of our destinies to political representatives who will do our thinking for us. We believe that parliamentary institutions are something pertaining to a society of private properties who carry on their own business."

"Wherever the producers manipulate machinery or use tools and means of production which they do not own, there they have become wage or salary earners; there they have become creatures of surplus value; there they have become divorced from control and direction of that which is necessary to them for the attainment of their livlihood."

"The white and the black, the yellow and the brown, the European, the Asiatic and the African are all being enlisted in the great armies of the impersonal profit-making system. Social organizations, tribal farms, political institutions, racial distinctions, caste taboos, religious barriers handed down from generations and centuries of an immorial age, are being swept away by the warning flood-tide of surplus values swirling across the earth from the automatic tools and universal machines of capitalist production."

To friends. . . . the workers call, bidding them show their class how to complete its historic mission, and to achieve the supreme courage to step down from ownership and to lose itself in the vast concourse of men and women who are organizing the society of the producers — the co-operative commonwealth of Socialism.

MR. MONEYBAGS HAD TO WORK

Hotel Employees Strike Caused the Plutocrats Many Inconveniences

The following description is an extract from a news account, published in the English labor journal, The Workers Dreadnought, of the resent strike in London of the Hotel, Restaurant and Club Employees:

Most readers of the Dreadnought know nothing of the luxurious palaces in and around Piccadilly, where the wealth produced by millions of miserable slaves all over the world is recklessly spent by the privileged few; where art is the humble slave of Mammon and a big bank balance is the sum total of every achievement and gives access to every worldly good.

Here honey-tongued officials receive, gold-gilded dignitaries attend and smiling-faced, well-groomed servants wait upon the select ones, amid exquisite perfume and gorgeous colors and to the sweet tune of a select orchestra.

Here men speak in terms of thousands and millions, and the most charming women their beauties as well as their jewels. Here, in winter, in spite of the raging storm, worthy gentlemen and ethereal ladies take their meals and drink their iced champagne in delightful warmth, and in summer, in the cool atmosphere created by the miniature icebergs ,skilfully camouflaged with green leaves and flowers.

The Scene Changes

When the strike started the whole aspect changed as though by magic. Instead of the noisy slaves running about feverishly in the inner part of the building where the work is done, a grim silence prevailed.

The kitchen fires were out, the cellars locked, no cooks were heard shouting vociferously. The slaves were gone. One o'clock, no one to serve and nothing to serve except some cold dishes. Just a few head waiters, loyal slaves, are mournfully moving about the dining rooms and a big, fat man, the manager, is running anxiously here and there. Poor man! Upstairs the guests are waiting in vain to be attended. The slaves are gone!

Six p. m. the famous Grand hall is empty and mournful. Now and again a page boy breaks its silence, passing through it and grimacing scornfully or smiling in glee. He is not at all downhearted, because his food is so bad. Many a snobby aristocrat ,among whom were a few Russian Czarists, found themselves compelled, practically for the first time in their lives, to help themselves and even make their own beds.

Accepted Arbitration

Rochester, N. Y.—Under the terms of a new agreement between contractors and representatives of the building trades the principle of arbitration and conciliation has been adopted as a basis for all future relations. The strike which has been in progress arose over jurisdictional questions among the several unions has been adjusted by a conciliator from the department of labor.

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THE B.C. FEDERATIONIST

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Unity of Labor: the Hope of the World.

FRIDAY.....May 16, 1919

IT IS REALLY interesting in these days of storm and stress to see the efforts that are being put forth by the employing class to protect the workers against pernicious propaganda. The **HOW KIND THEY ARE.** methods adopted are varied and many, and must cost considerable money. There has been brought to our notice this week a few of these schemes to save the workers from their own stupidity. Of course, they must be stupid or they would not need the kindly solicitude of their masters, to prevent them swallowing without consideration all that is told them, and the employers knowing that they are stupid, do not intend that they shall be led away by any false doctrines, or by heresies concocted in the minds of false prophets, such as are to day in the Labor movement.

* * *

The workers at Anyox are receiving at frequent intervals pamphlets which are designed to save the workers from many and varied forms of false doctrines. In one of the aforementioned pamphlets, appears this passage:

What is being advocated just now is the wrecking of the machine, discarding the existing system. The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has come out strongly in favor of severing all affiliation with international trade unions, and though the reason is not made absolutely definite, it is presumed to be because in the international organizations are men who oppose drastic action. They declare in favor of reason, but those behind the One Big Union movement are not disposed to consider reasonable suggestions. An instance of this was shown when a prominent delegate wished to speak against the motion, but he was jockyed out of a chance to express himself against the proposal.

* * *

Now these are strange statements in face of the vote that is being cast by the different organizations in favor of the O. B. U., and the workers should, as suggested in this pamphlet, investigate into the reason for the opposition of the employers to the O. B. U., or they may be led astray by false doctrines that are not preached by members of organized Labor. In another pamphlet issued to the slaves of this concern, they are warned against strikes. This line of argument is no doubt good from the view point of a concern that has very recently made a very material reduction in the wages of its slaves, and while very patriotic in their demand for returned soldiers to fill the various jobs, many returned men struck against the reduction. Under these conditions, we can see the folly (to the company) of strikes. Would they not cause the company considerable trouble? There are many other pamphlets that are being issued to the workers at this modern slave plantation in the north, dealing with Bolshevism, and many other isms, and they all endeavor to lead the workers into the same and conservative paths so dearly loved by the employers. Strange to say, in these pamphlets the benefits of the International unions are lauded, and when it is known that any attempt on the part of the workers to form a union under the international at this camp has been nipped in the bud, and those advocating it discharged, it looks stranger still to see the attitude now adopted.

* * *

Another way in which the kindly wishes of the employers are brought home to the workers, is by the issuing of papers in shipyards, which are supposed to be run in the interests of the workers, and by the workers. They may be run by the workers of the workers, but so far we have failed to see in any one of these sheets the advocacy of anything that was not in the interests of the employers. One of these sheets has recently started a crusade against the O. B. U., and also an advocacy of the sane and safe method of organization under the International. Strange to say, the employers, or the owners of this particular yard in which the sheet is published, were not always so favorable to the international, and in the past has warned the workers against the foreign agitators who represented the same organization that it now praises. Time has certainly wrought many changes even in the minds of the employers, but as usual, they are behind the times.

* * *

The last and by no means the least of the new forms of this latest manifestation of the employers interests in the workers' welfare, is the solicitude for the welfare of the workers expressed in the letter sent out by the Employers Association of B. C., and which is reproduced in another column in this issue. This perhaps will give to the workers a real clue to the interest now being displayed. The employers are realizing that the workers are getting next to the skin game that has been played on them all down through the ages. They are realizing that the working class attitude towards their slavery is no longer submissive, and as it is only through the enslavement of the workers that profits can be gathered, they, the employers, are concerned in what the workers are gaining in the way of knowledge of their class position. It is this that is worrying the employers, not the welfare of the workers, but the welfare of the employing class, which depends on the submission of the slaves to the rule of capital. The petty humbug that is now being displayed by the employers, however, will not fool the workers. It is too late in the day. The workers know that, only by a change in the system can the needs and requirements of the workers be met, and that there is no identity of interests between capital and labor. That only by the elimination of class distinctions, which are brought about by the class ownership of the means of wealth production, can the class war be ended. It is too bad that the employers should be so foolish as to spend money on this kind of stuff, in view of the fact that they could much better spend it on safeguarding the slave when he is at work, and that it is an impossibility to save the slaves from their coming freedom, and the ruling class from getting down to work, which is so laudable a thing for the workers, and so undignified for any member of the ruling class. Can it be that our old friend Makovski is breaking out in a new role, and is hiding his light under a bushel, a bushel of pamphlets, and advice?

IT IS REALLY amusing to read the words of men that have tried to prove that Lenine is a fool, and that the Russian people are being destroyed at the will of this arch fiend. The latest **THAT BOGUS MONEY.** writer to render his quota to the general amusement of men that have a passing acquaintance with economics, is Richard Spillane, a financial writer, whose words of wisdom appeared in the Vancouver Daily Sun. This genius, in the article referred to, states that Lenine has flooded Russia with money, so that its debasement makes it ridiculous. And that he plans to introduce the communistic ideal of valuation, the production of the worker being the standard. It really is too funny for words, for that is exactly what has happened in capitalistic society. Labor time, and that alone, has been the measure of value under capitalism. In fact, it is the only thing that can give exchange value, or produce wealth. As to the money proposition, not only Russia, but the world, has been flooded with paper money during the last few years, and this writer, who sets out to make out that Lenine is a fool, in the very same article gives proof of this in the following passage:

> Today, if we had to depend upon upon metallic money alone in the transaction of the world's affairs, there would be chaos. In all the world there is only $9,000,000,000 of coined gold or gold in bars. The amount of silver coined or in pigs is but $3,000,000,000. So it is that if the coins of markers were to be used exclusively, there would not be enough in the world to pay for much more than one-half of the farm products of America alone this year of 1919.

* * *

In other words, the ruling class, to carry on the game of promise, or credit, has found it was compelled to discard the medium of exchange, and flooded the world with paper money, that has no backing. There is not enough gold in the world, as the writer says, to redeem one-half of the promissory notes known as paper money. This has had a lot to do with the high cost of living. There is no backing to the medium of exchange. So long as the gold standard was maintained, there was some stability in prices, but money without any exchange value behind it was introduced, hence the chaos. You may call a dollar a dollar, but if it is not, it is not what it is represented to be. In other words, if there is nothing behind the money of today, if there is no security in the shape of value created by labor, then money must become cheap and commodities dear in proportion. Labor time has and still is the only thing that determines exchange value. A pair of shoes will exchange with a hat, or with any other commodity in accord with the amount of labor time embodied in each of these commodities. But a dollar bill, not having the exchange value in gold behind it, becomes worthless, and as a result prices go up. Demand and supply enter into the question at any given time, but taken over a period, it will be found that in all cases this law maintains. If we examine into the price of the different commodities, and compare them one with another, this can be seen easily by the simplest mind. In the relative value of shoes compared with hats, there is no difference from the present relative values, than there was before the war. The fact of the matter is capitalism is bankrupt, and it is bolstering or trying to bolster itself up by the issuance of "worthless paper money." It may seem foolish to those that do not understand it to establish as the medium of exchange, labor time, but it has always been the only standard of values, and no matter what system of society we live under, if barter and exchange is carried on, this will be the only standard. Mr. Spillane says if we had to depend on metallic money alone, in the transactions of the world's affairs, there would be chaos. We would like to know what on earth we have now, if it is not chaos, and how much more foolish Lenine is, if he is doing as suggested, than the present captains of finance, in view of the fact that he is only following their example? We are, however, prone to believe that Lenine has a larger grasp of economics than the so-called financial expert could ever attain. In the meantime we wait the debacle that must eventually strike the present system that is based on bluff, bluster and credit, and paper money, which has no backing, except that which is held out by the continued opportunity to exploit the slaves.

From the Moosehcart, the organ of the Loyal Order of Moose, we learn that this order has decided to have charges preferred against any member who uses, or indorses the slogan, "No God and no Master." We are not very much concerned as to whether a man has a god or not, but we are very materially interested in whether he has a master or not. Suppose a man has no master, in other words that he has no job, and as a result of that working class misery, he exclaims that he doubts the existence of a god. Will charges be preferred against this poor unfortunate individual. Coming down to the evident intent of the Loyal Order of Moose, we can see the activities of the ruling class in this decree, but as the number of workers that realize that their slogan, must be "No master" before they are free, is steadily growing, we can see the day when the business of this organization will be confined to the laying of charges against members that have at least adopted the latter part of the slogan in question, viz., "No master." That is the slogan of the working class the world over.

Now the scene of strife is moved from Vancouver to the prairie metropolis, Winnipeg, and we have been wondering which of the agitators Lenine, Pritchard or Kavangh, is responsible, or whether German or Russian money was used. It is too bad that the bad, bad men are not restricted in their activilties.

Did any one say that there was no need for British troops in Russia. If so they have been mistaken. There is still plenty of the munitions of war on the hands of the profiteers, which the cessation of war precluded a market for, and something must be done with them, and if foodstuffs cannot be sent, some place the supply over and above the demand must necessitate a drop in prices. Possibly the following press dispatch will throw a little light on the desire for Canadian troops being sent to Siberia:

> "When the C. P. O. S. transport, Montcagle, sails tonight for the Far East, it will carry from this port in its hold a shipment of 20 **carloads of provisions for the British troops in Siberia**, and will put the finishing touch on one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of the Canadian War Purchasing Commission.
>
> "The order for the shipment was placed with the War Purchasing Commission at Ottawa by the British Military Mission at Vladivostok, and despite the fact that included in it were requests for large quantities of various lines of provisions, such as 100,000 lbs. of biscuits, 60,000 lbs. of jams, and other various large quantities orders weer placed with British Columbia firms, all on a competitive tender basis, and the goods being placed in the hold of the vessel inside of two days from the time the cable was received at Ottawa.
>
> "The negotiations with local manufacturers and exporters were conducted by wire, and the fact that Vancouver exporting firms were able to meet such a heavy demand upon them on such short notice, is regarded as also a worthy achievement. The shipment included jams, milk powder, cheese, wrapping paper, disinfectants and other commodities."

Let us produce more, and send it overseas. That is the way profits are made, but the people need these things at home, some one will say. The people at home be damned. We must have profits, thought the heavens fell.

It was brought out very plainly in the Dominion House during the week what the intention was when the Mounted Police were brought here. They were brought here to deal with any one that differed with the present system. The arrest of a member of the working class in Lethbridge, because he supported the O. B. U., is also another sign of the times, and shows the temper of the ruling class of this glorious Dominion of ours, with the emphasis on the ours, the ours being our masters. With the men of the mounted police we have no quarrel. They are members of the working class, and as such are the victims of circumstances. So far the officers of this military force have displayed every courtesy to the officers of organized Labor, and their part in the recent trouble at Silverton, was without blame. But being a military force, the members of it have little say as to what they have to do in the time of trouble, or in case of a strike, or hunger demonstrations, which are not so far away as some people would have us believe, and it is in times like these that we shall see the true intent of the ruling class. But as many of the mounties have been overseas, and gained some little knowledge by doing so, we are of the opinion that any attempt to use these men in repression of the people will meet with little success, and would only result in disaster to the ruling class, and with beneficial results to the working class movement.

Loggers Take Up Challenge of Opponents

(Continued from page 1)

the employers, can get together to advance our mutual interests.

The camps are busy; this is evidenced by there being 13 members in hospital, some very seriously injured.

The worker is "compensated" by the "industry." That is, he gets 55 per cent. of his average earnings up to a maximum basis of $2,000 a year. He loses 45 per cent. of his earnings up to the maximum. All above, he loses; the first three days entirely. He suffers all the physical discomforts and often lifetime handicaps. He pays the bulk of the expenses in connection with the medical attention. He is often told by the medical adviser that its time he ceased being a parasite on the "compensation" fund. That he is too long getting physically fit to again do his bit in industry. And yet he isn't grateful for what has been done to him, and the great interest which the employer takes out of him. Camp delegates should endeavor to notify headquarters whenever any sick or injured member is sent to town. Every preference should be given to St. Paul's Hospital, as this is the best equipped, and whenever possible the member should enquire of headquarters as to the doctors.

It is time the members decided to make some of the employment agencies toe the line. As soon as possible they will all be put out of business, not by the boss, but by the logger himself; in the meantime blacklist those who are willing to send scabs to unfair jobs, and do your business with those who will give a square deal.

On the One Big Union and six-hour questions, as far as the vote is counted at this time there are 2032 for and 28 against the O.B.U.; 1325 for, 741 against the six-hour day, and 1093 to 26 for the adoption of the preamble of the constitution.

Seattle Plan vs. Canada's O. B. U.

IN an article under the above caption, James A. Duncan, the secretary of the Seattle Labor Council, takes the opportunity of slamming W. A. Pritchard and Jack Kavanagh, for comparing the relative merits of the O. B. U. and the "Duncan Plan," to the detriment of the latter. It is to be regretted that Mr. Duncan did not take the opportunity of replying to the criticism directed toward his mental offspring during the time President Kavanagh was in Seattle.

In our opinion, it is very poor policy on the part of any one who claims to be working for the interests of Labor, to wait until their critics have left the city before attempting to reply to their criticism.

From our understanding of the "Duncan Plan," it asks the local unions to petition their international officers to issue a referendum on the question of reconstructing the A. F. of L. into twelve industrial unions. It necessarily follows that if such a plan was adopted, some one's meal ticket must go by the board. This being so, we fail to see anything slanderous or despicable in the statement that it is asking the international officers to commit official suicide. It appears to be a plain statement of fact.

To attempt to draw an analogy of the "Duncan Plan" by the statement that "we hear of ex-military officers in Russia having to carry the hand baggage of others in order to make a living, but we do not accuse them of having committed official suicide." That is descending to the ridiculous. Surely Mr. Duncan does not think that the working class of Russia asked the official class to take a referendum as to whether they should or should not come down and work for a living.

Before accusing any one of despicable tactics, because they disagree with some pet plan of our own, it is always wise to scrutinize closely our own career. If Mr. Duncan will let his memory revert to the fall of last year, he will remember that he came in for some very unfavorable criticism by the officers of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, because of his utterances in this city. Contrary to the method adopted by Mr. Duncan, however, the criticism was made to his face, and not after he had left the city. We are in the habit of commenting upon principles rather than individuals, but we are afraid that Mr. Duncan, as evidenced by his article in the Union Record, has not reached that standard of proletarian honesty.

If a plan has merit, then it does not lose by discussion. We are sufficiently well acquainted with both Kavanagh and Pritchard to be sure that they will be prepared to go to Seattle at any time to debate the relative merits of the O. B. U., as compared with the Duncan Plan, with Mr. Duncan or any one else who cares to take up the question.

Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Labor Council of Canada

Vancouver Local No. 1

The above organization commenced operations under the name of the "B. C. ex-Soldiers and Sailors Labor Club." After a few skirmishes with the enemy, it was decided that the appendi "Club" was not strong enough artillery, giving the impression that it was more of a pink tea party than a revolutionary body. Therefore the word "club" was deleted and the word "council" added. At the last meeting it was again decided to alter the name, this time from "B. C." to that of "Canada," the reason for this second change being that it was not dersired to give the "bosses" any chance of starting an organization say in Alberta and giving it the title of the Alberta Soldiers and Sailors Council, thereby negating the work that it being done to form one organization throughout Canada.

On Sunday, May 18, at 2:30 p.m., doors open at 2 p.m., in the National Theatre next to the Columbia, the initial propaganda meeting will be held, which the men are determined shall be the first of many, for they realize the urgent necessity of spreading the gospel of working-class knowledge among returned men who are workers, in order to bring about the desired change in human society as speedily as possible.

The chair will be taken by a member of the council who has just returned from overseas, Comrade Kinney. The speakers will be Chas. Lestor and J. Kavanagh, both well known to the labor movement of Vancouver. It may be news to some but Chas. Lestor has had a son wounded in this war, and J. Kavanagh is an old service man, having served twelve years in the British army, and also saw service in the South African war. Therefore Kavanagh well knows and thoroughly understands the position an ex-service man finds himself in on his return to civil life and conditions that confront him.

All ex-service men are invited to attend. A considerable length of time will be given over to discussion and questions and furthermore, it is essential that all ex-service men who are workers, do get down to bed rock and get a clearer and more concise understanding of what they are up against.

For the benefit of returned men who are desirous of becoming members, it would be as well to state that regular business meetings will be held every Monday night at 8 p.m. Also that it is intended to have a speaker address these meetings at 9 p.m. as often as possible, when the meeting will be thrown open to the general public. Last Monday Chas. Lestor gave a very interesting talk on returned soldiers and working class problems. Next meeting will be addressed by W. A. Pritchard so wake up all ex-service men who toil in order to live, and get on your hind legs and support the ex-Soldiers and Sailors Labor Council.

For any information enquire at 61 Cordova St., W.

CARPENTERS WANT TO HAVE GREATER UNITY

Proposed to Have One Agent for All Carpenters Locals

The A. S. of the U. B. Carpenters held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, there was a large number of members present. The drawing for the kit of the late Brother Jack Halliday was made, Brother T. Pigg of North Vancouver was the winner, over $100 was raised in this manner for the widow of Brother Halliday.

The question of a business agent was under discussion and it was decided to endeavor to have a joint agent representing local 617 and the A. S. local. It seemed to be the opinion of the members, that with the new movement taking definite shape, that it was none too soon to start the elimination of frills, and to solidify the carpenters even before the new organization takes definite shape.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council

Friday, May 18, 1894

John Rumble presided.

Geo. E. Corbould, M. P., wrote that he had presented petitions from Trades and Labor Council to House of Commons.

Allen K. Gray, deputy collector Labor statistics, sent copies of the B. C. Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Act (1894). Received with thanks.

Labor Day matters discussed.

State of trade still dull.

WILL PARTICIPATE IN CELEBRATION

Soldier Roughly Treated by Officer—Now Home for Celebration

A sergeant was given the usual order to report to the orderly room for instructions. The instructions were given by the adjutant in detail to the effect that the sergeant proceed with one man as escort and deliver a certain prisoner to his unit in the field.

The sergeant was given written orders that the prisoner be handcuffed to the escort and that should he lose him a field general court-martial would be the result. The little party, therefore, proceeded to the station, and in due time the train pulled in and, seeing a second-class compartment empty, the sergeant took possession. This was travelling in luxury, as cattle trucks were the prevailing means of transportation for Tommy Atkins.

Once on board the train the little party commenced to get acquainted, and it was ascertained that the prisoner had been on leave in England after two years steady grind in the advanced areas and had, through a little indiscretion, overstayed his leave two days. He was on his way to Victoria Station to entrain on his return to France when a "Red-cap" demanded to see his pass. Seeing that the man was two days late, this over-zealous officer took him in charge. He was sent back to France under escort to be disposed of by his own O. C.

Learning the story, the sergeant immediately removed the handcuffs, and by this time the train had arrived at a military depot.

The compartment in which they were travelling was supposed to accommodate eight persons, and a bombastic little officer, seeing only three other ranks in the compartment, opened the door and ordered the sergeant and his men to get out and move into a box-car pullman, as he (the officer) had some German prisoners to put in the second-class coach. This was more than the sergeant could stand, and thereupon told the officer that he would see the Germans in (you know where) before he would move his men to a cattle truck to accommodate a bunch of Germans. Of course all kinds of threats were made, but the sergeant held his own, with the result that the German prisoners were crowded in with the Canadian party.

It is needless to say that the Germans had a lively time of it and lived in fear and trembling until their destination was reached. In due time the party arrived at its destination, the prisoner being some five weeks in transit from England to the field, and when his story was told to the O. C. was given his freedom and told to report to his company. He is home now and intends to participate in the big "Homecoming Jubilee" of the Comrades of the Great War. ***

Straw Hats and Panamas

They're here, and there is one among them to suit your particular fancy. The prices are quite reasonable.

$4.00 to $10.00

and a variety of shapes that are sure to please.

RICKSON'S

Apparel for Men

820 Granville Street

EMPRESS THEATRE

WEEK OF MAY 19th

"Oh Papa!"

A Screaming Comedy

Don't miss it!

Prices: 15c, 35c and 50c

PANTAGES

Next Week

RUTH ST. DENIS

Other Big Features

"Oh, Papa" Is At the Empress

"Oh, Papa," a rip-roaring comedy that will make you all sit up and take notice, will have its first Canadian production at the Empress Theatre next week, and Margaret Marriott will be seen in Blanche Ring's famous part. The story is one continual mix up, and every character of the big cast is doing something every moment the curtain is up. A number of extra specialties are introduced in one of the scenes, and the many novel situations will afford the Empress funmakers excellent opportunity for their very best work.

This play had nine months run on Broadway and not only made a fortune for Blanche Ring, but for her managers as well. ***

At the Pantages

Ruth St. Denis, considered by many to be America's foremost interprotive dancer, will be the special headline attraction of the new bill at The Pantages, opening with the matinee performance Monday. She is presented by Manager Alexander Pantages.

Miss St. Denis this season is appearing in what is declared to be her loveliest and most artistic offering of Far East dances. Her expertoire consists of dances originating in Greece, Java, Korea and Egypt. Accompanying her are Doris Humphrey, Betty Horst, Edna Malone and Pearl Wheeler. As usual, the scenic, costuming and lighting effects will be a notable feature of her performance.

This is the first tour of Miss St. Denis over the Pantages circuit, and also the first time she ever has appeared at popular prices.

Other acts on the programme will include: Alice Teddy ,trained bear; Race and Edge, comedians and eccentric dancers; William Abrams and Agnes Johns, ormer stock favorite in "The Unexpected Witness," comedy drama; Joe Reed, the musical Italian and Caits Brothers and Beatrice, dancers and singers. ***

Contributions to the O. B. U. Propaganda Fund

Previously acknowledged	$1209.87
X. Y. Z. Phoenix	3.00
Ernest Profit	2.00
W. H. Madden, North V'c'r	50
A. Paulson, Michel, B. C.	2.00
L. McKinnon, Michel, B. C.	1.00
J. Tupper, Michel, B. C.	1.00
J. Davey, Michel, B. C.	1.00
L. Aquino, Michel, B. C.	1.00
J. Altomare, Michel, B. C.	1.00
A. Supportor, Michel, B. C.	1.00
Local 2334, United Mine Workers, Michel, B. C.	25.00
A. E. Medley, Saskatoon	2.00
	$1250.37

Jack McMillan Has a Daughter

Jack McMillan, secretary of the Painters and Decorators, is going around with a million dollar smile these days. The reason being a fine daughter, which came on the scene on Monday last. Jack served with the C. E. F. for nearly four years, twenty-six and a half months of which were spent in France. While overseas Jack caught the disease and got married, and brought his bride back with him when he returned in October last. Good luck Jack, but many muckles make mickle, and the cost of living is still going up.

Have you spoke to your friend about subscribing?

Union Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Paid Up Capital and Reserve.....$ 8,999,792
Total Assets, over..... 139,000,000

Special attention paid to SAVINGS ACCOUNTS and out-of-town customers. Safety deposit boxes to rent.

Vancouver Branches:
Hastings and Richards, Cordova and Abbott Streets, Mount Pleasant.

DIAMONDS JEWELLERY WATCHES SILVERWARE

What Shall I Give?

The question of wedding gifts is an important one at this time, but is not hard to answer. Give something that is

BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE, AND USEFUL

Something that will be prized and treasured for many years to come, such as Birks' Sterling Silver or fine Silverplate. An almost unlimited choice at about the price you would pay.

Granville and Georgia Streets

Birks

"The House Behind the Goods"

MALKIN'S BEST

BAKING POWDER

(CONTAINS NO ALUM)

Deeds reveal the station of the man, no matter what the tongue speaks.

PATRONIZE FEDERATIONIST ADVERTISERS

"Strike Notice"

UNION MEN, do you know that the next strike in Vancouver is going to be an OIL STRIKE.

It will be the greatest strike for you, provided you hold a paid-up membership in the SURREY OIL CO., LTD.

Don't wait until "EVERYBODY" knows there is oil in the Fraser Valley.

All the Directors of this Company are, or formerly were, UNION men, representing FIVE different Unions. They know your position, therefore you are assured of a straight deal.

The SURREY OIL CO. shares are the best buy in the city. Call and I will prove it. LIMITED ISSUE, 5 cents per share.

Small capitalization, large holdings.

Get your orders in QUICK. Can only be obtained from

G. Gatheral Fleming
446 HOMER STREET
Phone Sey. 4347

Open till 9 Saturday evening

DENTISTRY
—WITH A—
REPUTATION

Clients who patronize my offices can be absolutely fearless.

Every modern method known in the science of dentistry is applied for the alleviation of pain.

Dr. Gordon Campbell

Opening Evenings 7 to 8 o'clock. Dental Nurse in Attendance

GRANVILLE, CORNER OF ROBSON STREET
Over Owl Drug Store
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FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

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Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school immediately following morning service. Wednesday testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading room, 901-903 Birks Bldg.

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If you want your motorcycle or bicycle overhauled or repaired at reasonable prices, pay us a visit.

We buy and sell used machines of all kinds. We repair sewing machines. Lawn mowers sharpened. Get our prices before buying.

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342 MAIN ST. (near Hastings)
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INCORPORATED 1855

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Assets $84,000,00
Deposits 63,000,00

Joint Savings Account

A JOINT Savings Account may be opened at The Bank of Toronto in the name of two or more persons. In these accounts either party may sign cheques or deposit money. For the different member of a family or a firm a joint account is often a great convenience. Interest is paid on balances.

Vancouver Branch:
Corner Hastings and Cambie Streets

Branches at:
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Our Selling System

Quality in Fabrics

Style Correct

Price the lowest possible consistent with value.

Two Stores:

Society Brand Clothes

Rogers Building

Fit-Reform Clothing

345 Hastings Street

Burberry Coats at both stores

J. W. Foster

Limited

Can YOU sell our Sickness and Accident Policies? The cost is small ($1.00 per month and up), the benefit is large.

(All accidents and every known disease covered.)

We give good service, and need good men to represent us in all parts of British Columbia.

Merchants Casualty Co.

Rogers Building Vancouver, B. C.

Ring up Phone Seymour 2354 for appointment

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DENTIST

Suite 301 Dominion Building

VANCOUVER, B. C.

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING

CAL-VAN MARKET

Hastings West **Opp. Pantages**

Cal-Van Pointedly Meets the Demand for the Reduction in the High Cost of Living

It is a body-blow to Food Profiteers. It eliminates all the Middleman's Profits. It offers you the choice Foodstuffs fresh from the Producer daily. It is centrally located—Hastings Street, opposite Pantages Theatre—enabling you to shop from any part of the City. It offers the Vancouver Housewife an opportunity to save fully one-third on many of the Necessities of Life.

Come in Saturday—look around—compare Prices—and note the Savings.

Children Under Weight

New York. — Records of child health organizations just made public show that at least 33 per cent of the children of the city are more than 5 per cent under weight. The report declares that there underweight children are susceptible to contagious diseases and explains why epidemics sweep the city at various times of the year. Many children, the report says, who are found to be under weight show plainly the results of under nourishment.

"If a child is below the proper weight after it reaches the age of 12," the report says, "the chances are much against it ever becoming normal."

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

Rejected the Award

Sheboygan, Wis.—The American Hide and Leather company and the Badger State Canning company have refused to accept an award by the national war labor board and which applies to employes who are members of the United Leather Workers International union. The Badger company is an Armour concern.

For Rent at 532 Prior St.—First-class cabin apartments, furnished for housekeeping, except bedding and utensils; inside sinks, and electric light. This is a clean and quiet place, suitable for men who can afford to pay a little higher rate than is charged for some cabin apartments.

We Have Just Received a New Shipment of

STARRETTS TOOLS

These are the best tools that are made and we always have a complete stock of them.

J. A. Flett, Limited

339 Hastings Street West

BALLOTS FOR LOGGERS' UNION

Are you in favor of the adoption of the following as a Preamble to the Constitution:?

Preamble

Modern society is divided into two classes:—Capitalist and Wageworking, with interests entirely opposed to each other.

The present order gives to the capitalistic class in an ever-increasing supply of wealth and to the wageworkes an ever increasing measure of degradation and misery.

Therefore, a struggle goes on between these two classes.

As sellers of labor power, the workers are compelled to organize industrially, without regard to race, creed or color, not only in order to obtain better conditions, and to resist the ruthless exploitation by capital, but also to educate its members to their class position in society, so that they shall be able to take over the industries and to use them in the interests of the whole community instead of as at present for the benefit of a few.

YES..... NO.....

Are you in favor of either of the proposed amendments to the Constitution?:

1. That no one taking a contract shall be eligible for membership.

YES..... NO.....

2. An amedment to above proposal has been made as follows:

Persons taking contracts or adopting any means of exploitation with the object of employing other persons are not eligible for membership.

YES..... NO.....

3. That any person who performs a socially-necessary function in the lumber industry, or in a construction camp, is eligible for membership.

YES..... NO.....

Question No. 1

Are you in favor of severing your affiliation with your present International Craft Union, and becoming part of One Big Industrial Organization of all workers?

Mark your ballot with an X—YES..... NO.....

Question No. 2

Are you in favor of a general strike to establish a six-hour working day?

Mark your ballot with an X—YES..... NO.....

If you do not receive an official ballot by May 10th, use the one in Camp Worker or Federationist.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

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

518 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and British West Indies.

Also branches in London, England; New York City and Barcelona, Spain.

Twelve branches in Vancouver:

Main Office—Corner Hastings and Homer Streets.
Corner Main and Hastings Streets.
Corner Granville and Robson Streets.
Corner Bridge Street and Broadway West.
Corner Cordova and Carrall Streets.
Corner Granville and Davie Streets.
Corner Granville and Seventh Ave. West.
1050 Commercial Drive.
Corner Seventeenth Ave and Main Street.
2016 Yew Street.
Corner Eighth Avenue and Main Street.
Hudson Street, Marpole.
Also—North Vancouver, New Westminster and 27 other points in British Columbia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

One dollar opens an account on which interest is paid half-yearly at current rates.

THOS. PEACOCK, Manager Vancouver Branch — **C. W. FRAZEE,** Vancouver, Supervisor for B. C.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY STRUGGLE

First Effort to Reduce Hours of Labor to 8 Made in 1817

The struggle of labor, from the early days of the wage system to the present, has been, for the most part, a struggle for shorter hours of work. Shorter hours to conserve health, shorter hours in the interest of the home, shorter hours to preserve the happiness and well-being of society. The movement of shorter hours began in England. Thorold Rogers in his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages" states: "It is plain that the day was one of eight hours. . . . The artisan who is demanding, at this time, an eight-hour day in the building trades is simply striving to recover what his ancestors worked for four or five centuries ago."

The length of the workday was materially extended. During the latter half of th eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, the hours of labor were practically unlimited. The ordinary workday of the English artisans was from 12 to 14 hours. Textile manufacturers exacted a much longer day. At this time, mills were run day and night—children were obtained in groups from the poor law guardians and worked in two sets, lodged in sorts of pens with one set of beds one set of children occupying the beds while the other set worked, and vice versa. The children were carried from the beds to the mills and from the mills to the beds. The conditions were equally deplorable among the adult workers. As late at 1840 half-naked men, women and children worked in the mines of Great Britain as long as 16 hours a day.

The first organized effort to reduce the workday was made by the London bookbinders in 1760. Within six years they had succeeded in lopping off one hour, and still another hour eight years later, and in the next two years another half hour. Thus 80 years ago the London bookbinders won for themselves a 10-hour day.

In 1830 Richard Osler, known as the "factory king," was converted to the demands of labor and carried on an agitation for a 10-hour day, suffering bitter persecution and imprisonment.

The first proposal to secure and eight-hour day for factory employes was made by Robert Owen in 1817. When little children were compelled to work 15 and 16 hours a day in the textile mills, it is little wonder that Robert Owen was discredited as a visionary seeking a Utopia. He, however, established a regular 10½-hour day in his mills at New Lanark and he lived to see a 10-hour day made universal in the textile industry.

In 1833 an act was passed limiting the hours of children under 13 years to 48 hours per week. A law making 10 hours a day's work was passed in 1847.

In 1860 there was a revival of the nine-hour movement, but the industrial depression of that period prevented any tangible results. The act of 1874 reduced the hours in all textile trades from 60 to 56 a week.

During 1888 the shorter day movement received great impetus, the new sense of solidarity in the ranks of labor, which was so marked a feature of the match makers' strike in 1888, led to the formation and extension of trade unions among workers who were either unskilled or who had, for other reasons, hitherto been without organization.

These unions invariably adopted an eight-hour programme.

In November, 1888, the "Gas Workers and General Laborers' union" demanded a reduction from 12 to eight hours and practically all the gas works in the British Isles capitulated without a strike. There was no reduction, but in some instances an increase of wages.

On May 1, 1890, occurred the first international eight-hour day demonstration.

An Eight-Hour league was formed in Melbourne, Australia, in 1856, by the allied trades. Notice was immediately given that "efter the 21st day of April, 1856, no man belonging to the unions represented would work for more than eight hours a day."

The solidarity of labor was such that in three weeks the point was won, and to this day April 22 is recognized as a holiday and known as the "Eight-Hour Day."

In both Queensland and New Zealand the lower house, elected by manhood suffrage, passed eight-hour laws, but the upper houses, representing the propertied classes, rejected the same.

The Social Democratic party of Germany has persistently agitated for an eight-hour day. The law of 1877, supplemented by the law of 1887, passed the reichstag, prescribed a maximum of 10 hours per person under 16. In 1888 the miners in the Westphalian coal mines struck for an eight-hour day, secured imprsial intervention and won.

Switzerland has a constitutional provision granting "the legislative right of the nation in its political organization to limit the working day." The federal factory law limits workdays to 11 hours, and on Saturdays and holidays to ten.

In the United States, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, a 12-hour workday generally obtained among artisans. It was vastly different among the textile workers. In New England the mils run 13 hours a day.

An organization was effected in 1831 at Boston to secure a 10-hour day. In April, 1840, President Van Buren proclaimed a 10-hour day in the Navy Yard and all national institutions. This became general in all the shipbuilding establishments.

In 1845, the first national industrial convention was held in New York. An organized, concerted action was begun for a 10-hour day. The first law enacted on the subject was in 1849, when the Pennsylvania legislature provided that "10 hours shall be a day's work in cotton, woolen, silk, paper-bagging and flax industries."

On June 24, 1869, General Banks introduced an eight-hour bill in congress. It passed the house and senate, was promptly signed by Grant and speedily enforced in the Navy Yard. Wages were, however, reduced one-fifth. Those who desired the old wages were allowed to work 11 hours.

A general agitation for an eight-hour day was precipitated in 1856. Bradstreet's estimate of the number of strikers for shorter hours was 200,000. Fifty thousand secured their demands; 150,000 secured shorter hours at full pay. In time this vantage was largely lost.

At the St. Louis convention of the Federation of Labor, held in 1888, plans were made to hold mass meetings in every city on the eight-hour question on four days during the following year. It was decided to strike trade by trade, or trade at a time, for an eight-hour day, on each succeeding May Day. The carpenters were chosen to strike in 1890. They did and won in many cities. The miners were to strike in 1891, but lacked cohesion and solidarity, and nothing particular came of it.

Deplorable Housing Conditions in Lanarkshire

[Mr. John Robertson's Report.]

At one of the sittings of the Coal Commission, in Great Britain, Mr. John Robertson, chairman of the Scottish Union of Mine Workers, said that mining was admitted to be a dangerous occupation, but even by persons living in mining districts the danger was not fully realized. The number of persons employed in and about the mines of the United Kingdom was fully 1,000,000. Fifty-five thousand had been killed in 50 years, and from 1907 to 1916 there was a total of 12,400 killed. Persons injured in 1913 totalled 176,868, and in 1914, 158,862. In 20 years there was a total of at least three and a quarter millions. Mining was more deadly than war, said Mr. Robertson; the miner was always on active service; always in the trenches. The totals given did not include what the miner paid by disease contracted in his occupation. What did he get in reward? Previous to the war and during the war the miner could not get a decent standard of living from the point of view of food and clothing, education, housing, leisure and recreation. For such classes as datallers or oncoat men and the surface workers, mining was a sweated industry. Wages were not keeping pace with the cost of living. According to calculations made by Professor Ashley of Birmingham university, from Board of Trade figures, wages were falling behind the cost of living. The cost of living over five years had incressed by 3s. 6d., while wages rose by only 2s. 3d. Even in pre-war time the miner could not get a sufficiency of nourishing food. The average income per person in the cases investigated was 6s. 6d. per head.

Housing in Lanarkshire

Discussing housing, the witness said that it was not a land question, as often stated. Bad housing existed in mining villages where the land was cheap. Houses were too small, most of them were badly constructed and insanitary and improvements in the surroundings were nil. The owners seemed to consider it essential to destroy all the natural beauty of colliery villages. Few would dispute the assertion that the miner should have as good if not better housing accommodation than other workmen. They worked under unnatural conditions, away from sunlight and fresh air. Housing in all the mining districts was bad, but some were worse than others. The percentage of tenements with more than two persons per room was 28.6 in Durham and Northunberland as against 9.1 in England and Wales. Mr. Robertson put in tables of comparative overcrowding in the mining districts of England and Wales, showing, he said that a much larger proportion of mining population lived in two and three-roomed tenements than was the case elsewhere. Thus even in England and Wales, which were admittedly better than Scotland, one in every ten persons was living in conditions of overcrowding. In certain villages of Durham this was true of four out of every ten persons. In Scotland, said the witness, housing was very bad, as was shown by the report of the Housing Commission and previously by the medical officers' report. Conditions had been even worse since the medical officers reported them very bad in 1910.

He gave Lanarkshire as a sample of Scotland. Between fifty and sixty thousand persons were employed. In the upper ward, 25.8 per cent of the houses were occupied by miners; in the middle ward, 44.4, and the lower ward, 15.0. Of the 24,000 houses, 7,242 were owned by the mine-owners, over 1,000 by miners and 12,099 were rented. The areas and population were.

Upper Ward, acres	327,013
Population	48,000
Middle Ward, acres	186,268
Population	198,000
Lower Ward, acres	26,591
Population	55,000

In the Upper Ward there were: Houses of one apartment, 221; two apartments, 870; three apartments, 47; four apartments, 19; with gardens, 625; common washhouses, 209; private washhouses, 508; no washhouses, 446; having coal cellars outside, 941; having coal cellars inside, 16; no coal cellars, 206; without any convenience, 75; slop sinks outside, 59; slop sinks inside, 305; without slop sinks, 809.

Middle Ward: 35,000 miners and their families resident in 17,000 houses. Apartments number and size of houses set forth in plans submitted under bylaws regulating the building of houses 11 years, 1898, to 1908: One apartment house, 1,336; two apartment houses, 6,107; three apartment houses, 1,511; four apartment houses, 1,159; total, 10,717. Medical officers' report: These statistics relate to all classes of the community, the greater population of one and two apartment houses occupied by miners.

Hamilton Overcrowding

Before dealing with the medical officers' reports of mining villages proper I will deal with a few industrial towns to show that the evil is general. The population of Hamilton is 38,000, a large proportion other workers besides miners. Of the 38,000 inhabitants 27,000 in one and two-roomed houses; ground occupied between 300 and 400 acres, with the whole population six per room, average number of individuals per house. Palace pleasure grounds 2,500 acres. Town is built mostly on grounds owned by Duke of Hamilton.

Wishaw (Lanarkshire) — In Wishaw 28.5 of the population live in houses of one room. Number of rooms more than five to the room, 2,768 persons; six, 1,237; seven, 510; eight, 190. There were numerous houses with one apartment, husband, wife and seven children, also several houses three men, one woman and two children.

Kilsyth (Stirlingshire) — Population, 7,963; overcrowded, 71.6; living in one-roomed houses, 26.1.

Armadale (Linlithgow) overcrowded, population 4,627, overcrowded, 77.5 living in houses of one room 27.1; one-roomed houses, dimensions, 15ft. by 14ft. by 9ft. from which must be deducted 13ft. by 4ft. for two recess beds. Coal stores, it is in such houses that the coals are stored under the bed. Mr. Justice Day said, "Drink is the shortest way out of Manchester." Need we wonder that men and women take the shortest way out of these villages?

James Nimmo and Company (Sir Adam Nimmo, chairman National Association of Coalowners) — Holytown Mine, medical officers' report: "Holytown Mine, 436 employed, 107 two-apartment houses, one storey brick built; no damp-proof course, no garden ground, sculleries used as wash-houses; no boilers, 36 pail privies, 18 open ash pits.

Longriggend — The mineowners' houses number 241, and are described in five groups as follows: 20 houses of one apartment; 58 houses of two apartments, single storey, brick built, erected 30 years ago; no damp-proof course; plastered brick, internal surface of damp walls. No wash-houses, no coal cellars, four open privy middens; six open ash pits in front of the houses at a distance of from 15 to 20 feet. Action has been taken by M. O. with regard to insanitary conditions of houses.

East Longrigg—22 houses of one apartment; 50 houses of two apartments.

Eastfield Rows — 20 houses of one apartment; 40 houses of two apartments. The same description applies and the M. O. had then decided to take action because of the insanitary condition of the houses.

Tuberculosis

Blantyre and Cambusland parishes 218 cases; housewives, 54; domestics, 13; scholars, 25; servants, 2; miners, 36; 168 or 78 per cent of the cases occurred in one-apartment and two-apartment houses. Sleeping accommodations, 23 had a room to themselves, 41 shared the room with one person, 38 with two, 35 with three, 20 with four, 18 with five, 18 with six, nine with more than six persons.

Incomes—One apartment houses 6s. 4d.; two-apartment houses, 6s. 8d.; three-apartment houses, 9s. 3d. Two children under 12 counted as one person.

Ayondale, East Kilbride, Glassford, Stonehouse, Dalserf, Dalziel and Hamilton Parishes—112 pulmonary: Housewives, 13; domestics, 5; miners, 23; scholars, 21. Housing accommodation: One - apartment houses, 103; two, 327; three, 104; four and over, 91; sleeping accommodation: Forty had a room to themselves; 19 shared the room with one other person; 16 with two, 22 with three, 14 with four; 5 with 5, and two with six. In 68 cases patients were alone in bed; in 35, patients slept with one person; in 16, with two, and in four with four. The average weekly income was six pounds, 3s.

Bothwell and Cambusnethan parishes, 278 cases: Housewives, 51; domestics, 94; miners, 46; scholars, 87. M. O. states that 81 per cent of the cases occurred in one and two-apartment houses. Of the 278 cases, 47 had a room to themselves; 25 shared with one other person; 32 with two; 46 with three, remainder with five; 118 occupied a bed alone; 90 shared with one other; 59 with two; 9 with three; two with four. Average weekly income was 6s. 9d. head.

New Monkland, Old Monkland and Shotts parishes, 202 cases: Housewives 42; domestics 3; servants 7; miners 39. Accommodation, 60 in one-apartment houses; 110 in two; 9 in three; 13 in four and over; 9 in institutes. Of the 992 cases, 10 had a room to themselves; 29 shared with one other person; 36 with two; 106 with three; of the 202 cases only 57 slept alone. Average income, 5s. 11d. per head.

The county of Lanark has spent on buildings between three and four thousand pounds. "The cruelty of it is," said witness, "not only the spending of the money, but those patients when improvement takes place, are sent back to the houses where they contracted the disease."

Death Rate

Infantile mortality under 12 months: Lanarkshire (20 years), 1891-1910: Born, 188,531, of which 22,279 died before 12 months.

Blantyre, 143 per 1000; Bothwell, 146 per 1000; Bellshill, 156 per 1000; Holytown, 142 per 1000.

Sanatoria Cost

It has been calculated that between three and four hundred thousand pounds have been spent on sanatoria buildings. "Think of the condition in these single rooms, pit clothes drying in front of the fire, same room, where the family sleep; sickness, accouchements. How can the children have a chance. After the woman has spent her day cleaning miners come home from work, and it has got to be done over again. Do we wonder when the women folks lose heart. Private enterprise has failed. We cannot, must not trust private landlords or coalowners. It must be done by the state. There is a legacy of bad housing, the result of many years of greed, selfishness, and ignorance. I have not calculated the cost of doing it well; but I know the cost in bad health and degradation. The miner is entitled as a human being to have a good house to live in amidst pleasant surroundings. It is the duty of the state to provide this, and I am convinced that the state will find, as some foreseeing and humane employers who provide this have found that it is the best possible investment.

Mr. Robertson concluded with a long quotation from Dr. Russell, former Medical officer of the L. G. B. contrasting the lives of the well-to-do with those who live in one-roomed houses. It ended:

"You rich ones in your hushed seclusion, how would you deport yourself in the racket and thoughtless noise of the nursery, in the heat and smells of your kitchen, in the steam and disturbance of your washing house, for you would find all these combined in a house, of one room? Last of all, when you die, you still have one room to yourself, where in decency you can be washed and dressed and laid out for burial. If that one room were your house, what a ghastly intrusion you would be, the bed on which you lie is wanted for the accommodation of the living."

The sympathetic reading of this final passage by the chairman moved deeply the crowded gathering, and when the silence was broken by Mr. Balfour, who was the first invited to question the witness, his comment seemed the only natural one to be made in the circumstances.

Low Cost for Insurance

Olympia, Wash.—Since the State Workmen's Compensation law became effective in 1914, the industrial accident commission has received from all sources $6,007,081, which it has disbursed in the course of business at an administrative expense of only 6.17 per cent., the balance being available for the payments of claims of working men injured in Oregon industry. During the year 1918, there were 25,288 workmen injured in industry in the state, 138 of the accidents being fatal.

Vancouver Unions

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Executive committee: President, E. Winch; vice-president, J. Kavanagh; treasurer, F. Knowles; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Alexander; trustees, W. A. Pritchard, W. H. Cottrell, G. Hardy, H. Gutteridge; secretary, V. R. Midgley, Room 210 Labor Temple.

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

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL Union of America, Local No. 120—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, Room 205 Labor Temple. President, C. E. Herritt; secretary, S. H. Grant, 820 Cambie Street.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Vancouver Lodge No. 194—Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. President, M. A. McEachern, 1245 Alberni St.; secretary-treasurer, Angus Fraser, 1151 Howe Street; business agent, J. A. Moore, Room 212 Labor Temple.

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL ORNAMENTAL and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Meets second and fourth Mondays. President Jas. Hastings; financial secretary and treasurer, Roy Masseear, 1546 12th Ave. East.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, Local No. 617—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Labor Temple. President, M. McKenzie; secretary, J. R. Campbell; business agent and financial secretary, T. Thom, Room 208 Labor Temple. Phone Sey. 7495.

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

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPloyees, Local 28—Meets every first Wednesday in the month at 2:30 p.m. and every third Wednesday in the month at 9:30 p.m. President, Harry Wood; secretary and business agent, W. Mackenzie, office and meeting hall, 614 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 1681. Office hours: 11 to 12 noon; 2 to 5.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 205 Labor Temple. President, W. Holmes, Colonial Apts., Burrard Street; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Snell, 916 Dunsmuir Street.

B. C. LOGGERS' UNION—Affiliated with B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—An industrial union of all workers in logging and construction camps. Headquarters, 61 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 7355. E. Winch, secretary-treasurer; legal advisers, Messrs. Bird, Macdonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.; auditors, Messrs. Buttar & Chiene, Vancouver, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S Association, Local 3852—Office and hall, 804 Pender Street West. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p.m. Secretary-treasurer, G. Thomas; business agent, A. Hill.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND Butcher Workmen's Union No. 643—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, H. E. Wills; recording secretary, Fred Lilly; financial secretary and business agent, T. W. Anderson, 587 Homer St.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE OF North America (Vancouver and vicinity)—Branch meets second and fourth Mondays, Room 204 Labor Temple. President, J. Banforth, Euclid Ave., Collingwood East; financial secretary and business agent, H. S. Nightscales, 276—56th Ave. East, South Vancouver; recording secretary, E. Westmoreland, 3247 Point Grey Road. Phone Bayview 2979L.

SHIPYARD LABORERS, RIGGERS AND Fasteners, I.L.A., Local Union 38A, Series 5—Meets the 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. President, John Sully; financial secretary, M. A. Phelps; business agent and corresponding secretary, W. Lee. Office, Room 219-220 Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM and Operating Engineers, Local No. 620—Meets every Monday, 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. President, Dave Hodge, 677 Richards Street, City; vice-president, Frank Hunt, 1922 Second Avenue West; secretary-treasurer and business agent, W. A. Alexander, Room 216 Labor Temple. Phone Seymour 7495.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY Employees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Cottrell; recording secretary, A. V. Lofting, 2561 Trinity Street, phone High. 168R; treasurer, E. S. Cleveland; financial secretary and/ business agent, Fred A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive, office corner Prior and Main Streets.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Monday in each month, 8 p.m. President, Joseph O'Connor; vice-president A. Beamish; recording secretary, Mrs. F. A. Dolk, P. O. Box 503. Phone Sey. 8281L; financial secretary, Robt. McNeish, P. O. Box 503.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFfeur's Union, Local No. 655—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. President, W. M. Brown; business agent, F. Haslett, 125 Fifteenth Avenue East; financial secretary, Birt Showler, 1120 Robson Street; phone Sey. 5679. Office 587 Homer Street.

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

Provincial Unions

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January. Executive officers, 1918-19: President, Duncan McCallum, Labor Temple, Vancouver; vice-presidents—Vancouver Island, Walter Head, South Wellington; Victoria, J. Taylor; Prince Rupert, W. E. Thompson; Vancouver, E. Winch, W. R. Trotter; New Westminster, P. Peebles; West Kootenay, Marcus Martin, Nelson; Crow's Nest Pass, W. A. Sherman, Fernie. Secretary-treasurer, A. S. Wells, Labor Temple, 405 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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

SOUTH WELLINGTON, V. I.

LOCAL UNION, No. 872, U. M. of A.—Meets first Sunday in every month 8 p.m., Richard Hall. President, Jas. Bateman; vice-president, Andrew Parker; recording secretary, Jas. Fearon; financial secretary, William MacDonald; treasurer, J. H. Richardson.

NORTH VANCOUVER

U. B. OF CARPENTERS AND JOINers, Local 1777—Meets first and third Mondays in I. O. O. F. Hall, Lower Lieth Road East, at 8 p.m. President, H. H. Foster; financial secretary, W. C. Smith, cor. Sutherland and Lieth Road East, North Vancouver.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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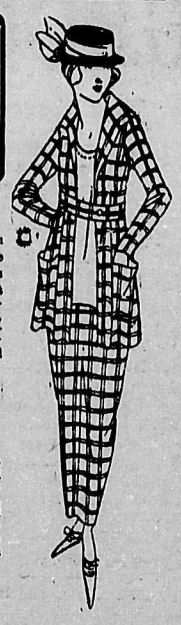

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409 Hastings St. W. Vancouver B.C. Columbia St. New Westminster B.C.

Letters to FEDERATIONIST

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—For really nauseating twaddle, commend me to some of the stuff trotted out at the opening session of the Commission on Industrial Relations at Vancouver.

Mr. Hallam favors the idea of the O. B. U. providing, of course, that it consists of and is run by the Khaki Union; Mr. Makovski, on the other hand, favors organizations in groups. I would like to draw their attention to an item in the Province of the previous issue dealing with the will of Lord Glentanar, one-time "director in the firm of J. & P. Coats of Paisley, which has made as much as 3,360,000 pounds profit in a year." This refers to pounds, mark you, not dollars. Now I suppose it is safe to presume that the employees of this firm had indulged in some of the "collective bargaining" as these worthy gentlemen are fond of calling the present happy go lucky style of arranging things between employer and employee. The thing that strikes me most forcibly is that the bargain was all in the favor of the employer. He certainly must have been able to get his help at bargain prices.

Again that leading light of the Province alludes to prohibition as one of the causes of labor unrest. "Chairman—'You mean that if the worker could sit down to his mug of beer . . . he would be better satisfied. Makovski—'Yes.'"

On the principle, I presume, that the mother stuffs a soother into her child's mouth to keep it pacified while she consumes herself or puts away out of sight the food for which the child is clamoring.

Roll on the time of the O. B. U.; one brotherhood united shall change the system.

J. A. P. J.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—I have but recently returned from overseas after nearly four years' absence. I have attended several labor and returned soldier meetings. I have read the papers, past and present, and notice with disgust how little is said about the artillery. One would think they never did a thing toward smashing the Germans and their militarism. I have listened to a whole lot of mud-slinging at officers, and God knows they deserve it, and if I were to unfold a few things I have personal knowledge of I could stir up a hornets' nest, but I want to strike a fair attitude. Without holding a brief for the officer caste, I must honestly say I met some gallant and deserving commissioned officers in France as well as some of the swine who were not fit to wear anything but a convict's uniform, and they well merited the latter.

Forgive and forget is an old adage that hundreds of returned men are apparently living up to. Their memory must be decidedly bad, however, and their hearts particularly soft, if they are content to sit in session alongside he who used to sit in judgment upon them, handing out punishments in the interests of discipline, that nine cases out of ten were excessive and did not fit the crime.

Can anyone who has ever seen a Canadian soldier crucified to a gun limber, or wagon wheel, by the order of some tyrant abusing his authority, ever forget the feeling of indignant horror that rose in their breasts, and those daily orders that were read on special parades when he also was shot, was repeated time and time again? Did you ever hear of an officer being shot at 4.23 a.m., etc.?

And now, Mr. Editor, I attended the famous stampede meeting of the G.W.V.A. and saw and heard the railroading to take Victoria by storm, with the poor victimized, erstwhile Private Tommy sitting mute and dumb, taking no part in the discussion, but merely raising his right hand in favor, etc.

The G.W.V.A. struck a snag when they pulled off that stunt at Cranbrook and another at Silverton.

Me thinks responsible organized labor will yet attend the obsequies of this political wire-pulling outfit and will erect a tombstone composed of tin horns, and the last line of the inscription will be A. D. (All done).

T. CLINTON,
Ex-Sergeant C.F.A. (1915-19.)

Editor B. C. Federationist Sir—Permit me, as a reader of your noble paper, to express my views and opinions in regard to the treatment accord to the craft of labor that I am a member of by a brother craft in regard to certain legal proceedings arrainged against us by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen on the 19th day of April, 1919, in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Vancouver. A few weeks ago the switchmen in the employ of the C. P. R. organized themselves in the Switchmen's Union of North America. Previous to this they were members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, but when the time came for the adjustment of schedules the switchmen were not given the representation they deserved. Therefore the roadmen, as representatives of their own craft, gave little or no heed to the requirements of the yardmen.

After the formation of the Switchmen's Union here the B. of R. T. took upon itself the privilege of giving us a demonstration of its "Democratic Autocracy" by taking steps to have us expelled from the B. of R. T. because we switchmen joined out own union, the S. U. of N. A.

The trial at the above mentioned date was the most absurd that I have ever witnessed after being 20 years in the railway service all over North America. Furthermore, a prisoner at the Bar of Justice for a serious violation of the law would never have been denied the privilege of self defence, as were the accused brothers at the legal procedure of the B. of R. T.

To show us that they were "good sports," and also as an implement to weaken our cause, they had five of us expelled from the brotherhood, and the remainder, who joined the S. A., were given 30 days to have themselves reinstated on the honor roll of the B. of R. T., and should they refuse to hear the offended they would be dealt with as were the first five, by the great and mighty power the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The grand old craft of which the grand president and his joint general committee took away from the yardmen the differences between day and night rates of pay.

Their only question asked us was, "Do you belong to the Switchmen's Union?" They never asked us, why or what was our motive in self organization. So to inform those who are ignorant of the fact, I will explain. First, yardmen were not getting the representation due them. Second, their rights were infringed on by the trainmen doing yardmen work for a lower rate of pay.

Signed by ex-members of the B. of R. T.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—We hear so much for and against the O. B. U., and especially at this time when there is so much labor trouble.

In this part of this fair Canada of ours (Kingston, Ont.), May 1 was the time set for a number of the workers to try if possible to help in the reconstruction process that the masters of industry say must be carried on vigorously.

The workers see the possibility of a large unemployed army and are trying if possible to relieve the situation by demanding shorter hours so that there will be a greater number employed. In Toronto there are something like four thousand out with a possibility of more to come out Monday.

In this city there is a possibility of the workers of the Canadian Locomotive Company coming out next week for an eight-hour day, and so on down the line, all demanding a shorter work day. Now let us see what the attitude of the employer is regarding this vigorous reconstruction he advocates.

Mr. Merrick, secretary of the employers in Toronto, says that many of the employers are pleased that the men quit of their own volition. If they had not done so, it would have been necessary to discharge many of them, owing to lack of orders and an unsettled world market. But he says the employers as a body will fight the workers' demands to the last; that is something for the workers to take notice of. They say the employers as a body. There isn't any room for argument with them which would be the best form of organization for them. It is the One Big Union of employers.

Merrick states further that the present unrest and strikes are more political than economic. It was carried on by the red flag element. When I read this I wanted to laugh, but having a cold sore on my mouth I didn't. I was afraid of cracking my lip.

Mr. MacNeil in an address to the G.W.V.A. in Massey Hall, Toronto, says Canada today is on the verge of anarchy. There are organized groups whose object is to overthrow constitutional authority, create a social upheaval, and seize the capitalist situation. He didn't mention what they intended to do with it.

He gave them what the press calls a solemn warning. We are facing a revolution, which may be accompanied by force. He also said there were a lot of men returning from France discontented and in an ugly frame of mind. Well justified by happenings overseas. That the newspapers said nothing about the Reds finding those men good soil on which to sow their seeds.

The masters are busy in press, pulpit and platform. The international officers are sending letters to members of typographical unions warning them against the O. B. U. craft organizations in the fear that they will lose their job. Another illustration of buying over public servants at Ottawa on behalf of labor. An official of the Metal Trades Council in Toronto said he was very much disappointed that no reply had come from the Minister of Labor to telegrams sent to him requesting that he and the labor department intervene and endeavor to bring about a settlement in their present trouble.

According to the employers' organization of Toronto they have nothing to offer in this reconstruction scheme but uncertain employment to a few, and this applies to the employers the world over.

It is up to you, Mr. Working Man—the bread line, soup kitchens, or line up with an organization that will attempt to stave off some of the misery that the workers will have to contend with before they are in a position to take over the means of life and use them for the benefit of all. The O. B. U. is the most effective in bargaining for the eats, but the issue should always be clear, the world for the workers.

W. T. CULLEN.

The Automobile Menace

By some mischance the following letter got into our mail this morning.—Ed.

Dear Mr. Swaddleprog: Recently the city press has intimated that the Automobile Club, tiring of awaiting action from the city authorities, are themselves going to stand the expense of marking off in white lines, on the pavement the areas inside of which pedestrians may cross the streets.

Now, I think it requires no argument to prove that some action along these lines is necessary. Only today, while coming from the C. N. R. depot to the Hotel Vancouver, I was compelled to slow down by car three times on Hastings street, and once on Granville to avoid running into jaywalking pedestrians; in fact on one occasion, I was compelled to stop so suddenly that my wife's Pekinese dog was nearly thrown from the seat.

But is the plan purposed by the Auto Club the best solution of this annoying inconvenience? I think not. Why should we go to this expense to protect these roadhogs? I offer the suggestion that we forge this annoyance just now, and instead, that we put a citizen ticke

(Continued next page)

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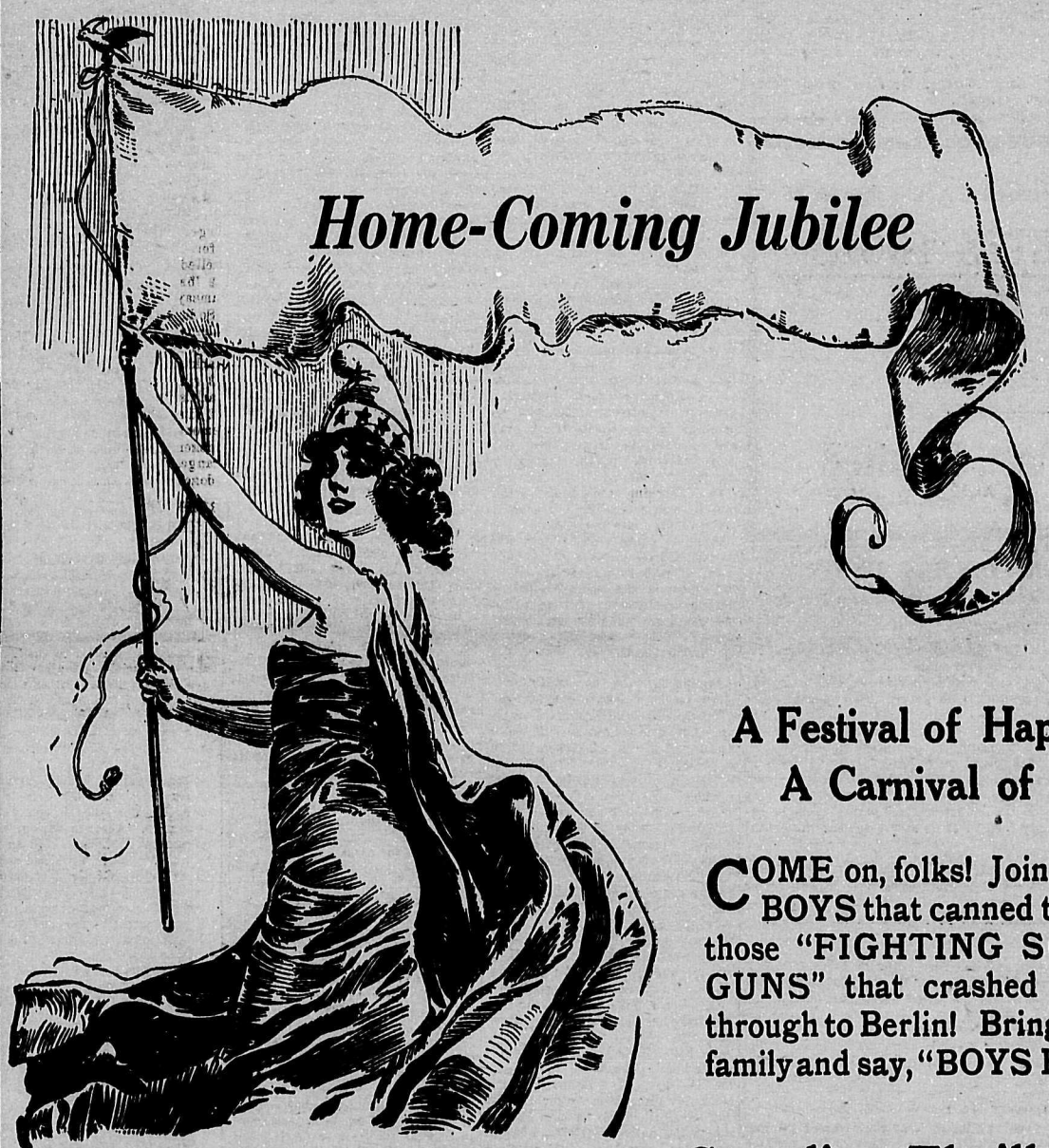

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VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

LETTERS TO THE FED.

(Continued from page 6)

in the field at the next municipal elections, and after the elections have them pass an ordnance compelling people who have no cars, to use, for instance, instead of Granville street, the alley between that and Seymour. Gates could be erected at the points where this lane bisects the streets, so that the auto traffic would not be interrupted. Instead of Hastings, Pender and Cordova could be used by the uncultured mob. More than one good purpose would be served by this arrangement. The employment agencies on the latter street would have a salutary effect in that they would serve to remind of the necessity to work—the second-hand stores would, similarly inculcate ideas of economy, while the business of Pender street would convey to their minds the fact that riches may be accumulated by wise investments in real estate and oil.

As somebody has to do the work, and we, at this writing, have no particular intention of creating any disturbance in this direction—except with our mouth—we might concede a point and allow Hastings and Granville streets to be used between the hours of 6 and 8 a. m. by pedestrians who carry lunch baskets or some other recognized form of nosebag. And anyway this would not inconvenience, as we have no particular taste for the raw morning air.

Having solved the difficulty in this manner, we could have the police arrest, under the Idlers Act, any one contravening the purposed bylaw. Or if preferable, it could be tacitly understood that the courts would be Findlayed to sleep in, in case we run these jays down occasionally. With everything fixed this way, we could have cowcatchers fitted on our cars—something on the same principle as a haytedder, that would pick them up and throw them right over the top.

In case of any disposition to question our wisdom in these matters, we could have the Sun publish an article on Bolshevism, and also call up the Federal members, and have them get the censor (who is the only Dominion official doing anything except drawing pay) put the lid on, under the safety of the Realm Act. (Things are getting a little shaky at Ottawa just now, so they will come ahurrying when we whistle.

Just one more thought. Is a Ford an automobile? It seems to me that there is something so plebian about these machines that it might be desirable to exclude them from the principal streets.

Affectionately yours,
I. L. B. PLUNDER.
Shaughnessy Heights.

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—We did not know there was such a thing or such a person termed "medical health officer" for camps till fellow worker Winch sent us a copy of the Health Act. And lo and behold, a name is mentioned, a health officer. We suppose that is a position that has come into existence this year, as far as his relations in coming into contact with the different camps is concerned, which is better late than never. For I have been a timber beast for ten years and I have never come into contact with him in camp yet.

Of course we have seen camp inspectors in the shape of a man, with his house, that fits within a house, upon his back but never the other inspector.

But here, we are just jubilant that there is such a man, as a medical health officer that visits camps now, when we occupy them. At any rate we reckon he will be kept exceedingly busy for a while inspecting perhaps or should I say improving the sanitary conditions in all the camps. Perhaps before he has inspected the conditions of camps situated miles away from his office through the word of our different employers we different delegates wish to see him in the near future on his different tours of inspection.

Delegate, B. C. L. U.
No. 133

Editor B. C. Federationist: Sir—We, the loggers here at Rock Bay, would like the other loggers through their delegates, to express their views and opinions in the Camp Worker, of what they consider conditions should be in camps, and what improvements should be made in conditions that are now existing in camps; also the ways and means we should take, if after notifying our employers they should refuse to better our conditions, or act indifferently to our views about the matter.

The reason why we wish the other loggers to have their views expressed in the Camp Worker, is that when we have the meeting of Camp delegates in July, the men that are then in camp can have an idea of what should be voted for and against. Because if all the viewpoints pertaining to our conditions and the improving of same, etc., are expressed by the different camp delegates in the Camp Worker, before the loggers meeting comes off in July. Then the men reading the views expressed in the paper of the B. C. L. U. can tell their different delegates their views, and not his own. The men in camp can then be truly represented by their delegate at the meeting in July.

DELEGATE 133.

The Peace Conference

Lethbridge, Alta.,
May 10, 1919.

Editor, B. C. Federationist: Sir—I would like to say a few words about what happened at the peace conoference a few days ago. I am not going to discuss the Italian and Jugo-Slavic claims on Fiume in relation to the fourteen points of Woodrow Wilson, the statesmen sitting at the peace table of Paris, Wilson included, are the accredited representatives of given sections of capitalists, and as such can't but act in the interests of those that they represent. Neither am I going to discuss the rights of Italy or Jugo-Slavia in relation to the nationality of the contended city, for nationality is a word that cannot have any practical significance in certain areas of Europe. Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, in one of his articles on nationality asked the question, "What constitutes nationality? Is it the geographical and geological characteristic of a country that determines its nationality? Is it the history and traditions of the people inhabiting a certain area, or is it the language and custom of such people?" To these questions he did not answer and he limited himself in saying that unless an answer can be found to these questions it can't be decided whether Alsace-Lorraine should to to France or Germany, and Dalmatia to Italy or Jugo-Salvia.

It is evident that behind the Jugo-Slavic claim there is the "Cunard Line," and other capitalistic interests that expect to develop the port and get the commerce of the Hinterland. On the other side there are the interests of the Italian capitalists that will need markets for their products as soon as Italian industries can be put on a producing basis, and can't afford to let such promising fields, as the newly-formed states, go to other hands. Combined with these conflicting capitalistic interests there are political and dynastical reasons. The Italian intellectual bourgeoisie belonged, since its birth, to the Mazzinian republican school, but seared by the advance of social revolutionary thought during the last decade of last century it became allied with the Savoyard monarchy. The capitalists of Italy know very well that any revolutionary movement in Italy has as its object not only the elimination of the Vatican and the Qurinal, but also that of the present system of production and distribution of wealth. So, when Wilson appealed to the Italian people, I don't think that by people he meant the conscious proletariat, he appealed to those whose interests were left in the hands of Orlando and Simino, and from them he could not expect any other answer than the one he got.

As far as the conscious proletariat of the peninsula are concerned they have no more faith in the so-called Wilsonian principles than they have in the old diplomatic school as represented by Italy's delegation at Paris. They know perfectly well that there is only one way to salvation, and that is the Russian and Hungarian way. Far above all these bourgeoisie quarrels they are preparing for their day which can't be very far.

Now the question comes to my mind: Can the diplomats at Paris solve the nationalist problems that formed the idealogical part of the Allied war programme? If Fiume is given the Jugo-Slavia would not the 24,000 Italians living there be compelled to live under foreign rule? And if given to Italy wouldn't the Slavs have to live under a government which is not of their choice? And how about the Saar Basin, whose inhabitants are all Germans by language and race? No, the bourgeoisie delegates at Paris can't solve any of the many problems confronting them because they can't act but in the narrow circle of class institutions and according to fixed capitalistic interests. Let the proletarians of Italy and Jugo-Slavia follow the footsteps of communistic Russia and Hungary and there will be no such a thing as the Adriatic problem. That sea will be the natural way through which the peoples living on the western and eastern shores will exchange the products of labor freely produced by free men and women. As the advent of positive science expelled from the cultured minds the supernatural superstition, so the advent of international communism will expell from the mind of man the idea of paatriotism. Patriotism, even in its highest idealistic form, in the last analysis, is nothing but an undeveloped and narrow view of things, a superstition and a prejudice.

Yours for ours,
ROMEO ALBO.

An Open Letter To Makovski

61 Cordova St.,
Vancouver, B. C.,
May 13, 1919.

My Dear Makovski:

I am not sure whether you amuse, or disgust me. Perhaps, it is a combination of both and just which sensation predominates I cannot tell, and really do not care. I have been out of town for a few days and therefore was not closely attentive to your delightful pranks. Really, my dear fellow, I had the opinion at one time that your only trouble was ignorance. But your tactics and utterances compel me to the conclusion that deliberate and artistic lying is also part of your stock in trade. I hate to indulge in reminiscenses. But I have no alternative. Your Bourbonish attitude requires stern measures. You have neither learned anything nor forgotten anything.

You have posed too long before the public of this fair city as an authority on Russian affairs, on social problems, on the question of: "Is industrial unrest directly due to prohibition? And we have not troubled you. You have been permitted to persue the even tenor of your way without let or hindrance. The time has come to call a halt. You have gone far enough with your unbounded schoolboyishness. Modern problems demand the attention of men, of serious thinking men, who will be willing to sacrifice everything to the findings of scientific research. They cannot be dealt with by gaseous fools peddling literary bunk either to the newspapers or as special leaflets for the Granby Company at Anyox. It is not strange that those leaflets that deal with Bolshevism, the relations of capital with labor, and most important of all, the present Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, printed upon superb paper and in excellent type, should circulate to Anyox, and there alone. What a crime that such vile trash should be printed on such good stock and with such artistic type face. It is but another anomaly of the wrotched system which you uphold for the rather doubtful meal ticket that comes from selling War Savings Stamps, and the delirious drool that you fondly imagine is literature.

Were you reallly serious in your statements to the commission? Did you think you could tell them that you had attended a meeting of two thousand Bolshevists and create an impression? Are you not yet convinced that many people attended that historic meeting and listened to the presentation of the working class position for the first time? Do you still pose as an authority on Russia? On unemployment? On modern industrial conditions? If so, take a friend's advice. Either let well enough alone or get down and study the matters and at least display a modicum of intelligence in dealing with subjects which working men throughout the world are becoming acquainted with more and more every day.

Was it Bumble who opined that "The law is a hass?" Surely there is no reason (outside of the meal-ticket already alluded to) why you should try and emulate it all the time. We always allow for a certain amount of inaccuracy in the ordinary capitalist apologist, but when a self-appointed savior of capitalistic society persists in making himself supremely ludicrous every time he puts pen to paper or opens his mouth the members of the working class can be forgiven for making merry over his assinine antics.

When you deal with history, sociology, economics, or international trade and politics, kindly remember that we are watching and we demand—facts.

If you have learned anything further since we last met concerning working class Russia I shall be pleased to take a breathing spell and get it from you in a public meeting. If this doesn't stop your intrepid career you are perfectly hopeless. A wise man knows when to talk, what to say, and how to say it. That probably accounts for your indiscriminate butting into affairs that demand intelligence and finishing up with making a sorry mess of yourself.

Adios, dear fellow,
I am still with you,
PRITCHARD.

Albany, N. Y.—The state assembly has defeated the compulsory health insurance bill, which was approved by the Senate. The measure made it mandatory for employers who employed eight or more workers to carry health insurance for them, the cost to be divided equally between the employer and the employed. The Senate has passed the assembly bill that provides for the three-platoon system for fire fighters, to become operative when citizens of a municipality approve same.

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Salmon, tall tins, per	25c
Clark's Pork and Beans, 2 tins for	25c
Clark's Potted Meats, 2 tins for	15c
Lemons, large and juicy, dozen	25c
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Ignore Award

Denver—The school board has ignored an arbitration award which calls for the reinstatement of striking engineers. The arbitrators said: "Full investigations have proved that every engineer formerly employed by the school board is competent, but that some of those now holding jobs left by the strikers are inefficient and a dangerous menace to 'Denver's young,' and millions of dollars' worth of property."

Minimum Wage Board

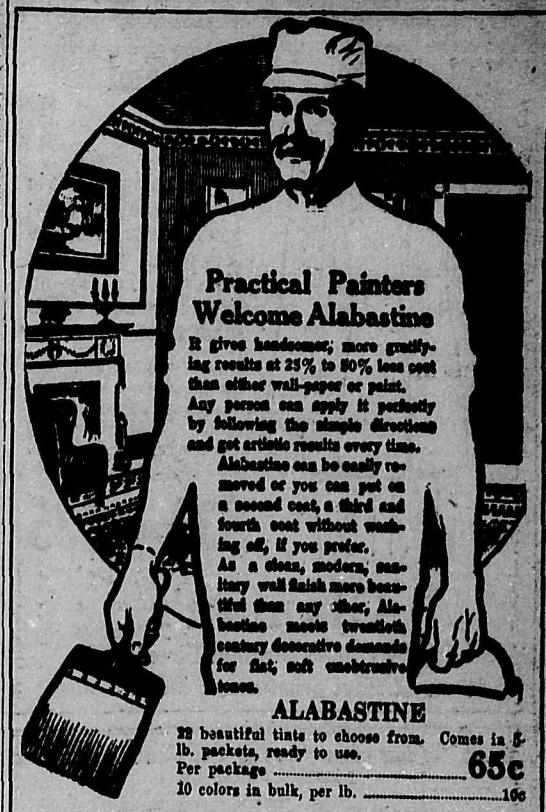
Province of British Columbia

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to Chapter 56 of the Statutes of 1918, being the "Minimum Wage Act," a public meeting will be held at the Court House, Georgia Street, in the City of Vancouver, on Wednesday, May 28th, 1919, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of hearing any person interested in the establishment of a minimum wage and hours and conditions of labor for women engaged in the "Public Housekeeping Occupation," which includes the work of waitresses, attendants, housekeepers, janitresses, cooks and kitchen help in hotels, restaurants, tea-rooms, ice-cream parlors and light lunch stands, and the work of chambermaids in hotels, lodging houses and apartments, and the work of all female elevator operators in the Province of British Columbia.

A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all those who desire to be heard on the above question before a minimum wage and hours and conditions of labor are determined.

Minimum Wage Board for the Province of British Columbia,
J. D. McNIVEN, Chairman,
HELEN GREGORY MacGILL,
THOMAS MATHEWS.
Victoria, B. C., May 10, 1919.



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Per package 65c
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Photo Engravers Strike

Boston.—Organized photo engravers employed in commercial shops have suspended work to enforce increased wages. Other demands include recognition of the union and the establishment of the 44-hour week next year.

Richmond Closing Out Sale

Beats All Records for Good Shoes at Low Prices

GOOD SOLID LEATHER KIP WORKING BOOTS—AT

50c a pair

Never before or never again will you buy Boots at these prices; $5.50 for a good pair of Boots, and another pair exactly the same for—

50c

This means two pairs for about the price of one. We have 300 pairs of this lot, and all sizes.

Men's Fine Dress—In all styles, shapes and makes. Reg. values $10, for $6.95.

Every pair of SHOES must be sold as we have to vacate store very soon.

Richmond's
305 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Victor Clothes

Guaranteed for Fit

Guaranteed for Style

Slip into a Victory suit tomorrow. Try on the coat. You won't be asked to buy. We want to have you see for yourself the meaning of "Victor Value."

Do yourself and us the favor of a "slip-on." All fabrics are here and all modes. Prices

$25 to $75

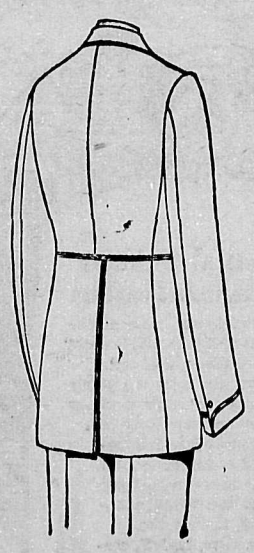
They Gave Us the Name

Winners in the name competition were:.. A. J. Buckley, 1442 Graveley Street; Mrs. H. A. Appleton, Hollyburn; Mrs. W. Keith, Prince Rupert. The $100 was divided between them.

10% Reduction to Army and Navy Men

The VICTOR CLOTHES SHOP
112 Hastings St. West.

UNION LABOR



Style and Value

YOU see the style in the picture; you'll see it better in the glass when you come in and try on one of the new waist-seam suits.

Months of good wear and continued good looks will make you appreciate the value. You'll realize it's there when you see the prices.

$30 and $35

Claman's Limited

One-fifty-three Hastings Street West

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

A RETURNED SOLDIER'S VIEWS OF THE WAR PROFITEER AND POLITICAL GRAFTER

We died in our thousands to serve it, the cause that you told us was ours.
We stood waist deep in the trenches; we battled with hell and it's powers.
Broken, and shattered and helpless, men have died by land and by sea,
For the dream that you held before us, the dream of a Freedom to be.

And you, you have gathered your millions, you have lined your pockets with wealth,
You have talked of the rights of nations, while you worshipped the rights of yourself.
Your hands are stained with our life blood, your houses are built with our bones
Your mansions, if you could hear them, are filled with children's moans.

Do you think we shall rise up and smite you? Fear not, you shall harbor your gain,
And we? Will you give us our freedom, just us few that have not been slain?
No, the tale is the same tale as ever, and the world will go on as before,
And our sons will be fooled and blinded as our fathers were blinded of yore.

Fooled, though we've been by your hirelings, you know that we fought for a lie
We have fathomed a truth that you see not, but a truth you must learn when you die,
That silver and gold and swell garments are things of but little worth,
For love of humanity is God's greatest fight, to us folks that inhabit this earth.

Nameless the things we have suffered, countless what we achieved,
Facing death every moment, some dying that their folks home might live.
Dying and reeking in agony, from effects of the gas's deadly grip,
Half mad from the terrible torture with a half-broken prayer on their lips.

The curse of the people is on you, the curse of the peace you will frame.
The curse of the widows and orphans, the curse of the dead and the maimed.
Bleeding and dying in shell holes, their life blood oosing away.
Bleeding for you and your freedom, the freedom you hand us today.

Yes, freedom for you and your money; freedom for you and your clan.
You, the tyrants of justice, skilfully you worked out the plan.
But you and your tainted money is the curse of the nation today,
And you and your clan will go under for the wrongs that you wrought yesterday.

How oft as I sit here and ponder, and my thoughts review scenes of the past,
When we lay in the trenches out yonder, where comrades have breathed their last.
I can see plainly a long row of crosses, in the shade of the shell-torn trees,
The graves of my brave fellow comrades, my prayer, may their souls Rest in Peace.

—M. J. Devitt.

Men's Working Boots at $4.95

The best Boot procurable at this price. Comes in black or tan uppers, half bellows tongue, solid leather soles, heels and counters. Made in plain toe or toe-cap. Actual $6.50 value. Special..... **$4.95**

Men's Fine Shoes at $6.95

All new lines in black or tan calf, leather or Neolin soles; built on new lasts, real snappy styles, and every pair is guaranteed. Actual $9.00 and $9.50 values. Special..... **$6.95**

Bring your Shoe Repairs here. We guarantee the material and workmanship.

Pierre Paris

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 64 HASTINGS WEST

One Door West of Columbia Theatre

Phone Seymour 4716

New shipment of men's suits

—Call around and see how easy we make it for you to dress in the height of style.

This new shipment is made up in material of exceptional quality—cloths that will give good service. Ample choice is given in fabric—also in colors, patterns and mixtures.

The suits come in a full line of this season's models and are both stylish and well finished. They are made by one of the best Eastern factories—an establishment with a reputation for exceptional work.

We offer you these Suits on easy payments—a small Cash Deposit and the balance in small weekly payments—you "pay while you wear."

Our credit dealings with you are confidential—no red tape to go through in order to secure terms.

PRICE..... **$25 to $50**

B.C. OUTFITTING CO.

342 HASTINGS ST. W. (Near Homer)

U. S. SOLDIERS CHEER BOLSHIVIK

U. S. Profiteers Seem to Have Started Rebel Movement

New York—Nearly 800 uniformed men—discharged American soldiers and sailors—cheered the Bolshevist movement at a meeting called here by the Soldiers' Sailors' and Marines' Protective Association for the purpose of discussing unemployment.

The cheers were in response to a speech by a man in naval uniform, who gave his name as Peter Marmer, and declared that he was one of the organizers of the "Soldiers,' Sailors' and Workmen's Council" in Seattle during the recent strike there.

"I know every soldier and sailor here is willing to have this become a 'Soldiers,' Sailors' and Workers' Council,' aren't we, boys?" the speaker cried. The cheers followed.

At another point he exclaimed: "I want to sound this warning to those persons who are appropriating money at Albany to investigate Bolshevism. I find more Bolsheviki among soldiers returning from France than I do on the East Side."

Marmor bitterly attacked persons who are eating "poodle dinners and monkey dinners" while soldiers who risked their lives to win the war "are living on coffee and doughnuts."

Employers Association and Get Together Movement

(Continued from page 1)

both Federal and provincial as it affects this question—shown by our presentation, this session, to the provincial government of arguments against the establishment of eight-hour day for all industries in B. C. until such time as the eight-hour day is made law throughout Canada at least, as B. C. cannot afford to be any further handicapped in industry.

We intend to make ourselves of tangible value to the employers as well as bring about a better relationship with the employees.

Bulletin on Labor

We are arranging to publish a bulletin conveying to the members in brief form, "Important Labor News." Movements of individuals and organizations believed to be working against the general interests. How other employers are handling the subject.

Our policy is "Don't wait until trouble develops, prevent it being forwarned and ready.

On this subject of labor it is essential that the employers maintain unity of thought and action, therefore the association must include every employer of labor in British Columbia.

And we will ask every member to report to this office systematically conditions in his plant and district.

Labor Convention

We propose shortly to hold the first of our semi-annual labor conventions at which this subject of labor and capital will be fully presented by competent speakers and constructive policies introduced. Very beneficial developments will result from these conventions.

In this connection it is proposed to bring about at one of the sessions a joint meeting between representatives from the workers and the employers.

We will advise you more fully regarding the convention as we get the details developed and secure the consent of various prominent men as speakers.

National Association

The work which we are putting on in this province we intend to extend to the other provinces of Canada, and as soon as possible create a national employers association, so that there may be complete unity througout Canada as well as the province of British Columbia.

Centralized Effort Will Ease Your Burden

We are developing our work so as to make British Columbia attractive to those who wish to invest capital, make secure existing investments and bring about such relationships between capital and labor as to relieve the employers of the constant worries and difficulties which they now face in this connection.

We realize that this is a big proposition, and we intend to handle it in a big aggressive and comprehensive way with your support.

The men on the board of directors assure the proper carrying out of the work.

We therefore ask you to please sign the enclosed application form and return it with your cheque so that this important and necessary work may be properly carried on.

Yours truly,
Employers Association of B.C.
Signed N. G. NEILL,
Manager.

And that is an epistle gotten out in the interests of harmony between capital and labor. Note the efforts that are to be put forth to deal with any attempt to raise wages, and also note the activities of this organization against the workers securing a reduction of hours.

The meat of the document, however, is in the passage headed Bulletin of Labor. It is in other words a blacklist. A blacklist of those men in the labor movement who show any sign of activity on behalf of the workers. Stripped of all its camouflage, the Employers Association is revealed in the light of this document, as an organization to prevent not general demoralization, but to prevent the efforts of the workers to secure better conditions being successful. Let capital and labor get together. Sure get them together at a convention which will be run by men of the type of the secretary of this organization. But the workers of this province cannot be fooled any longer. The employers stand condemned by their own words, and their mouthings as to labor and capital getting together are so much empty phrases, which mean nothing. They are as they always were, class conscious, and the workers are realizing that it is only the working class that can aid that class, the employing class having interests that are not in common with those of the workers. Labor must take this position unless the employers repudiate their paid official in the person of Mr. Neill.

SEATTLE WORKERS WANT COLLEGE

Also Considering Project for Big Labor Tabernacle

Demand for a workers' college, consisting of courses in public speaking, parliamentary law, co-operative management of industry, historical background of European problems and economics, has been voiced by large numbers of working people in and around Seattle. Consequently, the Central Labor Council is proceeding with arrangements for securing the use of public school buildings and establishing classes. A tuition fee of $2.50 is to be charged for a term of ten lessons.

To meet the growing need for a huge meeting place for Labor, in the renting of which hostile capitalistic landlords can not interfere, the Labor Council is considering a project for building a big Labor tabernacle.

Trades Council Sends Its Greetings to Winnipeg Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

was appointed tot act in his stead for that time.

Business Agent's Report

Business Agent Midgley reported that he had tried to bring about an understanding with Mr. Sorenson on the question of the discharge of employees of the White Lunches in the city who joined the union. In this he had been unsuccessful, and as a result, the White Lunches and the Couver Lunch were placed on the unfair list by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees. He also reported on the organization of the Elevator Workers, and that it was intended that these workers should be affiliated with the Steam Engineers, as many of them were operating low pressure plants. He reported that the Can Workers were still continuing their organizing efforts, and that a dance would be held next Monday evening.

Del. Surgess raised the question of the formation of a library, by pointing out that the council had decided to appoint a committee for this purpose, which had not been done. Del. Surgess, Grogan and Anderson were appointed on the committee. Del. Deacon raised the question of property owners refusing to pay taxes, and urged the council to take action. After a little discussion, in which it was pointed out that the troubles of the property owners was none of the council's business, the matter was dropped.

Del. Showler moved that the executive get in touch with the farmers. This was debated from many points, the council eventually defeating the motion.

The Mounted Police Question

Del. Pritchard raised the question of the increasing of the mounted police force. He stated that a good many of the members of the House of Commons seemed to be alarmed at the labor movement in the west. He said that the workers in the West should take care that the politicians at Ottawa, who had by force retained the powers of government, should not be given the loophole to bring about a condition of anarchy, chaos and bloodshed. Taking the stand that labor was the most orderly section of society, he said that the police forces were not being augmented for the purpose of preventing crime, but for making it. He referred to the violent suppression of working class literature, the disenfranchisement of the workers at the last election, and the suppression of the constitutional rights of the people by force, and in conclusion urged that the workers act with every care so that the powers that be could not use their forces to bring about greater trouble than that which already prevailed.

The council then adjourned at 9.50 p.m.

Smash High Record

Chicago—Provisions have again smashed the high record on the exchanges here. Following the announcement from Paris that "war bread" would again be the rule in Europe, the price of corn rose at a lively rate and reached $1.70 for July delivery. An advance of nearly 7 cents per bushel was reached overnight.

Where is your union button?

FASHION CRAFT Quality Clothes

Prices consistent with value and lasting service.

$35 and up

You get what you pay for, no less, plus satisfaction.

Thos. Foster & Co. Limited

514 Granville Street

FEATURING LATEST STYLES IN

Corsets at $3.50

SIX NEW and deservedly popular models, in styles for various figure types are presented in white or flesh batiste and fine brocaded materials. Some of the models have elastic inserts and low bust, long skirt designs are well featured. There is a sports corset in the assortment which has an elastic top. This model is in flesh shade, with a satin stripe. All sizes—$3.50 a pair.

IN THE COLLECTION OF

Lingerie Blouses

A very pleasing model, in white voile, is in V-neck style with Valencinnes lace frills and features vest effect—at $5.75.

A round neck style, in fine voile, is made with small collar, finished with guipure lace; has embroidered front and fine tucks—$7.50.

A pretty model, in voile, is in the slipover style, in round neck effect; has embroidered front and is finished with crocheted buttons and Valenciennes lace—$7.50.

-First Floor

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

WORLD WIDE NEWS

RUSSIA

London.—When a nonsocialist organ like that quoted below engages in praise of the working men's government of Russia, the fact cited are not likely to be challenged. "Common Sense," the liberal organ owned by Lord Lansdowne and edited by F. W. Hirst, speaks as follows of "Art Under the Bolsheviks" in its edition of March 29.

"The general impression conveyed to the reader of the English press is that the Bolshevik regime is one of sheer destructiveness; that art has perished and morals gone entirely by the board. The lie about the marriage law has been sent all round the world, and though now admitted by the New Europe to be a lie, the mischief has been done. Now we learn on unimpeachable authority that life in Moscow provides more aesthetic pleasures than London. Chaliapine is singing nightly to packed houses in opera—French, German, Italian, as well as Russian; the ballet is in full swing; and on any evening in the week the theatres offer a wide choice of classical and modern plays—Shakespeare and Moliere, as well as Tchekov and Gorki. Moreover, in Petrograd the Hermitage and Alexander III Museums are now more full of pictures than they ever were before. They are well looked after, no pictures have been stolen or damaged. On the contrary, many people have sent to these galleries the best works out of their own private collections. As regards the terrifying statistics given as to the decline in the population of Petrograd it should not be forgotten that it has for long been the deliberate policy of the Russian government—a policy attempted by Kerensky, unsuccessfully, and carried out, successfully, by the Bolsheviks—to induce the inhabitants of Petrograd to evacuate."

NORWAY

Christiania, Norway.—The labor situation in Norway is becoming serious. The workers have been exposed to a powerful agitation from Communist enthusiasts and are in general more extreme in their views than the workers of the other Scandinavian countries. During the last few months Workmen's, Fishermen's and Soldiers' Councils have been formed, and a lively propaganda has been conducted in favor of a general strike.

The situation is most critical, the workers declaring that they will themselves decide the conditions on which their labor is to be exchanged and utilized. — Labour Herald, London, April 5.

AMERICA

Chicago. — Wash day and wash tubs are to be abolished from all homes affiliated with the Chicago labor party, if plans to be presented to the organization materialize. In connection with co-operative stores, it is proposed to establish family laundries where all the hard work will be done by machinery.

It is estimated that the saving by these co-operative laundries in dollars and cents will reduce the cost of living, and that in addition women in the homes of the labor party members will have more time for pleasure.—New Majority, Chicago, April 19.

FINLAND

Paris.—The latest elections to the Finnish Landtag were a success for the Socialists and the peasants' party, a party of small farmers which are nationalists but strongly Socialistic. The Stockholm Dagblad gives the following summary of the elections: Socialist, 80; Peasants' Party, 42; Unions, 28; Progressive Party, 26; Swedish Party, 22; Christian Workers, 2. The New Landtag includes, therefore, 112 votes on the left. The victory of the Socialists is even more remarkable since, during the last period of the Landtag the Socialist Democratic deputies were unable to take part in parliamentary work because some had been killed during the civil war, others had been shot during the white terror, still others had been in prison or had been compelled to flee to Russia. The Socialist voters had been subject to the same perils as their deputies. One Finnish journalist estimates 100,000 decrease in Socialist votes since 1917.—Le Populaire.

MEXICO

New York.—Strikes are quite the fashion in Mexico, according to a prominent radical in this city who has just returned from a trip to Mexico. Everywhere it is the same cry—higher wages and shorter hours So alarmed has the employing class become that the large capitalistic papers are running series of special stories to demonstrate conclusively that the Bolsheviki are responsible for the labor unrest.

WORKERS OPPOSE ANNEXATIONS

Italian Socialists Not Hoodwinked by Plutocrats

The Italian Socialist Party has adopted the following resolution by Lazzari:

"The party protests against annexations or projects of annexations and demands for all people the right to dispose freely of their own destiny, particularly for the peoples of Dalmatia and Asia Minor, whose independence is now threatened by the menace of Italian imperialism.

"It affirms that the war has engendered in every country a highly revolutionary situation by which the proletariat may profit to break down capitalism and realize Socialism.

"It confirms the previous decision in favor of a general strike destined to permit the conquest of power by the Italian people and destined to obtain demobilization, liberty and the withdrawal of the troops of Russia."

NEW MACHINISTS LOCAL IN REGULAR MEETING

Thanks the Central Body for Assistance at Formation

Machinists Union, Vancouver Local No. 1, held its regular meeting on Tuesday night last, at their new headquarters, 440 Pender west, under very auspicious circumstances there being a capacity house.

Many propositions were discussed, relative to the welfare of the local, and labor in general, in several instances action was taken thereon.

In view of the increasing interest taken by the members in the general welfare, it was decided to hold meetings in future on the first Saturday in the month, at 2:30, and each Tuesday in the month at 7:30.

Many new applicants have been received into membership during the week, chiefly from men who have until recently been connected with various lodges of the International.

In consequence of various organizations, contemplating severance with their International, and the business agent having been approached for assistance in connection therewith, the executive empowered their representative to give every assistance in connection therewith.

The thanks of the local were tendered to the Trades and Labor Council and the official representatives of the various organizations of Labor, for their proffered assistance at the inception of the local.

Five States Represented

Beaumont, Texas.—A district boiler makers has just been form with representatives from Tex Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana Missouri. Headquarters will be Tulsa, Okla., and A. J. McIver chosen president. The principal ject of the new organization is consolidate the oil tank and re ery boiler makers into a distr body for the better handling their affairs. The district organi tion will be under the jurisdicti of the Boiler Makers' Internatio Union.

COME TO THE HOME OF CHEERFUL CREDIT

Prepare for the Holiday

—WE PROVIDE YOU SMART APPAREL ON THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS

EVEN as nature bedecks this old world of ours with a beautiful and gorgeous covering at an appointed time—so we have made it possible for both MEN and WOMEN to acquire their Summer Togs without inconvenience at the commencement of the season.

Under our system of Cheerful Credit it's not necessary to wait until you've got the ready money—we'll trust you—just come in and we will show how you can dress in the latest style by simply paying a small deposit.

You can choose any garment you desire and take it with you, and pay the balance on either weekly or monthly terms to suit yourself.

Don't wait for "After Seasons" sales—get it now, and have the benefit of a full season's wear while paying for it.

DRESS WELL ON EASY TERMS

New York Outfitting Co. Ltd

143 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Opposite Province Office Sey. 1

IT'S EASY TO PAY THE 'NEW YORK" WAY

See These Specials in Dinnerware

Headquarters for China and Toys

50-Piece Dinnerware Sets, $15.75

If you are in need of a Dinner Set, here is ind an opportunity to secure one at a minimum c There are several designs to select from, includ a pretty white and gold design and several fl designs. The ware is a good quality Semi-po lain. There are 50 pieces to the set—ample place covers for six.

This is an exceptional offering, which you will well to investigate.

Extra Special

We have a beautiful, genuine Imported China D ner Service of the best quality. The design i plain gold band. It looks "quality"—and it quality. There are 61-pieces to the set. Extra Special **$41.7**

Millar & Coe, Limite

419 HASTINGS STREET WEST

10 Per Cent. Off To All Soldiers

The Shoe for the Man Who Wants a Good Shoe Yet Doesn't Want to Pay Over

$8.—

We could start and fill this page with type as to the value in the special line we offer at this price—what's the use, after all it's seeing the value yourself that brings the decision to purchase.

We're leaving the question of value up to you—but we're backing this line with our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied.

THE DICK WORK BOOT

This is a special—but an everyday one—it's the best workman's shoe in the city—solid leather throughout, double pegged and stitched soles—DICK'S PRICE

$5.—

WM. DICK LTD.

33-45-47-49, Hastings St. East.