BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — Official Organ Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (International) — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

FIFTEENTH YEAR. No. 29 FOUR PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1923 $2.50 PER YEAR

TRADES COUNCIL HOLDS ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Practically All Old Officers Are Elected By Acclamation

Minimum Wage for Boys Endorsed by Central Labor Body

The minimum wage for females employed in the manufacturing plants of the Province ,was brought before the Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday night, by the delegates appointed by the executive to attend the conferences held in the court house on that day.

This delegation reported that the employers were seeking to have the minimum reduced, and that it had been learned that boys were being used, in order to evade the minimum wage act.

The report was accepted ,and the proposal to demand a wage for boys, made by the delegation, was endorsed, and the attempt to reduce the minimum wage for females condemned.

The semi-annual election of officers created little excitement, practically all the old officers being elected by acclamation, the results being as follows:

President, R. H. Neelands, re-elected by acclamation.

Vice-President, S. Smylie, re-elected by acclamation.

General Secretary, P. R. Bengough, re-elected by acclamation .

Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, elected by acclamation.

For the position of Sergeant-at-Arms, there was a contest, Delegate Flynn of the Steam and Operating Engineers being elected.

The four trustees, who with the above officers, constitute the executive, are Delegates Page, Macdonald, Hale and Dunn. J. Hay was re-elected as statistician by acclamation, while Delegates Page and Graham were appointed as auditors.

At the conclusion of the elections, Delegate W. Bartlett, chairman of the Provincial Executive of the Trades Congress of Canada, obligated the officers, and in a few well-chosen words, wished them success during their term of office.

A communication from the Musicians Union ,intimated that the Old Orchard picnic grounds are now on the fair list, and a request was also made that the Gentleman and Craigie and Wigwam Inn be placed on the unfair list. This request was complied with.

A wire was received from President Sherman, of District 18, United Mine Workers, stating that a conference would be held to protest against the use of troops in the strike area of Nova Scotia. The executive recommended that in view of the withdrawal of the troops, the wire be received and filed.

One of the largest organizations in the city, the Street and Electric Railway Employees Association, made application for affiliation. The application was accepted and the delegates obligated.

The Wallace Drydock job was again under discussion, and the secretary pointed out that Fair Wage Officer Harrison, was not in town, but that the matter was being dealt with. The executive was instructed to continue the negotiations.

NO-MORE-WAR DEMONSTRATION

Opposition to All War to Be Expressed Here on the 29th

All arrangements have been made by the local No-More-War committee for the demonstration to be held at Stanley Park, on Sunday, July 29.

Large demonstrations have been held in England, and in many other countries on similar lines, and there will be similar demonstrations on the 29th in many cities of Canada this year.

The local committee desires the co-operation of all bodies opposed to war, and will only be too glad to receive suggestions from any organization.

The demonstration will take place immediately after the band concert. Several prominent speakers have been secured, whose names and order of speaking will be announced in next week's Federationist, and through the local press.

The Australian Labor Party has registered a protest against the visit of two Australian premiers, (Mr. Fuller, of New South Wales, and Mr. Lawson, of Victoria), to Mussolini while on their way to England. Two attempts to introduce Fascism into Australia have already been made, in Sydney and Melbourne.

MINIMUM WAGE TO REMAIN SAME

A Minimum Wage for Boys Is Recommendation of Board

After a full day's hearing, and a night session, all the evidence with respect to female labor in factories, presented to the Minimum Wage Board at conferees, was taken into consideration on Wednesday, and a decision rendered. The decision is that the minimum shall remain as set in 1919, namely $14.00, and the maximum number of hours to be worked, 48.

Several changes were, however, made in the provisions with respect to apprentices, or learners. These workers have been divided into three groups—garment workers and knitters being in the first group, and the period of apprenticeship is six months, with wages of $8 per week for the first two months, $10 for the second period, and $12 for the third.

The period for the needle trades, which covers the second group, will extend over twelve months, and the wages will be the same as above.

Tailoresses, dressmakers, milliners, boot and shoe workers, who constitute the other group, will have a period of 18 months, divided into three periods, and the wages are set at $7, $10 and $13.

Recommendations will also be made to the next session of the Legislature, to the effect that amendments to the Minimum Wage Act be made to cover boys under 18 years of age, who are at the present time being used to undercut the girls and women, but who can not be taken care of under the act, as at present framed.

Mrs. Dolk, representing the Tailors Union, and a member of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, brought this question before the board, and stated that the Trades Council was already working on this proposal. After considerable discussion, and some change in the wording of the resolution presented, the suggestion was adopted.

SEAMEN STILL ON STRIKE AGAINST POOR FOOD

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Vessels All Unfair

Pickets Are Daily at Docks and Shipping Office

The strike is still on with the Seafarers of British Columbia, and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, vessels. Since the S. S. Canadian Observer left Vancouver, the S. S. Canadian Highlander, S. S. Canadian Importer, S. S. Canadian Volunteer, S. S. Canadian Rover and S. S. Canadian Scottish have been in port, and the crews of each ship quit to a man, protesting against the bad conditions existing on board these vessels, (with the exception of the S. S. Canadian Scottish), which is still at Prince Rupert. The crew of which will leave when the vessel arrives in Vancouver. Those who could not stand it any longer state that the distribution of food was very scanty. The crew were put on rations of bread that was very unsatisfactory. The S. S. Canadian Volunteer had quite a time collecting a crew of strike-breakers, as many who had a keen desire to go to sea once they had been on the vessel for a day or so were only too glad to let someone else have a try at it, as long as conditions exist like they are aboard, the S. S. Canadian Volunteer, said one strike-breaker: "I never shall go to sea." Another individual said that the filth of the Volunteer was surprising. The pickets gave her a great send-off, many of whom were in a large gas boat, which went around the Volunteer several times on her start on on her outward trip. The S. S. Canadian Rover was the next ship that left with a scab crew, some of which had to be picked up from Vancouver Island. Many of the officers have to do the work that the crews are not fit to do or do not know how to do, as many inexperienced men and many boys are given the opportunity of strike-breaking. It was reported that several of the strike-breakers were under 18 years of age, as one of their mothers went to the S. S. Canadian Volunteer and had her boy immediately taken off. Meanwhile, every port that these vessels touch have been notified that they are unfair, also the crews that join any of the vessels since the strike was declared on June 29, 1923.

It will be noticed that according to the daily press of this city, that the C. G. M. M. are or have many applications on their list for employment, which is not true, as the company is

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FACING THE GUN

Employers Attempt to Reduce Wages of Women Workers

Hours Are Also Attacked — Employers' Memorandum Indicate Reason for Calling Minimum Wage Conference — Would Pay Girls Living at Home Lower Wages

WHEN the Minimum Wage Conference, held in the Court House, Vancouver, on Tuesday last, was opened, the Labor representatives had an idea that the employers were seeking to reduce the minimum wage of females employed in factories of British Columbia.

That this idea was a correct one, was soon demonstrated by George D. Moir, who appeared on behalf of the employers, and who read a lengthy document setting out the ideas of the manufacturers.

As soon as the chairman, Mr. J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of Labor for British Columbia, had concluded his opening remarks, a representative of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council asked, that in view of the fact that the employers had requested the conference, their case should be presented.

Mr. Moir consented to this procedure, and stated his case, and also made the statement that the employers were not getting the profits they should. The written statement of the employers, indifferent passages, reveals the real intentions, which were to have the minimum wage reduced, and at the same time the hours of labor increased.

One peculiar incident noticed by the Labor representatives during the sessions, was the fact that one of the witnesses on behalf of the employees, was seated at the table giving evidence, and that her employer was sitting as a confrere on the board. This fact was brought to the attention of the board, when this witness intimated that she was a memberof a union, and Mrs. Dolk, representing the Tailors Union, asked her which union, when the witness had to confess that she did not belong to any Labor organization.

The following statement ,taken from the employers' memorandum, indicates the real intentions for the calling of the conference:

It is our understanding that it is the intention of the board at the present session to deal with two phases of the minimum wage question; first, as to what constitutes a proper living, and the proper hours of labor for women workers, and second, to set learning periods for female apprentices, both over and under 18 years of age in the manufacturing industry, and to specify what rates lower than the minimum shall be paid to such inexperienced employees, and for what periods. As the rates payable to apprentices will, we assume, be scaled up to the standard minimum wage, it is our opinion that consideration should first be given by the board to the factors controlling the fixing of the minimum for experienced employees.

The present minimum rate of $14 per week was fixed four years ago, after exhaustive enquiries and careful consideration by the board, as to the cost of living at that time. The board in 1919 were supplied with estimates of cost of living averaging $17.50. After examination of these estimates, the board reduced the figure to $15.83, the basic wage being eventually set at $14.00. We believe that since 1919, there has been an appreciable decrease in the cost of living and in support of that belief, we would submit, first, the cost of living figures as compiled and published monthly by the Federal department of Labor at Ottawa. Taking these government figures from the beginning of 1919 to the end of June this year, they show on a yearly average a variation in the cost of foodstuffs in Ontario and British Columbia, as follows:

	Average for month	
Year.	B. C.	Ont.
1919	$14.72	$13.74
1920	.16.99	16.29
1921	13.50	12.38
1922	11.61	10.35
1923 (six months)	11.34	10.45

More Evidence

Another statement, which to say the least, leaves no doubt as to the idea behind the request for the calling of the workers and employers together, to discuss the question of a reduction of the minimum wage, reads as follows:

According to the best information we have been able to obtain, a liberal estimate of what at the present time constitutes a fair annual outlay by a girl for her maintenance would amount to $796.80, or an average of $15.32 per week. We wish to emphasize that in our opinion, this estimate leaves a margin in the case of every item for effecting considerable saving. The board, in 1919, fixed a spread of $3.60 between the average estimate submitted by employees and the minimum wage. If the same spread were maintained at the present time between the maximum estimate and the legal wage, the latter figure would be fixed at less than $12. We believe, however, that a fair minimum would be $12.50, and that is the figure which we recommend should be adopted.

Point Contested

Representatives of the women's organizations and the Labor representatives, contested the point as to the reduction in the cost of living, pointing out that the reduction had only been 13 cents. This contention was backed up by the figures taken from the Labor Gazette.

That an attack on wages alone was not the only objective of the employers, is evidenced by the following statement:

As a matter of fact, in certain seasonal businesses, such for instance, as some branches of the paper trades, where there is a heavy demand for the products of those plants at certain times of the year, the present arrangement permitting of a maximum of 52 hours works a

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NO WAR DEMONSTRATION

A No-More-War demonstration will be held on Sunday, July 29, at Stanley Park, immediately after the band concert. The No-More-War committee has arranged for a number of speakers.

LABOR HALL MEETINGS

July 20th to July 27th

FRIDAY, July 20—Molders, Granite Cutters.

MONDAY, July 23—U. B. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 452, Federal Labor Union, Structural Iron Workers, Electrical Workers, No. 310.

TUESDAY. July 24—Barbers, Machinists No. 692, Blacksmiths.

WEDNESDAY, July 25 — Bricklayers.

THURSDAY, July 26—Sheet Metal Workers, Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 844.

WOMEN MAKE THEIR PROTEST

Toronto Women Demand Recall of Froops from Nova Scotia

Throughout the Dominion of Canada, Labor organizations have protested against the sending of troops to Nova Scotia to intimidate the striking miners and steel workers, and the women have also protested, as the following resolution, passed by the Toronto Women's Labor League, will demonstrate:

"Be it resolved that, the Toronto Women's Labor League, in meeting assembled, July 10th, protests most vigorously against the sending of troops to Nova Scotia, thereby preventing the amicable settlement of the industrial disputes in taht territory by the parties concerned in the strife.

"Therefore, we, in common with the general labor movement, demand the withdrawal of the troops in order to prevent bloodshed and the further increases of misery which will fall to the lot of our sisters, the working women of Nova Scotia; and, be it further resolved, that this resolution shall be sent to the premier of Canada, premier of Nova Scotia, and the Labor press of Canada."

Toronto.—The Ontario minimum wage board has announced the minimum wage for girls and women in boot and shoe factories and leather manufacturing establishments:

Experienced worker in Toronto, $12.50 per week; in other large cities in the province, $11.50 per week; in cities and towns ranging from 5,000 to 30,000 population, $11 per week; in towns and villages of less than 5,000 population, $10 per week. For inexperienced adults the starting wage in Toronto will be $10 per week.

New York.—The American car and foundry company, a railroad equipment corporation, announces a profit of $4,118,611 for the last fiscal year, after charges, federal taxes, and preferred dividends have been met.

LEWIS USES CLUB ON CANADIAN MINERS

Charter of District 26 Is Revoked and Officers Deposed

Western Miners Support Fellow Members in Nova Scotia

On Wednesday, the charter of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, was cancelled by President Lewis. All officials of the district being thus deposed. What effect this action will have on the other districts in Canada, and the efforts being made to organize the Island miners, could not be learned at the time of going to press, but that the action of the miners of Nova Scotia in striking in order to support the striking steel workers, has been endorsed by the miners of Alberta and other points, has been demonstrated by the support, both moral and financial, which has been offered and given by the miners in the west.

The Drumheller miners decided that a strike throughout District 18 would be of some assistance to the men in Nova Scotia, while the Nordeg miners voted a thousand dollars to the cause of their fellow miners in the east.

Much misunderstanding exists as to the strike of the miners in Nova Scotia. In the first place, the steel workers, employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation, struck against the conditions under which they worked, and the discrimination against the men connected with the Steel Workers organization, which was formed in February of this year. The miners who have suffered untold hardships, and who are employed by a subsidiary company of the British Empire Steel Corporation, recognizing that the defeat of the steel workers would affect them, also struck and supported their fellow workers.

This action on the part of the miners has aroused the ire of the powers that be, sympathetic strikes being looked upon as a sign of the growing solidarity of the workers, and the aid of the International has evidently been sought and secured.

The history of the miners' struggle on this continent is one o fthug men, machine guns, and all that these weapons of the employers imply. Colorado, West Virginia and Kansas, being examples which might be quoted. But Nova Scotia is still another example of the fight which these men have to wage in order to prevent

(Continued on page 3)

NO SHORTAGE OF LABOR IN ONTARIO

Building Trades Unions Send Protest Against Immigration

Prove by Questionaire That Plenty of Workmen on Hand

Toronto, Ont.—Representatives of the Canadian Building Trades Unions have protested to the Dominion minister of Labor against the government inducing immigrant building trades mechanics to come to Canada to fill "rush hour jobs" for three months in the year at the most.

This protest follows the collapse of a joint movement of workers and employers to survey the apprenticeship question, and the alleged need for building trades immigrants. Government agencies were also interested in the survey.

A questionaire was sent to the building trades unions and to contractors in Canada. The latter practically ignored the request for facts, and a second appeal was forwarded them. This brought replies from 290 of the 800 contractors and builders, or from 37 per cent.

Representatives of the contractors then insisted that the information they secured should be the basis of a report drawn by themselves, but the trade union representatives insisted that both parties submit a joint report, based on the replies from unions and contractors. This difference resulted in the unions writing the minister of Labor.

"The object of the questionaire was fully explained to each of the 800 building contractors," said the unionists. "We claim it can be fairly stated that the 63 per cent. who did not reply to the questionaire had all the building trades mechanics they required during the season of 1922-23, and anticipated no shortage for 1923-24. Then we have the 37 per cent. who sent in their replies divided in their opinions as to anticipated shortage ,or no shortage, for the season of 1923-24. Fifty-nine per cent. of those who replied do not anticipate any shortage for the season of 1923-24."

In concluding, the unionists call attention to the employers' own statements that there are thousands of mechanics unemployed during almost half of the year.

Laborers Endorse Protest

A well attended meeting of the Laborers Union was held on Monday night. The delegates to the Trades Council reported on the action taken by that body with respect to the use of troops in Nova Scotia, and the protest sent was endorsed.

Local Vancouver No. 1 of the Socialist Party of Canada held its second picnic at Kitsilano Beach on Sunday, and a good gathering of Socialists spent a most enjoyable day. An excursion by boat is now under consideration, the date and destination having not yet been decided upon.

Lady Visitor to Lunatic Asylum Attendant: "And is the poor fellow hopelessly insane?"

Asylum Atendant: "Absolutely hopeless! On his wife's testimony, for two years he got up at 6 in the morning and went out to look for work."

LEWIS' ACTION TO BE DISCUSSED

Workers Party to Make Arrangements for Mass Meeting

The Vancouver branch of the Workers Party of Canada, has decided to hold a mass meeting of workers on Sunday evening, July 29. The executive was instructed to secure a suitable theatre, so that the workers of Vancouver could express their opinion of the action of President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers in deposing the officers of District 26, and the withdrawal of the charter.

Members from all local unions and political parties of the working class will be invited to attend, and the Trades and Labor Council and the political organizations will be invited to send speakers.

Full announcement of the arrangements will be made in next week's Federationist, and by other means of advertising.

Greensboro, N. C.—The annual convention of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor will be held in this city, August 13-15.

The criminal laws of Canada, prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the Province of Ontario.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World

FRIDAY July 20, 1923

The Question of Women's Minimum Wage

TRUE TO TYPE, the employers of British Columbia have attempted to reduce the wages of their workers. This attempt was made when the minimum wage conference was opened at the Court House on Tuesday morning. The most callous statements, made by the representatives, being "that the employers were not getting the profits they should, and one of the employers suggested that there should be no sentiment in the discussion.

* * *

For years, The Federationist has pointed out that there is no sentiment in business. That human lives and the happiness and the comfort of the workers, are never considered, when profits are at stake. But still the workers, in spite of all the working class propaganda carried on by the working class press and different organization, imagine that there is a place where the employers and the workers can come together on common ground.

* * *

Faced by the facts, as presented by the representatives of the different organizations interested in the working girls of the city, the employers' representatives were at a loss as to how to rebut the arguments presented from the humanitarian standpoint. But the girls who were there to give evidence, proved conclusively, that there are no women's Labor organizations in the Province to care for their needs.

* * *

The figures submitted by the women and girls, showed that there had been no co-operation among them, while the evidence adduced proved conclusively that there are no women's Labor unions.

* * *

This is a state of affairs that should not be allowed to continue. The employers usually attack the workers at the weakest point, and in British Columbia, the women being unorganized, naturally are the weakest, hence the attempt to reduce their minimum wage. While this attempt may not have succeeded, boys are being hired in order to evade the Minimum Wage Act, which has the same effect in a limited degree as would the reduction of the minimum wage.

* * *

Another factor, isthat as the women take more and more part in industry, and are employed in greater numbers in the factories, their wages have an influence on the earnings of the males, and it is high time that this fact was recognized, and an effort made to organize the female workers even if it be only in the hope of maintaining the standard of living of the males.

* * *

The proposal of the employers to pay the female workers, living with their parents, less than those living in rooms, is certainly crude. Not satisfied with the exploitation of the fathers and mothers of the rising generation of slaves, while engaged in industry, they wish to add still another burden by paying their children less, so that greater profits may be secured.

American Dignitaries and Others

AMERICANS who have ideas different to the ruling class of this country are carefully but firmly prevented from entering. We have recollections of the manner in which Hulet M. Wells and others have been used when they came into this country, or even attempted to enter. Possibly the readers of The Federationist may remember the incidents referred to.

* * *

But another American is to pay a visit to our hospitable shores. He is not a worker, and in fact represents the ruling class, or he would not be President of the United States. Many preparations are being made for his visit. In fact, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Colonel E. J. Chambers, has been sent from Ottawa in order to see that our dignitaries are posted on the line of etiquette.

* * *

Memories brings back recollections of the last visit of this gentleman during the war period, when The Federationist had displeased the government by its frank expression of opinion as to the war and its causes, and the final results, when he informed the directorate to change the policy or the paper would be crushed down.

* * *

But we also learn that for the safety of the life of the President of the United States, the Royal Mounted Police are taking stock of those suspected of red tendencies. We did not realize that this was necessary, for from information gathered from time to time, and the number of stool pigeons discovered and in some cases exposed, we understood that all the "reds" were known, tabulated and pigeonholed.

* * *

Possibly our information has not been as correct and extensive as we thought it was, but we would suggest that any red, would never attempt to harm President Harding, for they look on him as merely a figure-head, chosen by the ruling class of the United States, and merely a victim of circumstances. We can only suggest that the whole thing is nonsensical, and another effort to create a red scare and provide jobs for stool-pigeons and the Labor movement a chance to get to know a few more of them.

The Pender and Main Tragedy

ON WEDNESDAY, if press reports be true, a drug addicted Chinaman shot and killed a member of the Electrical Workers Union. This incident will no doubt cause a revival of the anti-Asiatic fever, but there has been one statement made in connection with this case, which might well be noticed by the workers. It was to the effect that the accused Chinaman was employed at a Shaughnessy Heights home. He was not employed in a working man's home, as they do not usually reside in the Heights, but in the sections of the city which are not select, and which have no restrictions as to the value of a home which may be built.

* * *

There is no excuse that can be offered for the killing of a fellow human being, no matter what their race or creed may be, but under certain conditions, the dealing out of death to thousands, is glorified. The Federationist does not, however, agree with the taking of human life—be it singly or in numbers.

* * *

But the point we wish to make in this case case is, that it was the employing class which brought the Asiatics to this country; it is the employing class which also profits by the traffic in drugs, and in this particular case, if it is true as stated, that the Chinaman accused of killing a white man, was under the influence of drugs, then it might be well to find out if he was not engaged in securing drugs for the residents of Shaughnessy Heights, when he committed the deed, he is accused of.

* * *

The Federationist also wishes to extend its condolences with the relatives of the deceased, and to the Electrical Workers Union, of which he was a member.

President Lewis and the Miners' Strike in Nova Scotia

WHEN THE LABOR movement of Canada made a united protest against the use of troops in the Nova Scotia Steel Workers and Miners' strike, the government stepped in and took a stand, not because the government was not in sympathy with the aims and objects of the British Empire Steel Corporation, but because it was recognized that public opinion was against the use of troops in industrial disputes, and that organized labor could make it uncomfortable for the government.

* * *

The Trades Congress of Canada also entered into the dispute ,and asked for a special session of parliament, so that the whole matter could be discussed. This also did not suit the government, and other methods had to be employed by the employers to break the strike.

* * *

The methods adopted were to bring in the question of the miners' agreement, an agreement which has never been lived up to by the British Empire Steel Corporation, but which the miners are charged with breaking.

* * *

What the troops could not accomplish, the president of the United Mine Workers of America has attempted to do, by the cancelling of the charter of District 26, and the deposing of such officers as Dan Livingstone, Jim MacLachlan and others of a like calibre, who have proved that at all times, they have stood for the interests of the men.

* * *

Charged with being revolutionists, subjected to an attack only such as could be expected from a capitalistic pen, these men, fighting for the right of the workers to strike, have earned the enmity of the president of the United Mine Workers.

* * *

The Federationist is opposed to dual unionism, and will consistently urge the workers to remain with their organizations, and endeavor to build them up and to make them better. But the actions of men like Lewis are the actions of men who foster and encourage the dual unionists.

* * *

Lewis may be honest in his convictions, but he is playing the game of the employers. He has done more to break the strikers' ranks than the troops could do. In fact, the press, the morning after his order to cancel the charter had been made, announced the first break in the ranks of the miners. No doubt the satisfaction of having his photo on the front page of the capitalistic press will be sufficient reward for his services rendered to Roy Wolvin, Labor hater and representative of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

* * *

There is another aspect to this case which might be noted. President Lewis, along with Gompers, is opposed to radicalism in the Labor movement, but his actions have done more to stir up that element than even the sending of troops to the strike area did. He has aroused the radical element in the United Mine Workers throughout the entire continent, and while he may have aided the employers in breaking the strike, the records of the Kansas and Nova Scotian strikes with the imprisonment of Howat, Livingstone and MacLachlan, and the cancelling of the charter of District 26, will be the foundation on which the radical element will build a new superstructure for their organization. For this we are willing to give him credit, but we urge all miners in Canada, who are members of the International, to stay with it and to use their efforts to make their officers obey their will. In the meantime, make their officers obey their will.

Employers Attempt to Reduce Wages of Women Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

hardship alike on employers and employees. If it were possible to work longer periods for the brief season required, not only would it be possible to keep a considerable additional amount of business for local industries, but the overtime rates payable for this additional work would add considerably to the earnings of the employees. We recognize that this does not come within the scope of the Minimum Wage Board, but we believe that the matter is easy of adjustment by granting discretionary powers to the Factory Inspector to allow of a longer working period than 52 hours per week in exceptional cases, such as during the Christmas holiday rush, and we would ask for an expression of opinion from the chairman of the board, as deputy minister of Labor, as to the advisability of asking for an amendment to the Factories Act conferring this discretionary power upon the Factory Inspector.

Girls Living at Home

Another insidious suggestion is contained in the following paragraph:

In fixing the minimum wage in previous cases, your board has worked on the basis of a wage suitable to the girl living away from home—the board having been convinced that in a city like Vancouver, many of the girls in industry are not living at home. On the other hand, we believe that it is a fact that the majority of girls in Vancouver, as well as elsewhere in British Columbia, are living at home, and consequently are not under as great an expense as those working in a large centre of population like Toronto, for instance, where conceivably many girls are employed in factories whose homes are outside of the city. The Ontario board has met this condition by fixing a rate of $12.50 in the larger centres, graduated down according to the population of the places of employment to $10 in the smaller towns and villages. This graduated scale of wages in Ontario is another contributing factor in regard to the competition of the products of Eastern Canadian plants with those of local factories, inasmuch as a great deal of the manufacturing in Eastern Canada is done in the small centres.

The Labor representatives, ably backed by the representatives of the women's organizations, strenuously opposed the reduction of the minimum wage, and the increase in hours.

Mrs. Taylor read an article from a paper, in which a prominent employer in the United States defended the minimum wage for women and girls. The employers' representatives combatted this argument by stating that it was good advertising, but when the Trades Council representatives got busy, and took the stand that wages were higher in the United States than they are in British Columbia, and instanced the fact that practically no Asiatics were employed in Washington in the lumber industry, and that the finished product could be bought in that State cheaper than in this Province, Mr. Moir gave the whole game away, when he stated he knew that was true, as he and his wife had bought drygoods in the State of Washington, and on return to Vancouver, had found that they could be bought cheaper from a local firm.

B. C. Goods

The suggestion was laughed at, and Mrs. Dolk at once jumped to her feet and said: **and you manufacturers tell us to buy goods made in B. C.** This did not, however, finish the incident. Another employer stated that some of his employees had gone south to buy goods. Mrs. Dolk then asked, **and why should they not, when you do it?** But the significant fact is, that both employers and employees have gone south to buy goods, and it is hardly possible that they went south to spend more money, and the arguments advanced by the employers prove the contention, that it does not cost more to live in Washington than it does in British Columbia, while the wages in most occupations are higher.

Another sample of ruling class consistency, was in the objection of Mr. Cammel to the paying of $85 per year by a girl to the church. This girl testified that she paid this sum to the church, it being a tenth of her earnings. But the employer referred to, thought that this was too much. It was pointed out to him that the church was looked upon by the employers with favor, and that this objection would not stand.

The amounts as put in by the witnesses as to the amount necessary for a livelihood varied in many respects. Some girls did not think that amusements should cost more than 50 cents a week, while another testified that she could get a room for $2 per week. The significant feature of the whole proceedings was that none of the girls or women who testified, would rank as average working girls, as in practically all cases, they had some special circumstances which enabled them to live cheaper than the average working girl working for a living, with no home provided by a father and mother.

One girl testified that even with her board and room, in a subsidized organization's building, which cost her $7.50 per week, she could not get the things she needed, and would have to deny herself many things, on her estimate of a minimum wage, which she put down at $859.65 per year, a sum higher than the present minimum wage.

The periods of unemployment were not provided for was also pointed out and one employer got a shock when he had stated that the goods from Cincinnati were produced cheaper than his firm could produce them. He was asked if he knew the rate of wages in that city in this particular industry, and he could not answer in the affirmative and replied no. Needless to say, this employer does not employ union labor in Vancouver, but he received still another shock when he was confronted with the wages paid in Cincinnati, which are higher than in Vancouver. The Trades Council representatives were R. H. Neelands, M. L. A., and A. S. Wells.

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LIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL— Meets second Monday in the month. Pre- ent, J. R. White; secretary, R. H. Neel- ds. P. O. Box 66.

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TERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Help- of America, Local 194—Meetings first third Mondays in each month. Presi- nt, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Office: om 303—319 Pender Street West. Office urs, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.

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The Two Sides of the Labor Movement

[By I. Stalin]

[The writer of the following article makes no claim to originality, but penned the article as a collective survey of Lenin's fundamental views.]

(Continued from last week)

TACTICS are a part of strategy, and subordinate to it. Tactics are not occupied with the war as a whole, but with its separate episodes, with the battles and skirmishes. While strategy seeks to win the war, or, let us say, to bring the struggle against Czarism to an end, tactics, on the other hand, aim at winning this or that battle, or successfully carrying through some campaign, some course of action, by means of greater or lesser adaptation to the concrete fighting conditions at any given moment.

The most important task of tactics is to determine those ways and means, those forms and methods of fighting, best suited at the given moment to the concrete *conditions*, and *offering* the best prospects of strategic cuccess. Therefore the results of tactics are not to be judged by themselves, not from the point of view of their immediate effects, but from the point of view of the task and possibilities of strategy.

There are moments when successful tactics facilitate the fulfilment of the strategic task. This was the case, for instance, at the end of 1919, in the war against Denikin, when Orel and Voronesh were liberated by our troops, and the success gained by our cavalry at Voronesh and by our infantry at Orel created a favorable situation *for dealing a blow to Rostov*. This was the case in August, 1917, in Russia, when the workers' councils of Petrograd and Moscow went over to the Bolsheviki, and created a new political situation greatly facilitating the blow struck by our party in October.

There are other moments when tactical successes, although of brilliant immediate effect, do not correspond to the strategic possibilities, and create an "unexpected" situation diststrous for the whole campaign. This happened to Denikin at the end of 1919, when he allowed the facile success of a rapid and effective march against Moscow to induce him ot extend his front from the Volga to the Dneiper, and thus pave the way for the ruin of his army. The same was the case in the year 1920, in the Polish war, when we—under-estimating the force of the national movement in Poland, and *dazzled by the easy success of an effective* advance—set ourselves a task beyond our powers—that of penerating as far as Warsaw or further. By this we roused the great majority of the Polish population to united resistance against the Soviet troops, and thus brought about a situation which nullified the successes gained by the Soviet troops at Minsk and Zhitomir, and undermining the prestige of the Soviet power in the West.

And finally, there are moments in which it is necessary to neglect tactical successes, and to concisely acquiesce in tactical losses for the purpose of securing future strategic gains. Thus *it frequently occurs in war that* one of the fighting parties, anxious to save its troops and to withdraw them from the blows dealt by the overwhelming forces of the enemy, will begin a systematic retreat, and abandon whole cities and districts, in order to gain time and to collect its forces for new decisive battles in the future. This was the case in Russia in the year 1918, during the German attack, when our party was forced to accept the Brest-Litvosk peace, which, re*garded from the standpoint of imme*diate political effect, signified a gigantic minus, but was none the less necessary in order to enable us to maintain the alliance with a peasantry hunger for peace, in order to gain a breathing space, to create a new army, and thus to gain a strategic plus in the future.

In other words, tactics must not be subordinated to the temporary interests of the moment; they must not be influenced by considerations of immediate political effectiveness, and still less may they desert the solid earth and build castles in the air—tactics must adapt themselves to the tasks and possibilities of strategy.

The main task of tactics is to determine the forms and methods of the struggle, to choose those best adapted to the concrete premises of the struggle at each given moment; the lines laid down by strategy are to be followed, and the experience gained in the revolutionary struggle among the workers of all countries is to be utilized.

The Forms of the Struggle

Methods of warfare and forms of war are not always the same. They vary with the conditions of development, above all, with the development of production. War was carried on differently under Jenghi z-Khan than under Napoleon III., and differently in the twentieth century than in the nineteenth century.

At the present day the art of warfare consists in a thorough knowledge of every form of war, and the mastery of every scientific advance in this sphere, utilizing this knowledge sensibly, and combining it skilfully, applying this or that at the right moment and in the right manner.

The same is to be said of the forms of struggle on the political battlefield. Here the forms of struggle are much more manifold than in warfare. They vary with the development of economics, of social life, of culture; with the position of the classes; with the mutual relations of the fighitng forces, the character of the ruling power and the international conditions. The illegal form of struggle as carried on under absolutism, in combination with partial strikes and workers' demonstrations; the open form of struggle under "legal possibilities," with political mass strikes of the workers; the parliamentary form of struggle such sa we experienced in the Duma; the extra-parliamentary mass action frequently resulting in armed rebellion; and finally the state forms of struggle after the seizure of power by the proletariat, *when the latter has succeeded* in obtaining complete control of all state means and forces, including the army—these are in general the forms of struggle which have been produced in actual practice by the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat.

It is the task of the party to master every form of struggle, to combine these on the field of battle, and to skilfully intensify the employment of those forms of struggle most adapted to their purpose under any given circumstances.

The Forms of Organization

The forms of organization of an army, the kind of troops employed, are generally adapated to the forms and methods of warfare. These factors vary with the modes of warfare. In a war of manoeuvre an extensive use of cavalry plays no role whatever, or only a secondary one. Here the heavy artillery, aviation, gas and *tanks are decisive*.

The task of military science is to have every description of troops ready for use, to perfect them, and combine their actions.

The same applies to the forms of organization in the sphere of politics. As in the sphere of military warfare, the forms of organization must also adapt themselves here to the special form of struggle. Conspiracy organizations of daring revolutionists during the spoch of absolutism; enlightenment and action by the aid of trade unionism, co-operative and parliamentary fractions (Duma fraction, etc.), during the epoch of the Duma; shop *stewards, peasants' committees, strike* committees, workers' and soldiers' councils, revolutionary military committees, and a broad proletarian party which combines all these organizatory forms during the period of mass actions and risings; finally, the state form of the organization of the proletariat during the period of concentration of power in the hands of the working class—these are in general the forms of organization which, under certain conditions, can and must aid the proletariat in its struggle against the bourgeoisie.

It is the task of the party to master all these forms of organization, to perfect them, and to be capable of combining their work at any given moment.

Slogans and Directions

Skilfully formulated resolutions, expressing the aims of a war or of its separate battles, and becoming popular among the troops, are frequently of decisive significance as a means for rousing active enthusiasm in an army, of strengthening its morale, etc. Suitable commands, watchwords and appeals, issued to the soldiers, are as important in a war as superior heavy artillery, or superior and rapidly moving tanks.

In the sphere of politics slogans are of even greater importance, for here we have to deal with tens and hundreds of millions of human beings with manifold demands and needs.

The slogan is the concentrated and clear formulation of the immediate or ultimate aims of the struggle, and is issued by the leading group—in the case of the proletariat by its party. There are various slogans, according to the different aims of the struggle; they may be applicable to a whole historical period or only to separate sections of episodes of the historical period in question. The slogan, "Down with despotism," first issued by the "Group for the Emancipation of La*bor" in the eighties of the last cen*tury, was a propaganda slogan, for its object was to gather together the most persevering and bravest fighters and fighting groups in the party. During the period of the Russo-Japanese war, when the instability of despotism became more or less obvious to the broad masses of the working class, this slogan was transformed into an agitative slogan, for it could already assume the sympathy of millions of workers. In the period before the Feburary revolution of 1917, at the time when the final bankruptcy of Czarism became evident to the masses themselves, the slogan "Down with despotism" changed from an agitative slogan into a slogan of action, for now it was able to induce millions of workers to storm Czarism.

(To be continued)

LUMBER WORKERS' NEWS AND VIEWS

Financial Adviser Says "Get Wages Down"

ROGER BABSON, *financial adviser* of the American capitalists, states that: "Clients should, from now on, seek to hold wages steady and to take every opportunity to get them down. Lower producing costs are the thing to aim at. Only those who can meet the mood of the buying public can hope for good business. The retailers have known this for some time . This is why they have been buying from hand to mouth. Therefore, wages must come down."

Wages must come down. Such is the edict of American capitalism. Continued profits demand that wages be reduced, and reduced they will be, *except the workers make a deter*mined stand to prevent this reduction.

Just the other week Robert Dollar stated that he was sorry lumber prices were too high, because high prices never last. Babson states that "lower producing costs are the thing to aim at . . . therefore, wages must come down." Doubtless Dollar had the same idea in his mind, because there is no known record of him ever desiring to pay his slaves any more than he could avoid.

The building boom in the United States is at an end, at least for the time being. Some four hundred millions of dollars worth of building con*struction in the Eastern States was* shut down recently when Wall Street issued an order to the building contractors to close down "because wages were too high." Within a few weeks the capitalist press in Vancouver stated that large lumber orders had been cancelled on account of this shutdown. The Wall Street banker sits back in his chair and issues an order, and along with other workers, all over the continent the lumber worker on the Pacific Coast gets a wallop in the "bread basket." Such is the operations of capitalism.

The organized employers on the American continent are starting out to make a new drive on the standard of living of the toiling masses. Backed by the forces of the State, and by the press of the country, they will un*doubtedly be successful except a de*termined effort is made by the workers to check them. Their objective is to reduce the American worker to a level where the commodities he produces can compete on the world's markets with the commodities turned out in Europe. This will mean that the last vestige of energy will be sapped from the workers, because of the fact that Europe can not at present purchase American commodties owing to the unfavorable rate of exchange.

What steps are the workers going to take to combat this new onslaught? That is the question which confronts all those who toil for a daily wage, *and not the least those who are en*gaged in lumbering. Are they going to be content to drift along with the tide and endure what they have endured in the past, or are they going to resist this latest attempt to grind them in the dust? It is well that all those who are inerested in their own well-being should seriously consider this question, because on their answer will depend the amount of resistance put forth by the working class. No group of workers can today isolate themselves from the rest of their kind. Capitalism forces them into one common homogenity. If one group of workers are weak, through poor or*ganization, the whole forces of the* working class are weakened that much.

The men working in the camps of this province should consider what their answer is going to be to this latest threat of the financial interests. They should immediately get busy and prepare for the struggles ahead of them. Those who are not members already should immediately join the union of their occupation—the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, and get into the fight for a determined resistance against any reduction in the meagre wages they are now receiving.

Lewis Uses Club on Canadian Miners

(Continued from page 1)

themselves becoming more degraded than wage slavery.

Protests against the use of troops in the strike area were received by the Dominion and Provincial government of Nova Scotia, and it is understood that they have been withdrawn, but that the strike is to be broken with the aid of President Lewis is the opinion of local Labor men, while it is also considered that the action of the head of the miners' organization, will not aid in the organizing of the miners of Vancouver Island.

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$11.00 CASH—$9.00 MONTHLY

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Price..... $75

Hudson's Bay Company

VANCOUVER, B. C.

To All Members of Organized Labor

TAKE NOTICE the undersigned houses employ Union help, and are entitled to your patronage

Roy's Lunch	Gourley Waffle House
Martinique Cafe	Moonlight Cafe
Jim's Lunch	Oaks Cafe
Acme Cafe	Palace Cafe
Avalon Cafe	Busy Bee
Love's Cafe	Kings Cafe
Granville Lunch	Wonder Lunch
New Delmonico Cafe	Oyster House
Vancouver Hotel Waiters	The Only Oyster House
Orpheum Cafe	Empire Cafe
Standard Cafe	Broadway Cafe
Lodge Cafe	Golden Gate Cafe
Morris Lunch	Victoria Cafe
Good Eats	Eastern Cafe
Pender Cafe	Marine Cafe

P. S.—All others are unfriendly with organized labor.

HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES UNION
441 Seymour Street. Phone Seymour 1681.

IT IS YOURS

Five-sixths of the timbered area of B. C. belongs to the People.

Each year, it is increasing in value as the more accessible timber is cut.

In 1922 there was received from the sale of such timber the sum of $620,000.

This helped to keep your taxes down, and to build up the Province.

Green Timber is British Columbia's assurance of Perpetual Prosperity.

WHY BURN IT?

FACTS ABOUT

Britannia CAN'T BE BEAT BEER

1—Capital Invested.....100% Canadian
2—Labor Employed.....100% Canadian
3—Raw Material.....100% Canadian

Order Britannia Beer from the Gov't Vendor

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

Regular $35 Summer SUITS

in popular shades of fawn, grey, green and countless pleasing mixtures of pure wool, imported English worsteds and tweeds of the better kind. Sport models, conservative styles and smart form-fitting effects in all sizes. Very special, your choice at only.....

$19.85

WILLIAM DICK LIMITED

45-49 Hastings St., East

The union label is an appeal to principle—principle that is above price; the principle that a dollar expended in the maintenance of fair Labor is worth more in the end than a dollar saved at the bargain counter.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

THREE SAILINGS EACH WEEK

VANCOUVER

—TO—

PRINCE RUPERT

Monday
Wednesday
Saturday
12.00 Midnight

FOR

POWELL RIVER
Mon., Sat.

OCEAN FALLS
Mon., Wed., Sat.

SWANSON BAY
Wed., Sat.

STEWART
Wed.

ANYOX
Mon.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ILS.
Wed., June 6th, 8:00 p.m. and Fortnightly thereafter.

Tourist and Travel Bureau
527 Granville Street

Cries of "Long live liberty!" and "Long live a free Italy!" were raised at a meeting of 4,000 Italian ex-service men during an address on Fascism by Mossulini. The Fascist chief was momentarily silenced, and meeting with a repetition of the cries when he attempted to continue, he brought the speech to a hurried conclusion.

You may wish to help The Federationist. You can do so by renewing your subscription promptly and sending in the subscription of your friend or neighbor.

HORSE RACING

Hastings Park

FIRST SUMMER RACE MEETING

SATURDAY, JULY 14
—TO—
SATURDAY, JULY 21
(INCLUSIVE)

Further Information Apply
WESTMINSTER THOROUGHBRED ASSOCIATION
Phone Sey. 2399
346 Hastings Street East

Seven Running Races Daily Rain or Shine

STOVES AND RANGES, both malleable and steel, McClary's, Fawcett's, Canada's Pride, installed free by experts; satisfaction guaranteed. Cash or $2.00 per week.

Canada Pride Range Company Ltd.

346 Hastings Street East Sey. 2399

THE unvarying purity of Rainier Pale Beer is sustained at all times by the careful selection of its ingredients—Hops from the "Green Valleys" of British Columbia's Hop Fields. Pure Barley Malt and clear, sparkling mountain water. Rainier Pale Beer, made in Canada, is scientifically brewed, thoroughly aged and bottled in a manner to ensure the acme of sanitation and cleanliness.

Insist on Rainier at the Government Venders

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

INDICTMENTS ARE DROPPED

Attorney Gen. Daugherty Daugherty Withdraws His Charges

Indianapolis—On motion of Attorney General Daugherty, conspiracy indictments against 226 coal owners and officers of the United Mine Workers have been dismissed by Federal Judge Anderson. Mr. Daugherty told the court that "a verdict of not guilty would be the inevitable result of the trial." After this acknowledgment that he has no case, the attorney general said:

"Fair and lawful agreements must be entered into hereafter and the things complained of in the indictment in this particular case must be discontinued."

The humor of this statement can be appreciated when it is recalled that the attorney general had the indictments dismissed because no jury would support him. Now he warns miners and coal owners they must not enter into agreements that he stated in open court he could not prove illegal.

The attorney general hinted of evil doings between employer and employee in this industry, but the public is given no information of what is declared to be a "conspiracy," and Mr. Daugherty intimates that he will let this awful "conspiracy" go unpunished.

The attorney general's statement sounds like the utterances of a man badly in need of excuses for his failure to "make good" a lot of threats he published several months ago. The abandonment of the charges will no longer make it possible for a certain element of the coal owners to refuse to sign an agreement with the miners because conspiracy charges will follow.

Sacramento, Cal.—After a long fight the Legislature has placed fee-charging Labor agencies under State control. The movement was backed by organized labor and progressive citizens in every walk of life.

WILLIAM TELL

CIGARS

UNION-MADE

BEST on the MARKET

BOOKS

At Less Than Half-Price

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Educational Books. If what you want is not in this list, we will get it for you. Books mailed to any address on receipt of price.

208.	The Evolution of Man, by Haeckel, 2 vols.	$1.00
165.	World Relations	.50
	Nineteenth Century Prose and Poetry, Cunliffe, 2 vols. in one	.75
	Experiences in Self-Healing, Elizabeth Towne	.35
	Educational Reformers, by Quick	.50
	Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied	1.50
204.	Browning's Complete Works	2.50
	Shelly's Complete Works, 2 vols.	1.50
	Shakespeare's Complete Works, 4 vols.	2.00
	Byron's Complete Works	1.00
	Robert Burns' Works	1.00
	Natural Taxation, by Shearman	1.00
	How to Keep Fit	.50
244.	Back to the Republic, by Atwood	.35
	Lectures and Essays, by Huxley	.75
	The Making of the World, by Meyer	.35
273.	Public Men and Life in Canada, Young	1.00

THE EDUCATIONAL BOOK SUPPLY

2766 Fern Avenue, Jubilee, B. C.

Best $2.50

GLASSES ON EARTH COMPLETE WITH OUR SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATIONS

Glasses not prescribed unless absolutely necessary. Examinations made by graduate Eyesight Specialists. Satisfaction guaranteed. We grind our own lenses. Lenses duplicated by mail.

Brown Optical House

Be sure of the address—Above Woolworth's Store, near Granville.
Suite 36, Davis Chambers,
615 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Phone Sey. 1071

CHARLES C. JONES
Member of Local 213 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who was murdered at Pender and Main Streets, on Wednesday, by a Chinaman.

FRANK HUNT IS BUSINESS AGENT

Steam and Operating Engineers Making Steady Progress

At the last meeting of the Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 844, it was decided to elect a business agent and Fraunk Hunt was elected to this position.

The Engineers' local has grown from a handful, to a fairly large local, as the election of a business agent shows, and new members are being made each meeting night. Business Agent Hunt is already on the job, and securing results, and the affairs of the local have shown a general improvement, several candidates being initiated at the last meeting, and a number of applications have since been secured.

COMPANY UNION STOPS INCREASE

Railroad Workers Fooled by a Crude Trick of Employers

San Bernardino, Cal.—The Santa Fe Railroad Company's "union" was used to stop the recent agitation for a living wage on that system. The Labor Journal, published in this city, tells how workers were tricked by this anti-union corporation:

"Who called the meeting at Chicago to consider a wage increase? President Storey of the Santa Fe. Why? Because he and other officials saw the handwriting on the wall, so they played their little game, 'company union' and let the men think they were asking for a raise. The increase to be given, however, had been decided on before the representatives of the company 'union' were allowed to gather. The result was that when the managers said 2 cents an hour goes, it went. Before a conference was even suggested on the Santa Fe, a raise of 3 cents an hour, time and a half for overtime after eight hours, seniority, etc., had been granted on the coast lines of the Southern Pacific, and practically all of the old union conditions restored.

"The Santa Fe is not asleep to the operation of other roads, but they are just a little more cunning in their tactics. If the men can be bamboozled into believing they asked for an increase and received it without much fight, and that the company 'union' is stronger than the old union, the Santa Fe is more than willing to help them along in this false dictrine. It yaps them to do so."

TENDERS

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received by the Pacific Construction Company, Limited, at their office at the foot of Salsbury Drive, Vancouver, B .C., until noon July 20th, 1923, for Cement, Sand and Gravel, and until noon July 23rd, 1923, for the following material:

Rubber Conveyor Belts.
Conveyor Belt Equipment.
Sheet Metal Spouting.
Elevator Buckets.
Steel Casings, Boots and Heads for Elevator Legs.
Elevator Head Pulleys.
Self-propelling Grain Trippers, Complete Turnheads.
Rotary Valves for Scale and Garner Hoppers.
Silent Chain Drives.
Reduction Gears for Elevator Leg Drives
Standard 25-pound Steel Rails.
Dust Collecting System.

All of the above to be used in the construction of the addition to the Government Grain Elevator No. 1.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the above address.

Tenders should be marked "Tender for Government Elevator."

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted in whole or in part.

THE PACIFIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AIRY, CLEAN, HOME-LIKE ROOMS, TRY

THE ABBOTT HOUSE

Building Fire-proof. Tub and Shower Baths.
CENTRALLY LOCATED
Moderate Rates
233 Abbott St. Phone Sey. 5217

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION August 11 to 18

A BOOST FOR THE FAIR IS A BOOST FOR VANCOUVER

SECOND LARGEST FAIR IN CANADA

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 1st

NO FUSS OVER HARDING'S VISIT

Federated Labor Party Protests Against Imprisonment of Workers

Pesident Harding's visit to British Columbia is not causing any great excitement in working class ranks, as the following resolution, passed by the Federated Labor Party's meeting on Wednesday night will show. The resolution reads as follows:

"That the members of the Federated Labor Party place themselves on record as being opposed to any of its members taking part in any celebration or demonstration on the occasion of the visit of President Harding; and we further register our protest against the imprisonment of some thousands of our comrades in the United States, because of their industrial and political activity."

RABBIS OPPOSED TO LONG HOURS

General Conference Favors the Eight-Hour Day

Cape May, N. J.—The eight-hour day was endorsed by the general conference of American rabbis, which adopted a report by its social justice commission.

The commission reported that it joined with the Federal Council of Churches (Protestant) and the national Catholic Welfare Council in their June 6 statement attacking the United States Steel Corporation for its failure to abolish the 12-hour day. The conference endorsed this action, and authorized the commission to join with the Protestant and Catholic church men in a survey of the seven-day week in industry and to unite with these two agencies in arousing public opinion to the inhuman character of such continual labor.

The conference endorsed the following industrial standards: The eight-hour day as the maximum for all industrial workers, a compulsory one-day of rest in seven, the regulation of industrial conditions, secure for all workers a safe and sanitary working environment, the abolition of child labor, social insurance against the contingencies of unemployment and old age."

Seamen Still on Strike Against Poor Food

(Continued from Page 1)

advertising in the daily press for marine firemen and sailors. There are not many with the desire to scab on their fellow workers once they realize the conditions which exist aboard the C. G. M. M. vessels and which are described as the worst on the Seven Seas.

Some of the crew of the S. S. Canadian Highlander would like to deave the ship at present, but have been told that as they have signed on, that they must fulfil their agreement. These men or boys are taken to the ships in luxurious cars, and a line of stuff peddled to them that would have the average worker, thinking that he is in paradise. The docks, shipping office and the C. N. R. station are picketted every day with good results.

The S. S. Canadian Farmer docked last night at the G. T. P. dock, and the entire crew gave their notice to leave the ship, and join the ranks of the strikers. The crew report that the food was scarce aboard that ship. S. S. Canadian Highlander is having considerable difficulty in holding the strike-breakers. It is reported that four of them quit and left some of what wages they had earned, rather than suffer the hardships that they had gone through since joining the ship.

The names of a few strike-breakers: T. Morrison, from Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow; Morrison, Jr., from Kelvinaugh, Glasgow; Crease, from Victoria.

Patronize Federationist advertisers and tell them why you do so.

THE AVERAGE MAN is willing to allow a fair profit; that's all we ask.

Men's and Boys' Red Stitch Boots. Amherst make, $4.95 and $4.35.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' genuine red Fox Outing Shoes, $1.90, $1.70 and $1.50.

Boys' Khaki Knicker Pants 95c

Boys' strong Ribbed Cotton Stockings, 6 to 10; regular 40c; at, 3 pairs for.....$1.00

Men's and Boys' Rubber Belts, with guaranteed buckle..... 35c

Canvas Gloves, with muleskin face, at 45c

Men's Knit Ties, just in; special at 50c

Arthur Frith & Co.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Hats, Boots and Shoes

2313 MAIN STREET
(Between 7th and 8th Avenues)
Phone, Fairmont 4859

Manufacturer's Sale of Refrigerator Cabinets

These combined Refrigerators and Kitchen Cabinets are left on our hands and will be cleared at a great sacrifice. They combine the advantages of Kitchen Cabinet and Ice Box, and have the following conveniences: Metal flour bin, metal-lined bread drawer, utensil and cutlery drawers, sliding curtain doors, white porcelain enamel baking board 48 in. by 27 in., large centre ice compartment and two food compartments.

Housewives and those intending to build should see these Cabinets, as they will be cleared at little more than the price of an ordinary kitchen cabinet.

These Cabinets are equipped with rustless hardware and glass drawer and door knobs.

Robertson & Hackett Sash and Door Co.
Limited

North End Granville Street Bridge

After-Eating Distress

And all forms of stomach trouble, such as gas, pains, acid, sour, burning stomach are all relieved in two minutes by taking

JO-TO

Jo-To sold by all Druggists.

VISIT

"HAPPYLAND"

HASTINGS PARK

Leap the Dips
Merry-Go-Round
Old Mill

Every afternoon and evening. Adults 10c; Children 5c.

DANCING

Wednesdays and Saturdays
9 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Finest pavilion on the Pacific Coast.

Take Hastings East car, No. 8, or Powell St. car, No. 12, to the grounds.

Light refreshments at pavilion.

DANCING

Every Mon., Wed. and Sat. Evenings

THE NEW ALEXANDRA DANCING PAVILION

804 HORNBY ST. Opp. Court House

Bruce's Summer SUIT SALE

Every suit is keenly reduced any many extraordinary bargains are to be found amongst them.

Some Examples:

NAVY SERGE SUITS—Regular $25.00. Now.....**$17.45**

NAVY SERGE SUITS — With two pairs of pants. Regular $45. Now.....**$36.85**

TWEED SUITS — Regular $25.00. Now.....**$17.45**

And so on.

C. D. BRUCE
LIMITED

Cor. Homer and Hastings

Margaret Sanger

World Famous Social Reformer, Orator and Author

President of the Birth Control League of America, and Editor of "The Birth Control Review"

WILL DELIVER A PUBLIC LECTURE

—AT—

Hamilton Hall

On the Evening of MONDAY, JULY 23, at 8 p. m.

Subject: "THE PIVOT OF CIVILIZATION"

TAILORS — TO PARTICULAR MEN — TAILORS

Sey. 1383 CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 168898 Sey. 1383

STORRY & McPHERSON

Upstairs at 653 GRANVILLE STREET

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

Brown Brothers & Co. Ltd.

FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN

48 Hastings Street East 2—STORES—2 655 Granville Street
Sey. 988-672 "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" Sey. 9513-1391

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY of B.C. Ltd.

Fourteen Passenger and Freight Steamers at your service.

Calling at all Northern B. C. Coast Points, Lumber and Mining Camps Canneries and Pulp and Paper Mills,
PRINCE RUPERT, ANYOX and STEWART
For further particulars apply:
HEAD OFFICES: UNION DOCK, Ft. CARRALL STREET
Phone Sey. 306

PARENTS!

Give Your Boys and Girls an Outing at

HORSESHOE BAY

(Via North Vancouver City Ferries)

where they can have the most fun under ideal conditions.

THE PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

is operating a convenient train service to this children's playground.

RETURN FARE FROM VANCOUVER TO WHYTECLIFF FOR HORSESHOE BAY

ADULTS - - - 70¢ CHILDREN - - 40¢

(Good day of issue only)
SPECIAL RATES FOR EXCURSION PARTIES

The train schedule for Sundays and Holidays is as follows: Leave North Vancouver for all points to Whytecliff for Horseshoe Bay, 8:40 a.m., and then 30 minutes past each hour till 8:30 p.m. Leave Whytecliff for all points to North Vancouver 25 minutes past each hour from 9:25 a.m. till 9:25 p.m.

A CONVENIENT TRAIN SERVICE IS OPERATED ON WEEK-DAYS.

Purchase tickets at 122 Hastings Street West, or Ferry Wharf, foot of Columbia Avenue.

Time Tables and information may be obtained at Passenger Department, 122 Hastings Street West, Sey. 9331, and P. G. E. Depot, North Vancouver. Phone North Van. 300.